SCPI Command Reference, Volume 1

Agilent Technologies
ESG Vector Signal Generator

This guide applies to signal generator models and associated serial number prefixes listed below. Depending on your firmware revision, signal generator operation may vary from descriptions in this guide.

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SCPI Command Reference, Volume 1

Command Reference Information

SCPI Command Listings

The Table of Contents lists the Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) without the parameters. The SCPI subsystem name will generally have the first part of the command in parenthesis that is repeated in all commands within the subsystem. The title(s) beneath the subsystem name is the remaining command syntax. The following example demonstrates this listing:

Communication Subsystem (:SYSTem:COMMunicate)
:PMETer:CHANnel
:SERial:ECHO

The following examples show the complete commands from the above Table of Contents listing:

:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:CHANnel
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:ECHO

Key and Data Field Cross Reference

The index is set up so applicable key and data field names can be cross-referenced to the appropriate SCPI command. There are two headings in the index where the key and data field names can be found:

- individual softkey, hardkey, or data field name
- subsystem name

Supported Field

Within each command section, the *Supported* heading describes which signal generator configurations are supported by the SCPI command. When “All” is shown next to this heading, all signal generator configurations are supported by the SCPI command. When “All with Option xxx” is shown next to this heading, only the stated option(s) is supported.

SCPI Basics

This section describes the general use of the SCPI language for the ESG. It is not intended to teach you everything about the SCPI language; the SCPI Consortium or IEEE can provide that level of detailed information. For a list of the specific commands available for the signal generator, refer to the table of contents.

For additional information, refer to the following publications:

- IEEE Standard 488.1-1987, *IEEE Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation*. New York, NY, 1998.
- IEEE Standard 488.2-1992, *IEEE Standard Codes, Formats, Protocols and Command Commands for Use with ANSI/IEEE Standard 488.1-1987*. New York, NY, 1998.

Common Terms

The following terms are used throughout the remainder of this section:

Command	A command is an instruction in SCPI consisting of mnemonics (keywords), parameters (arguments), and punctuation. You combine commands to form messages that control instruments.
Controller	A controller is any device used to control the signal generator, for example a computer or another instrument.
Event Command	Some commands are events and cannot be queried. An event has no corresponding setting; it initiates an action at a particular time.
Program Message	A program message is a combination of one or more properly formatted commands. Program messages are sent by the controller to the signal generator.
Query	A query is a special type of command used to instruct the signal generator to make response data available to the controller. A query ends with a question mark. Generally you can query any command value that you set.
Response Message	A response message is a collection of data in specific SCPI formats sent from the signal generator to the controller. Response messages tell the controller about the internal state of the signal generator.

Command Syntax

A typical command is made up of keywords prefixed with colons (:). The keywords are followed by parameters. The following is an example syntax statement:

```
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel] MAXimum|MINimum
```

In the example above, the `[:LEVel]` portion of the command immediately follows the `:POWer` portion with no separating space. The portion following the `[:LEVel]`, `MINimum|MAXimum`, are the parameters (argument for the command statement). There is a separating space (white space) between the command and its parameter.

Additional conventions in syntax statements are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Special Characters in Command Syntax

Characters	Meaning	Example
|	A vertical stroke between keywords or parameters indicates alterative choices. For parameters, the effect of the command varies depending on the choice.	`[:SOURce]:AM: MOD DEEP|NORMal` `DEEP` or `NORMal` are the choices.
[ ]	Square brackets indicate that the enclosed keywords or parameters are optional when composing the command. These implied keywords or parameters will be executed even if they are omitted.	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]?` `SOURce` and `CW` are optional items.

< >	Angle brackets around a word (or words) indicate they are not to be used literally in the command. They represent the needed item.	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency: STARt <val><unit>`
		In this command, the words `<val>` and `<unit>` should be replaced by the actual frequency and unit.
		`:FREQuency:STARt 2.5GHZ`

{ }	Braces indicate that parameters can optionally be used in the command once, several times, or not at all.	`[:SOURce]:LIST: POWer <val>{,<val>}`
		a single power listing:
		`LIST:POWer 5`
		a series of power listings:
		`LIST:POWer 5,10,15,20`

Table 2 Command Syntax

Characters, Keywords, and Syntax	Example
Upper-case lettering indicates the minimum set of characters required to execute the command.	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]?`, `FREQ` is the minimum requirement.
Lower-case lettering indicates the portion of the command that is optional; it can either be included with the upper-case portion of the command or omitted. This is the flexible format principle called forgiving listening. Refer to "Command Parameters and Responses" on page 8 for more information.	`:FREQuency` Either `:FREQ`, `:FREQuency`, or `:FREQUENCY` is correct.
When a colon is placed between two command mnemonics, it moves the current path down one level in the command tree. Refer to "Command Tree" on page 7 more information on command paths.	`:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity?` `TRIGger` is the root level keyword for this command.
If a command requires more than one parameter, you must separate adjacent parameters using a comma. Parameters are not part of the command path, so commas do not affect the path level.	`[:SOURce]:LIST:` `DWELl <val>{,<val>}`
A semicolon separates two commands in the same program message without changing the current path.	`:FREQ 2.5GHZ;:POW 10DBM`
White space characters, such as `<tab>` and `<space>`, are generally ignored as long as they do not occur within or between keywords. However, you must use white space to separate the command from the parameter, but this does not affect the current path.	`:FREQ uency` or `:POWer :LEVel` are not allowed. A `<space>` between `:LEVel` and `6.2` is mandatory. `:POWer:LEVel 6.2`

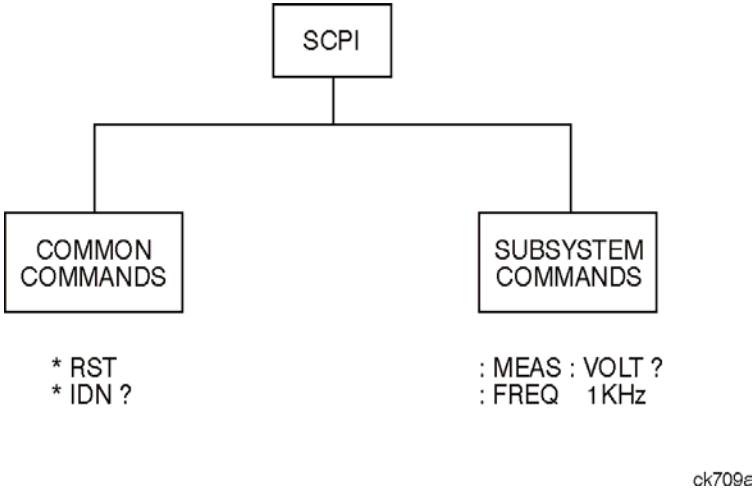
Command Types

Commands can be separated into two groups: common commands and subsystem commands. Figure 1, shows the separation of the two command groups.

Common commands are used to manage macros, status registers, synchronization, and data storage and are defined by IEEE 488.2. They are easy to recognize because they all begin with an asterisk. For example `*IDN?`, `*OPC`, and `*RST` are common commands. Common commands are not part of any subsystem and the signal generator interprets them in the same way, regardless of the current path setting.

Subsystem commands are distinguished by the colon (`:`). The colon is used at the beginning of a command statement and between keywords, as in `:FREQuency[:CW?]`. Each command subsystem is a set of commands that roughly correspond to a functional block inside the signal generator. For example, the power subsystem (`:POWer`) contains commands for power generation, while the status subsystem (`:STATus`) contains commands for controlling status registers.

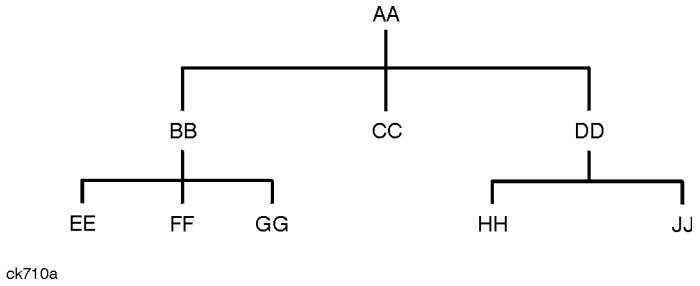
Figure 1 Command Types



Command Tree

Most programming tasks involve subsystem commands. SCPI uses a structure for subsystem commands similar to the file systems on most computers. In SCPI, this command structure is called a command tree and is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Simplified Command Tree



The command closest to the top is the root command, or simply "the root." Notice that you must follow a particular path to reach lower level commands. In the following example, `:POWer` represents AA, `:ALC` represents BB, `:SOURce` represents GG. The complete command path is `:POWer:ALC:SOURce?` (:AA:BB:GG).

Paths Through the Command Tree

To access commands from different paths in the command tree, you must understand how the signal generator interprets commands. The parser, a part of the signal generator firmware, decodes each message sent to the signal generator. The parser breaks up the message into component commands using a set of rules to determine the command tree path used. The parser keeps track of the current path (the level in the command tree) and where it expects to find the next command statement. This is important because the same keyword may appear in different paths. The particular path is determined by the keyword(s) in the command statement.

A message terminator, such as a `<new line>` character, sets the current path to the root. Many programming languages have output statements that automatically send message terminators.

NOTE The current path is set to the root after the line-power is cycled or when `*RST` is sent.

Command Parameters and Responses

SCPI defines different data formats for use in program and response messages. It does this to accommodate the principle of forgiving listening and precise talking. For more information on program data types refer to IEEE 488.2.

Forgiving listening means the command and parameter formats are flexible.

For example, with the `:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe ON|OFF|1|0` command, the signal generator accepts `:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe ON`, `:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe 1`, `:FREQ:REF:STAT ON`, `:FREQ:REF:STAT 1` to turn on the frequency reference mode.

Each parameter type has one or more corresponding response data types. A setting that you program using a numeric parameter returns either real or integer response data when queried. Response data (data returned to the controller) is more concise and restricted and is called precise talking.

Precise talking means that the response format for a particular query is always the same.

For example, if you query the power state (`:POWer:ALC:STATe?`) when it is on, the response is always 1, regardless of whether you previously sent `:POWer:ALC:STATe 1` or `:POWer:ALC:STATe ON`.

Table 3 Parameter and Response Types

Parameter Types	Response Data Types
Numeric	Real, Integer
Extended Numeric	Real, Integer
Discrete	Discrete
Boolean	Numeric Boolean
String	String

Numeric Parameters

Numeric parameters are used in both common and subsystem commands. They accept all commonly used decimal representations of numbers including optional signs, decimal points, and scientific notation.

If a signal generator setting is programmed with a numeric parameter which can only assume a finite value, it automatically rounds any entered parameter which is greater or less than the finite value. For example, if a signal generator has a programmable output impedance of 50 or 75 ohms, and you specified 76.1 for the output impedance, the value is rounded to 75. The

following are examples of numeric parameters:

100	no decimal point required
100.	fractional digits optional
–1.23	leading signs allowed
4.56E<space>3	space allowed after the E in exponential
–7.89E–001	use either E or e in exponential
+256	leading + allowed
.5	digits left of decimal point optional

Extended Numeric Parameters

Most subsystems use extended numeric parameters to specify physical quantities. Extended numeric parameters accept all numeric parameter values and other special values as well.

The following are examples of extended numeric parameters:

100	any simple numeric value
1.2GHZ	GHZ can be used for exponential (E009)
200MHZ	MHZ can be used for exponential (E006)
–100mV	negative 100 millivolts
10DEG	10 degrees

Extended numeric parameters also include the following special parameters:

DEFault	resets the parameter to its default value
UP	increments the parameter
DOWN	decrements the parameter
MINimum	sets the parameter to the smallest possible value
MAXimum	sets the parameter to the largest possible value

Discrete Parameters

Discrete parameters use mnemonics to represent each valid setting. They have a long and a short form, just like command mnemonics. You can mix upper and lower case letters for discrete parameters.

The following examples of discrete parameters are used with the command `:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal`.

BUS	GPIB, LAN, or RS-232 triggering
IMMediate	immediate trigger (free run)
EXTernal	external triggering

Although discrete parameters look like command keywords, do not confuse the two. In particular, be sure to use colons and spaces properly. Use a colon to separate command mnemonics from each other and a space to separate parameters from command mnemonics.

The following are examples of discrete parameters in commands:

```
TRIGger:SOURce BUS

TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate

TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal
```

Boolean Parameters

Boolean parameters represent a single binary condition that is either true or false. The two-state boolean parameter has four arguments. The following list shows the arguments for the two-state boolean parameter:

ON	boolean true, upper/lower case allowed
OFF	boolean false, upper/lower case allowed
1	boolean true
0	boolean false

String Parameters

String parameters allow ASCII strings to be sent as parameters. Single or double quotes are used as delimiters.

The following are examples of string parameters:

```
'This is valid'

"This is also valid"

'SO IS THIS'
```

Real Response Data

Real response data represent decimal numbers in either fixed decimal or scientific notation. Most high-level programming languages that support signal generator input/output (I/O) handle either decimal or scientific notation transparently.

The following are examples of real response data:

+4.000000E+010, –9.990000E+002

–9.990000E+002

+4.0000000000000E+010

+1

0

Integer Response Data

Integer response data are decimal representations of integer values including optional signs. Most status register related queries return integer response data.

The following are examples of integer response data:

0	signs are optional
+100	leading + allowed
–100	leading – allowed
256	never any decimal point

Discrete Response Data

Discrete response data are similar to discrete parameters. The main difference is that discrete response data only returns the short form of a particular mnemonic, in all upper case letters.

The following are examples of discrete response data:

IMM

EXT

INT

NEG

Numeric Boolean Response Data

Boolean response data returns a binary numeric value of one or zero.

String Response Data

String response data are similar to string parameters. The main difference is that string response data returns double quotes, rather than single quotes. Embedded double quotes may be present in string response data. Embedded quotes appear as two adjacent double quotes with no characters between them.

The following are examples of string response data:

```
"This is a string"

"one double quote inside brackets: [""]"

"Hello!"
```

Program Messages

The following commands will be used to demonstrate the creation of program messages:

[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt	[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]	[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel]:OFFSet

Example 1

```
:FREQuency:STARt 500MHZ;STOP 1000MHZ
```

This program message is correct and will not cause errors; STARt and STOP are at the same path level. It is equivalent to sending the following message:

```
FREQuency:STARt 500MHZ;FREQuency:STOP 1000MHZ
```

Example 2

```
:POWer 10DBM;:OFFSet 5DB
```

This program message will result in an error. The message makes use of the default POWer[:LEVel] node (root command). When using a default node, there is no change to the current path position. Since there is no command OFFSet at the root level, an error results.

The following example shows the correct syntax for this program message:

```
:POWer 10DBM;:POWer:OFFSet 5DB
```

Example 3

```
:POWer:OFFSet 5DB;POWer 10DBM
```

This program message results in a command error. The path is dropped one level at each colon. The first half of the message drops the command path to the lower level command OFFSet; POWer does not exist at this level.

The POWer 10DBM command is missing the leading colon and when sent, it causes confusion because the signal generator cannot find POWer at the POWer:OFFSet level. By adding the leading colon, the current path is reset to the root. The following shows the correct program message:

```
:POWer:OFFSet 5DB;:POWer 10DBM
```

Example 4

```
FREQ 500MHZ;POW 4DBM
```

In this example, the keyword short form is used. The program message is correct because it utilizes the default nodes of :FREQ[:CW] and :POW[:LEVel]. Since default nodes do not affect the current path, it is not necessary to use a leading colon before FREQ or POW.

File Name Variables

File name variables, such as "<file name>", represent three formats, "<file name>", "<file name@file type>", and "</user/file type/file name>". The following shows the file name syntax for the three formats, but uses "FLATCAL" as the file name in place of the variable "<file name>":

Format 1	"FLATCAL"
Format 2	"FLATCAL@USERFLAT"
Format 3	"/USER/USERFLAT/FLATCAL"

Format 2 uses the file type extension (@USERFLAT) as part of the file name syntax. Format 3 uses the directory path which includes the file name and file type. Use Formats 2 and 3 when the command does not specify the file type. This generally occurs in the Memory (:MEMory) or Mass Memory (:MMEMory) subsystems.

The following examples demonstrate a command where Format 1 applies:

Command Syntax with the file name variable

```
:MEMory:STORe:LIST "<file name>"
```

Command Syntax with the file name

```
:MEMory:STORe:LIST "SWEEP_1"
```

This command has :LIST in the command syntax. This denotes that "SWEEP_1" will be saved in the :List file type location as a list type file.

The following examples demonstrate a command where Format 2 applies:

Command Syntax with the file name variable

```
:MMEMory:COPY "<file name>","<file name>"
```

Command Syntax with the file name

```
:MMEMory:COPY "FLATCAL@USERFLAT","FLAT_2CAL@USERFLAT"
```

This command cannot distinguish which file type "FLATCAL" belongs to without the file type extension (@USERFLAT). If this command were executed without the extension, the command would assume the file type was Binary.

The following examples demonstrate a command where format 3 applies:

Command Syntax with the file name variable

```
:MMEMory:DATA "/USER/BBG1/WAVEFORM/<file name>",#ABC
```

Command Syntax with the file name

```
:MMEMory:DATA "/USER/BBG1/WAVEFORM/FLATCAL",#ABC
```

This command gives the directory path name where the file "FLATCAL" is stored.

A	the number of decimal digits to follow in B.
B	a decimal number specifying the number of data bytes in C.
C	the binary waveform data.

Refer to Table 2-1 on page 73 for a listing of the file systems and types. The entries under file type are used in the directory path.

MSUS (Mass Storage Unit Specifier) Variable

The variable "<msus>" enables a command to be file type specific when working with user files. Some commands use it as the only command parameter, while others can use it in conjunction with a file name when a command is not file type specific. When used with a file name, it is similar to Format 2 in the "File Name Variables" section on page 14. The difference is the file type specifier (msus) occupies its own variable and is not part of the file name syntax.

The following examples illustrate the usage of the variable "<msus>" when it is the only command parameter:

Command Syntax with the msus variable

```
:MMEMory:CATalog? "<msus>"
```

Command Syntax with the file system

```
:MMEMory:CATalog? "LIST:"
```

The variable "<msus>" is replaced with "LIST:". When the command is executed, the output displays only the files from the List file system.

The following examples illustrate the usage of the variable "<file name>" with the variable "<msus>":

Command Syntax with the file name and msus variables

```
:MMEMory:DELete[:NAME] "<file name>",["<msus>"]
```

Command Syntax with the file name and file system

```
:MMEMory:DELete:NAME "LIST_1","LIST:"
```

The command from the above example cannot discern which file system LIST_1 belongs to without a file system specifier and will not work without it. When the command is properly executed, LIST_1 is deleted from the List file system.

The following example shows the same command, but using Format 2 from the "File Name Variables" section on page 14:

```
:MMEMory:DELete:NAME "LIST_1@LIST"
```

When a file name is a parameter for a command that is not file system specific, either format ("<file name>","<msus>" or "<file name@file system>") will work.

Refer to Table 1 on page 4 for a listing of the file systems and types.

Quote Usage with SCPI Commands

As a general rule, programming languages require that SCPI commands be enclosed in double quotes as shown in the following example:

```
":FM:EXTernal:IMPedance 600"
```

However, when a string is the parameter for a SCPI command, additional quotes or other delimiters may be required to identify the string. Your programming language may use two sets of double quotes, one set of single quotes, or back slashes with quotes to signify the string parameter. The following examples illustrate these different formats:

`"MEMory:LOAD:LIST ""myfile"""`	used in BASIC programming languages
`"MEMory:LOAD:LIST \"myfile\""`	used in C, C++, Java, and PERL
`"MEMory:LOAD:LIST 'myfile'"`	accepted by most programming languages

Consult your programming language reference manual to determine the correct format.

Binary, Decimal, Hexadecimal, and Octal Formats

Command values may be entered using a binary, decimal, hexadecimal, or octal format. When the binary, hexadecimal, or octal format is used, their values must be preceded with the proper identifier. The decimal format (default format) requires no identifier and the signal generator assumes this format when a numeric value is entered without one. The following list shows the identifiers for the formats that require them:

- #B identifies the number as a binary numeric value (base-2).
- #H identifies the number as a hexadecimal alphanumeric value (base-16).
- #Q identifies the number as a octal alphanumeric value (base-8).

The following are examples of SCPI command values and identifiers for the decimal value 45:

`#B101101`	binary equivalent
`#H2D`	hexadecimal equivalent
`#Q55`	octal equivalent

The following example sets the RF output power to 10 dBm (or the equivalent value for the currently selected power unit, such as `DBUV` or `DBUVEMF`) using the hexadecimal value 000A:

```
:POW #H000A
```

A unit of measure, such as `DBM` or `mV`, will not work with the values when using a format other than decimal.

The following example sets the bluetooth board address to FFBF7 (hexadecimal):

```
:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:BDADdr #HFFBF7
```

IEEE 488.2 Common Commands

*CLS

Supported All

`*CLS`

The Clear Status (CLS) command clears the Status Byte Register, the Data Questionable Event Register, the Standard Event Status Register, the Standard Operation Status Register and any other registers that are summarized in the status byte.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

*ESE

Supported All

`*ESE <data>`

The Standard Event Status Enable (ESE) command sets the Standard Event Status Enable Register.

The variable <data> represents the sum of the bits that will be enabled.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–255

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator preset or `*RST`. However, cycling the signal generator power will reset this register to zero.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

*ESE?

Supported All

`*ESE?`

The Standard Event Status Enable (ESE) query returns the value of the Standard Event Status Enable Register.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

*ESR?

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

`*ESR?`

The Standard Event Status Register (ESR) query returns the value of the Standard Event Status Register.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

*IDN?

Supported All

`*IDN?`

The Identification (IDN) query outputs an identifying string. The response will show the following information:

`<company name>, <model number>, <serial number>, <firmware revision>`

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks The identification information can be modified. Refer to ":IDN" on page 109 for more information.

*OPC

Supported All

```
*OPC
```

The Operation Complete (OPC) command sets bit 0 in the Standard Event Status Register when all pending operations have finished.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

*OPC?

Supported All

```
*OPC?
```

The Operation Complete (OPC) query returns the ASCII character 1 in the Standard Event Status Register when all pending operations have finished.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

*PSC

Supported

```
*PSC ON|OFF|1|0
```

The Power-On Status Clear (PSC) command controls the automatic power-on clearing of the Service Request Enable Register, the Standard Event Status Enable Register, and device-specific event enable registers.

ON (1) This choice enables the power-on clearing of the listed registers.

OFF (0) This choice disables the clearing of the listed registers and they retain their status when a power-on condition occurs.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

*PSC?

Supported All

`*PSC?`

The Power-On Status Clear (PSC) query returns the flag setting as enabled by the *PSC command.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

*RCL

Supported All

`*RCL <reg>,<seq>`

The Recall (RCL) command recalls the state from the specified memory register <reg> of the specified sequence <seq>.

***RST** N/A

Range *Registers*: 0–99 *Sequences*: 0–9

Key Entry **RECALL Reg** **Select Seq:**

Remarks N/A

*RST

Supported All

```
*RST
```

The Reset (RST) command resets most signal generator functions to factory-defined conditions.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Each command shows the *RST value if the setting is affected.

*SAV

Supported All

```
*SAV <reg>,<seq>
```

The Save (SAV) command saves the state of the signal generator to the specified memory register <reg> of the specified sequence <seq>.

***RST** N/A

Range *Registers*: 0–99 *Sequences*: 0–9

Key Entry **Save Reg** **Save Seq[n] Reg[nn]**

Remarks N/A

*SRE

Supported All

```
*SRE <data>
```

The Service Request Enable (SRE) command sets the value of the Service Request Enable Register.

The variable <data> is the decimal sum of the bits that will be enabled. Bit 6 (value 64) is ignored and cannot be set by this command.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–255

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

Entering values from 64 to 127 is equivalent to entering values from 0 to 63.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator preset or *RST. However, cycling the signal generator power will reset it to zero.

*SRE?

Supported All

*SRE?

The Service Request Enable (SRE) query returns the value of the Service Request Enable Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–63 or 128–191

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

*STB?

Supported All

*STB?

The Read Status Bye (STB) query returns the value of the status byte including the master summary status (MSS) bit.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–255

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

*TRG

Supported All

*TRG

The Trigger (TRG) command triggers the device if BUS is the selected trigger source,

otherwise, *TRG is ignored.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

*TST?

Supported All

```
*TST?
```

The Self-Test (TST) query initiates the internal self-test and returns one of the following results:

`0` This shows that all tests passed.

`1` This shows that one or more tests failed.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Run Complete Self Test**

Remarks N/A

*WAI

Supported All

```
*WAI
```

The Wait-to-Continue (WAI) command causes the signal generator to wait until all pending commands are completed, before executing any other commands.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

Calibration Subsystem (:CALibration)

:DCFM

Supported All

`:CALibration:DCFM`

This command initiates a DCFM or DCΦM calibration depending on the currently active modulation. This calibration eliminates any dc or modulation offset of the carrier signal.

NOTE If the calibration is performed with a dc signal applied, any deviation provided by the dc signal will be removed and the new zero reference point will be at the applied dc level. The calibration will have to be performed again when the dc signal is disconnected to reset the carrier signal to the correct zero reference.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **DCFM/DCΦM Cal**

Remarks Use this calibration for externally applied signals. While the calibration can also be performed for internally generated signals, dc offset is not a normal characteristic for them.

:IQ

Supported All

`:CALibration:IQ`

This command initiates an I/Q calibration.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Execute Cal**

Remarks N/A

:IQ:DEFault

Supported All

```
:CALibration:IQ:DEFault
```

This command will restore the original factory calibration data for the internal I/Q modulator.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Revert to Default Cal Settings**

Remarks N/A

:IQ:FULL

Supported All

```
:CALibration:IQ:FULL
```

This command sets and performs a full-frequency range (regardless of the start and stop frequency settings) I/Q calibration and stores the results in the signal generator's firmware.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Execute Cal**

Remarks Start and stop frequencies will default to the full frequency range of the signal generator.

:IQ:STARt

Supported All

```
:CALibration:IQ:STARt <val><unit>
:CALibration:IQ:STARt?
```

This command sets the start frequency and automatically sets the calibration type to User for an I/Q calibration.

***RST** N/A

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ

Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ

Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ

Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ

Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Start Frequency**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:IQ:STOP

Supported All

```
:CALibration:IQ:STOP <val><unit>
:CALibration:IQ:STOP?
```

This command sets the stop frequency and automatically sets the calibration type to User for an I/Q calibration.

***RST** N/A

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ

Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ

Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ

Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ

Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Stop Frequency**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

Communication Subsystem (:SYSTem:COMMunicate)

:GPIB:ADDRess

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <number>
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?
```

This command sets the signal generator's GPIB address.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–30

Key Entry **GPIB Address**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:LAN:GATEway

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway "<ipstring>"
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:GATEway?
```

This command sets the gateway for local area network (LAN) access to the signal generator from outside the current sub-network.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Default Gateway**

Remarks Using an empty string restricts access to the signal generator to local hosts on the LAN.

:LAN:HOSTname

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTname "<string>"
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:HOSTname?
```

This command sets the signal generator's local area network (LAN) connection hostname.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Hostname**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:LAN:IP

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IP "<ipstring>"
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:IP?
```

This command sets the signal generator's local area network (LAN) internet protocol (IP) address for your IP network connection.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **IP Address**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:LAN:SUBNet

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SUBNet "<ipstring>"
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SUBNet?
```

This command sets the signal generator's local area network (LAN) subnet mask address for your internet protocol (IP) network connection.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Subnet Mask**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:PMETer:ADDRess

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess?
```

This command sets the address for a power meter that is controlled by the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–30

Key Entry **Meter Address**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

The power meter is controlled only through a GPIB cable.

Ensure that the power meter address is different from the signal generator address.

:PMETer:CHANnel

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:CHANnel A|B
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:CHANnel?
```

This command sets the measurement channel on the power meter that is controlled by the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Choices A B

Key Entry **Meter Channel A B**

Remarks A single-channel power meter uses channel A and selecting channel B will have no effect.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

The power meter is controlled only through a GPIB cable.

:PMETer:IDN

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:IDN E4418B|E4419B|E4416A|E4417A
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:IDN?
```

This command sets the model number of the power meter that is controlled by the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Choices E4416A E4417A E4418B E4419B

Key Entry Power Meter

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

The power meter is controlled only through a GPIB cable.

:PMETer:TIMEout

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:TIMEout <num>[<time suffix>]
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:TIMEout?
```

This command sets the period of time which the signal generator will wait for a valid reading from the power meter.

The variable <num> has a resolution of 0.001.

***RST** N/A

Range 1mS–100S

Key Entry Meter Timeout

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

The power meter is controlled only through a GPIB cable.

If a time-out occurs, the signal generator reports an error message.

:SERial:BAUD

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:BAUD <number>
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:BAUD?
```

This command sets the baud rate for the rear panel RS-232 interface labeled RS-232.

***RST** N/A

Choices <*number*>: 300 1200 2400 4800 9600 19200 38400 57600

Key Entry **RS-232 Baud Rate**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:SERial:ECHO

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:ECHO ON|OFF
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:ECHO?
```

This command enables or disables the RS-232 echo.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF

Key Entry **RS-232 ECHO Off On**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:SERial:RESet

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:RESet
```

This event command resets the RS-232 buffer and will discard any unprocessed SCPI input received by the RS-232 port.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Reset RS-232**

Remarks N/A

:SERial:TOUT

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:TOUT <val>
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SERial:TOUT?
```

This command sets the RS-232 serial port time-out value.

If further input is not received within the time-out period specified, while a SCPI command is being processed, the command is aborted and the input buffer is cleared.

The variable <val> is entered in units of seconds.

***RST** N/A

Range 1–25

Key Entry **RS-232 Timeout**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

Diagnostic Subsystem (:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation)

:BOARds

Supported All

`:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:BOARds?`

This query returns a list of the installed boards in the signal generator. The information will be returned in the following format:

`"<board name,part number,serial number,version number,status>"`

This information format will repeat with as many iterations as the number of detected boards in the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Installed Board Info**

Remarks N/A

:CCOunt:ATTenuator

Supported All

`:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:CCOunt:ATTenuator?`

This query returns the cumulative number of times that the attenuator has been switched.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

:CCOunt:PON

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:CCOunt:PON?
```

This query returns the cumulative number of times the signal generator has been powered-on.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

:CCOunt:PROTection

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:CCOunt:PROTection?
```

This query returns the cumulative number of times the reverse power protection has been cycled.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

:DISPlay:OTIMe

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:DISPlay:OTIMe?
```

This query returns the cumulative number of hours the display has been on.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

:OPTions

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:OPTions?
```

This query returns a list of internally installed signal generator options.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Options Info

Remarks N/A

:OPTions:DETail

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:OPTions:DETail?
```

This query returns the options that are installed along with the option revision and DSP version if applicable.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Options Info

Remarks N/A

:OTIMe

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:OTIMe?
```

This query returns the cumulative number of hours that the signal generator has been on.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Diagnostic Info

Remarks N/A

:REVision

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:REVision?
```

This query returns the CPU bootstrap read only memory (boot ROM) revision date. In addition, the query returns the revision, creation date, and creation time of the main firmware.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

:SDATe

Supported All

```
:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFOrmation:SDATe?
```

This query returns the date and time of the main firmware.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

Remarks N/A

Display Subsystem (:DISPlay)

:ANNotation:AMPLitude:UNIT

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:ANNotation:AMPLitude:UNIT DBM|DBUV|DBUVEMF|V|VEMF
:DISPlay:ANNotation:AMPLitude:UNIT?
```

This command sets the displayed front panel amplitude units.

***RST** DBM

Choices DBM DBUV DBUVEMF V VEMF

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:ANNotation:CLOCk:DATE:FORMat

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:ANNotation:CLOCk:DATE:FORMat MDY|DMY
:DISPlay:ANNotation:CLOCk:DATE:FORMat?
```

This command enables the selection of the date format. The choices are month-day-year (MDY) or day-month-year (DMY) format.

***RST** N/A

Choices MDY DMY

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:ANNotation:CLOCk[:STATe]

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:ANNotation:CLOCk[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:DISPlay:ANNotation:CLOCk[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the digital clock view in the lower right side of the

front panel display.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:BRIGhtness

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:BRIGhtness <value>
:DISPlay:BRIGhtness?
```

This command sets the display brightness (intensity). The brightness can be set to the minimum level (0.02), maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.03–0.99).

***RST** N/A

Range 0.02–1

Key Entry **Brightness**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:CAPTure

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:CAPTure
```

This event command enables the user to capture the current display and store it in the signal generator's memory.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The display capture is stored as DISPLAY.BMP in the Binary file system. This file is overwritten with each subsequent display capture. The file can be down-loaded in the following manner:

1. Log on to the signal generator using ftp.
2. Change (cd) to the BIN directory.
3. Retrieve the file by using the get command.

:CONTrast

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:CONTrast <value>
:DISPlay:CONTrast?
```

This command sets the contrast of the LCD display. The contrast can be set to the maximum level (1), minimum level (0), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** N/A

Range 0–1

Key Entry Display contrast hardkeys are located below the display.

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:INVerse

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:INVerse ON|OFF|1|0
:DISPlay:INVerse?
```

This command sets the display of the source to inverse video mode.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Inverse Video Off On**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:REMote

Supported All

```
:DISPlay:REMote ON|OFF|1|0
:DISPlay:REMote?
```

This command enables or disables the display updating when the signal generator is remotely controlled.

ON (1) This choice updates the signal generator display so you can see the settings as the commands are executed, however, this will degrade the signal generator speed.

OFF (0) This choice turns off the display updating while further optimizing the signal generator for speed.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Update in Remote Off On**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator preset or `*RST`. However, cycling the signal generator power will reset it to zero.

[:WINDow][:STATe]

Supported All

```
:DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe]?
```

This command is used to either blank out (OFF or 0) the display screen or turn it on (ON or 1).

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by `*RST`. However, presetting the signal generator or cycling the power will turn the display on.

Memory Subsystem (:MEMory)

:CATalog:BINary

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog:BINary?
```

This command outputs a list of the binary files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Binary

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:BIT

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog:BIT?
```

This command outputs a list of the bit files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Bit**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:CDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:CATalog:CDMa?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **CDMA**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:DMOD

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:CATalog:DMOD?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform digital modulation files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry DMOD

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:DWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:CATalog:DWCDma?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform downlink W-CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry DWCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:FCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:CATalog:FCDMa?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform forward link cdma2000 files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

`"<file name,file type,file size>"`

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry FCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:FIR

Supported All

`:MEMory:CATalog:FIR?`

This command outputs a list of the finite impulse response filter files. The return data will be in the following form:

`<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}`

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

`"<file name,file type,file size>"`

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry FIR

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:FSK

Supported All with Option 402

`:MEMory:CATalog:FSK?`

This command outputs a list of the FSK files. The return data will be in the following form:

`<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}`

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the

following form:

`"<file name,file type,file size>"`

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry FSK

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:FWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

`:MEMory:CATalog:FWCDma?`

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform uplink W-CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

`<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}`

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

`"<file name,file type,file size>"`

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry FWCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:IQ

Supported All

`:MEMory:CATalog:IQ?`

This command outputs a list of the IQ files. The return data will be in the following form:

`<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}`

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry I/Q

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:LIST

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog:LIST?
```

This command outputs a list of the list sweep files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry List

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:CATalog:MCDMa?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multicarrier IS-95 CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

"<file name,file type,file size>"

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry MCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MDMod

Supported All with Option 402

:MEMory:CATalog:MDMod?

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multicarrier digital modulation files. The return data will be in the following form:

<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

"<file name,file type,file size>"

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry MDMOD

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MDWCdma

Supported All with Option 400

:MEMory:CATalog:MDWCdma?

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multicarrier downlink W-CDMA

files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **MDWCDMA**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MFCdma

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:CATalog:MFCdma?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multicarrier forward link cdma2000 files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **MFCDMA**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MFWCdma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:CATalog:MFWCdma?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multicarrier forward link W-CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry MFWCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:MTONe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:MEMory:CATalog:MTONe?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform multitone files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry MTONE

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:RCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:CATalog:RCDMa?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform files for reverse link cdma2000. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **RCDMA**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:RWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:CATalog:RWCDma?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform files for reverse link (uplink) W-CDMA. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **RWCDMA**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:SEQ

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:CATalog:SEQ?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform sequence files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry SEQ

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:SHAPe

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:CATalog:SHAPe?
```

This command outputs a list of the burst shape files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry SHAPE

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:STATe

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog:STATe?
```

This command outputs a list of the state files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **State**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:UFLT

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog:UFLT?
```

This command outputs a list of the user-flatness correction files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **User Flatness**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:UWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:CATalog:UWCDma?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform uplink W-CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry UWCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog:WCDMa

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:CATalog:WCDMa?
```

This command outputs a list of the arbitrary waveform W-CDMA files. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the directory list. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry WCDMA

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:CATalog[:ALL]

Supported All

```
:MEMory:CATalog[:ALL]?
```

This command outputs a list of all the files in the memory subsystem. However it does not include files stored on the Option 001 or 002 baseband generator. The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the memory subsystem. Each file listing parameter will be in the following form:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry All

Remarks Refer to Table 2-1 on page 73 for a listing of the file types and "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the "<file name>" syntax.

:COPY[:NAME]

Supported All

```
:MEMory:COPY[:NAME] "<file name>","<file name>"
```

This command makes a duplicate of the requested file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Copy File

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA "<file name>",<datablock>
:MEMory:DATA? "<file name>"
```

This command creates a user data file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile binary memory catalog.

<file name> This variable represents the user file stored in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

<datablock> This variable represents the block-formatted data.

Example:

```
:MEMory:DATA "userfile", #1912S407897
```

userfile This is the user file as it appears in the signal generator.

1 This variable defines the number of decimal digits to follow.

9 This variable defines how many bytes of data are to follow.

12S407897 This is the ASCII representation of the data that is downloaded to the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:BIT

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:BIT "<file name>",<bit_count>,<datablock>
:MEMory:DATA:BIT? "<file name>"
```

This command creates a bit file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

"<file name>" This variable represents the user file name as it will appear in the signal generator memory.

<bit_count> This variable represents the number of significant bits in the data block.

<datablock> This variable represents the block-formatted data.

Example:

```
:MEMory:DATA:BIT "userfile1", 16, #12Qz
```

"userfile1" This is the name of the user file as it appears in the signal generator.

16 This variable defines the actual number of data bits contained in the datablock.

1 This variable defines the number of decimal digits to follow.

2 This variable defines how many bytes of data are to follow.

Qz This variable defines the ASCII representation of the 16 bits of data that are downloaded to the signal generator.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:FIR

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:FIR "<file name>",osr,coefficient{,coefficient}
:MEMory:DATA:FIR? "<file name>"
```

This command creates a user-defined finite impulse response (FIR) file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

osr The oversample ratio (osr) is the number of filter taps per symbol.

coefficient This variable is the FIR coefficient. The maximum total number of coefficients is 1024.

{,coefficient} This optional variable is used when you enter additional coefficients.

***RST** N/A

Range *osr:* 1–32

coefficient: –1000 to 1000

Key Entry **Oversample Ratio**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:FSK

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:DATA:FSK "<file name>",<num_states>,<f0>,<f1>,...<f(n)>
[,<diff_state>,<num_diff_states>,<diff1>,...<diff(n)>]
:MEMory:DATA:FSK? "<file name>"
```

This command creates a custom FSK file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

The query returns data in the following form:

```
<num_states>,<f0>,<f1>,...<f(n)>,<diff_state>,<num_diff_states>,<diff1>,
...<diff(n)>
```

"<file name>"	This variable string identifies the name of the FSK file.
<num_states>	This variable identifies the number of frequency states.
<f0>	This variable identifies the value of the first frequency state.
<f1>,...<f(n)>	This variable identifies the value of the second and subsequent frequency states with a frequency resolution of 0.1Hz.
<diff_state>	This variable enables or disables differential encoding.
<num_diff_states>	This variable identifies the number of differential states.
<diff0>	This variable identifies the value of the first differential state.
<diff1>,...<diff(n)>	This variable identifies the value of the second and subsequent differential states.

The following example creates and stores a four-level FSK file named `4FSK` that has four states (frequencies): –2kHZ, –1kHZ, 2kHZ, 1kHZ; differential encoding is toggled ON, and there are two differential states 1 and 0.

```
:MEM:DATA:FSK "4FSK",4,–2kHZ,–1kHZ,2kHZ,1kHZ,ON,2,1,0
```

***RST** N/A

Range *num_diff_states*: 0–256
num_states: 2–16
f0–f(n): –20MHZ to 20MHZ
diff0–diff(n): –128 to 127

Choices *diff_state*: ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATA:IQ

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:IQ "<file name>",<offsetQ>,<num_states>,<i0>,<q0>,<i1>,
<q1>,...<i(n)>,<q(n)>
[,<diff_state>,<num_diff_states>,<diff0>,<diff1>,...<diff(n)>]
:MEMory:DATA:IQ? "<file name>"
```

This command creates a custom I/Q file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

The query returns data in the following form:

```
<offsetQ>,<num_states>,<i0>,<q0>,<i1>,<q1>,...<i(n)>,<q(n)>,<diff_state>
,<num_diff_states>,<diff0>,<diff1>,...<diff(n)>
```

"<file name>"	This variable string identifies the name of the I/Q file.
<offsetQ>	This variable enables or disables the Q output delay by 1/2 symbol from the I output.
<num_states>	This variable identifies the number of symbols.
<i0>...<i(n)>	This variable identifies the I value of the first and subsequent I symbols.
<q0>...<q(n)>	This variable identifies the Q value of the first and subsequent Q symbols.
<diff_state>	This variable enables and disables differential encoding.
<num_diff_states>	This variable identifies the number of differential states.
<diff0>	This variable identifies the value of the first differential state.

<diff1,...diff(n)> This variable identifies the value of the second and subsequent differential states.

The following example creates and stores a two-symbol I/Q file named `testBPSK` that has the Q offset.

```
:MEM:DATA:IQ "testBPSK",1,2,1,0,0,0
```

***RST** N/A

Range *num_states*: 2–256
i0–i(n): –1 to 1
q0–q(n): –1 to 1
num_diff_states: 0–256
diff0–diff(n): -128 to 127

Choices *offsetQ*: ON OFF 1 0
diff_state: ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4?
```

This query determines whether there is a user-defined pattern in the pattern RAM (PRAM).

***RST** 0

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4:BLOCk

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4:BLOCk <datablock>
```

This command downloads the block-formatted data directly into pattern RAM.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4:LIST

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM[1]|2|3|4:LIST <uint8>[,<uint8>,<...>]
```

This command downloads the list-formatted data directly into pattern RAM.

<uint8> This variable is any of the valid 8-bit, unsigned integer values between 0 and 255.

[,<uint8>,<...>] This variable identifies the value of the second and subsequent 8-bit unsigned integer variables.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–255

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATA:SHAPe

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:DATA:SHAPe <"file name">,<num_rise_points>,<rp0>,
<rp1>,...<num_fall_points>,<fp0>,<fp1>,...<fp(n)>
:MEMory:DATA:SHAPe? <"file name">
```

This command creates a new burst shape file and stores it in the signal generator non-volatile memory.

"<file name>" This variable string identifies the name of the burst shape file.

num_rise_points This variable specifies how many rise points used in the command.

rp0,...rp(n) This variable defines each successive rise point, where 0 is no power and 1 is full power.

num_fall_points	This variable specifies how many fall points used in the command.
fp0,...fp(n)	This variable defines each successive fall point, where 0 is no power and 1 is full power.

***RST** N/A

Range *num_rise_points*: 2–256

num_fall_points: 2–256

rp0–rp(n): 0.0–1.0

fp0–fp(n): 0.0–1.0

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DELete:ALL

Supported All

CAUTION Using this command deletes all user files including binary, list, state, and flatness correction files, and any saved setups which use the front panel table editor. However, this does not include files stored on the Option 001 or 002 baseband generator. You cannot recover the files after executing this command.

```
:MEMory:DELete:ALL
```

This command clears the file system of all user files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:BINary

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DELete:BINary
```

This command deletes all binary files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All Binary Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:BIT

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:BIT`

This command deletes all bit files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All Bit Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:CDMa

Supported All with Option 401

`:MEMory:DELete:CDMa`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform IS-95 CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB CDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:DMOD

Supported All with Option 402

`:MEMory:DELete:DMOD`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform digital modulation files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB DMOD Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:DWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

`:MEMory:DELete:DWCDma`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform downlink W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB DWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:FCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

`:MEMory:DELete:FCDMa`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform forward link W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB FCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:FIR

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:FIR`

This command deletes all finite impulse response filter files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All FIR Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:FSK

Supported All with Option 402

`:MEMory:DELete:FSK`

This command deletes all FSK files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All FSK Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:FWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

`:MEMory:DELete:FWCDma`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform forward link W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB FWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:IQ

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:IQ`

This command deletes all I/Q files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All I/Q Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:LIST

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DELete:LIST
```

This command deletes all List files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All List Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:DELete:MCDMa
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier IS-95 CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MDMod

Supported All with Option 402

```
:MEMory:DELete:MDMod
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier digital modulation files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MDMOD Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MDWCdma

Supported All with Option 400

`:MEMory:DELete:MDWCdma`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier downlink W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MDWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MFCdma

Supported All with Option 401

`:MEMory:DELete:MFCdma`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier forward link cdma2000 files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MFCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MFWCdma

Supported All with Option 400

`:MEMory:DELete:MFWCdma`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier forward link W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MFWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:MTONe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:MEMory:DELete:MTONe
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multitone files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MTONE Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:RCDMa

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MEMory:DELete:RCDMa
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform reverse link cdma2000 files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB RCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:RWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:DELete:RWCDma
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform reverse link W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB RWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:SEQ

Supported All with Option 402

`:MEMory:DELete:SEQ`

This command deletes all sequence files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All Sequence Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:SHAPe

Supported All with Option 402

`:MEMory:DELete:SHAPe`

This command deletes all burst shape files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All Shape Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:STATe

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:STATe`

This command deletes all state files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All State Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:UFLT

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DELete:UFLT
```

This command deletes all user-flatness correction files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All UFLT Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:UWCDma

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:DELete:UWCDma
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform uplink W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB UWCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:WCDMa

Supported All with Option 400

```
:MEMory:DELete:WCDMa
```

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform W-CDMA files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All ARB WCDMA Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete[:NAME]

Supported All

```
:MEMory:DELete[:NAME] "<file name>"
```

This command clears the user file system of "<file name>".

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:FREE[:ALL]

Supported All

```
:MEMory:FREE[:ALL]?
```

This command returns the number of bytes left in the user file system.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **All**

Remarks N/A

:LOAD:LIST

Supported All

```
:MEMory:LOAD:LIST "<file name>"
```

This command loads a list sweep file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

Remarks N/A

:MOVE

Supported All

```
:MEMory:MOVE "<src_file>","<dest_file>"
```

This command renames the requested file in the memory catalog.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Rename File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:STATe:COMMent

Supported All

```
:MEMory:STATe:COMMent <reg_num>,<seq_num>,"<comment>"
:MEMory:STATe:COMMent? <reg_num>,<seq_num>
```

This command lets you to add a descriptive comment to the saved state <reg_num>,<seq_num>. Comments can be up to 55 characters long.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Add Comment To Seq[n] Reg[nn]**

Remarks N/A

:STORe:LIST

Supported All

```
:MEMory:STORe:LIST "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current list sweep data to a file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store To File**

Remarks N/A

Mass Memory Subsystem (:MMEMory)

:CATalog

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:CATalog? "<msus>"
```

This command outputs a list of the files from the specified file system.

The variable "<msus>" (mass storage unit specifier) represents "<file system>:". The file systems and types are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1

File System	File Type
BINARY	BIN
BIT	BIT
CDMA	CDMA
DMOD - ARB digital modulation file	DMOD
DWCDMA - ARB downlink W-CDMA file	DWCD
FCDMA - ARB forward link cdma2000 file	FCDM
FWCDMA - ARB forward link W-CDMA file	FWDM
FIR - finite impulse response filter file	FIR
FSK - frequency shift keying modulation file	FSK
I/Q - modulation file	IQ
LIST - sweep list file	LIST
MCDMA - ARB multicarrier CDMA file	MCDM
MDMOD - ARB multicarrier digital modulation file	MDM
MDWCDMA - ARB multicarrier downlink W-CDMA file	MDWC
MFCDMA - ARB multicarrier forward link cdma2000 file	MFCD
MFWCDMA - ARB multicarrier forward link W-CDMA file	MFWDM

Table 2-1

File System	File Type
MTONE - ARB multitone file	MTON
NVMKR - non-volatile arbitrary waveform marker file	NVMKR
NVWFM - non-volatile arbitrary waveform file	NVWFM
RCDMA - ARB reverse link cdma2000 file	RCDM
RWCDMA - ARB reverse link W-CDMA file	RWDM
SEQ - ARB sequence file	SEQ
SHAPE - burst shape file	SHAP
STATE	STAT
USERFLAT - user-flatness file	UFLT
UWCDMA - ARB uplink W-CDMA file	UWCD
WCDMA - real time (uplink) W-CDMA file	WCDMA
WFM1 - waveform file	WFM1

The return data will be in the following form:

```
<mem used>,<mem free>{,"<file listing>"}
```

The signal generator will return the two memory usage parameters and as many file listings as there are files in the specified file system. Each file listing will be in the following format:

```
"<file name,file type,file size>"
```

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Binary** **List** **State** **User Flatness** **FIR** **Shape** **Bit** **FSK** **IQ** **Seq** **DMOD** **MTONE** **MDMOD** **CDMA** **MCDMA** **FCDMA** **MFCDMA** **RCDMA** **WCDMA** **FWCDMA** **MFWCDMA** **RWCDMA** **DWCDMA** **MDWCDMA** **UWCDMA** **WFM1** **NVMKR** **NVWFM**

Remarks Refer to "MSUS (Mass Storage Unit Specifier) Variable" on page 15 for information on the use of the "<msus>" variable.

:COPY

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:COPY "<file name>","<file name>"
```

This command makes a duplicate of the requested file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Copy File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:DATA "<file name>",<datablock>
:MMEMory:DATA? "<file name>"
```

This command loads <datablock> into the memory location "<file name>".

The query returns the <datablock> associated with the "<file name>".

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DELete:NVWFm

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MMEMory:DELete:NVWFm
```

This command clears the user file system of all non-volatile arbitrary waveform files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All NVWFM Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:WFM

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MMEMory:DELete:WFM
```

This command clears the user file system of all arbitrary waveform files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All WFM1 Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete:WFM1

Supported All with Option 401

```
:MMEMory:DELete:WFM1
```

This command clears the user file system of all arbitrary waveform files.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete All WFM1 Files**

Remarks N/A

:DELete[:NAME]

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:DELete[:NAME] "<file name>",["<msus>"]
```

This command clears the user file system of "<file name>" with the option of specifying the file system separately.

The variable "<msus>" (mass storage unit specifier) represents "<file system>:". For a list of the file systems refer to Table 2-1 on page 73.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Delete File**

Remarks If the optional variable "<msus>" is omitted, the file name needs to include the file system extension. Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 and "MSUS (Mass Storage Unit Specifier) Variable" on page 15 for information on the use of the file variables.

:LOAD:LIST

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:LOAD:LIST "<file name>"
```

This command loads a List sweep file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

Remarks N/A

:MOVE

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:MOVE "<src_file>","<dest_file>"
```

This command renames the requested file in the memory catalog.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Rename File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:STORe:LIST

Supported All

```
:MMEMory:STORe:LIST "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current list sweep data to a file.

***RST** N/A

Range	N/A
Key Entry	**Store To File**
Remarks	N/A

Output Subsystem (:OUTPut)

:MODulation[:STATe]

Supported All

```
:OUTPut:MODulation[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:OUTPut:MODulation[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the modulation of the RF output with the currently active modulation type(s).

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Mod On/Off**

Remarks Most modulation types can be simultaneously enabled except FM with ΦM.

An annunciator on the signal generator is always displayed to indicate whether modulation is switched on or off.

[:STATe]

Supported All

```
:OUTPut[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:OUTPut[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the RF output.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **RF On/Off**

Remarks Although you can configure and engage various modulations, no signal is available at the RF OUTPUT connector until this command is executed.

An annunciator is always displayed on the signal generator to indicate whether the RF output is switched on or off.

Route Subsystem (:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator)

:INPut:BPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:BPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:BPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the BURST GATE IN connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Burst Gate In Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:BGATe" on page 82.

:INPut:CPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:CPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:CPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the DATA CLOCK connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:CLOCk" on page 82.

:INPut:DPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:DPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:DPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the DATA connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:DATA" on page 83.

:INPut:SPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:SPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:SPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the SYMBOL SYNC connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:SSYNc" on page 83.

:INPut:TPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:TPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:INPut:TPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the of the input TTL signal at the PATT TRIG IN connector. POSitive refers to normal logic while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Pattern Trig In Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:TRIGger" on page 83.

:IPOLarity:BGATe

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:BGATe POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:BGATe?
```

This command configures the polarity of the input signal at the BURST GATE IN connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Burst Gate In Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":INPut:BPOLarity" on page 80.

:IPOLarity:CLOCk

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:CLOCk POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:CLOCk?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the DATA CLOCK connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":INPut:CPOLarity" on page 80.

:IPOLarity:DATA

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:DATA POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:DATA?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the DATA connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers the inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":INPut:DPOLarity" on page 81.

:IPOLarity:SSYNc

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:SSYNc POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:SSYNc?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the SYMBOL SYNC connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":INPut:SPOLarity" on page 81.

:IPOLarity:TRIGger

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:TRIGger POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:IPOLarity:TRIGger?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL signal at the PATT TRIG IN connector that triggers an event. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Pattern Trig In Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":INPut:TPOLarity" on page 81.

:OPOLarity:CLOCk

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:CLOCk POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:CLOCk?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output Data Clock Out signal at the DATA CLK OUT pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while the NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Clock Out Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:CPOLarity" on page 85.

:OPOLarity:DATA

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:DATA POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:DATA?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output DATA OUT signal at the DATA OUT pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Out Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:DPOLarity" on page 86.

:OPOLarity:EVENt[1]|2|3|4

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:EVENt[1]|2|3|4 POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:EVENt[1]|2|3|4?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output signal at the EVENT 1 or EVENT 2 connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Event 1 Polarity Neg Pos** **Event 2 Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:EPOL[1]|2|3|4" on page 87.

:OPOLarity:SSYNc

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:SSYNc POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OPOLarity:SSYNc?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output SYMBOL SYNC signal at the SYM SYNC OUT pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Out Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:SPOLarity" on page 87.

:OUTPut:CPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:CPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:CPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output DATA CLOCK OUT signal at the DATA CLK OUT pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal

logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:CLOCk" on page 84.

:OUTPut:DCS[:STATe]

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:DCS[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:DCS[:STATe]?
```

This command is used to enable or disable the output DATA OUT, DATA CLK OUT, and SYM SYNC OUT signals from the rear panel AUX I/O connector. Normally, these output signals should be enabled (On). However, disabling these outputs will decrease the spurs that are sometimes present when operating at high symbol rates.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **DATA/CLK/SYNC Rear Outputs Off On**

Remarks N/A

:OUTPut:DPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:DPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:DPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output signal at the DATA OUT connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Data Out Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:DATA" on page 84.

:OUTPut:EPOL[1]|2|3|4

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:EPOL[1]|2|3|4 POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:EPOL[1]|2|3|4?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL output signal at the EVENT1 or EVENT 2 connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Event 1 Polarity Neg Pos**

Event 2 Polarity Neg Pos

Remarks This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:EVENt[1]|2|3|4" on page 85.

:OUTPut:SPOLarity

Supported All

```
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:SPOLarity POSitive|NEGative
:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator:OUTPut:SPOLarity?
```

This command configures the polarity of the TTL input signal at the SYMBOL SYNC connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Out Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks N/A

Status Subsystem (:STATus)

:OPERation:BASeband:CONDition

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Baseband Operation Condition Register. For example, if the baseband is busy (bit 0), the value 1 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects the current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:BASeband:ENABle

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:ENABle <val>
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Baseband Operation Event Register will set the Baseband is Busy bit (bit 10) in the Standard Operation Condition Register.

The variable <num> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:BASeband:NTRansition

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Baseband Operation Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Baseband Operation Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:BASeband:PTRansition

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Baseband Operation Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Baseband Operation Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:BASeband[:EVENt]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
:STATus:OPERation:BASeband[:EVENt]?
```

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Standard Operation Baseband Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR and NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:CONDition

Supported All

```
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits for the registers that are set to one and are part of the Standard Operation Status Group. For example, if a sweep is in progress (bit 3), the value 8 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <val>
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Standard Operation Event Register will set the Standard Operation Status Summary bit (bit 7) in the Status Byte Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Standard Operation Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Standard Operation Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Standard Operation Condition Register will

set the corresponding bit in the Standard Operation Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:OPERation[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

```
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Standard Operation Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:PRESet

Supported All

```
:STATus:PRESet
```

This command presets all transition filters, enable registers, and error/event queue enable registers.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:BERT:CONDition

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable BERT Condition Register. For example, if no clock signal has been input for more than three seconds during the bit error rate measurement (bit 0), then a value of 1 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects the current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:BERT:ENABle

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable BERT Event Register will set the Data Questionable BERT Summary bit (bit 12) in the Data Questionable Condition Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:BERT:NTRansition

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable BERT Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable BERT Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects the current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:BERT:PTRansition

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable BERT Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable BERT Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:BERT[:EVENt]

Supported All with Option UN7

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

`:STATus:QUEStionable:BERT[:EVENt]?`

This command returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Data Questionable BERT Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Note that the register requires that the equivalent PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the Event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CALibration:CONDition

Supported All

`:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:CONDition?`

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Calibration Condition Register. For example, if the DCFM or DCΦM zero calibration fails (bit 0), a value of 1 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects the current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CALibration:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Calibration Event Register will set the calibration summary bit (bit 8) in the Data Questionable Condition Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CALibration:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Calibration Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Calibration Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CALibration:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Calibration Condition

Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Calibration Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CALibration[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration[:EVENt]?
```

This command returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Calibration Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:CONDition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Condition Register. For example, if the reference oscillator oven is cold (bit 4), a value of 16 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Event Register will set the Data Questionable Status Group Summary bit (bit 3) in the Status Byte Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:FREQuency:CONDition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Frequency Condition Register. For example, if the 1 GHz internal reference clock is unlocked (bit 2), a value of 4 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:FREQuency:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Frequency Event Register will set the frequency summary bit (bit 5) in the Data Questionable Condition Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Frequency Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Frequency Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Frequency Condition

Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Frequency Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:FREQuency[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency[:EVENt]?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Frequency Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:MODulation:CONDition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:CONDition?
```

This command returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Modulation Condition Register. For example, if the modulation is uncalibrated (bit 4), a value of 16 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:MODulation:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Modulation Event Register will set the modulation summary bit (bit 7) in the Data Questionable Condition Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:MODulation:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Modulation Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Modulation Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:MODulation:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Modulation Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Modulation Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:MODulation[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:MODulation[:EVENt]?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Modulation Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Power Condition Register. For example, if the RF output signal is unleveled (bit 1), a value of 2 is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The data in this register is continuously updated and reflects current conditions.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Power Event Register

will set the power summary bit (bit 3) in the Data Questionable Condition Register.

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Power Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Power Event Register when that bit has a negative transition (1 to 0).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Power Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Power Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:POWer[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer[:EVENt]?
```

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Power Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable:PTRansition

Supported All

```
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <val>
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?
```

This command determines which bits in the Data Questionable Condition Register will set the corresponding bit in the Data Questionable Event Register when that bit has a positive transition (0 to 1).

The variable <val> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

:QUEStionable[:EVENt]

Supported All

CAUTION This is a destructive read. The data in the register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the data is cleared.

`:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?`

This query returns the decimal sum of the bits in the Data Questionable Event Register.

***RST** N/A

Range 0–32767

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The equivalent PTR or NTR filters must be set before the condition register can set the corresponding bit in the event register.

Refer to chapter 3 of the *Programming Guide* for more information.

System Subsystem (:SYSTem)

:CAPability

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:CAPability?
```

This query returns the signal generator's capabilities and outputs the appropriate specifiers:

```
(RFSOURCE WITH((AM|FM|PULM|PM|LFO)&(FSSWEEP|FLIST)&(PSSWEEP|PLIST)
&TRIGGER&REFERENCE))
```

This is a list of the SCPI-defined basic functionality of the signal generator and the additional capabilities it has in parallel (a&b) and singularly (a|b).

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:DATE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>
:SYSTem:DATE?
```

This command sets the date as shown in the lower right area of the signal generator display.

<year> This variable requires a four digit integer.

The query returns the date in the following format:

- <+year>, <+month>, <+day>

***RST** N/A

Range <*month*>: 1–12 <*day*>: 1–31

Key Entry **Time/Date**

Remarks N/A

:ERRor[:NEXT]

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?
```

This query returns the most recent error message from the signal generator error queue. If there are no error messages, the query returns the following output:

```
+0,"No error"
```

When there is more than one error message, the query will need to be sent for each message.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Error Info** **View Next Error Message**

Remarks The error messages are erased after being queried.

:HELP:MODE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:HELP:MODE SINGle|CONTinuous
:SYSTem:HELP:MODE?
```

This command sets the help function mode of the signal generator.

SINGle	Help is provided only for the next key that you press.
CONTinuous	Help is provided for each key you press. In addition, the function of the key is executed.

When the help dialog box is displayed, pressing the **Help** hardkey in either mode will turn help off.

***RST** N/A

Choices SINGle CONTinuous

Key Entry **Help Mode Single Cont**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:IDN

Supported All

`:SYSTem:IDN "string"`

This command modifies the identification string that the `*IDN?` query returns. Sending an empty string returns the query output of `*IDN?` to its factory shipped setting. The maximum string length is 72 characters.

***RST** N/A

Choices N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Modification of the *IDN? query output enables the signal generator to identify itself as another signal generator when used as a replacement.

The display diagnostic information, shown by pressing the **Diagnostic Info** softkey, is not affected by this command.

:LANGuage

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:LANGuage "SCPI"|"COMP"|"NADC"|"PDC"|"PHS"|"8648"
:SYSTem:LANGuage?
```

This command sets the remote language for the signal generator.

SCPI	This choice provides compatibility for SCPI commands.
COMP	This choice provides compatibility for the 8656B, 8657A/B signal generator which is supported by using the GPIB interface.
NADC	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657D NADC personality which is supported only through a GPIB interface.
PDC	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657D PDC personality which is supported only through a GPIB interface.
PHS	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657J PHS personality which is supported only through a GPIB interface.
8648	This choice provides compatibility for the 8648A/B/C/D signal generator which is supported only through a GPIB interface.

***RST** N/A

Choices "SCPI" "COMP" "NADC" "PDC" "PHS" "8648"

Key Entry **SCPI 8656B,8657A/B 8657D NADC 8657D PDC 8657J PHS 8648A/B/C/D**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

For more information on supported SCPI commands and programming codes, refer to the *Programming Compatibility Guide*.

:PON:TYPE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PON:TYPE PRESet|LAST
:SYSTem:PON:TYPE?
```

This command sets the defined conditions for the signal generator at power on.

PRESet This choice sets the conditions to factory- or user-defined as determined by the choice for the preset type. Refer to ":PRESet:TYPE" on page 113 for selecting the type of preset.

LAST This choice retains the settings at the time the signal generator was last powered down.

NOTE When LAST is selected, no signal generator interaction can occur for at least 3 seconds prior to cycling the power for the current settings to be saved.

***RST** N/A

Choices PRESet LAST

Key Entry **Power On Last Preset**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:PRESet

Supported All

```
SYSTem:PRESet
```

This command returns the signal generator to a set of defined conditions. It is equivalent to pressing the front panel **Preset** hardkey.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Preset**

Remarks The defined conditions are either factory- or user-defined. Refer to ":PRESet:TYPE" on page 113 for selecting the type of defined conditions.

:PRESet:ALL

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:ALL
```

This command sets all states of the signal generator back to their factory default settings, including states that are not normally affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:PRESet:LANGuage

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:LANGuage"SCPI"|"COMP"|"NADC"|"PDC"|"PHS"|"8648"
:SYSTem:PRESet:LANGuage?
```

This command sets the remote language that is available when the signal generator is preset.

SCPI	This choice provides compatibility for SCPI commands.
COMP	This choice provides compatibility for the 8656B, 8657A/B signal generator which is supported by using the GPIB interface.
NADC	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657D NADC personality which is supported only through a GPIB interface.
PDC	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657D PDC personality which is supported only through a GPIB interface.
PHS	This choice provides compatibility for the 8657J PHS personality which

is supported only through a GPIB interface.

8648 This choice provides compatibility for the 8648A/B/C/D signal generator which is supported only through a GPIB interface.

***RST** "SCPI"

Choices "SCPI" "COMP" "NADC" "PDC" "PHS" "8648"

Key Entry **SCPI** **8656B,8657A/B** **8657D NADC** **8657D PDC** **8657J PHS** **8648A/B/C/D**

Remarks N/A

:PRESet:PERSistent

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:PERSistent
```

This command sets the states that are not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST` to their factory default settings.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Restore Sys Defaults**

Remarks N/A

:PRESet:PN9

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:PN9 NORMal|QUICk
:SYSTem:PRESet:PN9?
```

This command sets the preset length of the PN9 sequence for personalities that require software PRBS generation.

NORMal This choice produces a maximal length PN9 sequence.

QUICk This choice produces a truncated (216 bits) PN9 sequence.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal QUICk

Key Entry **PN9 Mode Preset**

Remarks N/A

:PRESet:TYPE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE NORMal|USER
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?
```

This command toggles the preset state between factory- and user-defined conditions.

***RST** N/A

Choices NORMal USER

Key Entry **Preset Normal User**

Remarks Refer to ":PRESet[:USER]:SAVE" for saving the USER choice preset settings.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE
```

This command saves your user-defined preset conditions to a state file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Save User Preset**

Remarks Only one user-defined preset file can be saved. Subsequent saved user-defined preset files will overwrite the previously saved file.

:SSAVer:DELay

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:SSAVer:DELay <val>
:SYSTem:SSAVer:DELay?
```

This command sets the amount of time before the display light or display light and text is switched off. This will occur if there is no input via the front panel during the delay period.

The variable <val> is a whole number measured in hours.

***RST** N/A

Range 1–12

Key Entry **Screen Saver Delay:**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

Refer to ":SSAVer:MODE" on page 114 for selecting the screen saver mode.

:SSAVer:MODE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:SSAVer:MODE LIGHt|TEXT
:SYSTem:SSAVer:MODE?
```

This command toggles the screen saver mode between light only or light and text.

LIGHt This choice enables only the light to turn off during the screen saver operation while leaving the text visible on the darkened screen.

TEXT This choice enables both the display light and text to turn off during the screen saver operation.

***RST** N/A

Choices LIGHt TEXT

Key Entry **Screen Saver Mode**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:SSAVer:STATe

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:SSAVer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
:SYSTem:SSAVer:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the display screen saver.

***RST** N/A

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Screen Saver Off On**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:TIME

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>
:SYSTem:TIME?
```

This command sets the time displayed in the lower right area of the signal generator's display.

***RST** N/A

Range <hour>: 0–23 <minute>: 0–59 <second>: 0–59

Key Entry Time/Date

Remarks N/A

:VERSion

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:VERSion?
```

This command returns the SCPI version number with which the signal generator complies.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

Trigger Subsystem

:ABORt

Supported All

```
:ABORt
```

This command causes the list or step sweep in progress to abort.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks If `INIT:CONT[:ALL]` is set to ON, the sweep will immediately re-initiate.

The pending operation flag affecting `*OPC`, `*OPC?`, and `*WAI` will undergo a transition once the sweep has been reset.

:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL]

Supported All

```
:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON|OFF|1|0
:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL]?
```

This command selects either a continuous or single list or step sweep.

ON (1) This choice selects continuous sweep where, after the completion of the previous sweep, the current sweep will restart automatically or wait until the appropriate trigger source is received.

OFF (0) This choice selects a single sweep. Refer to ":INITiate[:IMMediate][:ALL]" on page 117 for single sweep triggering information.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Sweep Repeat Single Cont**

Remarks Execution of this command will not affect a sweep in progress.

:INITiate[:IMMediate][:ALL]

Supported All

```
:INITiate[:IMMediate][:ALL]
```

This command either arms or arms and starts a single list or step sweep, depending on the trigger type.

The command performs the following:

- arms a single sweep when BUS, EXTernal, or KEY is the trigger source selection
- arms and starts a single sweep when IMMediate is the trigger source selection

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Single Sweep**

Remarks This command is ignored if a sweep is in progress.

Refer to ":INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL]" on page 116 for setting continuous or single sweep.

Refer to ":TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce" on page 118 to select the trigger source.

:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity

Supported All

```
:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity POSitive|NEGative
:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity?
```

This command sets the polarity of the TTL signal present at the TRIG OUT connector.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Trigger Out Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks The trigger out is asserted after the frequency and/or power is set while the sweep is waiting for its step trigger. In addition, the swept-sine sends a pulse to the TRIG OUT at the beginning of each sweep.

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe

Supported All

```
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity of the ramp or sawtooth waveform slope present at the TRIG IN connector that will trigger a list or step sweep.

***RST** POS

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Trigger In Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce

Supported All

```
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce?
```

This command sets the sweep trigger source for a list or step sweep.

BUS — This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

IMMediate — This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.

EXTernal — This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.

KEY — This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks The wait for the BUS, EXTernal, or KEY trigger can be bypassed by sending the `:TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMediate]` command.

:TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMediate]

Supported All

```
:TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMediate]
```

This event command causes an armed list or step sweep to immediately start without the selected trigger occurring.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

Unit Subsystem (:UNIT)

:POWer

Supported All

```
:UNIT:POWer DBM|DBUV|DBUVEMF|V|VEMF
:UNIT:POWer?
```

This command terminates an amplitude value in the selected unit of measure.

***RST** DBM

Choices DBM DBUV DBUVEMF V VEMF

Key Entry **dBm dBuV dBuVemf mV uV mVemf uVemf**

Remarks All power values in this chapter are shown with DBM as the unit of measure. If a different unit of measure is selected, replace DBM with the newly selected unit whenever it is indicated for the value.

Amplitude Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:AM[1]|2...

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2...`

This prefix enables the selection of the AM path and is part of most SCPI commands associated with this subsystem. The two paths are equivalent to the **AM Path 1 2** softkey.

AM[1] **AM Path 1 2** with 1 selected

AM2 **AM Path 1 2** with 2 selected

When just AM is shown in a command, this means the command applies globally to both paths.

Each path is set up separately. When a SCPI command uses AM[1], only path one is affected. Consequently, when AM2 is selected, only path two is set up. However, the depth of the signals for the two paths can be coupled.

Depth coupling links the depth value of AM[1] to AM2. Changing the deviation value for one path will change it for the other path.

These two paths can be on at the same time provided the following conditions have been met:

- DUALsine or SWEPtsine is not the selection for the waveform type
- each path uses a different source (Internal 1, Ext1, or Ext2)

:AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] <num>`
`[:SOURce]:AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?`

This command sets the step increment for the amplitude modulation internal frequency.

The variable <num> is expressed in units of Hertz.

***RST** N/A

Range 0.5–1E6

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the AM frequency setting. Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency" on page 123 for more information.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:AM:WIDeband:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the wideband amplitude modulation for the selected path.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **AM Off On**

Remarks The RF carrier is modulated when the modulation state of the signal generator is set to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 79 for more information.

Whenever amplitude modulation is enabled, the `AM` annunciator is turned on in the display

The two paths for amplitude modulation can be simultaneously enabled. Refer to ":AM[1]|2..." on page 121 for more information.

:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling AC|DC
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling?
```

This command sets the coupling for the amplitude modulation source through the selected external input connector.

AC	This choice will only pass ac signal components.
DC	This choice will pass both ac and dc signal components.

***RST** DC

Choices AC DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

Remarks The command does not change the currently active source or switch the current modulation on or off. The modulating signal may be the sum of several signals, either internal or external sources.

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the internal amplitude modulation rate for the following applications:

- the first tone of a dual-sine waveform
- the start frequency for a swept-sine waveform
- the frequency rate for all other waveforms

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual Sine, Swept-Sine & Sine:* 0.1HZ–100kHZ
All Other Waveforms: 0.1HZ–20kHZ

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry **AM Tone 1 Rate** **AM Start Rate** **AM Rate**

Remarks N/A

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate?
```

This command sets the frequency for the alternate signal.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100kHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **AM Tone 2 Rate** **AM Stop Rate**

Remarks The alternate signal frequency is the second tone of a dual-sine or the stop frequency of a swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 124 for the waveform selection.

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:
PERCent <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the second tone for a dual-sine waveform as a percentage of the total amplitude. For example, if the second tone makes up 30% of the total amplitude, then the first tone is 70% of the total amplitude.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **AM Tone 2 Ampl Percent Of Peak**

Remarks Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 124 for the waveform selection.

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe SINE|TRIangle|SQUare|RAMP|
NOISe|DUALsine|SWEPtsine
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the AM waveform type.

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE TRIangle SQUare RAMP NOISe DUALsine SWEPtsine

Key Entry **Sine Triangle Square Ramp Noise Dual-Sine Swept-Sine**

Remarks N/A

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME?
```

This command sets the sweep rate for the amplitude-modulated, swept-sine waveform.

***RST** +1.00000000E–001

Range 1mS–65.535S

Key Entry **AM Sweep Time**

Remarks N/A

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger?
```

This command sets the trigger source for the amplitude modulated swept-sine waveform.

BUS	This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.
IMMediate	This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.
EXTernal	This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 124 for the waveform selection.

:AM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|EXT[1]|EXT2
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the amplitude modulation.

INT This choice selects the internal source to provide an ac-coupled signal.

EXT This choice selects the EXT 1 INPUT or the EXT 2 INPUT connector to provide an externally applied signal that can be ac- or dc-coupled.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT[1] EXT2

Key Entry **Internal** **Ext1** **Ext2**

Remarks A 1.0 V_p input is required for calibrated AM depth settings.

The externally applied, ac-coupled input signal is tested for a voltage level and a display annunciator will report a high or low condition if that voltage is > ±3% of 1 V_p.

:AM[1]|2:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the amplitude modulation for the selected path.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **AM Off On**

Remarks The RF carrier is modulated when you have set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 79 for more information.

Whenever amplitude modulation is enabled, the AM annunciator is turned on in the display

The two paths for amplitude modulation can be simultaneously enabled. Refer to ":AM[1]|2..." on page 121 for more information.

:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh] <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]?
```

This commands sets the amplitude modulation depth in percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E–001

Range 0.00–100PCT

Choice <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry AM Depth

Remarks The value of AM depth applies only to whichever AM path configuration (AM[1]|2) you have currently selected.

When the depth values are coupled, a change made to one path is applied to both. Refer to ":AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:TRACk" on page 127 for AM depth value coupling.

Refer to ":AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 128 for setting the value associated with UP and DOWN choices.

:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:TRACk

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:TRACk ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:TRACk?
```

This command enables or disables the coupling of the AM depth values between the paths (AM[1] and AM2).

ON (1) This choice will link the depth value of AM[1] with AM2; AM2 will assume the AM[1] depth value. For example, if AM[1] depth is set to 15% and AM2 is set to 11%, enabling the depth tracking will cause the AM2 depth value to change to 15%. This applies regardless of the path (AM[1] or AM2) selected in this command

OFF (0) This choice disables the coupling and both paths will have independent depth values.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **AM Depth Couple Off On**

Remarks When the depth values are coupled, a change made to one path is applied both.

:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the AM depth step increment.

***RST** N/A

Range 0.1–100PCT

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the AM depth setting. Refer to ":AM[1] | 2[:DEPTh]" on page 127 for more information.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

Correction Subsystem ([:SOURce]:CORRection)

:FLATness:LOAD

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:LOAD "<file name>"`

This command loads a user-flatness correction file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

Remarks N/A

:FLATness:PAIR

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:PAIR <freq.>[<freq suffix>], <corr.>[<corr suffix>]`

This command sets a frequency and amplitude correction pair.

<corr.> This variable is the power correction.

***RST** N/A

Range

Frequency	*Standard*	*Option UNB*
Option 501: 100kHZ–1GHZ	–136 to 20DB	–136 to 25DB
Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ	–136 to 20DB	–136 to 25DB
Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ	–136 to 20DB	–136 to 25DB
Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ	–136 to 20DB	–136 to 25DB
Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ	–136 to 25DB	N/A

Key Entry **Configure Cal Array**

Remarks The maximum number of points that can be entered is 1601.

:FLATness:POINts

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:POINts?`

This query returns the number of points in the user-flatness correction file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:FLATness:PRESet

Supported All

CAUTION The current correction data will be overwritten once this command is executed. Save the current data if needed. Refer to ":FLATness:STORe" on page 130 for storing user-flatness files.

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:PRESet`

This command presets the user-flatness correction to a factory-defined setting that consists of one point.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Preset List**

Remarks N/A

:FLATness:STORe

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:STORe "<file name>"`

This command stores the current user-flatness correction data to a file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store To File**

Remarks For information on file name syntax, refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14.

[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the user-flatness corrections.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Flatness Off On**

Remarks N/A

Frequency Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:FREQuency:CHANnels:BAND

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels:BAND NBASe|NMOBile|BPGSm|MPGSm|BEGSm|MEGSm|
BRGSm|MRGSm|BDCS|MDCS|BPCS|MPCS|B450|GM450|B480|M480|B850|M850|B8|M8|B15
|M15|B390|B420|B460|B915|M380|M410|M450|M870|PHS|DECT
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels:BAND?
```

This command sets the frequency of the signal generator by specifying a frequency channel band.

NBASe	This choice selects Standard Base as the frequency band for NADC.
NMOBile	This choice selects Standard Mobile as the frequency band for NADC.
BPGSm	This choice selects P-Gsm 900 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
MPGSm	This choice selects P-Gsm 900 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
BEGSm	This choice selects E-Gsm 900 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
MEGSm	This choice selects E-Gsm 900 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
BRGSm	This choice selects R-Gsm 900 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
MRGSm	This choice selects R-Gsm 900 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
BDCS	This choice selects DCS 1800 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
MDCS	This choice selects DCS 1800 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
BPCS	This choice selects PCS 1900 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
MPCS	This choice selects PCS 1900 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
B450	This choice selects Gsm 450 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
GM450	This choice selects Gsm 450 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
B480	This choice selects Gsm 480 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
M480	This choice selects Gsm 480 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
B850	This choice selects Gsm 850 Base as the frequency band for GSM.
M850	This choice selects Gsm 850 Mobile as the frequency band for GSM.
B8	This choice selects 800MHz Base as the frequency band for PDC.
M8	This choice selects 800MHz Mobile as the frequency band for PDC.
B15	This choice selects 1500MHz Base as the frequency band for PDC.

M15	This choice selects 1500MHz Mobile as the frequency band for PDC.
B390	This choice selects Base 390-400 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B420	This choice selects Base 420-430 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B460	This choice selects Base 460-470 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B915	This choice selects Base 915-921 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M380	This choice selects Mobile 380-390 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M410	This choice selects Mobile 410-420 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M450	This choice selects Mobile 450-460 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M870	This choice selects Mobile 870-876 as the frequency band for TETRA.
PHS	This choice selects Standard PHS as the frequency band.
DECT	This choice selects Standard DECT as the frequency band.

***RST** BPGS

Choices NBASe NMOBile BPGSm MPGSm BEGSm MEGSm BRGSm MRGSm BDCS MDCS BPCS MPCS B450 GM450 B480 M480 B850 M850 B8 M8 B15 M15 B390 B420 B460 B915 M380 M410 M450 M870 PHS DECT

Key Entry **P-GSM Base** **E-GSM Base** **R-GSM Base** **DCS Base** **PCS Base** **GSM 450 Base** **GSM 480 Base** **GSM 850 Base** **NADC Base** **800MHZ Base** **1500MHZ Base** **Tetra Base 390/400** **Tetra Base 420/430** **Tetra Base 460/470** **Tetra Base 915/921** **PHS Standard** **DECT Standard** **P-GSM Mobile** **E-GSM Mobile** **R-GSM Mobile** **DCS Mobile** **PCS Mobile** **GSM 450 Mobile** **GSM 480 Mobile** **GSM 850 Mobile** **NADC Mobile** **800MHZ Mobile** **1500MHZ Mobile** **Tetra Mobile 380/390** **Tetra Mobile 410/420** **Tetra Mobile 450/460** **Tetra Mobile 870/876**

Remarks The frequency channel state must be enabled for this command to work. Refer to ":FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe]" on page 135.

:FREQuency:CHANnels:NUMBer

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels:NUMBer <number>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels:NUMBer?
```

This command sets the frequency of the signal generator by specifying a channel number of a given frequency band.

***RST** +1

Range

P-GSM Base/Mobile:	1–24
E-GSM and R-GSM Base/Mobile:	1–1023
DCS Base/Mobile:	512–885
PCS Base/Mobile:	512–900
GSM-450 Base/Mobile:	259–293
GSM-480 Base/Mobile:	306–340
GSM-850 Base/Mobile:	128–251
NADC Base/Mobile:	1–1023
800MHZ Base/Mobile:	0–640
1500MHZ Base/Mobile:	0–960
TETRA 380/390 Mobile:	3600–4000
TETRA 390/4000 Base:	3600–4000
TETRA 410/420 Mobile:	800–1200
TETRA 420/430 Base:	800–1200
TETRA 460/470: 2400 through 2800	2400–2800
TETRA 870/876 Mobile:	600–640
TETRA 915/921 Base:	600–940
PHS Standard:	1–255
DECT Standard:	0–9

Key Entry Channel Number

Remarks The frequency channel state must be enabled for this command to work. Refer to ":FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe]" on page 135.

:FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the frequency channel and band selection to set the output frequency.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Freq Channels Off On**

Remarks To set frequency channels band refer to ":FREQuency:CHANnels:BAND" on page 132.

:FREQuency:FIXed

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:FIXed <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:FIXed?
```

This command sets the signal generator output frequency.

***RST** +4.0000000000000E+0

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ

Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ

Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ

Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ

Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry N/A

Remarks A frequency change may affect the current output power. Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 178 for the correct specified frequency and amplitude settings. To set the frequency mode refer to ":FREQuency:MODE" on page 136.

:FREQuency:MODE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE CW|FIXed|LIST
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE?
```

This command sets the frequency mode of the signal generator.

CW and FIXed	These choices are synonymous with one another and they let the signal generator operate at a fixed frequency. Refer to ":FREQuency[:CW]" on page 140 for setting the frequency in the CW frequency mode. Refer to ":FREQuency:FIXed" on page 135 for setting the frequency in the fixed frequency mode.
LIST	This choice lets the currently selected sweep (LIST or STEP) frequency settings control the output frequency. Refer to ":LIST:TYPE" on page 155 for setting the sweep type.

***RST** CW

Choices CW FIXed LIST

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:FREQuency:MULTiplier

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier <val>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier?
```

This command sets the multiplier for the signal generator carrier frequency.

***RST** +1.00000000E+000

Range *Negative Values*: –100 to –.001 *Positive Values*: .001–1000

Key Entry Freq Multiplier

Remarks For any multiplier other than one, the `MULT` indicator is shown in the frequency area of the display.

:FREQuency:OFFSet

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet?
```

This command sets the frequency offset.

The query of this command returns a value equal to the original output frequency times the multiplier value, plus the frequency offset value.

***RST** +0.0000000000000E+00

Range –200GHZ to 200GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Offset**

Remarks When an offset has been entered, the OFFS indicator is turned on in the frequency area of the display.

The frequency offset state is turned on when any non-zero value is entered; entering zero will turn it off. Refer to ":FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe" for setting the offset state independent of entering offset values.

:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the offset frequency.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Freq Offset**

Remarks Entering OFF (0) will set the frequency offset to 0 Hz.

:FREQuency:REFerence

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:REFerence <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:REFerence?
```

This command sets the output reference frequency.

***RST** +0.0000000000000E+00

Range *Option 501:* 0HZ–1GHZ
Option 502: 0HZ–2GHZ
Option 503: 0HZ–3GHZ
Option 504: 0HZ–4GHZ
Option 506: 0HZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Ref Set**

Remarks N/A

:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:REFerence:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the frequency reference mode.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Freq Ref Off On**

Remarks When the frequency reference mode is on, subsequent frequency parameters are set relative to the reference value.

:FREQuency:STARt

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?
```

This command sets the frequency start point for a step sweep.

***RST** *Option 501:* +10000000000000E+09

Option 502: +20000000000000E+09
Option 503: +30000000000000E+09
Option 504: +40000000000000E+09
Option 506: +60000000000000E+09

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ
Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ
Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ
Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ
Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Start**

Remarks N/A

:FREQuency:STOP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?
```

This command sets the frequency stop point for a step sweep.

***RST** *Option 501:* +10000000000000E+09
Option 502: +20000000000000E+09
Option 503: +30000000000000E+09
Option 504: +40000000000000E+09
Option 506: +60000000000000E+09

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ
Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ
Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ
Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ
Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Stop**

Remarks N/A

:FREQuency:SYNThesis

Supported All except Option UNJ

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SYNThesis 1|2
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SYNThesis?
```

This command sets the phase-lock loop (PLL) bandwidth to optimize phase noise for offsets above and below 10 kHz.

1 This choice will select mode 1 which optimize phase noise at offsets below 10 kHz.

2 This choice will select mode 2 which optimizes phase noise at offsets above 10 kHz.

***RST** +1

Choices 1 2

Key Entry **Mode 1 Optimize <10kHZ Offset** **Mode 2 Optimize >10kHZ Offset**

Remarks N/A

:FREQuency[:CW]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]?
```

This command sets the signal generator output frequency for the CW frequency mode.

***RST** N/A

Range *Option 501:* 100kHZ–1GHZ
Option 502: 100kHZ–2GHZ
Option 503: 100kHZ–3GHZ
Option 504: 100kHZ–4GHZ
Option 506: 100kHZ–6GHZ

Key Entry **Frequency**

Remarks To set the frequency mode to CW, refer to ":FREQuency:MODE" on page 136.

:PHASe:REFerence

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:PHASe:REFerence`

This command sets the current output phase as a zero reference.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Phase Ref Set**

Remarks Subsequent phase adjustments are set relative to the new reference.

:PHASe[:ADJust]

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:PHASe[:ADJust] <val><unit>`
`[:SOURce]:PHASe[:ADJust]?`

This command adjusts the phase of the modulating signal.

The query will only return values in radians.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range *Radians*: –3.14 to 3.14RAD *Degrees*: –180 to 179DEG

Key Entry **Adjust Phase**

Remarks N/A

:ROSCillator:SOURce

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce?`

This command queries the source of the reference oscillator. It returns either INT (internal) or EXT (external).

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO

Supported All except signal generators with Option UNJ

```
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the ability of the signal generator to automatically select between the internal and an external reference oscillator.

ON (1) This choice enables the signal generator to detect when a valid reference signal is present at the 10 MHz IN connector and automatically switches from internal to external frequency reference.

OFF (0) This choice selects the internal reference oscillator and disables the switching capability between the internal and an external frequency reference.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ref Oscillator Source Auto Off On**

Remarks N/A

Frequency Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:FM[1]|2...

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2...`

This prefix enables the selection of the FM path and is part of most SCPI commands associated with this subsystem. The two paths are equivalent to the **FM Path 1 2** softkey.

FM[1] **FM Path 1 2** with 1 selected

FM2 **FM Path 1 2** with 2 selected

When just FM is shown in a command, this means the command applies globally to both paths.

Each path is set up separately. When a SCPI command uses FM[1], only path one is affected. Consequently, when FM2 is selected, only path two is set up. However, the deviation of the signals for the two paths can be coupled.

Deviation coupling links the deviation value of FM[1] to FM2. Changing the deviation value for one path will change it for the other path.

These two paths can be on at the same time provided the following conditions have been met:

- DUALsine or SWEPtsine is not the selection for the waveform type
- each path uses a different source (Internal 1, Ext1, or Ext2)
- FM2 must be set to a deviation less than FM[1]

:FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] <num>
[:SOURce]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the step increment for the internal frequency modulation.

The variable <num> sets the entered value in units of Hertz.

***RST** +5.00000000E+002

Range 0.5–1E6

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the FM frequency setting. Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency" on page 144 for more information.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPLing

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling AC|DC
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling?
```

This command sets the coupling for the frequency modulation source through the selected external input connector.

AC This choice will only pass ac signal components.

DC This choice will pass both ac and dc signal components.

***RST** DC

Choices AC DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

Remarks The command does not change the currently active source or switch the current modulation on or off. The modulating signal may be the sum of several signals, either internal or external sources.

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the internal frequency modulation rate for the following applications:

- the first tone of a dual-sine waveform
- the start frequency for a swept-sine waveform

- the frequency rate for all other waveforms

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ
All Other Waveforms: 0.1HZ–20KHZ

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry **FM Tone 1 Rate** **FM Start Rate** **FM Rate**

Remarks N/A

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate?
```

This command sets the frequency for the alternate signal.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ *Swept-Sine*: 1HZ–1MHZ

Key Entry **FM Tone 2 Rate** **FM Stop Rate**

Remarks The alternate signal frequency is the second tone of a dual-sine or the stop frequency of a swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 146 for the waveform selection.

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:
PERCent <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the second tone for a dual-sine waveform as a percentage of the total amplitude. For example, if the second tone makes up 30% of the total amplitude, then the first tone is 70% of the total amplitude.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **FM Tone 2 Ampl Percent Of Peak**

Remarks Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" for the waveform selection.

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|:FUNCtion:SHAPe SINE|TRIangle|SQUare|RAMP|
NOISe|DUALsine|SWEPtsine
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the FM waveform type.

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE TRIangle SQUare RAMP NOISe DUALsine SWEPTsine

Key Entry **Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Noise** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine**

Remarks The waveform selection is only valid when INT[1] is the source selection. Refer to ":FM[1]|2:SOURce" on page 147 for type source selection.

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME?
```

This command sets the sweep time for the swept-sine waveform.

***RST** +1.00000000E–001

Range 1.0mS–65.535S

Key Entry **FM Sweep Time**

Remarks Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 146 for the waveform selection.

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger?
```

This command sets the trigger source for the frequency modulated swept-sine waveform.

BUS	This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.
IMMediate	This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.
EXTernal	This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 146 for the waveform selection.

:FM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|EXT1|EXT2
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the frequency modulation.

INT	This choice selects the internal source to provide an ac-coupled signal.
EXT	This choice selects the EXT 1 INPUT or the EXT 2 INPUT connector to provide an externally applied signal that can be ac- or dc-coupled.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT1 EXT2

Key Entry **Internal** **Ext1** **Ext2**

Remarks The externally applied, ac-coupled input signal is tested for a voltage level and a display annunciator will report a high or low condition if

that voltage is > ±3% of 1 V_p.

:FM[1]|2:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the frequency modulation for the selected path.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry FM Off On

Remarks The RF carrier is modulated when you set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 79 for more information.

Whenever frequency modulation is enabled, the FM annunciator is turned on in the display

The two paths for frequency modulation can be simultaneously enabled. Refer to ":FM[1]|2..." on page 143 for more information.

:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the frequency modulation deviation.

***RST** +1.00000000E+003

Range

Frequency	*Deviation*	*Deviation Option UNJ*
250kHZ–249.999MHZ	0–8MHZ	0–1MHZ
> 249.999–500MHZ	0–4MHZ	0–500kHZ
> 500MHZ–1GHZ	0–8MHZ	0–1MHZ
> 1–2GHZ	0–16MHZ	0–2MHZ
> 2–4GHZ	0–32MHZ	0–4MHZ
> 4–6GHZ	0–8MHZ	0–8MHZ

Key Entry FM DEV

Remarks If deviation tracking is ON, a change to the deviation value on one path will apply to both. Refer to ":FM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk" on page 149 for more information and setting the deviation tracking.

:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk?
```

This command enables or disables the deviation coupling between the paths (FM[1] and FM2).

ON (1) This choice will link the deviation value of FM[1] with FM2; FM2 will assume the FM[1] deviation value. For example, if FM[1] deviation is set to 500 Hz and FM2 is set to 2 kHz, enabling the deviation tracking will cause the FM2 deviation value to change to 500 Hz. This applies regardless of the path (FM[1] or FM2) selected in this command

OFF (0) This choice disables the coupling and both paths will have independent deviation values.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **FM Dev Couple Off On**

Remarks This command uses exact match tracking, not offset tracking.

List/Sweep Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:LIST:DIRection

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:DIRection UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:LIST:DIRection?
```

This command sets the direction of a list or step sweep.

UP This choice enables a sweep in an ascending order:

- first to last point for a list sweep
- start to stop for a step sweep

DOWN This choice reverses the direction of the sweep.

***RST** UP

Choices UP DOWN

Key Entry **Sweep Direction Down Up**

Remarks N/A

:LIST:DWELl

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:DWELl <val>{,<val>}
[:SOURce]:LIST:DWELl?
```

This command sets the dwell time for the current list sweep points.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of seconds with a 0.001 resolution.

NOTE The dwell time (<val>) does not begin until the signal generator has settled for the current frequency and/or amplitude change.

***RST** N/A

Range 0.001–60

Key Entry N/A

Remarks Dwell time is used when IMMediate is the trigger source. Refer to ":LIST:TRIGger:SOURce" on page 154 for the trigger setting.

The dwell time is the amount of time the sweep is guaranteed to pause after setting the frequency and/or power for the current point.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:LIST:DWELl:POINts

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:DWELl:POINts?
```

This command queries the signal generator for the number of dwell points in the current list sweep file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LIST:DWELl:TYPE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:DWELl:TYPE LIST|STEP
[:SOURce]:LIST:DWELl:TYPE?
```

This command toggles the dwell time for the list sweep points between the values defined in the list sweep and the value for the step sweep.

LIST This choice selects the dwell times from the list sweep. Refer to ":LIST:DWELl" on page 150 for setting the list dwell points.

STEP This choice selects the dwell time from the step sweep. Refer to ":SWEep:DWELl" on page 156 for setting the step dwell.

***RST** LIST

Choices LIST STEP

Key Entry **Dwell Type List Step**

Remarks N/A

:LIST:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:FREQuency <val>{,<val>}
[:SOURce]:LIST:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the frequency values for the current list sweep points.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz.

***RST** N/A

Range *Option* 501: 100E3–1E9
Option 502: 100E3–2E9
Option 503: 100E3–3E9
Option 504: 100E3–4E9
Option 506: 100E3–6E9

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or `*RST`.

:LIST:FREQuency:POINts

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:FREQuency:POINts?
```

This command queries the current list sweep file for the number of frequency points.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LIST:MANual

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:MANual <val>
[:SOURce]:LIST:MANual?
```

This command sets a list or step sweep point as the current sweep point controlling the frequency and power output.

***RST** N/A

Range 1–1601

Key Entry **Manual Point**

Remarks If list or step mode is controlling frequency and/or power, then the indexed point in the respective list(s) will be used.

Entering a value with this command will have no effect, unless MANual is the selected mode. Refer to ":LIST:MODE" on page 153 for setting the proper mode.

If the point selected is beyond the length of the longest enabled list, then the point will be set to the maximum possible point, and an error will be generated.

:LIST:MODE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:MODE AUTO|MANual
[:SOURce]:LIST:MODE?
```

This command sets the operating mode for the current list or step sweep.

AUTO This choice enables the selected sweep type to perform a sweep of all points.

MANual This choice enables you to select a sweep point which controls the frequency and/or amplitude according to the sweep type. Refer to ":LIST:MANual" on page 153 for selecting a sweep point

***RST** AUTO

Choices AUTO MANual

Key Entry **Manual Mode Off On**

Remarks N/A

:LIST:POWer

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer <val>{,<val>}
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer?
```

This command sets the amplitude for the current list sweep points.

***RST** N/A

Range Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 178 for output power ranges.

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option UNB protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (OFF) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

:LIST:POWer:POINts

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer:POINts?
```

This command queries the number of power points in the current list sweep file.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
[:SOURce]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

This command sets the point trigger source for a list or step sweep event.

BUS	This choice enables GPIB triggering using the *TRG or GET command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the *TRG command.
IMMediate	This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.
EXTernal	This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks N/A

:LIST:TYPE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE LIST|STEP
[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE?
```

This command toggles between the two types of sweep.

***RST** STEP

Choices LIST STEP

Key Entry **Sweep Type List Step**

Remarks N/A

:LIST:TYPE:LIST:INITialize:FSTep

Supported All

CAUTION The current list sweep data will be overwritten once this command is executed. If needed, save the current data. Refer to ":STORe:LIST" on page 72 for storing list sweep files.

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE:LIST:INITialize:FSTep
```

This command replaces the loaded list sweep data with the settings from the current step sweep data points.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Load List From Step Sweep**

Remarks You can have only one sweep list at a time.

:LIST:TYPE:LIST:INITialize:PRESet

Supported All

CAUTION The current list sweep data will be overwritten once this command is executed. If needed, save the current data. Refer to ":STORe:LIST" on page 72 for storing list sweep files.

`[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE:LIST:INITialize:PRESet`

This command replaces the current list sweep data with a factory-defined file consisting of one point at a frequency, amplitude, and dwell time.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Preset List**

Remarks N/A

:SWEep:DWELl

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:SWEep:DWELl <val>`
`[:SOURce]:SWEep:DWELl?`

This command enables you to set the dwell time for a step sweep.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of seconds with a 0.001 resolution.

NOTE The dwell time (<val>) does not begin until the signal generator has settled for the current frequency and/or amplitude change.

***RST** +2.00000000E–003

Range 0.001–60

Key Entry **Step Dwell**

Remarks Dwell time is used when the trigger source is set to `IMMediate`. Refer to ":LIST:TRIGger:SOURce" on page 154 for the trigger setting.

The dwell time is the amount of time the sweep is guaranteed to pause after setting the frequency and/or power for the current point.

:SWEep:POINts

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts <val>
[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts?
```

This command enables you to define the number of points in a step sweep.

***RST** 2

Range 2–1601

Key Entry **# Points**

Remarks N/A

Low Frequency Output Subsystem ([:SOURce]:LFOutput)

:AMPLitude

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:AMPLitude <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:AMPLitude?
```

This command sets the amplitude for the signal at the LF OUTPUT connector.

***RST** 0.00

Range 0.000VP–5.0VP

Key Entry **LF Out Amplitude**

Remarks N/A

:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the internal modulation frequency for the following applications:

- the first tone of a dual-sine waveform
- the start frequency for a swept-sine waveform
- the frequency rate for all other waveforms

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ

Range *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ

All Other Waveforms: 0.1HZ–20KHZ

Key Entry **LF Out Tone 1 Freq** **LF Out Start Freq** **LF Out Freq**

Remarks Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe" on page 160 for selecting the waveform type.

:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate?
```

This command sets the frequency for the alternate LF output signal.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ

Key Entry **LF Out Tone 2 Freq** **LF Out Stop Freq**

Remarks The alternate frequency is the second tone of a dual-sine or the stop frequency of a swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe" on page 160 for selecting the waveform type.

:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:
PERCent <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the second tone for a dual-sine waveform as a percentage of the total LF output amplitude. For example, if the second tone makes up 30% of the total amplitude, then the first tone is 70% of the total amplitude.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **LF Out Tone 2 Ampl % of Peak**

Remarks Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe" on page 160 for selecting the waveform type.

:FUNCtion[1]:PERiod

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:PERiod <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:PERiod?
```

This command sets the pulse period of the internally generated pulsed low frequency waveform.

***RST** +1.60000000E–005

Range 16uS–30S

Key Entry **LF Out Period**

Remarks N/A

:FUNCtion[1]:PWIDth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:PWIDth <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:PWIDth?
```

This command sets the pulse width of the internally-generated pulsed low frequency waveform.

The upper limit range value is restricted by the current value of the pulse period. For example, if the pulse period value is set to 16 µS, the pulse width is limited to a maximum range value of 16 µS.

***RST** +8.00000000E–006

Range 8uS–30S

Key Entry **LF Out Width**

Remarks To change the pulse period value, refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:PERiod" on page 159.

:FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe SINE|DUALsine|SWEPtsine|TRIangle|
SQUare|RAMP|PULSe|NOISe|DC
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the waveform type for the generated signal at the LF output.

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE DUALsine SWEPTsine TRIangle SQUare RAMP PULSe NOISe DC

Key Entry **Sine** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Pulse** **Noise** **DC**

Remarks Function Generator must be the source selection to support DUALsine or the SWEPtsine waveform. Refer to ":SOURce" on page 162.

:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TIME

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TIME <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TIME?
```

This command sets the sweep time for an internally generated swept-sine signal at the LF output.

***RST** +1.00000000E–001

Range 1mS–65.535S

Key Entry **LF Out Sweep Time**

Remarks N/A

:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TRIGger BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TRIGger?
```

This command sets the trigger source for the internally generated swept-sine waveform signal at the LF output.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

IMMediate This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.

EXTernal This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.

KEY This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe" on page 160 for selecting the waveform type.

:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:SOURce INT[1]|FUNCtion
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:SOURce?
```

This command sets the low frequency source for the LF output.

INT[1] This choice enables you to output a signal where the frequency and shape of the signal is set by the internal source as it is being used by a modulation. For example, if the internal source is currently assigned to an AM path configuration and AM is turned on, the signal output at the LF OUTPUT connector will have the frequency and shape of the amplitude modulating signal.

FUNCtion This choice enables the selection of an internal function generator.

***RST** FUNC

Choices INT[1] FUNCtion

Key Entry **Internal Monitor** **Function Generator**

Remarks N/A

:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the low frequency output.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **LF Out Off On**

Remarks N/A

Phase Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:PM[1]|2...

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2...`

This prefix enables the selection of the ΦM path and is part of most SCPI commands associated with this subsystem. The two paths are equivalent to the **ΦM Path 1 2** softkey.

PM[1] **ΦM Path 1 2** with 1 selected

PM2 **ΦM Path 1 2** with 2 selected

When just PM is shown in a command, this means the command applies globally to both paths.

Each path is set up separately. When a SCPI command uses PM[1], only path one is affected. Consequently, when PM2 is selected, only path two is set up. However, the deviation of the signals for the two paths can be coupled.

Deviation coupling links the deviation value of PM[1] to PM2. Changing the deviation value for one path will change it for the other path.

These two paths can be on at the same time provided the following conditions have been met:

- DUALsine or SWEPtsine is not the selection for the waveform type
- each path uses a different source (Internal 1, Ext1, or Ext2)
- PM2 must be set to a deviation less than or equal to PM[1]

:PM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] <num>`
`[:SOURce]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?`

This command sets the step increment of the phase modulation internal frequency.

The variable <num> sets the entered value in units of Hertz.

***RST** N/A

Range 0.5–1E6

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the ΦM frequency command. Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency" on page 165for more information.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

:PM[1]|2:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:BANDwidth|BWIDth NORMal|HIGH
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

This command toggles between normal phase modulation and high bandwidth phase modulation mode.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal HIGH

Key Entry **FM ΦM Normal High BW**

Remarks N/A

:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]:COUPling

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]:COUPling AC|DC
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]:COUPling?
```

This command sets the coupling for the phase modulation source through the selected external input connector.

AC This choice will only pass ac signal components.

DC This choice will pass both ac and dc signal components.

***RST** DC

Choices AC DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

Remarks This command does not change the currently active source or switch the current modulation on or off. The modulating signal may be the sum of several signals, either internal or external sources.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the internal modulation frequency rate for the following applications:

- the first tone of a dual-sine waveform
- the start frequency for a swept-sine waveform
- the frequency rate for all other waveforms

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ
All Other Waveforms: 0.1HZ–20KHZ

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry **ΦMTone 1 Rate** **ΦM Start Rate** **ΦM Rate**

Remarks Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]:SHAPe" on page 160 for selecting the waveform type.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate?
```

This command sets the frequency for the alternate signal.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ

Key Entry **ΦM Stop Rate** **ΦM Tone 2 Rate**

Remarks The alternate frequency is the second tone of a dual-sine or the stop frequency of a swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 166 for the waveform selection.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:
PERCent <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the second tone for the dual-sine waveform as a percentage of the total amplitude. For example, if the second tone makes up 30% of the total amplitude, then the first tone is 70% of the total amplitude.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **ΦM Tone 2 Ampl Percent of Peak**

Remarks Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 166 for the waveform selection.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe SINE|TRIangle|SQUare|RAMP|
NOISe|DUALsine|SWEPtsine
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the phase modulation waveform type.

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE TRIangle SQUare RAMP NOISe DUALsine SWEPTsine

Key Entry **Sine Triangle Square Ramp Noise Dual-Sine Swept-Sine**

Remarks The INTernal1 source selection does not support the DUALsine and SWEPtsine waveform choices.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TIME?
```

This command sets the sweep time for a phase-modulated, swept-sine waveform.

***RST** +1.00000000E–001

Range 1.0mS–65.535S

Key Entry **ΦM Sweep Time**

Remarks Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" for the waveform selection.

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger BUS|IMMediate|EXTernal|KEY
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger?
```

This command sets the trigger source for the phase-modulated, swept-sine waveform.

BUS — This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

IMMediate — This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event.

EXTernal — This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIG IN connector.

KEY — This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Choices BUS IMMediate EXTernal KEY

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

Remarks Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 166 for the waveform selection.

:PM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|EXT1|EXT2
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the phase modulation.

INT This choice selects internal source 1 to provide an ac-coupled signal.

EXT This choice selects the EXT 1 INPUT or the EXT 2 INPUT connector to provide an externally applied signal that can be ac- or dc-coupled.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT1 EXT2

Key Entry **Internal 1** **Ext1** **Ext2**

Remarks The externally applied, ac-coupled input signal is tested for a voltage level and a display annunciator will report a high or low condition if that voltage is > ±3% of 1 V_p.

:PM[1]|2:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the phase modulation for the selected path.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **ΦM Off On**

Remarks The RF carrier is modulated when you set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 79 for more information.

Whenever phase modulation is enabled, the ΦM annunciator is turned on in the display

The two paths for phase modulation can be simultaneously enabled. Refer to ":PM[1]|2..." on page 163 for more information.

:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2[:DEViation] <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the deviation of the phase modulation.

The variable <unit> will accept RAD (radians), PIRAD (pi-radians), and DEG (degrees); however, the query will only return values in radians.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range

Frequency	*Normal Bandwidth*	*High Bandwidth*
250kHZ–249.999MHZ	0–10RAD	0–1RAD
> 249.999–500MHZ	0–5RAD	0–0.5RAD
> 500MHZ–1GHZ	0–10RAD	0–1RAD
> 1–2GHZ	0–20RAD	0–2RAD
> 2–4GHZ	0–40RAD	0–4RAD
> 4–6GHZ	0–80RAD	0–8RAD

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry ΦM Dev

Remarks If deviation tracking is active, a change to the deviation value on one path will apply to both.

Refer to ":PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 170 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk?
```

This command enables or disables the deviation coupling between the paths (PM[1] and PM2).

ON (1) This choice will link the deviation value of PM[1] with PM2; PM2 will assume the PM[1] deviation value. For example, if PM[1] deviation is set

to 500 Hz and PM2 is set to 2 kHZ, enabling the deviation tracking will cause the PM2 deviation value to change to 500 Hz. This applies regardless of the path (PM[1] or PM2) selected in this command.

OFF (0) This choice disables the coupling and both paths will have independent deviation values.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **ΦM Dev Couple Off On**

Remarks This command uses exact match tracking, not offset tracking.

:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the phase modulation deviation step increment.

***RST** N/A

Range 0.001–1E3RAD

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the ΦM deviation command. Refer to ":PM[1] | 2[:DEViation]" on page 169 for more information.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

Power Subsystem ([:SOURce]:POWer)

:ALC:BANDwidth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth NORMal|NARRow
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

This command sets the bandwidth of the automatic leveling control (ALC) loop.

NORMal This choice enables the signal generator to automatically select the ALC bandwidth for the current test conditions.

NARRow This choice sets the narrowest possible ALC bandwidth and is useful when an external I/Q source is connected.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal NARRow

Key Entry **ALC BW Normal Narrow**

Remarks The bandwidth choices for this command are not effective if an internal I/Q source is being used.

:ALC:SEARch

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SEARch ON|OFF|1|0|ONCE
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SEARch?
```

This command enables or disables the internal power search calibration.

ON (1) This choice executes the power search automatically with each change in RF frequency or power.

OFF (0) This choice disables the automatic power search routine.

ONCE This choice executes a single power search of the current RF output signal.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0 ONCE

Key Entry **Power Search Manual Auto** **Do Power Search**

Remarks Use this command when the ALC state is set to OFF (0). Refer to ":ALC[:STATe]" on page 172 for setting the ALC state.

If ON was previously selected, executing ONCE will cause OFF to be the current selection after the power search is completed.

:ALC:SEARch:REFerence

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SEARch:REFerence FIXed|MODulated
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SEARch:REFerence?
```

This command sets either fixed or modulated modes of power search.

FIXed This choice uses a 0.5 volt reference.

MODulated This choice uses the RMS value of the current I/Q modulation.

***RST** MOD

Choices FIXed MODulated

Key Entry **Power Search Reference Fixed Mod**

Remarks N/A

:ALC[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the automatic leveling control (ALC) circuit.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **ALC Off On**

Remarks The purpose of the ALC circuit is to hold output power at the desired level in spite of drift due to temperature and time.

:ALTernate:AMPLitude

Supported All except signal generators with Option UNB or 506.

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:AMPLitude <val>
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:AMPLitude?
```

This command sets the delta value for the alternate amplitude.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –156 to 156

Key Entry **Alt Amp Delta**

Remarks The actual RF output amplitude is equal to the Alternate Amplitude Delta value plus the RF output amplitude; this sum cannot exceed the minimum and maximum amplitude limits of the signal generator. For example, if the Alternate Amplitude Delta is set to –156 dB and the RF output amplitude is set to 20 dB, the sum is equal to –136 dB.

:ALTernate:MANual

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernal:MANual MAIN|DELTa
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernal:MANual?
```

This command toggles the alternate amplitude manual trigger source between main and alternate (delta).

MAIN The main power is present at the RF output.

DELTa The alternate power is present at the RF output.

***RST** MAIN

Choices MAIN DELTa

Key Entry **Manual Trigger Main Delta**

Remarks This command is effective only if MANual is the selection for trigger source. Refer to ":ALTernate:TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 174 for more information.

:ALTernate:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the alternate amplitude.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Alt Ampl Off On**

Remarks N/A

:ALTernate:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:TRIGger[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal|MANual
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALTernate:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command sets the trigger source for the alternate amplitude signal.

INTernal This choice requires a baseband generator option. Each timeslot is allowed to output power with a user-selected main or alternate amplitude.

EXTernal This choice requires an external trigger to the TRIG IN rear panel connector to toggle the RF output power between main and alternate amplitudes.

MANual This choice enables the RF output power to be toggled between main and alternate amplitudes.

***RST** MAN

Choices INTernal EXTernal MANual

Key Entry **Int** **Ext** **Manual**

Remarks N/A

:ATTenuation:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO?
```

This command sets the state of the attenuator hold function.

ON (1) This choice enables the attenuator to operate normally.

OFF (0) This choice holds the attenuator at its current setting or at a selected value that will not change during power adjustments.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Atten Hold Off On**

Remarks The OFF (0) choice eliminates the power discontinuity normally associated with the attenuator switching during power adjustments.

During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option UNB protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (OFF) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

:MODE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE FIXed|LIST
[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE?
```

This command sets the signal generator RF output power operating mode.

***RST** FIX

Choices FIXed LIST

Key Entry **Amplitude**

Remarks N/A

:REFerence

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence?
```

This command sets the power level for the signal generator RF output reference.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –400 to 300DBM

Key Entry **Ampl Ref Set**

Remarks The RF output power is referenced to the value entered in this command.

:REFerence:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the RF output reference.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ampl Ref Off On**

Remarks Once the reference state is ON, all subsequent output power settings are set relative to the reference value.

Amplitude offsets can be used with the amplitude reference mode.

:STARt

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:STARt <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:STARt?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the first point in a step sweep.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 178 for the output power ranges.

Key Entry **Ampl Start**

Remarks During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option UNB protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (OFF) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

:STOP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:STOP <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:STOP?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the last point in a step sweep.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 178 for the output power ranges.

Key Entry **Ampl Stop**

Remarks During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option UNB protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (OFF) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet?
```

This command sets the power offset value.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –200DB to 200DB

Key Entry **Ampl Offset**

Remarks This simulates a power level at a test point beyond the RF OUTPUT connector without changing the actual RF output power. The offset value only affects the displayed amplitude setting.

You can enter an amplitude offset any time in either normal operation or amplitude reference mode.

[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
```

This command sets the RF output power.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range

Frequency	*Standard*	*Option UNB*	*Option 506*
250kHZ–1GHZ	–136 to 13DBM	–136 to 17DBM	–136 to 14DBM
> 1–3GHZ	–136 to 10DBM	–136 to 16DBM	–136 to 13DBM
> 3–4GHZ	–136 to 7DBM	–136 to 13DBM	–136 to 10DBM
> 4–6GHZ	N/A	N/A	–136 to 10DBM

Key Entry Amplitude

Remarks The ranges for this command are specified values from the data sheet.

Pulse Subsystem ([:SOURce]:PULSe)

:FREQuency:STEP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP freq
[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP?
```

This command sets the step increment for the pulse frequency.

***RST** +1.00000000E+005

Range 0–100

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

Pulse Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce]:PULM)

:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the rate of the internal square wave pulse modulation source.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0.1HZ–20.0kHZ

Choices UP DOWN

Key Entry **Pulse Rate**

Remarks This command is used when SQUare is the current pulse modulation type. Refer to ":SOURce" on page 183 for the pulse modulation type selection.

:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe PULS|SQUAre
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the internal pulse modulation waveform type.

***RST** PULS

Choices PULS SQUAre

Key Entry **Internal Square** **Internal Pulse**

Remarks N/A

:INTernal[1]:PERiod

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod?
```

This command sets the period for the internally generated pulse modulation source.

***RST** +2.00000000E–006

Range 8uS–30S

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry **Pulse Period**

Remarks If the entered value for the pulse period is equal to or less than the value for the pulse width, the pulse width changes to a value that is equal to the pulse period.

Refer to ":INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 181 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the period time step increment for the internally-generated pulse modulation source.

***RST** +1.00000000E–006

Range 4uS–30S

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Remarks The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the pulse period command. Refer to ":INTernal[1]:PERiod" on page 181 for more information.

:INTernal[1]:PWIDth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth <val><unit> |UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth?
```

This command sets the pulse width for the internally generated pulse modulation source.

***RST** +1.00000000E–006

Range 4uS–30S

Choices <val><unit> UP DOWN

Key Entry **Pulse Width**

Remarks If the entered value for the pulse width is equal to or greater than the value for the pulse period, the pulse width will change to a value that is equal to the pulse period.

Refer to ":INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP" on page 182 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

:INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP <num>[<time suffix>]
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP?
```

This command sets the step increment for the pulse width.

The optional variable [<time suffix>] accepts nS (nano-seconds) to S (seconds).

***RST** +1.00000000E–006

Range 4uS–30S

Key Entry N/A

Remarks The value set by this command is used by the UP and DOWN choices for the pulse width command. Refer to ":INTernal[1]:PWIDth" on page 182 for more information.

:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce INT|EXT2
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source that will generate the pulse modulation.

***RST** INT

Choices INT EXT2

Key Entry **Internal Square** **Internal Pulse** **Ext1 DC-Coupled** **Ext2 DC-Coupled**

Remarks N/A

:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the pulse modulation source.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Pulse Off On**

Remarks When pulse modulation is enabled, the PULSE annunciator is shown in the display

All Subsystem–Option 001 or 002 ([:SOURce])

:RADio:ALL:OFF

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

`[:SOURce]:RADio:ALL:OFF`

This command disables all digital modulation personalities on a particular baseband.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks This command does not affect analog modulation.

AWGN ARB Subsystem–Option 403 ([:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB)

:BWIDth

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:BWIDth <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:BWIDth?
```

This command adjusts the bandwidth of the AWGN waveform.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+006

Range 5E4–1.5E7

Key Entry **Bandwidth**

Remarks N/A

:LENgth

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:LENgth 1048576|524288|262144|131072|65536|
32768|16384
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:LENgth?
```

This command specifies the length (number of points) of the AWGN waveform.

***RST** +524288

Choices 1048576 524288 262144 131072 65536 32768 16384

Key Entry **1048576 524288 262144 131072 65536 32768 16384**

Remarks A longer waveform yields a statistically more correct waveform.

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command allows you to enter the frequency of the applied external reference.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external ARB reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

To specify external as the ARB reference source type, refer to ":REFerence[:SOURce]" on page 429.

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the external frequency *value must* be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency" on page 428 to enter the external reference frequency.

:SEED

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:SEED FIXed|RANDom
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB:SEED?
```

This command toggles the AWGN waveform noise seed value type.

FIXed This choice selects a fixed noise seed value.

RANDom This choice selects a randomly generated noise seed value.

***RST** FIX

Choices FIXed RANDom

Key Entry **Noise Seed Fixed Random**

Remarks N/A

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the AWGN generator function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Arb AWGN Off On**

Remarks N/A

AWGN Real-Time Subsystem–Option 403 ([:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:RT)

:BWIDth

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:RT:BWIDth <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:RT:BWIDth?
```

This command adjusts the real-time AWGN bandwidth value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+006

Range 5E4–8E7

Key Entry **Bandwidth**

Remarks N/A

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 403

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:RT[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:AWGN:RT[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of real-time AWGN.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Real-time AWGN Off On**

Remarks N/A

Bluetooth Subsystem–Option 406 ([:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB)

:AMADdr

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:AMADdr <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:AMADdr?
```

This command sets the 3-bit active member address (AM_ADDR).

***RST** +1

Range 0–7

Key Entry AM_ADDR

Remarks In a piconet, one or more slaves are connected to a single master; a temporary 3-bit address (AM_ADDR) is used to identify each active slave.

:BDADdr

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:BDADdr <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:BDADdr?
```

This command sets the unique hexadecimal Bluetooth device address (BD_ADDR) with up to 48 bits.

***RST** #H000000000008

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry BD_ADDR

Remarks The address is derived from the IEEE802 standard.

:BURSt[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:BURSt[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:BURSt[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the burst function.

ON This choice will ramp up the signal power prior to transmitting the packet and ramp it down after the end of the packet transmission.

OFF This choice provides a linked series of packet transmissions with no power ramping.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Burst Off On**

Remarks N/A

:CGDelay

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:CGDelay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:CGDelay?
```

This command sets the number of symbols to shift the output symbol clock (EVENT 1 rear panel connector) and gate (EVENT 2 rear panel connector) signals relative to the Bluetooth signal. The shifting of these signals is used to compensate for any packet delay through the DUT during BER tests.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range 0.0–24999.9

Key Entry **Clock/Gate Delay**

Remarks This command is only effective with a continuous PN9 (CPN9) payload data and is intended for bit error rate testing (BERT, Option UN7). Refer to ":DATA" on page 191 for selecting the CPN9 data choice.

When the clock and gate delay is set to zero (0), the rising edge of the symbol clock lines up with the middle of each symbol and the gate is high during the user payload field (PN9 data).

:DATA

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:DATA TPN9|CPN9|<val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:DATA?
```

This command sets the user payload data type; user payload data is the voice or data information (less the payload header) that is carried in a packet.

TPN9 This choice places a truncated PN9 sequence consisting of 216 bits into a single packet.

CPN9 This choice places 8 continuous PN9 sequences into 19 packets, followed by one packet with no user payload. This ensures that the SEQN bit is properly alternated which is a requirement to filter out packet re-transmission at the destination.

<val> This variable lets you set your own 8 bit data pattern for a single packet. A change in the user payload data type resets the eight bit pattern to a value of 00000000.

***RST** TPN9

Range <*val*>: #B0–#B11111111 or 0–255

Choices TPN9 CPN9 <val>

Key Entry **Truncated PN9** **Continuous PN9** **8 Bit Pattern**

Remarks The PN9 sequence (511 bits) is standard based. The sequence begins with the first one of nine consecutive ones.

:IMPairments

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments?
```

This command enables or disables the Bluetooth signal impairment function.

ON This choice enables the current impairment settings.

OFF This choice disables the impairments.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Impairments Off On**

Remarks N/A

:IMPairments:AWGN

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN?
```

This choice enables or disables the additive white gaussian noise (AWGN) impairment.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **AWGN Off On**

Remarks The AWGN impairment is not added to the signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" for enabling the impairments.

:IMPairments:AWGN:CNR

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN:CNR <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN:CNR?
```

This command sets the carrier to noise ratio expressed in a 1 MHz bandwidth for the additive white gaussian noise (AWGN) impairment.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +21

Range 10–40

Key Entry **C/N[1MHz]**

Remarks The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until both the AWGN impairment and the Bluetooth signal impairment function are enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments:AWGN" on page 192 for more information.

:IMPairments:AWGN:NSEed

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN:NSEed <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:AWGN:NSEed?
```

This command sets the noise seed value for the additive white gaussian noise (AWGN) impairment.

***RST** +1

Range 1–65535

Key Entry **Noise Seed**

Remarks A change in the seed value changes the noise pattern.

The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until both the AWGN impairment and the Bluetooth signal impairment function are enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments:AWGN" on page 192 for more information.

:IMPairments:DDEViation

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:DDEViation <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:DDEViation?
```

This command sets the maximum linear or sinusoidal carrier frequency drift deviation during the Bluetooth packet transmission.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of kilohertz (–kHz to kHz) with a minimum resolution of 1 kHz.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –1E5 to –1E3, 0, 1E3 to 1E5

Key Entry **Drift Deviation**

Remarks Refer to ":IMPairments:FDType" on page 194 for selecting either a linear or sinusoidal frequency drift.

The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" on page 191 for more information.

:IMPairments:FDType

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:FDType LINear|SINE
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:FDType?
```

This command sets the carrier frequency drift impairment type that will occur during the length of the Bluetooth packet transmission.

LINear This choice enables the carrier frequency to drift linearly from the signal generator carrier frequency setting to the value entered for the frequency drift.

SINE This choice enables the carrier frequency to drift sinusoidally above and below the signal generator carrier frequency setting. For example, if the carrier signal generator setting is 2.4 GHz and the drift value was 100 kHz, the carrier frequency would sinusoidally drift to 2.4001 GHz, back to 2.4 GHz and continue drifting to frequency values less than 2.4 GHz until the packet transmission ends. With a negative drift value, the carrier frequency deviation would begin drifting toward 2.3999 GHz at the beginning of the drift cycle.

***RST** SINE

Choices LINear SINE

Key Entry Freq Drift Type Linear Sine

Remarks To set a drift value, refer to ":IMPairments:DDEViation" on page 193.

The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" on page 191 for more information.

The carrier frequency value on the signal generator display does not change during the drift impairment.

:IMPairments:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:FOFFset?
```

This command sets a carrier frequency offset impairment value as part of a Bluetooth setup.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of kilohertz (–kHz to kHz) with a minimum

resolution of 1 kHz.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –1E5 to –1E3, 0, 1E3 to 1E5

Key Entry **Freq Offset**

Remarks The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" on page 191 for more information.

The carrier frequency value on the signal generator display does not change during the offset impairment.

:IMPairments:MINDex

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:MINDex <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:MINDex?
```

This command sets the modulation index impairment value for the Bluetooth waveform.

***RST** +3.15000000E–001

Range 2.5E–1 to 4E–1

Key Entry **Mod Index**

Remarks The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" on page 191 for more information.

Only the peak-to-peak frequency deviation is changed by this command; the bit rate (1 MHz) remains constant. The modulation index is derived from the following formula:

$$\text{Mod Index} = \frac{\text{Peak-to-Peak Frequency Deviation}}{\text{Bit Rate}}$$

:IMPairments:STERror

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:STERror <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:IMPairments:STERror?
```

This command sets the symbol timing error impairment value for the Bluetooth

waveform.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of parts per million (ppm) and in units of hertz (Hz). A 20 ppm timing error corresponds to a 20 Hz shift in the symbol rate. The range value indicated below applies to both units of measurement.

***RST** +0

Range –50 to 50

Key Entry **Symbol Timing Err**

Remarks The value set by this command does not affect the Bluetooth signal until the Bluetooth signal impairment function is enabled. Refer to ":IMPairments" on page 191 for more information.

:PACKet

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:PACKet DH1
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:PACKet?
```

This command selects a DH1 packet.

***RST** DH1

Choices DH1

Key Entry **Packet (DH1)**

Remarks A DH1 packet covers a single timeslot.

:REFernce:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the lock frequency of the internal ARB waveform clock to match the externally applied ARB waveform clock reference at the BASEBAND GEN REF IN connector.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

Remarks Use this command when EXTernal is the ARB waveform clock reference source. Refer to ":REFerence[:SOURce]" on page 197 for selecting either the internal or an external source.

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the ARB waveform clock.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the frequency of the external reference must be entered into the signal generator and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN connector. Refer to ":REFernce:EXTernal:FREQuency" on page 196 for entering the frequency value.

:RSYMbols

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:RSYMbols <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB:RSYMbols?
```

This command controls how long it takes the RF burst to ramp up at the beginning of the packet transmission and down at the end.

The variable <val> is expressed in symbols (1 symbol interval equals 1 µs).

***RST** +6

Range 1–10

Key Entry **Burst Power Ramp**

Remarks N/A

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 406

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:BLUEtooth:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the Bluetooth waveform generator.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry Bluetooth Off On

Remarks N/A

Calculate Subsystem–Option UN7 and 300 (:CALCulate:BERT)

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:CRITeria:
ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:ETCH:F43:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe — This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit — This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe — This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit — This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded:COMParator:CRITeria:
ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +2.00000000E-002

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:Uncoded:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:CRITeria:
ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:CRITeria:
ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:CRITeria:
ERATe <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:CRITeria:ERATe?
```

This command sets the error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Error Rate**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:
CRITeria[:SELect] ERATe|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

ERATe This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the error rate.

NOLimit This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** ERAT

Choices ERATe NOLimit

Key Entry **Error Rate** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CIB

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CIB <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CIB?
```

This command sets the Class II residual bit error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +4.00000000E-003

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Class Ib RBER**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CII

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CII <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:CII?
```

This command sets the Class Ib residual bit error rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +2.00000000E-002

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Class II RBER**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:FERasure

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:FERasure <val>
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria:FERasure?
```

This command sets the frame erasure rate pass/fail threshold value.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** +1.00000000E-003

Range 0.0–1.0

Key Entry **Frame Erasure**

Remarks N/A

:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect] FERasure|
CLIB|CLII|ANY|NOLimit
:CALCulate:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:COMParator:CRITeria[:SELect]?
```

This command determines which of the following pass/fail limit (comparator) criteria is applied to the measurement.

FERasure This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for frame erasure ratio.

CLIB This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the number of Class Ib errors detected in the measurement.

CLII — This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to the specified threshold for the number of Class II errors detected in the measurement.

ANY — This choice reports, on the front panel display of the signal generator, the pass or fail status compared to all of the specified comparator criteria.

NOLimit — This choice disables the pass/fail indication.

***RST** NOLimit

Choices FERAsure CLIB CLII ANY NOLimit

Key Entry **Frame Erasure** **Class Ib RBER** **Class II RBER** **Exceeds Any Limit** **No Limits**

Remarks N/A

[:BASeband]:COMParator:MODE

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator:MODE CEND|FHOLd
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator:MODE?
```

This command selects the pass/fail judgement mode of the comparator function.

CEND — This choice selects the cycle end mode and each BER measurement result is compared with the limit value to make a pass/fail assessment at the end of a cycle.

FHOLd — This choice selects the fail hold mode and only one fail judgement is allowed during that BER measurement loop. Any failed judgement after the first failure is ignored.

***RST** CEND

Choices CEND FHOLd

Key Entry **Cycle End** **Fail Hold**

Remarks For automated tests, the results of this command can be accessed from the rear panel BER TEST OUT pin on the AUX I/O connector. For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

[:BASeband]:COMParator:THReshold

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator:THReshold <val>
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator:THReshold?
```

This command specifies the threshold value for the pass/fail judgement function.

The variable <val> is a decimal notation representing a percentage value.

***RST** 0.001

Range 0.0000001–1.00

Key Entry **Pass/Fail Limits**

Remarks This command is valid only while the BER pass/fail command is active. Refer to "[:BASeband]:COMParator[:STATe]" on page 208.

[:BASeband]:COMParator[:STATe]

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:COMParator[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the pass/fail judgement function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Pass/Fail Off On**

Remarks N/A

[:BASeband]:DISPlay:MODE:

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:DISPlay:MODE PERCent|SCIentific
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:DISPlay:MODE?
```

This command selects the display mode for the bit error rate (BER) measurement.

PERCent This choice reports measurement results as a percentage.

SCIentific This choice reports measurement results in scientific notation.

***RST** PERC

Choices PERCent SCIentific

Key Entry **BER Display % Exp**

Remarks N/A

[:BASeband]:DISPlay:UPDate:

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:DISPlay:UPDate CEND|CONT
:CALCulate:BERT[:BASeband]:DISPlay:UPDate?
```

This command selects the display update mode during bit error rate (BER) measurements.

CEND This choice selects the cycle end mode and the previous BER measurement result is displayed during the current measurement cycle.

CONT This choice selects the continuous mode and the display shows the real-time intermediate results during that BER measurement cycle.

***RST** CEND

Choices CEND CONT

Key Entry **Update Display Cycle End Cont**

Remarks N/A

CDMA ARB Subsystem–Option 401 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB)

:CLIPping:I

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:I <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:I?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the waveform's I component to a percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry **Clip |I| To**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:POSition

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:POSition PRE|POST
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:POSition?
```

This command specifies whether a waveform is clipped before (PRE) or after (POST) FIR filtering.

***RST** PRE

Choices PRE POST

Key Entry **Clip At PRE POST FIR Filter**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:Q

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:Q <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:Q?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the waveform's Q component to a percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry **Clip |Q| To**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:TYPE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:TYPE IJQ|IORQ
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping:TYPE?
```

This command selects either IJQ or IORQ as the clipping type.

IJQ The combined I and Q waveform will be clipped (circular clipping).

IORQ The I and Q components of the waveform are clipped independently (rectangular clipping). I and Q can be clipped to different levels using this mode.

***RST** IJQ

Choices IJQ IORQ

Key Entry **Clipping Type |I+jQ| |I|,|Q|**

Remarks N/A.

:CLIPping[:IJQ]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping[:IJQ] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CLIPping[:IJQ]?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the combined I and Q waveform to a

percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry Clip |I+jQ| To

Remarks N/A

:CRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:CRATe?
```

This command sets the chip rate value.

The variable <val> is expressed as chips per second (cps–Mcps).

***RST** +1.22880000E+006

Range 10–8E6

Key Entry Chip Rate

Remarks N/A

:FILTer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|RECTangle|
IS95|IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|WCDMA|AC4Fm|IS2000SR3DS|UGGaussian|
"<user FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer?
```

This command selects the pre-modulation filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error

function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.

IS95_MOD_EQ — This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.

WCDMa — This choice selects a 0.22 Nyquist filter optimized for ACP.

AC4Fm — This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.

IS2000SR3DS — This choice selects an IS-2000 standard, spread rate 3 direct spread filter.

UGGaussian — This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.

"<User FIR>" — This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** GUAS

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ WCDMA AC4Fm IS2000SR3DS UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **WCDMA** **APCO 25 C4FM** **IS-2000 SR3 DS** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:FILTer:ALPHa

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter's alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 212.

:FILTer:BBT

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 212.

:FILTer:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 212.

:IQMap

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:IQMap NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:IQMap?
```

This command selects whether the Q output will be normal or inverted.

NORMal This choice selects normal polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Key Entry I/Q Mapping Normal Invert

Remarks Inverting the Q output inverts the RF spectrum after the modulation.

:OSAMple

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:OSAMple <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:OSAMple?
```

This command sets the oversampling ratio (number of filter taps per symbol) for CDMA modulation.

***RST** +5

Range 2–8

Key Entry Oversample Ratio

Remarks The upper limit of the oversample ratio is adjusted based on the waveform length and chip rate.

Using larger oversample ratios result in more completely filtered images, but this action also uses up more waveform memory.

The maximum oversample ratio is the smaller of 8, 40 Mcps/Chip Rate, or 32/Waveform Length (number of CDMA short codes).

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command allows you to enter the frequency of the applied external reference.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external ARB reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

To specify external as the ARB reference source type, refer to ":REFerence[:SOURce]" on page 216.

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the external frequency value *must* be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency" on page 216 to enter the external reference frequency.

:RETRigger

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:RETRigger ON|OFF|IMMediate
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:RETRigger?
```

This command enables or disables the ARB retriggering mode; the retrigger mode controls how the retriggering function performs while a waveform is playing.

ON (1) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will retrigger at the end of the current waveform sequence and play once more.

OFF (0) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the trigger will be ignored.

IMMediate This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will reset and replay from the start immediately upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** ON

Choices ON OFF IMMediate

Key Entry **On** **Off** **Immediate**

Remarks N/A

:SETup

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup FWD9|FWD32|FWD64|PILot|REVerse|MCARrier|
"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup?
```

This command selects a pre-defined CDMA channel setup.

FWD9 This CDMA setup consists of 9 forward channels (pilot, paging, sync, and 6 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

FWD32 This CDMA setup consists of 32 forward channels (pilot, paging, sync, and 29 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

FWD64 This CDMA setup consists of 64 forward channels (pilot, 7 paging, sync, and 55 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

PILot This choice selects single pilot channel.

REVerse A single reverse link traffic channel.

MCARrier This choice activates Multicarrier mode (3 carrier setup) and deactivates any other mode that was previously selected. To change multicarrier setup, refer to ":SETup:MCARrier" on page 219.

***RST** FWD9

Choices FWD9 FWD32 FWD64 PILot REVerse MCARrier
"<file name>"

Key Entry **9 Ch Fwd** **32 Ch Fwd** **64 Ch Fwd** **Pilot** **Reverse** **Multicarrier Off On** **Multicarrier Off On** **Custom CDMA State**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SETup:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:CHANnel IS97|EQUal|SCALe|NONE {,PILot|
SYNC|PAGing|TRAFfic,<walsh_value>,<power_value>,<pn_offset>,RANDom|
<data_value>}
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:CHANnel?
```

This command defines the channel parameters of the CDMA signal. This allows for customizing of the channel type, the channel parameters, and the data value.

The variable <power_value> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

IS97 This choice sets the channel power levels to IS-97-defined power levels.

EQUAL This choice sets the channel power levels so that all channels are of equal power and the total power equals 0 dBm.

SCALe This choice scales all of the current channel powers so that the total power equals 0 dB while keeping the previous power ratios between the individual channels.

NONE This choice bypasses the power level setting.

PILot This choice selects a single traffic channel.

SYNC This choice selects a sync channel.

PAGing This choice selects a paging channel.

TRAFfic This choice selects a traffic channel.

RANDom This choice selects a randomly generated data value.

The channel type, walsh code, power, PN offset, and data values are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

`<channel type>,<walsh_value>,<power>,<pn_offset>,<data_value>`

*RST	*Channel #*	*Channel Type*	*Walsh Code*	*Power*	*PN Offset*	*Data*
	1	PIL	+0	-7.00000000E+000	+0	+0
	2	PAG	+1	-7.26000023E+000	+0	RAND
	3	TRAF	+8	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	4	TRAF	+9	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	5	TRAF	+10	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	6	TRAF	+11	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	7	TRAF	+12	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	8	TRAF	+13	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND
	9	SYNC	+32	-1.02600002E+001	+0	RAND

Range <*power_value*>: –40 to 0 <*walsh_value*>: 0–63 <*pn_offset*>: 0–511

Choices IS97 EQUal SCALe NONE PILot SYNC PAGing TRAFfic RANDom

Key Entry **IS-97 Levels** **Equal Powers** **Scale to 0dB** **Sync** **Pilot** **Paging** **Traffic**

Remarks N/A

:SETup:MCARrier

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:MCARrier CAR3|CAR4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:MCARrier?
```

This command selects a pre-defined type of multicarrier CDMA setup required for your application.

CAR3 This choice selects three 9 channel forward carriers with a power level of 0.00 dB, the first with a –1.25 MHz frequency offset, the second with no frequency offset, and the third with +1.25 MHz frequency offset.

CAR4 This choice selects four 9 channel forward carriers with a power level of 0.00 dB, the first with a –1.875 MHz frequency offset, the second with a –625 kHz frequency offset, the third with +625 kHz frequency offset, and the fourth with a +1.875 MHz frequency offset.

***RST** CAR3

Choices CAR3 CAR4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **3 Carriers** **4 Carriers** **Custom CDMA Multicarrier**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SETup:MCARrier:STORe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current multicarrier setup information.

The stored file contains information including the digital modulation format, number of carriers, frequency spacing, and power settings for the multicarrier setup.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store Custom Multicarrier**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe {FWD9|FWD32|FWD64|PILot|
CUSTom,"<file name>"|"",<freq_offset>,<power>}
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe?
```

This command defines the multicarrier CDMA waveform.

The variable <freq_offset> is expressed in units of Hertz (kHz to MHz).

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

The carrier type, carrier name, frequency offset, and power level are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

```
<carrier type>,<carrier_name>,<freq_offset>,<power>
```

FWD9 This CDMA setup consists of 9 forward channels (pilot, paging, sync, and 6 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

FWD32 This CDMA setup consists of 32 forward channels (pilot, paging, sync, and 29 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

FWD64 This CDMA setup consists of 64 forward channels (pilot, 7 paging, sync,

and 55 traffic channels) at IS-97-defined power levels.

PILot — This choice selects single pilot channel.

" " — A null string, entered for any non-custom carrier.

***RST** — *carrier type*: FWD9 <*freq_offset*>: +1.25000000E+006 <*power*>: +0.00000000E+000

Range — <*freq_offset*>: –7.5E6 to 7.5E6 <*power*>: –40 to 0

Choices — FWD9 FWD32 FWD64 PILot CUSTom

Key Entry — **9 Ch Fwd** **32 Ch Fwd** **64 Ch Fwd** **Pilot** **Custom CDMA State**

Remarks — Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax. To store a multicarrier setup refer to ":SETup:MCARrier:STORe" on page 220

The file name specified must be a single carrier CDMA file.

:SETup:STORe

Supported — All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current custom CDMA state, using a designated file name, to the signal generator non-volatile memory.

Along with the contents of the CDMA channel table editor (channel types, Walsh code, power levels, PN offset, and data), this command stores the following information to the signal generator non-volatile memory:

FIR filter
FIR filter file name
FIR filter alpha
FIR filter BbT
FIR filter channel (EVM or ACP)
chip rate
waveform length
oversample ratio
ARB reference clock source (internal or external)
ARB reference clock frequency

***RST** — N/A

Range — N/A

Key Entry — **Store Custom CDMA State**

Remarks Recall the stored file by executing the following command:

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:SETup: "<file name>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

CONTinuous	The waveform repeats continuously; the waveform restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous triggering, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]" on page 222.
SINGle	The waveform segment or sequence plays once for every trigger received.
GATE	An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set high or low.

***RST** CONT

Choices CONTinuous SINGle GATE

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

Remarks To change the polarity of the gated trigger, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive" on page 223.

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|TRIGger|
RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

FREE	This choice immediately transmits a waveform that is continuously

repeated.

TRIGger This choice causes the waveform to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated waveform begins.

RESet This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated waveform upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** FREE

Choices FREE TRIGger RESet

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

Remarks To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 222.

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command toggles the polarity of the active state of the external gating input signal; GATE must be selected as the arb trigger type.

LOW The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

HIGH The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

***RST** HIGH

Choices LOW HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

Remarks To select GATE as the ARB trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 222.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 224.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** KEY

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|
EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATT TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUX I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

EPT2 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER1 This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER2 This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

***RST** EPT1

Choices EPT1 EPT2 EPTRIGGER1 EPTRIGGER2

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the

trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 223.

For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command specifies the time (seconds) for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed as seconds (µsec–sec).

***RST** +1.00000000E–003

Range 1E–8 to 4E1

Key Entry **Ext Delay Time**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 223.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe ON|OFF|
1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the external trigger delay function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 223.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe POSitive|
NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity of the external trigger.

***RST** NEG

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 223.

:WLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:WLENgth <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:WLENgth?
```

This command specifies the waveform length (in short codes).

***RST** +1

Range 1–6

Key Entry **Waveform Length**

Remarks The upper limit is adjusted based on the oversample ratio to fit the signal within the available memory.

The maximum waveform length is 32/oversample ratio.

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the CDMA modulation format.

Executing the command `[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB[:STATe] ON` sets up the internal hardware to generate the currently selected CDMA signal selection. This also activates

the I/Q state and sets the I/Q source to internal.

ON (1) This choice sets up the internal hardware to generate the currently selected CDMA signal selection. This also activates the I/Q state and sets the I/Q source to internal.

OFF (0) This choice disables the CDMA modulation format.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry CDMA Off On

Remarks The enabled modulation is not present on RF carrier until you have activated the modulation by executing the command `:OUTPut:MODulation[:STATe] ON`.

Overriding the I/Q state and I/Q source functions can be achieved by using the I/Q menu.

CDMA2000 ARB Subsystem–Option 401 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB)

:CLIPping:I

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:I <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:I?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the waveform's I component to a percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry **Clip |I| To**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:POSition

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:POSition PRE|POST
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:POSition?
```

This command specifies whether a waveform is clipped before (PRE) or after (POST) FIR filtering.

***RST** PRE

Choices PRE POST

Key Entry **Clip At PRE POST FIR Filter**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:Q

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:Q <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:Q?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the waveform's Q component to a percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry **Clip |Q| To**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping:TYPE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:TYPE IJQ|IORQ
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping:TYPE?
```

This command selects either `IJQ` or `IORQ` as the clipping type.

IJQ This choice clips (circular clipping) the combined I and Q waveform.

IORQ This choice independently clips (rectangular clipping) I and Q components of the waveform. I and Q can be clipped to different levels using this mode.

***RST** IORQ

Choices IRQ IORQ

Key Entry **Clipping Type |I+jQ| |I|,|Q|**

Remarks N/A

:CLIPping[:IJQ]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping[:IJQ] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:CLIPping[:IJQ]?
```

This command clips (limits) the modulation level of the combined I and Q waveform to a

percentage of full scale.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +1.00000000E+002

Range 10–100

Key Entry **Clip |I+jQ| To**

Remarks N/A

:FILTer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|RECTangle|
IS95|IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|WCDMA|IS2000SR3DS|UGGaussian|
"<User FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer?
```

This command selects the pre-modulation filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
WCDMa	This choice selects a 0.22 Nyquist filter optimized for ACP.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
IS2000SR3DS	This choice selects an IS-2000 standard, spread rate 3 direct spread filter.
UGGaussian	This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter

(Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.

"<User FIR>" This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** IS95_MOD_EQ

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ WCDMA AC4Fm IS2000SR3DS UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **APCO 25 C4FM** **WCDMA** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **IS-2000 SR3 DS** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:FILTer:ALPHa

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 230.

:FILTer:BBT

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in

between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 230.

:FILTer:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 230.

:IQMap

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:IQMap NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:IQMap?
```

This command selects whether the Q output will be normal or inverted.

NORMal This choice selects normal polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Key Entry **I/Q Mapping Normal Invert**

Remarks Inverting the Q output inverts the RF spectrum after the modulation.

:LINK

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK FORWard|REVerse
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK?
```

This command selects the CDMA2000 forward or reverse link channel setup.

FORW This choice selects a basestation to mobile configuration.

REV This choice selects a mobile to basestation configuration.

***RST** FORW

Choices FORWard REVerse

Key Entry **Link Forward Reverse**

Remarks N/A

:LINK:FORWard:SETup

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup S1Pilot|S3DPilot|
S3MPilot|S19Chan|S3D9chan|S3M9chan|MCARrier|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup?
```

This command selects a previously defined channel configuration for the CDMA2000 forward link.

S1Pilot This choice selects a spread rate 1, pilot-channel setup.

S3DPilot This choice selects a spread rate 3, direct spread, pilot-channel setup.

S3MPilot This choice selects a spread rate 3, multicarrier spread, pilot-channel setup.

S19Chan This choice selects a spread rate 1, 9-channel setup.

S3D9Chan This choice selects a spread rate 3, direct spread, 9-channel setup.

S3M9Chan This choice selects a spread rate 3, multicarrier spread, 9-channel setup.

MCARrier This choice enables the multicarrier mode. To set the CDMA2000 multicarrier type, refer to ":LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier" on

page 234.

***RST** S19C

Choices S1Pilot S3DPilot S3MPilot S19Chan S3D9chan S3M9chan MCARrier "<file name>"

Key Entry **Pilot 9 Channel Spread Rate 1 Spread Rate 3 Multicarrier Off On Spreading Type Direct Mcarrier Custom CDMA2000 Carrier**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier CAR2|CAR3|CAR4|
"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier?
```

This command defines the type of multicarrier CDMA2000 setup.

CAR2 This choice specifies the following standard 2-carrier setup:

Carrier 1: spread rate 3, direct spread, 9 channel; –2.5 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 2: spread rate 3, direct spread, 9 channel; 2.5 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

CAR3 This choice specifies the following standard 3-carrier setup:

Carrier 1: spread rate 1, 9 channel; –1.25 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 2: spread rate 1, 9 channel; 0 kHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 3: spread rate 1, 9 channel; 1.25 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

CAR4 This choice specifies the following standard 2-carrier setup:

Carrier 1: spread rate 1, 9 channel; –1.875 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 2: spread rate 1, 9 channel; –625 kHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 3: spread rate 1, 9 channel; 625 kHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

Carrier 4: spread rate 1, 9 channel; 1.875 MHz frequency offset; 0 dB power

***RST** CAR2

Choices CAR2 CAR3 CAR4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **2 SR3 Carriers** **3 Carriers** **4 Carriers** **Custom CDMA2000 Multicarrier**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:STORe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:
STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current multicarrier setup information.

The stored file contains information including the digital modulation format, number of carriers, frequency spacing, and power settings for the multicarrier setup.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store Custom Multicarrier**

Remarks Recall stored files from memory by executing the following command:

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:
MCARrier "<file name>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe INIT|
APPend|<chan_num>,S1Pilot|S3DPilot|S3MPilot|S19Chan|S3D9chan|S3M9chan|
"<file name>",<freq_offset>,<power>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:
TABLe? <chan_num>
```

This command defines the multicarrier CDMA2000 waveform.

The variable <freq_offset> is expressed in units of Hertz (MHz).

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

Channel type, frequency offset, and power level are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

`<channel type>,<freq_offset>,<power>`

INIT	This choice clears the current information and creates a new one-row table, allowing for further definition using additional parameters.
APPend	This choice adds rows to an existing table. The maximum number of rows for one table is 25.
S1Pilot	This choice sets a single SR1 Pilot forward channel.
S3DPilot	This choice sets a single direct spread pilot forward channel.
S3MPilot	This choice sets a single SR3 multicarrier spread pilot forward channel.
S19Chan	This choice sets a SR1 9 forward channel.
S3D9chan	This choice sets a SR3 direct spread forward channel.
S3M9chan	This choice sets a SR3 multicarrier spread 9 forward channel.

***RST** *channel type*: S3D9CHAN <*freq_offset*>: -2.50000000E+006
<*power*>: +0.00000000E+000

Range <*freq_offset*>: –15E6 to 15E6 <*power*>: –40 to 0

Choices INIT APPend S1Pilot S3DPilot S3MPilot S19Chan S3D9chan S3M9chan "<file name>"

Key Entry **Select File** **Insert Row** **SR1 Pilot** **SR3 Direct Pilot** **SR3 Mcarrier Pilot** **SR3 Mcarrier Pilot** **SR1 9 Channel** **SR3 Direct 9 Channel** **SR3 Mcarrier 9 Channel** **Custom CDMA2000 Carrier**

Field Entry `Freq Offset` `Power`

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe:NCARriers

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe:NCARriers?`

This command queries the number of carriers specified for the multicarrier CDMA2000 waveform.

***RST** +2

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:STORe

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:STORe "<file name>"`

This command stores the current custom CDMA2000 state, using a designated file name, to the signal generator memory.

Along with the contents of the CDMA2000 channel table editor (channel types, Walsh code, power levels, PN offset, and data), this command stores the following information to the signal generator memory:

FIR filter
FIR filter file name
FIR filter alpha
FIR filter BbT
FIR filter channel (EVM or ACP)
I/Q mapping
link
spread type
spread rate
ARB reference clock source (internal or external)
ARB reference clock frequency
clipping
multicarrier spacing
radio configuration

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store Custom CDMA State**

Remarks Recall this stored file by executing the following command:

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:
SETup "<file name>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:APPLy

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:APPLy
```

This command generates a CDMA2000 signal based on the current values in the CDMA2000 channel setup table editor.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Apply Channel Setup

Remarks N/A

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:CHANnel INIT|
APPend|<chan_num>,<chan_type>,<config>,<data_rate>,<walsh>,<power>,
<pn_offset>,RANDom|<data_val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:
CHANnel? <chan_num>
```

This command defines the channel parameters of the CDMA2000 signal.

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

The variable <data_rate> is expressed in units bits per second (bps).

The channel type, configuration type, data rate, walsh code, power, pn offset, and data value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

<chan_type>,<config>,<data_rate>,<walsh>,<power>,<pn_offset>,<data_val>

INIT	This choice clears the current information and creates a new one-row table, allowing for further definition using additional parameters.
APPend	This choice adds rows to an existing table.
RANDom	This choice selects a randomly generated data value.
<data_val>	This variable specifies a specific data value.

***RST** *channel type*: PIL <*config*>: +3 <*data_rate*>: +3.84000000E+004 <*walsh*>: +0 <*power*>: -7.00000000E+000 <*pn_offset*>: +0 <*data_val*>: 0

Range <*data_rate*>: 1500–307200 <*walsh*>: 0–63 <*power*>: –40 to 0 <*pn_offset*>: 0–511 <*data_val*>: 0000000–11111111

Choices INIT APPend RANDom <data_val>

Key Entry **Edit Channel Setup** **Insert Row** **Config** **Rate** **Walsh Code** **PN Offset**

Remarks Queries initiated for this command must be followed by a specific channel number.

The above *RST value represents a query of channel one.

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:NCHannels

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:NCHannels?
```

This command queries the number of channels specified for the CDMA2000 link setup.

***RST** +9

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:PADJust

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:FORWard:SETup:TABLe:PADJust EQUal|
SCALe
```

This command sets the code domain power (the relative power in each of the channels).

EQUal Sets all channels to equal power, and the total power to 0 dB.

SCALe Scales all of the current channel powers so that the total power equals 0 dB, keeping the previous power ratios between the individual channels.

***RST** N/A

Choices EQUal SCALe

Key Entry **Equal Powers** **Scale To 0dB**

Remarks N/A

:LINK:REVerse:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:RCONfig <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the radio configuration for all reverse link channels.

***RST** +1

Range 1–4

Key Entry **Radio Config**

Remarks Changing the radio configuration results in changes to the channel data rate.

:LINK:REVerse:SETup

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup S1Pilot|S3Pilot|
S15Chan|S35Chan|S18Chan|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup?
```

This command selects a previously defined channel configuration for the CDMA2000 reverse link.

S1Pilot This choice selects a spread rate 1, pilot-channel setup.

S3Pilot This choice selects a spread rate 3, pilot-channel setup.

S15Chan This choice selects a spread rate 1, 5-channel setup.

S35Chan This choice selects a spread rate 3, 5-channel setup.

S18Chan This choice selects a spread rate 1, 8-channel setup.

***RST** S15Chan

Choices S1Pilot S3Pilot S15Chan S35Chan S18Chan "<file name>"

Key Entry **Pilot** **5 Channel** **8 Channel** **Custom CDMA2000 State** **Spread Rate 1** **Spread Rate 3**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:REVerse:SETup:STORe

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:STORe "<file name>"`

This command stores the current custom CDMA2000 state, using a designated file name, to the signal generator memory.

Along with the contents of the CDMA2000 channel table editor (channel types, Walsh code, power levels, PN offset, and data), this command stores the following information to the signal generator memory:

FIR filter
FIR filter file name
FIR filter alpha
FIR filter BbT
FIR filter channel (EVM or ACP)
I/Q mapping
link
spread type
spread rate
ARB reference clock source (internal or external)
ARB reference clock frequency
clipping
multicarrier spacing
radio configuration

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store Custom CDMA State**

Remarks Recall this stored file by executing the following command:

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:
SETup "<file name>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:APPLy

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:APPLy
```

This command generates a CDMA2000 signal based on the current values in the CDMA2000 channel setup table editor.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Apply Channel Setup**

Remarks N/A

:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:CHANnel INIT|
APPend|<chan_num>,<chan_type>,<data_rate>,<power>,RANDom|<data_val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:
CHANnel? <chan_num>
```

This command defines the channel parameters for the CDMA2000 signal.

The channel number, configuration type, data rate, walsh code, power, pn offset, and data value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

<chan_type>,<data_rate>,<power>,<data_val>

The variable <data_rate> is expressed as bits per second (bps).

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

INIT	This choice clears the current information and creates a new one-row table, allowing for further definition using additional parameters.
APPend	This choice adds rows to an existing table. The maximum number of channels in a table is eight.
RANDom	This choice selects a randomly generated data value.

<data_val> This variable customizes a specific data value.

***RST** *channel type*: PIL <*data_rate*>: +3.84000000E+004
<*power*>: -7.00000000E+000 <*pn_offset*>: +0 <*data_val*>: 0

Range <*data_rate*>: 1500–9600 <*power*>: –40 to 0
<*data_val*>: 0000000–11111111

Choices INIT APPend RANDom <data_val>

Key Entry **Edit Channel Setup** **Insert Row** **Config** **Rate** **Walsh Code** **PN Offset**

Remarks Queries initiated for this command must be followed by a specific channel number.

The above *RST value represents a query of channel one.

:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:NCHannels

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:NCHannels?`

This command query returns the number of channels for the CDMA2000 link reverse setup.

***RST** +5

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:PADJust

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:LINK:REVerse:SETup:TABLe:PADJust EQUal|SCALe`

This command customizes the code domain power (the relative power in each of the channels).

EQUal This choice changes all channels to equal power, and the total power to 0 dB.

SCALe This choice scales all of the current channel powers so that the total power equals 0 dB, keeping the previous power ratios between the

individual channels.

***RST** N/A

Choices EQUal SCALe

Key Entry **Equal Powers** **Scale To 0dB**

Remarks N/A

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command allows you to enter the frequency of the applied external reference.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (KHz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external ARB reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

To specify external as the ARB reference source type, refer to ":REFerence[:SOURce]" on page 244.

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the external frequency value must be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN

REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency" on page 244 to enter the external reference frequency.

:RETRigger

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:RETRigger ON|OFF|IMMediate
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA:ARB:RETRigger?
```

This command enables or disables the ARB retriggering mode; the retrigger mode controls how the retriggering function performs while a waveform is playing.

ON (1) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will retrigger at the end of the current waveform sequence and play once more.

OFF (0) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the trigger will be ignored.

IMMediate This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will reset and replay from the start immediately upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** ON

Choices ON OFF IMMediate

Key Entry **On** **Off** **Immediate**

Remarks N/A

:REVision

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:REVision?
```

This command queries the revision number of the current CDMA2000 format.

***RST** 8

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:SPReading:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:RATE 1|3
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:RATE?
```

This command opens a submenu that provides the available spread rate choices for the CDMA2000 waveform.

***RST** +1

Choices 1 3

Key Entry **Spread Rate 1** **Spread Rate 3**

Remarks The spread rate multiplied by 1.2288 MHz is equal to the chip rate. For example, spread rate 3 equals a 3.6864 Mcps chip rate.

Higher data rates can be achieved using spread rate 3, though offset by greater bandwidth/spectrum usage.

Changing the spread rate to either 1 or 3 will also change the initial setup menu, resulting in a configuration that is specific to the current spread rate.

:SPReading:TYPE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:TYPE DIRect|MCARrier
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:TYPE?
```

This command selects the spreading type for a CDMA2000 waveform.

***RST** DIR

Choices DIRect MCARrier

Key Entry **Spreading Type Direct Mcarrier**

Remarks Multicarrier is not available in the reverse link setup.

Note that changing the spreading type will result in the setup changing to a setup for the current spreading type.

:SPReading:TYPE:MCARrier:SPACing

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:TYPE:MCARrier:SPACing 1.23MHz|
1.25MHz
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:SPReading:TYPE:MCARrier:SPACing?
```

This command selects the multicarrier frequency spacing.

***RST** +1.25000000E+006

Choices 1.23MHz 1.25MHz

Key Entry **1.23 MHz** **1.25 MHz**

Remarks Cellular band uses 1.23 MHz and PCS band uses 1.25 MHz.

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

Execute this command to set the trigger type.

CONTinuous The waveform repeats continuously; the waveform restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous triggering, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]" on page 248.

SINGle The waveform segment or sequence plays once for every trigger received.

GATE An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set high or low.

***RST** CONT

Choices CONTinuous SINGle GATE

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

Remarks To change the polarity of the gated trigger, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive" on page 248.

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|
TRIGger|RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

FREE This choice immediately transmits a waveform that is continuously repeated.

TRIGger This choice causes the waveform to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated waveform begins.

RESet This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated waveform upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** FREE

Choices FREE TRIGger RESet

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

Remarks To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 247.

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command toggles the polarity of the active state of the external gating input signal; GATE must be selected as the arb trigger type.

LOW The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

HIGH The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

***RST** HIGH

Choices LOW HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

Remarks Refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 247 to select GATE as the trigger.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command changes the characteristics of the trigger source.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 249.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** EXT

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|
EPT2|EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATT TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUX I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

EPT2 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER1 This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER2 This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

***RST** EPT1

Choices EPT1 EPT2 EPTRIGGER1 EPTRIGGER2

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 249.

For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command specifies the time (seconds) for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed as seconds (µsec–Msec).

***RST** +1.00000000E–003

Range 1E–8 to 4E1

Key Entry **Ext Delay Time**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 249.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the external trigger delay function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 249.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe POSitive|
NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity of the external trigger.

***RST** NEG

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 249.

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the CDMA2000 modulation format.

ON (1) This choice enables the CDMA2000 modulation capability and sets up the internal hardware to generate the currently selected CDMA2000 signal selection.

This choice also activates the I/Q state and sets the I/Q source to internal.

OFF (0) This choice disables the CDMA2000 baseband signal capability.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **CDMA2000 Off On**

Remarks N/A

CDMA2000 BBG Subsystem–Option 401 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG])

:LMODe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:LMODe FORWard|RT12|RA12|RT34|RE34|RC34
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:LMODe?
```

This command selects either forward or reverse link Real Time CDMA2000.

FORWard This choice selects the forward link mode.

RT12 This choice selects the reverse traffic channel for radio configurations one and two.

RA12 This choice selects the reverse access channel for radio configurations one and two.

RT34 This choice selects the reverse traffic channel for radio configurations three and four.

RE34 This choice selects the reverse enhanced access channel for radio configurations three and four.

RC34 This choice selects the reverse common control channel for radio configurations three and four.

***RST** FORW

Choices FORW RT12 RA12 RT34 RE34 RC34

Key Entry **Link Forward Reverse** **RadioConfig 1/2 Traffic** **RadioConfig 1/2 Access** **RadioConfig 3/4 Traffic** **RadioConfig 3/4 Enhanced Access** **RadioConfig 3/4 Common Control**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:BBCLock

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:BBCLock INT[1]|EXT[1]
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:BBCLock?
```

This command selects the baseband data clock source for the forward link.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT[1]

Field Entry `BBG Data Clock`

Remarks If the EXT choice is selected, the external frequency must be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

[:FORWard]:CHIPrate

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:CHIPrate <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:CHIPrate?
```

This command adjusts the chip rate value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of chips per second (cps–Mcps).

***RST** +1.22880000E+006

Range 1E3–1.3E6

Field Entry `Chip Rate`

Remarks The default value (1.228800 Mcps) is in accordance with the IS-2000 specification.

[:FORWard]:ESDelay

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:ESDelay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:ESDelay?
```

This command modifies the even second clock pulse.

***RST** +2.00000000E+001

Range 0.5–128.0

Field Entry `Even Second Delay`

Remarks The even second clock pulse sets the delay to align the RF with the trigger.

When the noise function is set to ON, this value will increase. Refer to "[:FORWard]:NOISe[:STATe]" on page 282 for more information.

[:FORWard]:FILTer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|
GAUSsian|RECTangle|IS95|IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|UGGaussian|
"<user FIR>"|
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer?
```

This command specifies the filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
UGGaussian	This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.
"<User FIR>"	This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** IS95_EQ

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ AC4Fm UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 MOD w/EQ** **APCO 25 C4FM** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

[:FORWard]:FILTer:ALPHa

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter's alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +2.20000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to "[:FORWard]:FILTer" on page 254.

[:FORWard]:FILTer:BBT

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time filter value.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to "[:FORWard]:FILTer" on page 254.

[:FORWard]:FILTer:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FILTer:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to "[:FORWard]:FILTer" on page 254.

[:FORWard]:LCSTate

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:LCSTate <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:LCSTate?
```

This command sets the long code seed used to generate the long code for the forward link.

***RST** #H00000000000

Range #H0–#H3FFFFFFFFFF

Field Entry `Long Code State`

Remarks The storage register for the long code state allows a 42-bit binary number to be entered.

[:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA PN9|PN15|FIX4|
"<file name>"|EXT
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File** **Ext**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

[:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range

$$\text{min EbNo: } 10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right] + \text{Normalized Power} + \text{RCFactor}$$

$$\text{max EbNo: } 10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right] + \text{Normalized Power} + \text{RCFactor}$$

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

RCFactor is dependent on the selected radio configuration. The following table shows the RCFactor by radio configuration.

RC	RCFactor
1	$10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{11}{11+\frac{9600}{\text{Bit Rate}}}\right)\right]$
2	$10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{23}{23+\frac{14400}{\text{Bit Rate}}}\right)\right]$
3, 4	$10\log_{10}\left[\frac{11}{11+\frac{9600}{\text{Bit Rate}}}\right]$
5	$10\log_{10}\left[\frac{11}{11+\frac{14400}{\text{Bit Rate}}}\right]$

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:FFCH:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–15

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks Changing this value also changes the frame offset value for the forward supplemental channels (FSCH1 and FSCH2).

[:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask?`

This command outputs the contents of the long code mask field for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** #H31800000000

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks This value is shared by the forward supplemental channels (FSCH1 and FSCH2).

[:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:ESN

Supported All with Option 401

`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:ESN <val>`
`[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:ESN?`

This command sets the permuted electronic serial number (ESN) for the long code mask, which is used to identify a particular mobile.

***RST** #H00000000

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFF

Field Entry `Permuted ESN`

Remarks Changing this value also changes the permuted ESN for the long code mask in the forward supplemental channels (FSCH1 and FSCH2).

[:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:HEADer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:HEADer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:LCMask:HEADer?
```

This command sets the header for the long code mask, which is used to identify a particular mobile.

***RST** #H318

Range 000–3FF

Field Entry Header

Remarks Changing this value also changes the header for the long code mask in the forward supplemental channels (FSCH1 and FSCH2).

[:FORWard]:FFCH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the forward fundamental channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:PRAMp

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:PRAMp ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:PRAMp?
```

This command sets the power puncturing operating state for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry Ramp

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:PRTime

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:PRTime <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:PRTime?
```

This command sets the power ramp time indicator values for the forward fundamental channel.

Power frame indicators are used to command the mobile (increasing or decreasing power). For example, if 4 is the selected value, it will cause the mobile to respond with 4 sequential power increases, then 4 power decreases. This pattern will continue indefinitely.

The variable <val> is expressed in

***RST** +1

Range 1–80

Field Entry Ramp Time

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:QOF

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:QOF <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:QOF?
```

This command sets the quasi-orthogonal function channel value.

***RST** +0

Range 0–3

Field Entry QOF

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:RATE 1.2kbps|1.5kbps|
1.8kbps|2.4kbps|2.7kbps|3.6kbps|4.8kbps|7.2kbps|9.6kbps|14.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:RATE?
```

This command sets the data rate for the forward paging channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps).

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Range 1.2E3–1.44E4

Choices

RC1:	1.2kbps	2.4kbps	4.8kbps	9.6kbps
RC2 & 5:	1.8kbps	3.6kbps	7.2kbps	14.4kbps
RC3 & 4:	1.5kbps	2.7kbps	4.8kbps	9.6kbps

Field Entry `Bit Rate`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:RCONfig <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the radio configuration value for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** +3

Range 1–5

Field Entry `Radio Config`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH:WALSh?
```

Execute this command to set the Walsh code for the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** +10

Range *RC1,2,3, & 5*: 0–63 *RC4*: 0–127

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FFCH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FFCH[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the forward fundamental channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:DATA DEFault|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the forward paging channel.

***RST** DEFAULT

Choices DEFault "<file name>"

Key Entry **Default** **User File**

Remarks A user-defined file can have a maximum length of 512 bytes.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

[:FORWard]:FPCH:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the forward paging channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask?
```

This command outputs the contents of the long code mask field for the forward paging channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F1

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F1 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F1?
```

This command sets the value of field one for the forward paging channel long code mask.

***RST** #H18CD

Range #H0–#H1FFF

Field Entry `Field 1`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F2

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F2 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F2?
```

This command sets the value of field two for the forward paging channel long code mask.

***RST** #H00

Range #H00–#H1F

Field Entry `Field 2`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F3

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F3 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:LCMask:F3?
```

This command sets the value of field three for the forward paging channel long code mask.

***RST** #H000

Range #H0–#H1FFF

Field Entry `Field 3`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:MESSage

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:MESSage <bit_count>,
<datablock>
```

This command sends a bit count and a data block (to queue up messaging), generated as a one-time paging message (asynchronous paging message), to the paging channel.

After a one-time paging message is generated, the signal generator reverts to synchronous paging file messages.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:POWer?
```

Execute this command to set the power for the forward paging channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:RATE 4.8kbps|9.6kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:RATE?
```

This command sets the data rate for the forward paging channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps).

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices 4.8kbps 9.6kbps

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code for the forward paging channel.

***RST** +1

Range 0–63

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPCH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPCH[:STATe]?
```

Execute this command to set the operating state for the forward paging channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPICh:ECNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh:ECNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh:ECNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per chip to the noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the forward pilot channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range *min EcNo*: –30 + Normalized Power

max EcNo: 30 + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EcNo

Remarks Changes to the EcNo values also change the EbNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:FPICh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the forward pilot channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FPICh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FPICh[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the forward pilot channel.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA PN9|PN15|FIX4|
"<file name>"|EXT
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File** **EXT**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern that repeats as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range min EbNo: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

max EbNo: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** +0

Range 0–15

Field Entry Frame Offset

Remarks Changing this value also changes the frame offset value for the forward fundamental channel (FFCH).

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask?
```

This query outputs the contents of the long code mask field for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** 0

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks This value is shared with the forward fundamental channel (FFCH).

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:ESN

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:ESN <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:ESN?
```

This command defines the permuted electronic serial number (ESN) for the long code mask, which is used to identify a particular mobile.

***RST** #H00000000

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFF

Field Entry `Permuted ESN`

Remarks Changing this value also changes the permuted ESN for the long code mask in the forward fundamental channel (FFCH).

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:HEADer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:HEADer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:LCMask:HEADer?
```

This command sets the header for the long code mask, which is used to identify a particular mobile.

***RST** #H318

Range 000–3FF

Field Entry `Header`

Remarks Changing this value also changes the header for the long code mask in the forward fundamental channel (FFCH).

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:QOF

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:QOF <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:QOF?
```

This command sets the quasi-orthogonal function value for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** +0

Range 0–3

Field Entry QOF

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RATE 19.2kbps|
28.8kbps|38.4kbps|57.6kbps|76.8kbps|115.2kbps|153.6kbps|230.4kbps|
307.2kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RATE?
```

This command sets the data rate for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** +1.92000000E+004

Choices

RC3	RC4	RC5
*19.2kbps	*19.2kbps	*28.8kbps
*38.4kbps	*38.4kbps	*57.6kbps
*76.8kbps	*76.8kbps	*115.2kbps
153.6kbps	14.4kbps	230.4kbps

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks Values preceded by an asterisk indicate data rate values that are eligible for turbo coding.

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RCONfig 3|4|5
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the radio configuration value for the forward supplemental channels.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4 5

Field Entry `Radio Config`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:TCODe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:TCODe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:TCODe?
```

This command enables or disables the turbo coding operating state for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry `Turbo Coding`

Remarks Turbo coding is available for all data rates, excluding the following radio configurations (highest data rate of each radio configuration):

RC3: 153.6
RC4: 307.2
RC5: 230.4

To change the data rate for the forward supplemental traffic channel, refer to "[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:RATE" on page 272.

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code for the forward supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** *FSCH1*: 12 *FSCH2*: 14

Range

RC3	*RC4*	*RC5*
Data Rate=19.2: 0–31	*Data Rate=19.2*: 0–63	*Data Rate=28.8*: 0–31
Data Rate=38.4: 0–15	*Data Rate=38.4*: 0–31	*Data Rate=57.6*: 0–15
Data Rate=76.8: 0–7	*Data Rate=76.8*: 0–15	*Data Rate=115.2*: 0–7
Data Rate=307.2: 0–3	*Data Rate=153.6*: 0–7	*Data Rate=230.4*: 0–3
	Data Rate=307.2: 0–3	

Field Entry `Walsh`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSCH[1]|2[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the forward supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry `State`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:CFRequency

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:CFRequency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:CFRequency?
```

This command directs the mobile station to a CDMA channel having a primary paging channel.

***RST** +50

Range 0–2047

Field Entry CDMA Freq

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:DAYLt

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:DAYLt 1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:DAYLt?
```

This command sets the daylight savings time offset for the forward synchronization channel, where 1 = on and 0 = off.

***RST** +0

Choices 1 0

Field Entry DAYLT

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other

channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:ECFRequency

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:ECFRequency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:ECFRequency?
```

This command direct the mobile station to a CDMA channel having a primary paging channel. The mobile tunes to the `Ext CDMA Freq` field when it has a protocol revision level of 6 or greater, and it supports either the quick paging channel or radio configurations greater than 2. Otherwise, the mobile tunes to the `CDMA Freq` field for the CDMA channel.

This command sets the extended CDMA frequency for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–2047

Field Entry `Ext CDMA Freq`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:LPSec

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:LPSec <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:LPSec?
```

This command sets the leap seconds value for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–255

Field Entry `Leap Seconds`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:LTMoff

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:LTMoff <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:LTMoff?
```

This command sets the current local time offset from the basestation for the forward synchronization channel, where 1= 30 minutes, 2= 60 minutes, 3= 90 minutes, and so on.

***RST** +0

Range 0–63

Field Entry `LTM OFF`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:MPREv

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:MPREv <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:MPREv?
```

This command sets the minimum protocol revision level for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +1

Range 0–255

Field Entry `P Rev Min`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:MSGType

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:MSGType <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:MSGType?
```

This command sets the message type value for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +1

Range 0–255

Field Entry `Message Type`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:NID

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:NID <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:NID?
```

This command sets the network identification value for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +1

Range 0–65535

Key Entry **Network ID**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the forward synchronization channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry `Power`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:PRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:PRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:PRATe?
```

This command sets the base station paging rate for the forward supplemental channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–3

Field Entry PRAT

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:PREV

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:PREV <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:PREV?
```

This command sets the protocol revision level for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +1

Range 0–255

Field Entry P Rev

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:RESErved

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:RESErved <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:RESErved?
```

This command sets the reserved field value for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–7

Key Entry **Reserved**

Remarks Currently, base stations and mobiles ignore reserved bits, so the reserved field should be set to “0” with the query returning the same value.

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:SID

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:SID <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:SID?
```

This command sets the system identification for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +7

Range 0–32767

Field Entry System ID

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:STYPe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:STYPe IS95|JSTD8|IS2000
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:STYPe?
```

This command selects the forward synchronization channel type.

IS95 This choice selects a channel type that is compatible with the IS95 CDMA standard.

JSTD8 This choice selects a channel type that is compatible with PCS CDMA standard personal station requirements for 1.9 to 2.0 GHz.

IS2000 This choice selects a channel type that is compatible with the IS2000 CDMA standard.

***RST** JSTD8

Choices IS95 JSTD8 IS2000

Key Entry **IS95** **JSTD8** **IS2000**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:SYSTime

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:SYSTime <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:SYSTime?
```

This command sets the system time value for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** #H000000000

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFF

Field Entry Time

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** +32

Range 0–63

Field Entry `Walsh`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:FSYNch[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:FSYNch[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state for the forward synchronization channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry `State`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:NOISe:CN

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:NOISe:CN <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:NOISe:CN?
```

This command sets the carrier to noise ratio for the forward link.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –30 to 30

Key Entry **C/N**

Remarks The carrier to noise ratio is the ratio of the carrier power to in-channel noise power.

A change to the carrier to noise ratio will change all EbNo/EcNo field values.

[:FORWard]:NOISe[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:NOISe[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:NOISe[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the noise function for the CDMA2000 baseband forward link.

NOTE When this command is enabled, an immediate increase in the Even Second Delay value will occur. The Even Second Delay value will increase by an increment of 11.5 chips. The chip increase will be seen in the appropriate fields on the display.

Changes to Even Second Delay and Trigger Advance will not affect synchronization; automatic compensation is performed internally.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry Noise Off On

Remarks Both the carrier and noise power value will be adjusted to match the specified carrier to noise ratio. Refer to "[:FORWard]:NOISe:CN" on page 281 to change the carrier to noise ratio.

The noise function can only be turned on with Option 403 installed.

[:FORWard]:OCNS:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS:POWer?
```

This command sets the power level for the orthogonal channel noise simulator.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:OCNS:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code for the orthogonal channel noise simulator.

***RST** +61

Range 0–63

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:OCNS[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:OCNS[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the power for the orthogonal channel noise simulator.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:PADJust

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:PADJust EQUal|SCALe
```

This command sets the code domain power (the relative power in each of the channels).

EQUal Sets all channels to equal power, and the total power to 0 dB.

SCALe Scales all of the current channel powers so that the total power equals 0 dB, keeping the previous power ratios between the individual channels.

***RST** N/A

Choices EQUal SCALe

Key Entry **Equal Powers** **Scale To 0dB**

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:POLarity

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:POLarity NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:POLarity?
```

This command sets the rotation direction for the phase modulation vector.

NORMal This choice selects normal phase polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Field Entry `Phase Polarity`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:QPCH:CCI

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:CCI <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:CCI?
```

This command selects the configuration change indicator for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +3

Range 0–3

Field Entry `Change`

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:QPCH:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to "[:FORWard]:PADJust" on page 283 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

[:FORWard]:QPCH:PI

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:PI <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:PI?
```

This command selects the paging slots for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +0

Choices *Bit Rate=2400*: –1 to 190 *Bit Rate=4800*: –1 to 382

Field Entry Paging Indicator

Remarks When the bit rate is 2400, a value of 191 turns all paging slots on.

When the bit rate is 4800, a value of 383 turns all paging slots on.

When the bit rate is either 2400 or 4800, a value of –1 turns all paging

slots off.

To change the bit rate value, refer to "[:FORWard]:QPCH:RATE" on page 286.

[:FORWard]:QPCH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:POWer?
```

This command sets the power value for the quick paging channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:QPCH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:RATE 2.4kbps|4.8kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:RATE?
```

This command sets the bit rate for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +4.80000000E+003

Choices 2.4kbps 4.8kbps

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:QPCH:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:WALSh <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code for the quick paging channel.

***RST** +80

Range 0–127

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:QPCH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:QPCH[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the quick paging channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

[:FORWard]:SRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:FORWard]:SRATe?
```

This command returns the value of the current spreading rate.

***RST** +1

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:PNOFfset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:PNOffset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:PNOFfset?
```

This command sets the current pseudorandom number (PN) offset value.

***RST** +1

Range 0–511

Field Entry PN Offset

Remarks The PN offset value is the time offset in the short code assigned to each basestation, allotting a unique identity for each.

:REVerse:BBCLock

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:BBCLock INT[1]|EXT[1]
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:BBCLock?
```

This command selects the data clock source.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT[1]

Key Entry **Internal** **External**

Remarks If the EXT choice is selected, the REFerence selection will automatically be set to internal. The external data clock source must be connected to the DATA CLOCK front panel BNC input connector, and its frequency must match the specified chip rate.

:REVerse:CHIPrate

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:CHIPrate <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:CHIPrate?
```

Execute this command to adjust the chip rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of chips per second (cps–Mcps).

***RST** +1.22880000E+006

Range 1E3–1.3E6

Field Entry Chip Rate

Remarks The default value (1.228800 Mcps) is in accordance with the IS-2000 specification.

:REVerse:ESDelay

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:ESDelay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:ESDelay?
```

This command modifies the even second clock pulse.

***RST** +2.75000000E+001

Range 0.5–128.0

Field Entry `Even Second Delay`

Remarks The even second clock pulse sets the delay to align the RF with the trigger.

When the noise function is set to ON, this value will increase. Refer to ":REVerse:NOISe[:STATe]" on page 294 for more information.

:REVerse:FILTer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|
RECTangle|IS95|IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|UGGaussian|
"<user FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer?
```

This command specifies the filter type for the reverse link.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety

Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.

UGGaussian — This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.

"<User FIR>" — This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** IS95

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ AC4Fm UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 MOD w/EQ** **APCO 25 C4FM** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:FILTer:ALPHa

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the alpha value on the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +2.20000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing the root Nyquist or Nyquist filter. It does not effect other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":REVerse:FILTer" on page 289.

:REVerse:FILTer:BBT

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time filter value.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.500–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing the Gaussian filter. It does not effect other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":REVerse:FILTer" on page 289.

:REVerse:FILTer:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:FILTer:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":REVerse:FILTer" on page 289.

:REVerse:LCMask

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:LCMask <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:LCMask?
```

This command specifies a unique serial number code to identify a mobile station.

***RST** #H00000000000

Range #H0–#H3FFFFFFFFF

Field Entry `Long Code Mask`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:LCSTate

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:LCSTate <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:LCSTate?
```

This command sets a unique code to address a mobile station.

***RST** #H00000000000

Range #H0–#H3FFFFFFFFF

Field Entry `Long Code State`

Remarks The storage register for the long code state allows a 42-bit binary number to be entered.

:REVerse:PADJust

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:PADJust EQUal|SCALe
```

Execute this command to set the code domain power.

EQUal Sets all channels to equal power, and the total power to 0 dB.

SCALe Scales all of the current channel powers so that the total power equals 0 dB, keeping the previous power ratios between the individual channels.

***RST** N/A

Choices EQUAl SCALe

Key Entry **Equal Powers** **Scale To 0dB**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:POLarity[:ALL] NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:POLarity[:ALL]?
```

This command sets the phase polarity to either normal or inverted.

NORMal This choice selects normal phase polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Key Entry **Normal** **Inverted**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:NOISe:CN

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:NOISe:CN <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:NOISe:CN?
```

This command sets the carrier to noise ratio for the reverse link.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –30 to 30

Key Entry **C/N**

Remarks The carrier to noise ratio is the ratio of the carrier power to in-channel noise power, expressed in decibels (dB).

A change to the carrier to noise ratio will only align the EbNo/EcNo field values in the active operating mode.

:REVerse:NOISe[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:NOISe[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:NOISe[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the noise function for the baseband reverse link.

NOTE When this command is enabled, an immediate increase in the Even Second Delay and Trigger Advance values will occur. The Even Second Delay value will increase by an increment of 11.5 chips and the Trigger Advance value will increase by an increment of 12 chips. The chip increase will be seen in the appropriate field on the display.

Changes to Even Second Delay and Trigger Advance will not affect synchronization; automatic compensation is performed internally.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Noise Off On**

Remarks Both the carrier and noise power value will be adjusted to match the specified carrier to noise ratio. Refer to ":REVerse:NOISe:CN" on page 293 to change the carrier to noise ratio.

The noise function can only be turned on with Option 403 installed.

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA PN9|PN15|
FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA?
```

Execute this command to configure the data field for the reverse access channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry FIX4

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:FLENgth?
```

This command queries the frame length for the reverse access channel.

The frame length is expressed as seconds (ms).

***RST** +20

Range N/A

Field Entry `Frame Length`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–15

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse access channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:RCONfig 1|2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:RCONfig?
```

This command select the radio configuration value for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +1

Choices 1 2

Field Entry Radio Config

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH:RATE?
```

This command queries the data rate for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +4.80000000E+003

Range N/A

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH[:STATe] ON|OFF|
1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:ACCess:RACH[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state for the reverse access channel.

***RST** +1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA PN9|PN15|
FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command sets a fixed 4-bit data pattern that repeats as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:FLENgth?
```

This command queries the frame length value for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** +20

Range N/A

Field Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** +0

Range 0–15

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry `Power`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RATE 1.2kbps|
1.8kbps|2.4kbps|3.6kbps|4.8kbps|7.2kbps|9.6kbps|14.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RATE?
```

This command sets the data rate for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices *RC1*: 1.2kbps 2.4kbps 4.8kbps 9.6kbps
RC2: 1.8kbps 3.6kbps 7.2kbps 14.4kbps

Field Entry `Bit Rate`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RCONfig 1|2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the data rate for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** +1

Choices 1 2

Field Entry `Radio Config`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH[:STATe] ON|OFF|
1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC12:TRAFfic:RSCH[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse supplemental traffic channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA PN9|
PN15|FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed

in dB) for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FLENgth 5|10|
20
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FLENgth?
```

This command sets the frame length value for the reverse common control channel.

The frame length is expressed as seconds (ms).

***RST** +20

Choices 5 10 20

Field Entry Frame Length

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse common control channel.

The frame offset value is expressed as seconds (ms).

***RST** +0

Range *Frame Length=5*: 0–3
Frame Length=10: 0–7
Frame Length=20: 0–20

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse common control channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry `Power`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RCONfig 3|4
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RCONfig?
```

This command selects the radio configuration value for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4

Field Entry `Radio Config`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RATE 9.6kbps|
19.2kbps|38.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:RATE?
```

This command adjusts the data rate value for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices *Frame Length=5*: 38.4kbps

Frame Length=10: 19.2kbps 38.4kbps

Frame Length=20: 9.6kbps 19.2kbps 38.4kbps

Field Entry `Bit Rate`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** +2

Range N/A

Field Entry `Walsh`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh[:STATe] ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RCCCh[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse common control channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:ECNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:ECNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:ECNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per chip to the noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse common control pilot channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range *min EcNo*: –30 + Normalized Power

max EcNo: 30 + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EcNo

Remarks Changes to the EcNo values also change the EbNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:GRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:GRATe FULL|
HALF|QUARter
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:GRATe?
```

This command configures the gating data field for the reverse common control pilot channel.

FULL This choice transmits all sixteen power control bits.

HALF This choice transmits eight power control bits.

QUARter This choice transmits four power control bits.

***RST** FULL

Choices **FULL** **HALF** **QUARter**

Key Entry **Full** **Half** **Quarter**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse common control pilot channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry `Power`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse common control pilot channel.

***RST** +0

Range N/A

Field Entry `Walsh`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh[:STATe] ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:CCONtrol:RPICh[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse common control pilot channel.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA PN9|PN15|
FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** +0

Range *Frame Length=5*: 0–3 *Frame Length=10*: 0–7

Frame Length=20: 0–15

Field Entry Frame Offset

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power level for the reverse enhanced access channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RCONfig 3|4
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the radio configuration for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4

Field Entry Radio Config

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RATE 9.6kbps|
19.2kbps|38.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:RATE?
```

This command adjusts the data rate value for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices *Frame Length=5*: 38.4kbps *Frame Length=10*: 19.2kbps 38.4kbps
Frame Length=20: 9.6kbps 19.2kbps 38.4kbps

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** +2

Range N/A

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh[:STATe] ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:REACh[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse enhanced access channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:ECNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:ECNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:ECNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per chip to the noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse enhanced access pilot channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range *min EcNo*: –30 + Normalized Power

max EcNo: 30 + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EcNo

Remarks Changes to the EcNo values also change the EbNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:GRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:GRATe FULL|
HALF|QUARter
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:GRATe?
```

This command configures the gating data field for the reverse enhanced access pilot channel.

FULL This choice transmits all sixteen power control bits.

HALF This choice transmits eight power control bits.

QUARter This choice transmits four power control bits.

***RST** FULL

Choices FULL HALF QUARter

Key Entry **Full** **Half** **Quarter**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse enhanced access pilot channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in unit of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse enhanced access pilot channel.

***RST** +0

Range N/A

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh[:STATe] ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:EACCess:RPICh[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse enhanced access pilot channel.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA PN9|
PN15|FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit, per the noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $\text{min EbNo: } 10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right] + \text{Normalized Power}$

$\text{max EbNo: } 10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right] + \text{Normalized Power}$

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting

the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FLENgth 5|20
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FLENgth?
```

This command sets the frame length value for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

The frame length is expressed as seconds (ms).

***RST** +20

Choices 5 20

Field Entry Frame Length

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** +0

Range *Frame Length=5*: 0–3 *Frame Length=20*: 0–7

Field Entry Frame Offset

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:RATE?
```

This command queries the data rate for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** *Frame Length=5*: RC3/4= +9.60000000E+003

Frame Length=10: RC3= +9.60000000E+003

Frame Length=20: RC3= +1.44000000E+004

Range N/A

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDDCh:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDDCh:RCONfig 3|4
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDDCh:RCONfig?
```

This command selects the radio configuration value for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4

Field Entry Radio Config

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** +8

Range 0–15

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh[:STATe] ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RDCCh[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse traffic dedicated control channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA PN9|PN15|
FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command selects a fixed 4-bit data pattern to be repeated as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit, per the noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other

channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FLENgth 5|20
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FLENgth?
```

This command sets the frame length value for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

The frame length is expressed as seconds (ms).

***RST** +20

Choices 5 20

Field Entry `Frame Length`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** +0

Range *Frame Length=5*: 0–3

Frame Length=20: 0–15

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:POWer?
```

This command sets the power for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RCONfig 3|4
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RCONfig?
```

This command sets the radio configuration value for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4

Field Entry Radio Config

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RATE 1.2kbps|
1.5kbps|1.8kbps|2.7kbps|3.6kbps|4.8kbps|7.2kbps|9.6kbps|14.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:RATE?
```

This command sets the data rate value for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices *Frame Length=5*: RC34: 9.6kbps

Frame Length=20: RC3: 1.5kbps 2.7kbps 4.8kbps 9.6kbps

RC4: 1.8kbps 3.6kbps 7.2kbps 14.4kbps

Field Entry Bit Rate

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH:WALSh?
```

This command queries the Walsh code for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** +4

Range N/A

Field Entry `Walsh`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH[:STATe] ON|OFF|
1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RFCH[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the operating state for the reverse fundamental traffic channel.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry `State`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA PN9|
PN15|FIX4|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA?
```

This command configures the data field for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN15 FIX4 "<file name>"

Key Entry **PN9** **PN15** **FIX4** **User File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command sets a fixed 4-bit data pattern that repeats as necessary to fill the selected data area.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry FIX4

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:DATA:EBNO

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:EBNO <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:EBNO?
```

This command sets the ratio of energy per bit to noise power spectral density (expressed in dB) for the reverse supplemental traffic channels.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range $min\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{\text{Chip Rate}}{1000(\text{Bit Rate})}\right]$ + Normalized Power

$max\ EbNo$: $10\log_{10}\left[\frac{1000(\text{Chip Rate})}{\text{Bit Rate}}\right]$ + Normalized Power

Normalized Power is the channel amplitude after adjusting the code power to 0 dB. Refer to ":REVerse:PADJust" on page 292 for adjusting the code domain power.

Field Entry EbNo

Remarks Changes to the EbNo values also change the EcNo values for all other channels in the current link (forward or reverse).

Queries of this command are only valid for the current operating state.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:FLENgth

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:
FLENgth 20|40|80
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:FLENgth?
```

This command sets the frame length value for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** +20

Choices 20 40 80

Field Entry `Frame Length`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:FOFFset

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:
FOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:FOFFset?
```

This command sets the frame offset value for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** +0

Range 0–63

Range *Frame Length=20*: 0–15 *Frame Length=40*: 0–31
Frame Length=80: 0–63

Field Entry `Frame Offset`

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:POWer

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:
POWer <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:POWer?
```

This command sets the power level for the reverse supplemental channels.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –40 to 0

Field Entry Power

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RCONfig

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RCONfig 3|
4
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RCONfig?
```

This command selects the radio configuration value for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** +3

Choices 3 4

Field Entry Radio Config

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RATE

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:
RATE 1.2ksbps|1.350kbps|1.5kbps|1.8kbps|2.4kbps|2.7kbps|3.6kbps|4.8kbps|
7.2kbps|9.6kbps|14.4kbps
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RATE?
```

Execute this command to set the data rate for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** +9.60000000E+003

Choices

Frame Length=20		*Frame Length=40*		*Frame Length=80*	
RC3	**RC4**	**RC3**	**RC4**	**RC3**	**RC4**
1.5kbps	1.8kbps	1.35kbps	1.8kbps	1.2kbps	1.8kbps
2.7kbps	3.6kbps	2.4kbps	3.6kbps	2.4kbps	3.6kbps
4.8kbps	7.2kbps	4.8kbps	7.2kbps	4.8kbps	*7.2kbps
9.6kbps	14.4kbps	9.6kbps	14.4kbps	9.6kbps	*14.4kbps
*19.2kbps	*28.8kbps	*19.2kbps	*28.8kbps	*19.2kbps	*28.8kbps
*38.4kbps	*57.6kbps	*38.4kbps	*57.6kbps	*38.4kbps	*57.6kbps

Choices

Frame Length=20		*Frame Length=40*		*Frame Length=80*	
*76.8kbps	*115.2kbps	*76.8kbps	*115.2kbps	*76.8kbps	
**153.6kbps	**230.4kbps	*153.6kbps			
**307.2kbps					

* A single asterisk indicates data rate values that are eligible for turbo coding.

** Two asterisks indicate data rate values that are only available for reverse supplemental channel 1.

Field Entry `Bit Rate`

Remarks To change the frame length value, refer to ":REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:FLENgth" on page 322

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:TCODe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:TCODe ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:TCODe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the turbo coding function for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry `Turbo Coding`

Remarks To ensure that this function is being executed with the correct data rate, refer to ":REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:RATE" on page 323.

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:WALSh

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH1:WALSh <1|2>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH2:WALSh <2|6>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2:WALSh?
```

This command sets the Walsh code value for the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** *Channel 1*: +1 *Channel 2*: +2

Choices Channel 1: 1 2 Channel 2: 2 6

Field Entry Walsh

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|
2[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:RC34:TRAFfic:RSCH[1]|2[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the reverse supplemental channels.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Field Entry State

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:REFerence:EXTernal:
FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the expected frequency of the external reference signal.

***RST** +1.96608000E+007

Range 1–100 MHz

Field Entry Ext BBG Ref Freq

Remarks This setting must match the frequency of the signal that is supplied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel BNC connector.

:REVerse:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|
EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects the reference clock source.

EXTernal — This choice sets the instrument to use an external reference signal. The external reference frequency must be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

INTernal — This choice sets the instrument to use the internal reference.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Field Entry `BBG Reference`

Remarks If the EXT choice is selected, the BBCLock selection will automatically be set to internal.

:REVerse:TADVance

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:TADVance <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:TADVance?
```

This command selects the number of chips to advance the trigger time slot for the reverse link.

***RST** +28

Range 0–2457599

Field Entry `Trigger Advance`

Remarks When the noise function is set to ON, this value will increase. Refer to ":REVerse:NOISe[:STATe]" on page 294 for more information.

:REVerse:TEDGe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:TEDGe RISing|FALLing
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:TEDGe?
```

This command selects a falling or rising trigger edge state for the reverse link.

RISing — This choice selects a trigger on the rising edge of the signal applied to the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector.

FALLing — This choice selects a trigger on the falling edge of the signal applied to the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector.

***RST** FALL

Choices RISing FALLing

Key Entry **Rising** **Falling**

Remarks N/A

:REVerse:SRATe

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG]:REVerse:SRATe?
```

This command returns the value of the current spreading rate for the reverse channel.

***RST** +1

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 401

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CDMA2000[:BBG][:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the CDMA2000 baseband generator modulation format.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **CDMA2000 Off On**

Remarks N/A

Custom Subsystem–Option 001 or 002 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom)

:ALPha

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter's alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to a minimum level (0), a maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +3.50000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 339.

:BBCLock

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BBCLock INT[1]|EXT[1]
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BBCLock?
```

This command toggles the data (bit) clock input to the baseband generator board to either internal or external. This command is independent in each mode and works for both non-burst (continuous) and burst modes. This allows for a matrix of selections between burst/non-burst, internal/external data generation, internal/external data clock, and external bit/symbol data clock.

INT[1] This choice selects the signal generator internal data clock.

EXT[1] This choice selects an external data clock input.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT[1]

Key Entry **BBG Data Clock Ext Int**

Remarks A data clock or continuous symbol sync input must be supplied when

external mode is used.

This will be ignored if the external reference is set to EXTernal. To change the external reference type, refer to ":EREFerence" on page 338.

:BBT

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter.

The filter BbT value can be set to the maximum level (1) or in between the minimum level (0.100) and maximum level by using fractional numeric values (0.101–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.100–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 339.

:BRATe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BRATe?
```

This command sets the bit rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

***RST** +4.86000000E+004

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	1–50 Mbps	1–50 Mbps
FSK2			
MSK			

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
C4FM	2	2–100 Mbps	2–50 Mbps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT			
D8PSK	3	3–100 Mbps	3–50 Mbps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	4–100 Mbps	4–50 Mbps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	5–100 Mbps	5–50 Mbps
QAM64	6	6–100 Mbps	6–50 Mbps
QAM256	7	8–100 Mbps	8–50 Mbps

Field Entry `SymRate`

Remarks

When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 339, the upper bit rate will be restricted in line with the following symbol rate restriction:

- FIR filter length > 32 symbols: upper limit is 12.5 Msps
- FIR filter length > 16 symbols: upper limit is 25 Msps

When internal FIR filters are used, the limits of the above table always apply. For higher symbol rates, the FIR filter length will be truncated and will impact the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response (see ":SRATe" on page 343).

A change in the bit rate value will affect the symbol rate value; refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –22.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay" on page 332 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–255.8750

Key Entry **Fall Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe" on page 332 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –22.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay" on page 331 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range 0.1250–255.8750

Key Entry **Fall Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME" on page 331 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are

listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –17.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay" on page 333 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –17.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and

maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay" on page 333 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–121.5000

Key Entry **Rise Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe" on page 334 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–121.5000

Key Entry **Rise Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on

page 342. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME" on page 334 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE] SINE|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE]?
```

This command specifies the burst shape ("<file name>").

SINE	This choice selects a state that is defined by the burst rise and fall *RST values, as the default burst shape type.
"<file name>"	This choice selects a user designated file from signal generator memory (non-volatile).

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE "<file name>"

Key Entry **Sine** **User File**

Remarks N/A

:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM	This choice provides the most ideal passband.
ACP	This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** ACP

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 339.

:DATA

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DATA PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|
EXT|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DATA?
```

This command sets the data pattern for unframed transmission.

***RST** PN23

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>"
EXT P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext**
4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's
64 1's & 64 0's

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern for unframed transmission according to the modulation type, symbol rate, filter, and burst shape selected for the custom modulation format.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must be already be defined as the data type.

:DENCode

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DENCode ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DENCode?
```

This command enables or disables the differential data encoding function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Diff Data Encode Off On**

Remarks Executing this command encodes the data bits prior to modulation; each modulated bit is 1 if the data bit is different from the previous one, or 0 if the data bit is the same as the previous one.

:EDATa:DELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EDATa:DELay?
```

This query returns the amount of delay (in symbols) from the external data input to the beginning of the symbol on the I OUT and Q OUT rear panel connectors and the front panel RF OUTPUT connector.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks When the format is turned off, the delay value is unchanged; the query will return the same delay value if the format is on or off.

:EDCLock

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EDCLock SYMBol|NORMal
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EDCLock?
```

This command sets the external data clock use.

SYMBol This choice specifies that a continuous symbol clock signal must be provided to the SYMBOL SYNC input connector.

NORMal This choice specifies that the DATA CLOCK input connector requires a bit clock. The SYMBOL SYNC input connector requires a (one-shot or continuous) symbol sync signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices SYMBol NORMal

Key Entry **Ext Data Clock Normal Symbol**

Remarks Both choices have no effect in internal clock mode. Refer to ":BBCLock" on page 328 to select EXT as the data clock type.

:EREFerence

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EREFerence INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EREFerence?
```

This command selects either an internal or external bit-clock reference for the data generator.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **BBG Ref Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the external frequency value must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":EREFerence:VALue" on page 338 to enter the external reference frequency.

:EREFerence:VALue

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EREFerence:VALue <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:EREFerence:VALue?
```

This command conveys the expected reference frequency value of an externally applied reference to the signal generator.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.30000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry Ext BBG Ref Freq

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external ARB reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":EREFerence" on page 338 to select EXTernal as the reference for the bit clock reference of the data generator.

:FILTer

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|RECTangle|IS95|
IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|UGGaussian|"<user FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:FILTer?
```

This command selects the pre-modulation filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
UGGaussian	This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.
"<User FIR>"	This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** RNYQ

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ

IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ AC4Fm UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **APCO 25 C4FM** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:IQ:SCALe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:IQ:SCALe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:IQ:SCALe?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the I/Q outputs for better adjacent channel power (ACP); lower scaling values equate to better ACP.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +70

Range 1–200

Key Entry **I/Q Scaling**

Remarks This command has no effect with MSK or FSK modulation.

:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the symmetric FSK frequency deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz and the maximum range value equals the current symbol rate value multiplied by four, limited to 20 MHz.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0–2E7

Key Entry **Freq Dev**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342.

Refer to ":SRATe" on page 343 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To set an asymmetric FSK deviation value, refer to the *User's Guide* for more information.

:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe]?
```

This command sets the MSK phase deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of degrees.

***RST** +9.00000000E+001

Range 0–100

Key Entry **Phase Dev**

Remarks N/A

:MODulation:UFSK

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:UFSK "<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:UFSK?
```

This command selects a user-defined FSK file from the signal generator memory.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **User FSK**

Remarks The user-defined FSK file is held in signal generator memory until the command that selects user FSK as the modulation type is sent. Refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:MODulation:UIQ

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:UIQ "<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation:UIQ?
```

This command selects a user-defined I/Q file from the signal generator memory.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **User I/Q**

Remarks The user-defined I/Q file is held in signal generator memory until the command that selects user I/Q as the modulation type is sent. Refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:MODulation[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation[:TYPE] BPSK|QPSK|IS95QPSK|GRAYQPSK|
OQPSK|IS95OQPSK|P4DQPSK|PSK8|PSK16|D8PSK|MSK|FSK2|FSK4|FSK8|FSK16|C4FM|
QAM4|QAM16|QAM32|QAM64|QAM256|UIQ|UFSK
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:MODulation[:TYPE]?
```

This command sets the modulation type for the Custom personality.

***RST** P4DQPSK

Choices BPSK QPSK IS95QPSK GRAYQPSK OQPSK IS95OQPSK π4DQPSK PSK8 PSK16 D8PSK MSK FSK2 FSK4 FSK8 FSK16 C4FM QAM4 QAM16 QAM32 QAM64 QAM256 UIQ UFSK

Key Entry **BPSK** **QPSK** **IS-95 QPSK** **Gray Coded QPSK** **OQPSK** **IS-95 OQPSK** **π/4 DQPSK** **8PSK** **16PSK** **D8PSK** **MSK** **2-Lvl FSK** **4-Lvl FSK** **8-Lvl FSK** **16-Lvl FSK** **C4FM** **4QAM** **16QAM** **32QAM** **64QAM** **256QAM** **User I/Q** **User FSK**

Remarks N/A

:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:POLarity[:ALL] NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:POLarity[:ALL]?
```

This command sets the rotation direction of the phase modulation vector.

NORMal This choice selects normal phase polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Key Entry **Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

Remarks N/A

:SRATe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:SRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:SRATe?
```

This command sets the transmission symbol rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

***RST** +2.43000000E+004

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	1–50 Msps	1–50 Msps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	1–50 Msps	1–25 Msps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
QPSKISAT	2	1–50 Msps	1–25 Msps
D8PSK	3	1–33.33 Msps	1–16.67 Msps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	1–25 Msps	1–12.5 Msps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	1–20 Msps	1–10 Msps
QAM64	6	1–16.67 Msps	1–8.33 Msps
QAM256	7	1–12.50 Msps	1–6.25 Msps

Key Entry **Symbol Rate**

Remarks

When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 339, the upper bit rate will be restricted in line with the following symbol rate restriction:

- FIR filter length > 32 symbols: upper limit is 12.5 Msps
- FIR filter length > 16 symbols: upper limit is 25 Msps

When internal FIR filters are used, the limits of the above table always apply. For higher symbol rates, the FIR filter length will be truncated as follows:

- Above 12.5 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 32 symbols
- Above 25 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 16 symbols

  This will impact the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response (see ":BRATe" on page 329).

A change in the symbol rate value will affect the bit rate value; refer to ":BRATe" on page 329 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 342.

:STANdard:SELect

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:STANdard:SELect NONE|AC4Fm|ACQPsk|BLUEtooth|CDPD
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:STANdard:SELect?
```

This command selects a predefined setup for Custom (with the appropriate defaults) and/or clears the selection.

NONE	This choice clears the current predefined Custom format.
AC4Fm	This choice sets up an Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) compliant, compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) format.
ACQPsk	This choice sets up an Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) compliant, compatible quadrature phase shift keying (CQPSK) format.
BLUEtooth	This choice sets up a Bluetooth (2-level frequency shift keying) format.
CDPD	This choice sets up a minimum shift keying Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) format.

***RST** NONE

Choices NONE AC4Fm ACQPsk BLUEtooth CDPD

Key Entry **None** **APCO 25w/C4FM** **APCO 25 w/CQPSK** **Bluetooth** **CDPD**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

CONTinuous	The framed data sequence repeats continuously; the sequence restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous triggering, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]" on page 346.
SINGle	The framed data sequence plays once for every trigger received.
GATE	An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set to

high or low.

***RST** CONT

Choices CONTinuous SINGle GATE

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|TRIGger|RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

FREE This choice immediately transmits a framed data sequence that is continuously repeated.

TRIGger This choice causes the framed data sequence to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated framed data sequence begins.

RESet This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated framed data sequence upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** FREE

Choices FREE TRIGger RESet

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

Remarks To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 345.

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command toggles the polarity of the active state of the external gating input signal; GATE must be selected as the arb trigger type.

LOW The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

HIGH The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

***RST** HIGH

Choices LOW HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

Remarks To select GATE as the ARB trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 345.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 347.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** KEY

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|
EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATT TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUX I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPT2	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER1	This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER2	This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

***RST** EPT1

Choices EPT1 EPT2 EPTRIGGER1 EPTRIGGER2

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 347.

For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command specifies the number of delay bits for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0

Range 0–1048576

Key Entry **Ext Delay Bits**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 347.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the external trigger delay function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 347.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity of the external trigger.

***RST** NEG

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 347.

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the Custom modulation format.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Custom Off On**

Remarks Although the Custom modulation is enabled with this command, the RF carrier is not modulated unless you also activate the front panel **Mod On/Off** hardkey.

Data Subsystem–Option UN7 and 300 (:DATA)

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:ETCH:F43:[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

`:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:ETCH:F43[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse`

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

IEC	This choice provides the intermediate error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000.
IEBC	This choice provides the intermediate non-erased bit error blocks with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000.
DEFC	This choice provides the intermediate downlink error frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 750000.
BCO	This choice provides the intermediate block or bit count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000 (block).
IER	This choice provides the intermediate error ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).
IABer	This choice provides the intermediate average BER within blocks that have errors. The range is as follows: <Real> 0 to 1.
ALL	This choice returns all intermediate values (IEC, IEBC, DEFC, BCO, IER, and IABer) at the same time.
TEC	This choice provides the total error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000 (block).
TEBC	This choice provides the total non-erased bit error blocks count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000.
TDEFc	This choice provides the total downlink error frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 65535.

TBCO	This choice provides the total block count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 1500000 (block).
TER	This choice provides the total error ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).
TABer	This choice provides the total average BER within blocks that have errors. The range is as follows: <Real> 0 to 1.
TALL	This choice returns all total values (TEC, TEBC, TDEFc, TBCO, TER, TABer, JUDGe, STOP, and SCAuse) at the same time. If accidental TCH synchronization loss caused the measurement to stop, `TSLoss` is returned.
JUDGe	This choice provides the pass or fail string. If pass/fail criteria is NOLimit, `NONE` is returned.
STOP	This choice checks to see if the stop threshold is met and returns one of the following values: <Enumerated set> `TRUE FALSE`. When threshold to stop criteria is NONE, `FALSE` is returned.
SCAuse	This choice provides the stop cause by returning one of the following values: <Enumerated set> `NONE Ebit EBLock TSL`. If accidental TCH synchronization loss caused the measurement to stop, `TSL` is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

`:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS5[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse`

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and

JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

`:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:MCS9[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse`

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

`:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:EDGE:UNCoded[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse`

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL

returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

`:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM[:DATA]? IBC|IIC|FEC|DFEC|FRC|IBBer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse`

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

`IBC|IIC|FEC|DEFC|FRC|IBBer|IIBer|FER` are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. `ALL` returns intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: `TIBC|TIIC|TFEC|TDEFc|TFRC|TIBBer|TIIBer|TFER` variables. These variables and `JUDGe|JCAuse|STOP|SCAuse` are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed. `TALL` returns all of the total values at the same time.

IBC	This choice provides the intermediate class Ib error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 792000000.
IIC	This choice provides the intermediate class II error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 468000000.
FEC	This choice provides the intermediate frame erasure count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 6000000.
DEFC	This choice provides the intermediate downlink error frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 65535.
FRC	This choice provides the intermediate frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 6000000.
IBBer	This choice provides the intermediate class Ib error ratio with the

following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

IIBer — This choice provides the intermediate class II error ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

FER — This choice provides the intermediate frame erasure ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

ALL — This choice provides all intermediate values (IBC, IIC, FEC, DEFC, FRC, IBBer, IIBer, FER) at the same time.

TIBC — This choice provides the total class Ib bit error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 792000000.

TIIC — This choice provides the total class II bit error count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 468000000.

TFEC — This choice provides the total frame erasure count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 6000000.

TDEFc — This choice provides the total downlink error frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 65535.

TFRC — This choice provides the total frame count with the following range: <Integer> 0 to 6000000.

TIBBer — This choice provides the total class Ib error ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

TIIBer — This choice provides the total class II error ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

TFER — This choice provides the total frame erasure ratio with the following range: <Real> 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

TALL — This choice returns all total values (TIBC TIIC TFEC TDEFc TFRC TIBBer TIIBer TFER JUDGe JCAuse STOP SCAuse) at the same time. If accidental TCH synchronization loss caused the measurement to stop, `TSLoss` is returned.

JUDGe — This choice provides the comparator result (TEST OUT) with the following values: <Enumerated set> FAIL PASS NONE. If pass/fail criteria is NOLimit, `NONE` is returned

JCAuse — This choice provides which limit was met to cause the comparator result by returning one of the following values: <Enumerated set> NOLimit FER CIB CII

STOP — This choice checks to see if the stop threshold is met and returns one of the following values: <Enumerated set> `TRUE` `FALSE`. When threshold

to stop criteria is NONE, FALSE is returned.

SCAuse — This choice provides the stop cause by returning one of the following values: <Enumerated set> NONE FE CIB CII TSLoss. If accidental TCH synchronization loss caused the measurement to stop, TSLoss is returned.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS1[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|
IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse
```

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:CS4[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|
IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse
```

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1[:DATA]

Supported All with Option 300

```
:DATA:BERT:BTS:LOOPback:GSM:MCS1[:DATA]? IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|
IABer|ALL|TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer|TALL|JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse
```

This data query returns the measurement result value for each variable.

IEC|IEBC|DEFC|BCO|IER|IABer are intermediate values, so during the measurement, these variables are updated as well as the display information. ALL returns all intermediate values at the same time.

At the end of the measurement, the final values are stored to: TEC|TEBC|TDEFc|TBCO|TER|TABer variables. These variables and JUDGe|STOP|SCAuse are not updated until the next BER measurement is completed.

For more information on the parameters, refer to page 351.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

:BERT:AUXout

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:DATA:BERT[:BASeband]:AUXout ERRor|REFerence|PN9
:DATA:BERT[:BASeband]:AUXout?
```

This command selects a pre-defined output signal configuration for pins on the AUX I/O rear panel connector. Refer to Table 4 for the output pin configuration and signal type.

ERRor This choice selects the bit error rate (BER) information output.

REFerence This choice selects the reference information output.

PN9 This choice selects a pseudo-random data output.

Table 4 AUX I/O pin configurations

Pin#	ERRor	REFerence	PN9
1	BER Meas End	BER Data Out	PN9 Data
4	BER Sync Loss	Sync Start	No signal
20	BER Test Out	BER Clock Out	PN9 Clock
21	BER Error Out	BER Error Out	BER Error Out
22	BER No Data	Reference Data	No signal

BER Meas End A signal at this pin indicates the status of the bit error rate (BER) measurements. BER measurements are being executed when the signal is high.

BER Sync loss A low signal at this pin indicates that the synchronization is lost. This signal is valid only when the signal at the BER Meas End pin is high.

BER Test Out A signal at this pin indicates the test result of the bit error rate measurements. The result is guaranteed at the falling edge of the BER Meas End signal. The result is pass when the signal is low; the result is fail when the signal is high. The signal is also high when the pass/fail judgment is set to off.

BER Error Out A signal at this pin indicates the number of the error bits. The output is normally low. One pulse signal (pulse width matches the input clock) indicates one error bit. Pulses for the error bits of one measurement cycle are not synchronized with the rear panel

connector BER CLK IN signal and are output when the BER Meas End signal is high.

BER No Data — A low signal at this pin indicates the no data status. The no data status is reported when there has been no clock inputs for more than 3 seconds or there has been no data change for more than 200 bits. This signal is valid only when the signal of the BER Meas End output signal is high.

BER Clock Out — The BER Clock Out signal monitors the rear panel BER CLK IN signal after polarity control, delay control, and gate control (if applicable) have taken place.

BER Data Out — This is a data stream for the bit error rate measurements. The clock signal is used to trigger the reading of the data.

Sync Start — This signal indicates the timing when the PN generator starts to generate a PN sequence. This signal can also indicate if the hardware is triggering a PN synchronization or making a measurement when the signal is high.

PN9 Clock — This signal is the clock signal for the PN9 Data. The falling edge of the PN9 Clock indicates the center of PN9 Data. The PN9 Clock rate is 37.5Mbits per second.

PN9 Data — This signal is PN9 data for the self-loopback test.

Reference Data — This signal uses the pseudo-random bit stream as the reference signal.

***RST** ERRor

Choices ERRor REFerence PN9

Key Entry **Error Out** **Reference Out** **PN9 Out**

Remarks N/A

[:DATA]

Supported All with Option UN7

```
:DATA[:DATA]? BEC|BITC|BER|ALL|TBEC|TBIT|TBER|JUDGe
```

This query returns the data measurement for the selected variable.

BEC — This choice provides the intermediate bit error count result.

BITC — This choice provides the intermediate bit count result.

BER	This choice provides the intermediate bit error rate result.
ALL	This choice provides the values of the bit error count, bit error rate, and bit count in the following format: <bit count>, <error count>, <bit error rate>
TBEC	This choice provides the total bit error count at the end of each cycle.
TBIT	This choice provides the total bit count at the end of each cycle.
TBER	This choice provides the total bit error rate at the end of each cycle.
JUDGe	This choice provides the pass or fail string.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks N/A

DECT Subsystem–Option 402 ([:SOURce]:RADio:DECT)

:ALPha

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter's alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 373.

:BBCLock

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BBCLock INT[1]|EXT[1]
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BBCLock?
```

This command toggles the data (bit) clock input to the baseband generator board to either internal or external. This command is independent in each mode and works for both non-burst (continuous) and burst modes. This allows for a matrix of selections between burst/non-burst, internal/external data generation, internal/external data clock, and external bit/symbol data clock.

INT[1] This choice selects the signal generator internal data clock.

EXT[1] This choice selects an external data clock input.

***RST** INT

Choices INT[1] EXT[1]

Key Entry **BBG Data Clock Ext Int**

Remarks A data clock or continuous symbol sync input must be supplied when external mode is used.

:BBT

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter.

The filter BbT value can be set to the maximum level (1) or in between the minimum level (0.100) and maximum level by using fractional numeric values (0.101–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.100–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 373.

:BRATe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BRATe?
```

This command sets the bit rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

***RST** +1.15200000E+006

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	1–50 Mbps	1–50 Mbps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	2–100 Mbps	2–50 Mbps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
QPSK	2	2–100 Mbps	2–50 Mbps
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT			
D8PSK	3	3–100 Mbps	3–50 Mbps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	4–100 Mbps	4–50 Mbps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	5–100 Mbps	5–50 Mbps
QAM64	6	6–100 Mbps	6–50 Mbps
QAM256	7	8–100 Mbps	8–50 Mbps

Key Entry **Symbol Rate**

Remarks When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 373, the upper bit rate will be restricted in line with the following symbol rate restriction:

- FIR filter length > 32 symbols: upper limit is 12.5 Msps
- FIR filter length > 16 symbols: upper limit is 25 Msps

When internal FIR filters are used, the limits of the above table always apply. For higher symbol rates, the FIR filter length will be truncated and will impact the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response (see ":SRATe" on page 405).

A change in the bit rate value will affect the symbol rate value; refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376.

:BURSt:PN9

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:PN9 NORMal|QUICk
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:PN9?
```

This command controls the software PN9 generation.

NORMal This choice produces a maximum length PN9 sequence.

QUICk This choice produces a truncated PN9 sequence.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal QUICk

Key Entry **PN9 Mode Normal Quick**

Remarks Use Normal mode for bit-error-rate tests where a maximum length PN9 sequence is required.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –10.5625 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay" on page 365 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.0625–127.9375

Key Entry **Fall Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe" on page 365 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –10.5625 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay" on page 364 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe?
```

This command sets the burst shape fall time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.0625–127.9375

Key Entry **Fall Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME" on page 364 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –0.5625 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay" on page 366 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –0.5625 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay" on page 366 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.0625–10.6250

Key Entry **Rise Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe" on page 368 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe?
```

This command sets the burst shape rise time.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.0625–10.6250

Key Entry **Rise Time**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME" on page 367 performs the same function; in compliance with the SCPI standard, both commands are listed.

For concept information on burst shaping, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE] SINE|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE]?
```

This command specifies the burst shape as either `SINE` or a user-defined file (`"<file name>"`).

SINE	This choice selects a state that is defined by the burst rise and fall *RST values, as the default burst shape type.
"<file name>"	This choice selects a user-defined file from signal generator memory (non-volatile).

***RST** SINE

Choices SINE "<file name>"

Key Entry **Sine** **User File**

Remarks N/A

:BURSt[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:BURSt[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the burst function.

ON (1) This choice enables the transmission of framed data. If all timeslots which are switched on are up traffic channels or custom, you will be bursting the timeslots that are on; there will be no RF carrier during the off timeslots.

If you have switched on any timeslot that you have configured as a down traffic channel, the RF carrier is not switched off between any of the timeslots. The off timeslots are transmitted as a continuous series of ones for the time period of the off timeslots.

OFF (0) This choice enables the transmission of unframed data.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Data Format Pattern Framed**

Remarks N/A

:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 373.

:DATA

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:DATA PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|
P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:DATA?
```

This command sets the data pattern type (pseudo-random number sequence, 4-bit pattern, sequence of 1's and 0's, data from an external source, or a user file) for unframed data transmission.

***RST** PN23

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT P4 P8 PN16 PN32 P64

Key Entry **PN9** **PN11** **PN15** **PN20** **PN23** **FIX4** **User File** **Ext** **4 1's & 4 0's** **8 1's & 8 0's** **16 1's & 16 0's** **32 1's & 32 0's** **64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:DATA:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:DATA:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern for unframed transmission according to the modulation type, symbol rate, filter, and burst shape selected for the DECT modulation format.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type. To change the data type, refer to ":DATA" on page 370.

:DEFault

Supported All with Option 402

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:DEFault`

This command returns all of the DECT modulation format parameters to factory settings. It does not affect any other signal generator parameters.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Restore Dect Factory Default**

Remarks N/A

:EDATa:DELay

Supported All with Option 402

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:EDATa:DELay?`

This query returns the amount of delay (in symbols) from the external data input to the beginning of the symbol on the I OUT and Q OUT rear panel connectors and the front panel RF OUTPUT connector.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry N/A

Remarks When the format is turned off, the delay value is unchanged; the query will return the same delay value if the format is on or off.

:EDCLock

Supported All with Option 402

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:EDCLock SYMBol|NORMal`
`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:EDCLock?`

This command sets the external data clock use.

SYMBol This choice specifies that a continuous symbol clock signal must be provided to the SYMBOL SYNC input connector.

NORMal This choice specifies that the DATA CLOCK input connector requires a

bit clock. The SYMBOL SYNC input connector requires a (one-shot or continuous) symbol sync signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices SYMBol NORMal

Key Entry **Ext Data Clock Normal Symbol**

Remarks Both choices have no effect in internal clock mode. Refer to ":BBCLock" on page 361 to select EXT as the data clock type.

:EREFerence

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:EREFerence INT|EXT
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:EREFerence?
```

This command selects either an internal or external bit-clock reference for the data generator.

***RST** INT

Choices INT EXT

Key Entry **BBG Ref Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXT choice is selected, the external source's frequency value must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector. The external reference and external data clock are not applicable at the same time. If both are selected, then the external reference takes precedence.

Refer to, ":EREFerence:VALue" on page 372 to enter the external reference frequency setting.

:EREFerence:VALue

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:GSM:EREFerence:VALue <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:GSM:EREFerence:VALue?
```

This command sets the expected bit-clock reference frequency value for an externally applied reference signal.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.30000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Ext BBG Ref Freq**

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":EREFerence" on page 372 to select EXT (external source) as the reference for the bit-clock.

:FILTer

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|RECTangle|IS95|
IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|UGGaussian|"<user FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:FILTer?
```

This command specifies the pre-modulation filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
UGGaussian	This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.
"<User FIR>"	This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** GAUS

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ AC4Fm UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **APCO 25 C4FM** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:IQ:SCALe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:IQ:SCALe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:IQ:SCALe?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the I/Q outputs for better adjacent channel power (ACP); lower scaling values equate to better ACP.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

***RST** +100

Range 1–200

Key Entry **I/Q Scaling**

Remarks This command has no effect with MSK or FSK modulation.

:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the symmetric FSK frequency deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz and the maximum range value equals the current symbol rate value multiplied by four, limited to 20 MHz.

***RST** +2.88000000E+005

Range 0–2E7

Key Entry **Freq Dev**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376.

Refer to ":SRATe" on page 405 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To set an asymmetric FSK deviation value, refer to the *User's Guide* for more information.

:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe]?
```

This command sets the MSK phase deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of degrees.

***RST** +9.00000000E+001

Range 0–100

Key Entry **Phase Dev**

Remarks N/A

:MODulation:UFSK

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:UFSK "<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:UFSK?
```

This command selects a user-defined FSK file from the signal generator memory.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **User FSK**

Remarks The user-defined FSK file is held in signal generator memory until the command that selects user FSK as the modulation type is sent. Refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file

name syntax.

:MODulation:UIQ

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:UIQ "<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation:UIQ?
```

This command selects a user-defined I/Q file from the signal generator memory.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **User I/Q**

Remarks The user-defined I/Q file is held in signal generator memory until the command that selects user I/Q as the modulation type is sent. Refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:MODulation[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation[:TYPE] BPSK|QPSK|IS95QPSK|GRAYQPSK|
OQPSK|IS95OQPSK|P4DQPSK|PSK8|PSK16|D8PSK|MSK|FSK2|FSK4|FSK8|FSK16|C4FM|
QAM4|QAM16|QAM32|QAM64|QAM256|UIQ|UFSK
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:MODulation[:TYPE]?
```

This command sets the modulation type for the DECT personality.

***RST** FSK2

Choices BPSK QPSK IS95QPSK GRAYQPSK OQPSK IS95OQPSK π4DQPSK PSK8 PSK16 D8PSK MSK FSK2 FSK4 FSK8 FSK16 C4FM QAM4 QAM16 QAM32 QAM64 QAM256 UIQ UFSK

Key Entry **BPSK** **QPSK** **IS-95 QPSK** **Gray Coded QPSK** **OQPSK** **IS-95 OQPSK** **π/4 DQPSK** **8PSK** **16PSK** **D8PSK** **MSK** **2-Lvl FSK** **4-Lvl FSK** **8-Lvl FSK** **16-Lvl FSK** **C4FM** **4QAM** **16QAM** **32QAM**

64QAM **256QAM** **User I/Q** **User FSK**

Remarks N/A

:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:POLarity[:ALL] NORMal|INVerted
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:POLarity[:ALL]?
```

This command sets the rotation direction of the phase modulation vector.

NORMal This choice selects normal phase polarity.

INVerted This choice inverts the internal Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVerted

Key Entry **Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE] CUSTom|TRAFfic|
LCAPacity|ZTRaffic|ZLCapacity
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE]?
```

This command specifies the timeslot type for the selected timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** *Timeslot 0*: TRAF *Timeslots 1–4*: CUST

Choices CUSTom TRAFfic LCAPacity ZTRaffic ZLCapacity

Key Entry **Custom** **Traffic Bearer** **Low Capacity** **Traffic Bearer with Z field** **Low Capacity with Z field**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom PN9|
PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|
FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom?
```

This command customizes the selected custom timeslot for a portable part link.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern which is used in the portable part custom data field of the selected timeslot.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type. To change the data type, refer to ":PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom" on page 378.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected low-capacity timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected low-capacity timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H5555

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization pattern of the selected low-capacity

timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H1675

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]?
```

This command sets the data pattern type (pseudo-random number sequence, 4-bit pattern, sequence of 1's and 0's, data from an external source, or a user file) for the B field of the selected portable part low-capacity timeslot.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the

selected portable part low-capacity timeslot B field.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type. Refer to ":PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity[:B]" on page 380 to change the data type.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:POWer

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
POWer MAIN|DELTa
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
POWer?
```

This command defines the RF output power level for the selected timeslot.

MAIN This choice specifies RF output as the main power level.

DELTa This choice specifies RF output as the alternative power level.

***RST** MAIN

Choices MAIN DELTa

Key Entry **Timeslot Ampl Main Delta**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe ON|OFF|
1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the selected portable part timeslot.

***RST** *Timeslot 0*: 1 *Timeslots 1–11*: 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Timeslot Off On**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the portable part link. The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H5555

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
S?
```

This command sets the synchronization pattern for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H1675

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
TRAFfic[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]?
```

This command sets the B field data pattern for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]:
FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the portable part traffic bearer B field of the selected timeslot.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry FIX4

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry A

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected low-capacity with Z field

timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H5555

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization pattern of the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H1675

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]?
```

This command sets the data pattern for the B field of the selected portable part low-capacity with Z field timeslot.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9** **PN11** **PN15** **PN20** **PN23** **FIX4** **User File** **Ext** **FDEV1_HS** **FDEV1_FS** **FDEV2_FS** **FACC** **DM1** **DM0** **4 1's & 4 0's** **8 1's & 8 0's** **16 1's & 16 0's** **32 1's & 32 0's** **64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the portable part low-capacity with Z field B field of the selected timeslot.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the portable part link. The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H5555

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:S?
```

This command sets the synchronization pattern for the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H1675

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZTRaffic[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]?
```

This command sets the B field data pattern for the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]:
FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the portable part traffic bearer with Z field B field of the selected timeslot.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type. Refer to ":PPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]" on page 387 to change the data type.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE] CUSTom|DUMM[1]|DUMM2|
TRAFfic|LCAPacity|ZTRaffic|ZLCapacity
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4[:TYPE]?
```

This command selects the timeslot type for the selected timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** *Timeslot 0*: TRAF *Timeslots 1–4*: CUST

Choices CUStom DUMM[1] DUMM2 TRAFfic ZTRaffic ZLCapacity

Key Entry **Custom** **Dummy Bearer 1** **Dummy Bearer 2** **Traffic Bearer** **Low Capacity** **Traffic Bearer with Z field** **Low Capacity with Z field**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom PN9|
PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|
FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom?
```

This command sets the data pattern for the data field of the selected custom timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9** **PN11** **PN15** **PN20** **PN23** **FIX4** **User File** **Ext** **FDEV1_HS** **FDEV1_FS** **FDEV2_FS** **FACC** **DM1** **DM0** **4 1's & 4 0's** **8 1's & 8 0's** **16 1's & 16 0's** **32 1's & 32 0's** **64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:
FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom:
FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the selected radio fixed part custom timeslot.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry FIX4

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type. Refer to ":RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:CUSTom" on page 389 to change the data type.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected dummy 2 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry A field

Remarks The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field for the selected dummy 2 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry P

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM2:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization (S) field of the selected dummy 2 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected dummy 1 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks The 64-bit A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field for the selected dummy 1 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:DUMM[1]:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization (S) field of the selected dummy 1 timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected low-capacity timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected low-capacity timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#H1111

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization pattern of the selected low-capacity timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#H1111

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]?
```

This command sets the data pattern for the B field of the selected portable part

low-capacity timeslot.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
LCAPacity[:B]:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the selected radio fixed part low-capacity timeslot B field.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:LCAPacity:POWer

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:POWer MAIN|
DELTa
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:POWer?
```

This command defines the RF output power level for the selected timeslot.

MAIN This choice specifies RF output as the main power level.

DELTa This choice specifies RF output as the alternative power level.

***RST** MAIN

Choices MAIN DELTa

Key Entry **Timeslot Ampl Main Delta**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe ON|
OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the selected timeslot in the radio fixed part.

***RST** *Timeslot 0*: 1 *Timeslots 1–11*: 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Timeslot Off On**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry P

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization (S) field of the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry S

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
TRAFfic[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]?
```

This command sets the B field's data pattern for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the radio fixed part during framed data transmission.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]
:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]:
FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the selected radio fixed part traffic bearer timeslot B field.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type, refer to ":RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:TRAFfic[:B]" on page 396.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
A <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part link. The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error

correction (16 bits).

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity:
S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization (S) field of the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B] PN9|PN11|PN15|PN20|PN23|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|
FDEV1_FS|FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]?
```

This command sets the B field's data pattern for the selected low-capacity with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part during framed data transmission.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZLCapacity[:B]:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the selected radio fixed part low-capacity with Z field timeslot B field.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:A

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
A <val>
 [:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:A?
```

This command customizes the A field for the selected traffic bearer timeslot in the radio fixed part link. The A field carries signaling data (48 bits) and error correction (16 bits).

***RST** #H0000FFFF0000FFFF

Range #H0–#HFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Key Entry **A field**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:P

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
P <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:P?
```

This command customizes the preamble (P) field of the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HAAAA

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **P**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:S

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:
S <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic:S?
```

This command customizes the synchronization (S) field of the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the radio fixed part link.

***RST** #HE98A

Range #H0–#HFFFF

Key Entry **S**

Remarks N/A

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZTRaffic[:B] PN9|PN15|FIX4|"<file name>"|EXT|FDEV1_HS|FDEV1_FS|
FDEV2_FS|FACCuracy|DM1|DM0|P4|P8|P16|P32|P64
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZTRaffic[:B]?
```

This command sets the B field data pattern for the selected traffic bearer with Z field timeslot in the portable part link.

***RST** PN9

Choices PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 "<file name>" EXT FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACCuracy DM1 DM0 P4 P8 P16 P32 P64

Key Entry **PN9 PN11 PN15 PN20 PN23 FIX4 User File Ext FDEV1_HS FDEV1_FS FDEV2_FS FACC DM1 DM0 4 1's & 4 0's 8 1's & 8 0's 16 1's & 16 0's 32 1's & 32 0's 64 1's & 64 0's**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:ZTRaffic[:B]:FIX4

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZTRaffic[:B]:FIX4 <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:RFPart:SLOT0|[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11:
ZTRaffic[:B]:FIX4?
```

This command sets the binary, 4-bit repeating sequence data pattern that is used in the selected radio fixed part traffic bearer with Z field timeslot B field.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry FIX4

Remarks FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

:SECondary:RECall

Supported All with Option 402

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary:RECall`

This command recalls the secondary frame configuration, overwriting the current state.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Recall Secondary Frame State

Remarks To save a secondary frame state, refer to ":SECondary:SAVE" on page 402.

A secondary frame is not active until the secondary state is enabled. To activate a secondary frame, refer to ":SECondary[:STATe]" on page 403.

:SECondary:SAVE

Supported All with Option 402

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary:SAVE`

This command saves the current frame configuration as the secondary frame with the filename `DECT_SECONDARY_FRAME`.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry Save Secondary Frame State

Remarks To recall the secondary frame (saved in non-volatile signal generator memory), refer to ":SECondary:RECall" on page 402.

:SECondary:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects the type of triggering for the secondary frame.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 409.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** N/A

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key Ext Bus**

Remarks N/A

:SECondary[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SECondary[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the ability to switch to the secondary frame.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Secondary Frame Off On**

Remarks A frame must already be saved as the secondary frame in order to turn the secondary state function on.

To save a frame as the secondary frame, refer to ":SECondary:SAVE" on page 402.

:SOUT

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT FRAME|SLOT|ALL
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT?
```

This command sets the synchronization location (within the pattern of data) and the

type of output at the EVENT 1 rear panel connector.

FRAME This choice outputs a 1-bit signal, synchronized to the bit selected by the synchronization output offset command, for a framed data pattern.

SLOT This choice outputs a 1-bit signal, synchronized to the bit selected by the synchronization output offset command, for a selected timeslot.

ALL This choice outputs a 1-bit signal, synchronized to the bit selected by the synchronization output offset command, for all active timeslots.

***RST** FRAME

Choices FRAME SLOT ALL

Key Entry **Begin Frame** **Begin Timeslot #** **All Timeslots**

Remarks N/A

:SOUT:OFFSet

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT:OFFSet <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT:OFFSet?
```

This command sets the offset value for the location of the output synchronization signal on the EVENT1 rear panel connector relative to the beginning of the framed data pattern or timeslot.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0

Range –479 to 479

Key Entry **Sync Out Offset**

Remarks Negative values move the synchronization output signal earlier; positive values move it later.

To change the output of the EVENT1 rear panel connector to SLOT, refer to ":SOUT" on page 403.

:SOUT:SLOT

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT:SLOT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SOUT:SLOT?
```

This command selects the timeslot that will trigger a 1-bit signal at the EVENT 1 rear panel connector.

***RST** +1

Range *Radio Fixed Part Link*: 0–12 *Portable Part Link*: 1–11

Key Entry **Begin Timeslot #**

Remarks To change the output of the EVENT1 rear panel connector to SLOT, refer to ":SOUT" on page 403.

:SRATe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:SRATe?
```

This command sets the transmission symbol rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

***RST** +1.15200000E+006

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	1–50 Msps	1–50 Msps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	1–50 Msps	1–25 Msps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT			
D8PSK	3	1–33.33 Msps	1–16.67 Msps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
FSK16	4	1–25 Msps	1–12.5 Msps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	1–20 Msps	1–10 Msps
QAM64	6	1–16.67 Msps	1–8.33 Msps
QAM256	7	1–12.50 Msps	1–6.25 Msps

Key Entry **Symbol Rate**

Remarks When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 373, the upper bit rate will be restricted in line with the following symbol rate restriction:

- FIR filter length > 32 symbols: upper limit is 12.5 Msps
- FIR filter length > 16 symbols: upper limit is 25 Msps

When internal FIR filters are used, the limits of the above table always apply. For higher symbol rates, the FIR filter length will be truncated as follows:

- Above 12.5 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 32 symbols
- Above 25 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 16 symbols

  This will impact the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response (see ":BRATe" on page 362).

A change in the symbol rate value will affect the bit rate value; refer to ":BRATe" on page 362 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 376.

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

CONTinuous The framed data sequence repeats continuously; the sequence restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous

triggering, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]" on page 407.

SINGle	The framed data sequence plays once for every trigger received.
GATE	An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set to high or low.

***RST** CONT

Choices CONTinuous SINGle GATE

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|TRIGger|RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

FREE	This choice immediately transmits a framed data sequence that is continuously repeated.
TRIGger	This choice causes the framed data sequence to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated framed data sequence begins.
RESet	This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated framed data sequence upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** FREE

Choices FREE TRIGger RESet

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

Remarks To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 406.

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command toggles the polarity of the active state of the external gating input signal; GATE must be selected as the arb trigger type.

LOW The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

HIGH The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

***RST** HIGH

Choices LOW HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

Remarks To select GATE as the ARB trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 406.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 409.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** KEY

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|
EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATT TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUX I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPT2	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER1	This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER2	This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

***RST** EPT1

Choices EPT1 EPT2 EPTRIGGER1 EPTRIGGER2

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 408.

For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command specifies the number of delay bits for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed in bits.

***RST** +0

Range 0–1048576

Key Entry **Ext Delay Bits**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 408.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity for the external trigger.

***RST** NEG

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 408.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the external trigger delay function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 408.

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 402

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DECT[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the DECT modulation format.

***RST**	0
Choices	ON OFF 1 0
Key Entry	**Dect Off On**
Remarks	Although the DECT modulation is enabled with this command, the RF carrier is not modulated unless you also activate the front panel **Mod On/Off** hardkey.

Digital Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:BURSt:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:BURSt:SOURce EXTernal[1]|INTernal[1]
[:SOURce]:BURSt:SOURce?
```

This command selects either an internally generated or an externally supplied burst source.

***RST** EXT

Choices EXTernal INTernal

Key Entry **Burst Envelope Int Ext Off**

Remarks The external burst source is applied to the EXT 1 INPUT connector.

The INTernal[1] choice will not work unless an internal burst source is active.

:BURSt:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:BURSt:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:BURSt:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the burst envelope function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Burst Envelope Int Ext Off**

Remarks N/A

:DM:BBFilter

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:BBFilter 2.1E6|40E6|THRough
[:SOURce]:DM:BBFilter?
```

This command enables you to select a filter or through path for I/Q signals modulated onto the RF carrier.

2.1E6	This choice applies a 2.1 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.
40E6	This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.
THRough	This choice bypasses filtering.

***RST** THR

Choices 2.1E6 40E6 THRough

Key Entry **2.100 MHz** **40.000 MHz** **Through**

Remarks For this command to be effective, OFF needs to be the choice for the auto filter command. Refer to ":DM:BBFilter:AUTO" for turning the auto filter selection off.

:DM:BBFilter:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:BBFilter:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:BBFilter:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the automatic selection of the filters for I/Q signals modulated onto the RF carrier.

ON (1)	This choice will automatically select a digital modulation filter.
OFF (0)	This choice disables the auto feature which lets you select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to ":DM:BBFilter" on page 412 for selecting a filter or through path.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **I/Q Mod Filter Manual Auto**

Remarks N/A

:DM:EXTernal:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth NORMal|NARRow
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

This command sets the bandwidth of the automatic leveling control (ALC) loop.

NORMal This choice enables the signal generator to automatically select the ALC bandwidth for the current test conditions.

NARRow This choice sets the narrowest possible ALC bandwidth and is useful when an external I/Q source is connected.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal NARRow

Key Entry **ALC BW Normal Narrow**

Remarks N/A

:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter 40e6|THRough
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter?
```

This command selects the filter or through path for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I and Q outputs.

40e6 This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter.

THRough This choice bypasses filtering.

***RST** THR

Choices 40e6 THRough

Key Entry **40.000 MHz** **Through**

Remarks N/A

:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:BBFilter:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the automatic selection of the filters for I/Q signals out the rear panel of the instrument.

ON This choice will automatically select a digital modulation filter.

OFF This choice disables the auto feature which lets you select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to, ":DM:EXTernal:BBFilter" on page 414 for selecting a filter or through path.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **I/Q Output Filter Manual Auto**

Remarks N/A

:DM:EXTernal:HICRest[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:HICRest[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:HICRest[:STATe]?
```

This command changes the operating condition to accommodate I/Q inputs with a high crest factor.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **High Crest Mode Off On**

Remarks For crest factors greater than 4 dB, the I/Q drive levels should be reduced 1 dB per each dB above that level.

:DM:EXTernal:POLarity

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:POLarity NORMal|INVert
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:POLarity?
```

This command sets the phase polarity for the I/Q signal.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVert

Key Entry **Int Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

Remarks This command is for backward compatibility with the appropriate ESG E44xxB.

:DM:EXTernal:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:SOURce EXTernal|INTernal|BBG1|EXT600|OFF
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:SOURce?
```

This command selects the I/Q signal source that is routed to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.

EXTernal	This choice routes a portion of the externally applied signals at the 50 ohm I and Q input connectors to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.
INTernal	This choice is for backward compatibility with the appropriate ESG E44xxB and performs the same function as the BBG1 selection.
BBG1	This choice routes a portion of the baseband generator I/Q signals to the rear panel I and Q connectors and requires Option 001 or 002.
EXT600	This choice routes a portion of the externally applied signals at the 600 ohm I and Q input connectors to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.
OFF	This choice disables the output to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.

***RST** EXT

Choices EXTernal INTernal BBG1 EXT600 OFF

Key Entry **Ext 50 Ohm** **BBG1** **Ext 600 Ohm** **Off**

Remarks The output is the analog component of the I and Q signals.

For selecting the I/Q source, refer to ":DM:SOURce" on page 423.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:COFFset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:COFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:COFFset?
```

This command sets the common mode offset voltage for both the in-phase (I) and quadrature-phase (Q) signals going to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of volts (mV–V).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –3 to 3

Key Entry **Common Mode I/Q Offset**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DIOFfset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DIOFfset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DIOFfset?
```

This command sets the differential offset voltage for an in-phase (I) signal routed to the I output connectors.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of volts (mV–V).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –3 to 3

Key Entry **Diff. Mode I Offset**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DQOFfset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DQOFfset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DQOFfset?
```

This command sets the differential offset voltage for a quadrature-phase (Q) signal routed to the Q output connectors.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –4 to 4

Key Entry **Diff. Mode Q Offset**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:GAIN

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:GAIN <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:GAIN?
```

This command sets the I/Q gain ratio for signals routed to the rear panel I and Q output connectors.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –4 to 4

Key Entry **I/Q Out Gain Balance**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IOFFset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IOFFset?
```

This command sets the offset voltage for a signal applied to the 600 ohm I input connector.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of volts (mV–V).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5 to 5

Key Entry **Ext In 600 Ohm I Offset**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATtenuation

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATtenuation <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATtenuation?
```

This command sets the I/Q output attenuation level.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +6.00000000E+000

Range 0–40

Key Entry **I/Q Output Atten**

Remarks The value set by this command is active even if the I/Q adjustment function is off.

:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:QOFFset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:QOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:QOFFset?
```

This command sets the offset voltage for a signal applied to the 600 ohm Q input connector.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of volts (mV–V).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5 to 5

Key Entry **Ext In 600 Ohm Q Offset**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:GAIN

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:GAIN <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:GAIN?
```

This command sets the gain for the I signal relative to the Q signal.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –4 to 4

Key Entry **I/Q Gain Balance Source 1**

Remarks This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:IOFFset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:IOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:IOFFset?
```

This command adjusts the I channel offset value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent with a minimum resolution of 0.025.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –50.000 to 50.000

Key Entry **I Offset**

Remarks When using this command to minimize the LO feedthrough signal, optimum performance is achieved when the command is sent after all other I/Q path commands are executed, such as those that change the internal phase polarity or adjust the modulator attenuator. If other adjustments are made after minimizing is performed, the LO feedthrough signal may increase.

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:QOFFset

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:QOFFset <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:QOFFset?
```

This command adjusts the Q channel offset value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent with a minimum resolution of 0.025.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –50.000 to 50.000

Key Entry **Q Offset**

Remarks When using this command to minimize the LO feedthrough signal, optimum performance is achieved when the command is sent after all other I/Q path commands are executed, such as those that change the internal phase polarity or adjust the modulator attenuator. If other adjustments are made after minimizing is performed, the LO feedthrough signal may increase.

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment:QSKew

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:QSKew <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:QSKew?
```

This command adjusts the phase angle between the I and Q vectors.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of degrees with a minimum resolution of 0.1.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –10.0 to 10.0

Key Entry **Quadrature Skew**

Remarks If the signal generator is operating at frequencies greater than 3.3 GHz, quadrature skew settings greater than ±5 degrees will not be within specifications.

Positive skew increases the angle from 90 degrees while negative skew decreases the angle from 90 degrees.

When the quadrature skew is zero, the phase angle is 90 degrees.

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 422.

:DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q adjustments.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **I/Q Adjustments Off On**

Remarks N/A

:DM:IQATtenuation

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATtenuation <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATtenuation?
```

This command sets the I/Q attenuation.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

***RST** +2.00000000E+000

Range 0–40

Key Entry **Modulator Atten (nnn dB) Manual Auto**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by cycling the signal generator power. However, preset or *RST will reset this value to the factory-defined setting.

To enable this command, OFF (0) needs to be the choice for the attenuation auto command. Refer to ":DM:IQATtenuation:AUTO" on page 422 for more information.

:DM:IQATtenuation:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATtenuation:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATtenuation:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q attenuation auto mode.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

ON (1) This choice enables the attenuation auto mode which optimizes the attenuation for the current conditions.

OFF (0) This choice holds the attenuator at its current setting or at a selected value. Refer to ":DM:IQATtenuation" on page 422 for setting the attenuation value.

***RST** 1

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Modulator Atten (nnn dB) Manual Auto**

Remarks N/A

:DM:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:POLarity[:ALL] NORMal|INVert
[:SOURce]:DM:POLarity?
```

This command sets the digital modulation phase polarity.

NORMal This choice selects normal phase polarity for the I and Q signals.

INVert This choice flips the I and Q signals by routing the I signal to the Q input of the I/Q modulator and the Q signal to the I input.

***RST** NORM

Choices NORMal INVert

Key Entry **Int Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

Remarks N/A

:DM:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:SOURce EXTernal|INTernal|BBG1|EXT600|OFF
[:SOURce]:DM:SOURce?
```

This command selects the I/Q modulator source.

EXTernal This choice selects a 50 ohm impedance for the I and Q input connectors and routes the applied signals to the I/Q modulator.

INTernal	This choice is for backward compatibility with the appropriate ESG E44xxB and performs the same function as the BBG1 selection.
BBG1	This choice selects the baseband generator as the source for the I/Q modulator and requires Option 001 or 002.
EXT600	This choice selects a 600 ohm impedance for the I and Q input connectors and routes the applied signals to the I/Q modulator.
OFF	This choice disables the digital modulation source.

***RST** EXT

Choices EXTernal INTernal BBG1 EXT600 OFF

Key Entry **Ext 50 Ohm** **BBG1** **Ext 600 Ohm** **Off**

Remarks N/A

:DM:STATe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:DM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q modulator.

ON (1)	This choice enables the internal I/Q modulator.
OFF (0)	This choice disables the internal I/Q modulator. You can turn off the I/Q modulation with this choice even though a digital modulation format is enabled. With this configuration, the RF output signal will not be modulated, but the I/Q signals may be present at the rear panel I and Q outputs depending on the rear panel output selection.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **I/Q Off On**

Remarks The I/Q modulator is enabled whenever a digital format is turned on.

The `I/Q` annunciator will be shown on the signal generator display whenever the I/Q modulator is on.

Dmodulation Subsystem–Option 001 or 002 ([:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB)

:FILTer

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|
RECTangle|IS95|IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|WCDMa|AC4Fm|IS2000SR3DS|
UGGaussian|"<user FIR>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer?
```

This command specifies the pre-modulation filter type.

IS95	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
IS95_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
IS95_MOD	This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
IS95_MOD_EQ	This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
WCDMa	This choice selects a 0.22 Nyquist filter optimized for ACP.
AC4Fm	This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
IS2000SR3DS	This choice selects an IS-2000 standard, spread rate 3 direct spread filter.
UGGaussian	This choice selects a backwards compatible GSM Gaussian filter (Gaussian filter with a fixed BbT value of 0.300) for the ESG E44xxB Option UN3 or UN4.
"<User FIR>"	This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

***RST** RNYQuist

Choices RNYQuist NYQuist GAUSsian RECTangle IS95 IS95_EQ IS95_MOD IS95_MOD_EQ WCDMa IS2000SR3DS AC4Fm UGGaussian "<user FIR>"

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **WCDMA** **IS-2000 SR3 DS** **APCO 25 C4FM** **UN3/4 GSM Gaussian** **User FIR**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:FILTer:ALPHa

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +3.50000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 425.

:FILTer:BBT

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:BBT <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

Remarks This command is effective only after choosing a Gaussian filter. It does not have an effect on other types of filters.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 425.

:FILTer:CHANnel

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel?
```

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP).

EVM This choice provides the most ideal passband.

ACP This choice improves stopband rejection.

***RST** EVM

Choices EVM ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR For EVM ACP**

Remarks To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 425.

:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation] <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the symmetric FSK frequency deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz and the maximum range value equals the current symbol rate value multiplied by ten, limited to 20 MHz.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0–2E7

Key Entry **Freq Dev**

Remarks To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 428.

Refer to ":SRATe" on page 434 for a list of the minimum and maximum

symbol rate values.

To set an asymmetric FSK deviation value, refer to the *User's Guide for more information*.

:MODulation[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation[:TYPE] BPSK|QPSK|IS95QPSK|
GRAYQPSK|OQPSK|IS95OQPSK|P4DQPSK|PSK8|PSK16|D8PSK|EDGE|MSK|FSK2|FSK4|
FSK8|FSK16|C4FM|QAM4|QAM16|QAM32|QAM64|QAM256
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation[:TYPE]?
```

This command sets the modulation type for the digital modulation personality.

***RST** P4DQPSK

Choices BPSK QPSK IS95QPSK GRAYQPSK OQPSK IS95OQPSK π4DQPSK PSK8 PSK16 D8PSK EDGE MSK FSK2 FSK4 FSK8 FSK16 C4FM QAM4 QAM16 QAM32 QAM64 QAM256

Key Entry **BPSK** **QPSK** **IS-95 QPSK** **Gray Coded QPSK** **OQPSK** **IS-95 OQPSK** **π/4 DQPSK** **8PSK** **16PSK** **D8PSK** **EDGE** **MSK** **2-Lvl FSK** **4-Lvl FSK** **8-Lvl FSK** **16-Lvl FSK** **C4FM** **4QAM** **16QAM** **32QAM** **64QAM** **256QAM** **User I/Q** **User FSK**

Remarks N/A

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the frequency of an externally applied reference.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

Remarks The value specified by this command is effective only when you are using an external ARB reference applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

To specify external as the ARB reference source type, refer to ":REFerence[:SOURce]" on page 429.

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

***RST** INT

Choices INTernal EXTernal

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

Remarks If the EXTernal choice is selected, the external frequency value *must* be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector.

Refer to ":REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency" on page 428 to enter the external reference frequency.

:RETRigger

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:RETRigger ON|OFF|IMMediate
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:RETRigger?
```

This command enables or disables the ARB retriggering mode; the retrigger mode controls how the retriggering function performs while a waveform is playing.

ON (1) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will retrigger at the end of the current waveform sequence and play once more.

OFF (0) This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the trigger will be ignored.

IMMediate This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will reset and replay from the start immediately upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** ON

Choices ON OFF IMMediate

Key Entry **On** **Off** **Immediate**

Remarks N/A

:SETup

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|AC4Fm|
ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRa|MCARrier|"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup?
```

This command selects the digital modulation format type.

***RST** NADC

Choices GSM NADC PDC PHS DECT AC4Fm ACQPsk CDPD PWT EDGE TETRA MCARrier "<file name>"

Key Entry **GSM** **NADC** **PDC** **PHS** **DECT** **APCO 25 w/C4FM** **APCO w/CQPSK** **CDPD** **PWT** **EDGE** **TETRA** **Multicarrier Off On** **Select File**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SETup:MCARrier

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier (GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|
AC4Fm|ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRa,<num carriers>,<freq spacing>)|
"<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier?
```

This command builds a table with the specified number of carriers and frequency spacing or retrieves the setup stored in the specified user file.

The carrier type, number of carriers, and frequency spacing value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

```
<carrier type>,<num carriers>,<freq spacing>
```

If a specific file is loaded and then queried, only the file name is returned.

The variable <freq spacing> is expressed in units of Hertz (kHz–MHz).

***RST** *Carrier*: NADC <*num carriers*>: 2

<*freq spacing*>: +1.0000000000000E+06

Range <*num carriers*>: 2–100

<*freq spacing*>: 2 ÷ (<num carriers> – 1) × 80 MHz

Choices GSM NADC PDC PHS DECT AC4Fm ACQPsk CDPD PWT EDGE TETRA <num carriers> <freq spacing> "<file name>"

Key Entry **GSM NADC PDC PHS DECT APCO 25 w/C4FM APCO w/CQPSK CDPD PWT EDGE TETRA # of Carriers Freq Spacing Custom Digital Mod State**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

The file specified must be a single carrier CDMA file. To store a multicarrier setup refer to ":SETup:MCARrier:STORe" on page 220.

:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe FIXed|RANDom
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe?
```

This command toggles the phase settings for multicarrier digital modulation.

FIXed This choice sets the phase of all carriers to 0.

RANDom This choice sets random phase values for all of the carriers.

***RST** FIX

Choices FIXed RANDom

Key Entry **Carrier Phases Fixed Random**

Remarks N/A

:SETup:MCARrier:STORe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current multicarrier setup information.

The stored file contains information that includes the digital modulation format, number of carriers, frequency spacing, and power settings for the multicarrier setup.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Load/Store**

Remarks The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or *RST.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe INIT|APPend|
<carrier_num>,GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|AC4Fm|ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRa|
"<file name>",<freq_offset>,<power>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe? <carrier_num>
```

This command modifies the parameters of one of the available multicarrier digital modulation formats.

The variable <freq_offset> is expressed in units of Hertz (kHz–MHz).

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

INIT This choice clears the current information and creates a new one-row table, allowing for further definition using additional parameters.

APPend This choice adds rows to an existing table.

<carrier_num> This variable specifies the number of the carriers in the multicarrier table that will be modified.

The value of the variable <carrier_num> must be specified prior to selecting the digital modulation format.

Carrier type, frequency offset, and power level are returned when a query is initiated.

The output format is as follows:

`<carrier type>,<freq_offset>,<power>`

***RST** *carrier type*: NADC *<freq_offset>*: -5.00000000E+004 *<power>*: +0.00000000E+000

Range *<freq_offset>*: –1E5 to 1E6 *<power>*: –40 to 0

Choices INIT APPend GSM NADC PDC PHS DECT AC4Fm ACQPsk CDPD PWT EDGE TETRA "<file name>" <freq> <power>

Key Entry **Initialize Table** **Insert Row** **GSM** **NADC** **PDC** **PHS** **DECT** **APCO 25 w/C4FM** **APCO w/CQPSK** **CDPD** **PWT** **EDGE** **TETRA** **Custom Digital Mod State**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

The file specified must be a single carrier CDMA file. To store a multicarrier setup refer to ":SETup:MCARrier:STORe" on page 220.

:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe:NCARriers

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLe:NCARriers?`

This query returns the number of carriers in the current multicarrier setup.

***RST** +2

Range 1–100

Key Entry **# of Carriers**

Remarks N/A

:SETup:STORe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

`[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:STORe "<file name>"`

This command stores the current custom digital modulation state.

The saved file contains information that includes the modulation type, filter and symbol rate for the custom modulation setup.

***RST** N/A

Range N/A

Key Entry **Store Custom Dig Mod State**

Remarks Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 14 for information on the file name syntax.

:SRATe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SRATe?
```

This command sets the transmission symbol rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

***RST** +2.43000000E+004

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	1–50 Msps	1–50 Msps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	1–50 Msps	1–25 Msps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT			
D8PSK	3	1–33.33 Msps	1–16.67 Msps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	1–25 Msps	1–12.5 Msps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	1–20 Msps	1–10 Msps
QAM64	6	1–16.67 Msps	1–8.33 Msps

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
QAM256	7	1–12.50 Msps	1–6.25 Msps

Key Entry **Symbol Rate**

Remarks When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 425, the upper bit rate will be restricted in line with the following symbol rate restriction:

- FIR filter length > 32 symbols: upper limit is 12.5 Msps
- FIR filter length > 16 symbols: upper limit is 25 Msps

When internal FIR filters are used, the limits of the above table always apply. For higher symbol rates, the FIR filter length will be truncated as follows:

- Above 12.5 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 32 symbols
- Above 25 Msps, the FIR length will be truncated to 16 symbols

  This will impact the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 428.

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

CONTinuous	The waveform repeats continuously; the sequence restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous triggering, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]" on page 436.
SINGle	The waveform segment or sequence plays once for every trigger received.
GATE	An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set high or low.

***RST** CONT

Choices CONTinuous SINGle GATE

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

Remarks To change the polarity of the gated trigger, refer to ":TYPE:GATE:ACTive" on page 436.

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|
TRIGger|RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

FREE This choice immediately transmits a waveform that is continuously repeated.

TRIGger This choice causes the waveform to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated waveform begins.

RESet This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated waveform upon receiving a trigger.

***RST** FREE

Choices FREE TRIGger RESet

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

Remarks To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 435.

:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command sets the arb trigger gate polarity; GATE must first be selected as the trigger type.

LOW The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

HIGH The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is

high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

***RST** HIGH

Choices LOW HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

Remarks To select a GATE as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 435.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

KEY This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel **Trigger** hardkey.

EXT This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 439.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** EXT

Choices KEY EXT BUS

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

Remarks N/A

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command sets the time for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed as seconds (µsec–sec).

***RST** +1.00000000E–003

Range 1E–8 to 4E1

Key Entry **Ext Delay Time**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 437.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:
STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the external trigger delay function.

***RST** 0

Choices ON OFF 1 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 437.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:
SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity for the external trigger.

***RST** NEG

Choices POSitive NEGative

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 437.

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:
EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATT TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUX I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPT2	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER1	This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
EPTRIGGER2	This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

***RST** EPT1

Choices EPT1 EPT2 EPTRIGGER1 EPTRIGGER2

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

Remarks This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 437.

For more information about the rear panel AUX I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

[:STATe]

Supported All with Option 001 or 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the digital modulation capability.

ON (1)	This choice sets up the internal hardware to generate the currently selected digital modulation format signal selection.
OFF (0)	This choice disables the digital modulation capability.

***RST**	0
Choices	ON OFF 1 0
Key Entry	**Digital Modulation Off On**
Remarks	When ON is selected, the I/Q state is activated and the I/Q source is set to internal.

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