SCPI Command Reference

Agilent Technologies
PSG Signal Generators

This guide applies to the signal generator models listed below. Due to our continuing efforts to improve our products through firmware and hardware revisions, signal generator design and operation may vary from descriptions in this guide. We recommend that you use the latest revision of this guide to ensure you have up-to-date product information. Compare the print date of this guide (see bottom of this page) with the latest revision, which can be downloaded from the website shown below.

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E8257C PSG Analog
E8267C PSG Vector

www.agilent.com/find/signalgenerators

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1 Using this Guide

This chapter describes how SCPI information is organized and presented in this guide. An overview of the SCPI language is also provided. This chapter contains the following major sections:

- “How the SCPI Information is Organized” on page 2
- “SCPI Basics” on page 4

How the SCPI Information is Organized

SCPI 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

Subsystem Groupings by Chapter

A subsystem is a group of commands used to configure and operate a certain function or feature. Like individual commands, subsystems that share a similar scope or role can also be categorized and grouped together. This guide uses chapters to divide subsystems into the following groups:

- System Commands
- Basic Function Commands
- Analog Modulation Commands
- Digital Modulation Commands

Front Panel Operation Cross Reference

The index is set up so that hardkeys, softkeys, and data fields used in front panel operation can be cross-referenced to the corresponding SCPI command. The index sorts key and data field names two ways:

- individual softkey, hardkey, or data field name
- SCPI subsystem name with associated key and data field names nested underneath

Supported Models and Options per Command

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 models and options 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 PSG. 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 1-1 and Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 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 1-2 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 9 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 8 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`

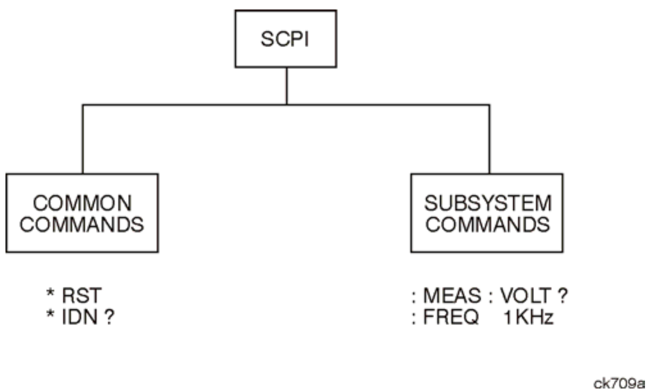
Command Types

Commands can be separated into two groups: common commands and subsystem commands. Figure 1-1, 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.

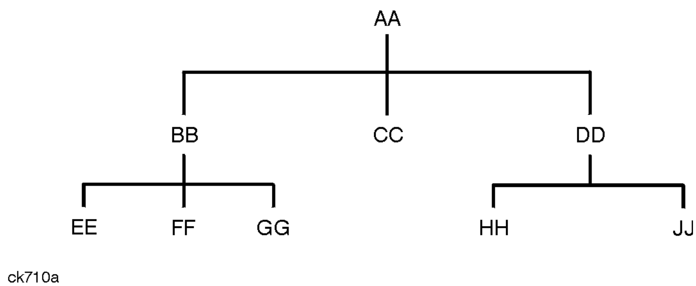
Figure 1-1 Command Types



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 1-2.

Figure 1-2 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 59 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 15. 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 15:

```
: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 1-1 on page 5 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
```

2 System Commands

This chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to peripheral signal generator operations common to all PSG models. This chapter contains the following major sections:

Calibration Subsystem (:CALibration)

:DCFM

Supported E8257C and E8267C

`: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.

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.

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.

Key Entry **DCFM/DCΦM Cal**

:IQ

Supported E8267C

`:CALibration:IQ`

This command initiates an I/Q calibration.

Key Entry **Execute Cal**

:IQ:DEFault

Supported E8267C

`:CALibration:IQ:DEFault`

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

Key Entry **Revert to Default Cal Settings**

:IQ:FULL

Supported E8267C

`: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.

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

Key Entry **Execute Cal** (with **Calibration Type User Full** set to Full)

:IQ:STARt

Supported E8267C

```
: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.

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

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Key Entry **Start Frequency**

:IQ:STOP

Supported E8267C

```
: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.

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

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Key Entry **Stop Frequency**

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.

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

Range 0–30

Key Entry **GPIB Address**

: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.

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

Key Entry **Default Gateway**

: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.

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

Key Entry **Hostname**

: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.

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

Key Entry **IP Address**

: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.

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

Key Entry **Subnet Mask**

: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. The power meter is controlled only through a GPIB cable.

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

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

Range 0–30

Key Entry **Meter 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.

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.

Key Entry **Meter Channel A B**

: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.

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.

Key Entry **Power Meter**

: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.

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.

Range 1mS–100S

Key Entry **Meter Timeout**

: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.

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

Key Entry **RS-232 Baud Rate**

:SERial:ECHO

Supported All

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

This command enables or disables the RS-232 echo.

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

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

: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.

Key Entry **Reset RS-232**

: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.

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

Range 1–25

Key Entry **RS-232 Timeout**

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.

Key Entry **Installed Board Info**

:CCOunt:ATTenuator

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

:CCOunt:PON

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

:DISPlay:OTIMe

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

:OPTions

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Options Info**

: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.

Key Entry **Options Info**

:OTIMe

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

: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.

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

:SDATe

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

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.

If the amplitude reference state is set to on, the query returns units expressed in DB. Setting any other unit will cause a setting conflict error stating that the amplitude reference state must be set to off. Refer to, ":REFerence:STATe" on page 135 for more information.

***RST** DBM

: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.

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.

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).

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

Range 0.02–1

Key Entry **Brightness**

: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.

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).

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

Range 0–1

Key Entry Display contrast hardkeys are located below the display.

:INVerse

Supported All

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

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

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

Key Entry **Inverse Video Off On**

: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.

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.

Key Entry **Update in Remote Off On**

[: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).

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.

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.

*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.

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.

Range 0–255

*ESE?

Supported All

`*ESE?`

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

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.

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>`

The identification information can be modified. Refer to ":IDN" on page 89 for more information.

Key Entry **Diagnostic Info**

*OPC

Supported All

`*OPC`

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

*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.

*PSC

Supported All

`*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.

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.

*RCL

Supported All

`*RCL <reg>,<seq>`

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

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

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

*RST

Supported All

`*RST`

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

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>.

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

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

*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.

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.

Range 0–255

*SRE?

Supported All

`*SRE?`

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

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

Range 0–63 or 128–191

*STB?

Supported All

`*STB?`

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

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

Range 0–255

*TRG

Supported All

`*TRG`

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

*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.

Key Entry **Run Complete Self Test**

*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.

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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Binary**

: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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Bit**

:CATalog:DMOD

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **DMOD**

:CATalog:FIR

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **FIR**

:CATalog:FSK

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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>"`

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **FSK**

:CATalog:IQ

Supported E8267C

`: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>"`

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **I/Q**

: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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **List**

:CATalog:MDMod

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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>"`

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **MDMOD**

:CATalog:MTONe

Supported E8267C with Option 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>"`

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **MTONE**

:CATalog:SEQ

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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>"`

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Seq**

:CATalog:SHAPe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Shape**

: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>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **State**

: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>"
```

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **User Flatness**

: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 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>"
```

Refer to Table 2-1 on page 59 for a listing of the file types and "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the "<file name>" syntax.

Key Entry **All**

:COPY[:NAME]

Supported All

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

This command makes a duplicate of the requested file.

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Copy File**

: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.

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 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.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

:DATA:FIR

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Range *osr:* 1–32

coefficient: –1000 to 1000

Key Entry **Oversample Ratio**

:DATA:FSK

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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
```

Range *num_diff_states*: 0–256

num_states: 2–16

f0–f(n): –20MHZ to 20MHZ

diff0–diff(n): –128 to 127

:DATA:IQ

Supported E8267C

```
: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
```

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

: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

: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.

: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.

Range 0–255

:DATA:SHAPe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

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

: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 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.

Key Entry **Delete All Files**

:DELete:BINary

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:BINary`

This command deletes all binary files.

Key Entry **Delete All Binary Files**

:DELete:BIT

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:BIT`

This command deletes all bit files.

Key Entry **Delete All Bit Files**

:DELete:DMOD

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:DMOD`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform digital modulation files.

Key Entry **Delete All ARB DMOD Files**

:DELete:FIR

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:FIR`

This command deletes all finite impulse response filter files.

Key Entry **Delete All FIR Files**

:DELete:FSK

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:FSK`

This command deletes all FSK files.

Key Entry **Delete All FSK Files**

:DELete:IQ

Supported E8267C

`:MEMory:DELete:IQ`

This command deletes all I/Q files.

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

:DELete:LIST

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:LIST`

This command deletes all List files.

Key Entry **Delete All List Files**

:DELete:MDMod

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:MDMod`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multicarrier digital modulation files.

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MDMOD Files**

:DELete:MTONe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:MTONe`

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multitone files.

Key Entry **Delete All ARB MTONE Files**

:DELete:SEQ

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:SEQ`

This command deletes all sequence files.

Key Entry **Delete All Sequence Files**

:DELete:SHAPe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`:MEMory:DELete:SHAPe`

This command deletes all burst shape files.

Key Entry **Delete All Shape Files**

:DELete:STATe

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:STATe`

This command deletes all state files.

Key Entry **Delete All State Files**

:DELete:UFLT

Supported All

`:MEMory:DELete:UFLT`

This command deletes all user-flatness correction files.

Key Entry **Delete All UFLT Files**

:DELete[:NAME]

Supported All

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

This command clears the user file system of "<file name>". Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

When deleting a waveform (WFM1) file from memory, the marker file associated with the waveform file will also be deleted.

Key Entry **Delete File**

:FREE[:ALL]

Supported All

`:MEMory:FREE[:ALL]?`

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

Key Entry **All**

:LOAD:LIST

Supported All

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

This command loads a list sweep file.

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

:MOVE

Supported All

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

This command renames the requested file in the memory catalog. Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Rename File**

: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.

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

:STORe:LIST

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Store To File**

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
DMOD - ARB digital modulation file	DMOD
FIR - finite impulse response filter file	FIR
FSK - frequency shift keying modulation file	FSK
I/Q - modulation file	IQ
LIST - sweep list file	LIST
MDMOD - ARB multicarrier digital modulation file	MDM
MTONE - ARB multitone file	MTON
NVMKR - non-volatile arbitrary waveform marker file	NVMKR
NVWFM - non-volatile arbitrary waveform file	NVWFM
SEQ - ARB sequence file	SEQ
SHAPE - burst shape file	SHAP
STATE	STAT
USERFLAT - user-flatness file	UFLT
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>"
```

Refer to "MSUS (Mass Storage Unit Specifier) Variable" on page 16 for information on the use of the "<msus>" variable.

Key Entry **Binary** **List** **State** **User Flatness** **FIR** **Shape** **Bit** **FSK** **I/Q** **Seq** **DMOD** **MTONE** **MDMOD** **WFM1** **NVMKR** **NVWFM**

:COPY

Supported All

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

This command makes a duplicate of the requested file.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Copy File**

: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>".

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

:DELete:NVWFm

Supported E8267C with Option 002

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

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

Key Entry **Delete All NVWFM Files**

:DELete:WFM

Supported E8267C with Option 002

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

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

Key Entry **Delete All WFM1 Files**

:DELete:WFM1

Supported E8267C with Option 002

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

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

Key Entry **Delete All WFM1 Files**

: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 59.

If the optional variable "<msus>" is omitted, the file name needs to include the file system extension. Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 and “MSUS (Mass Storage Unit Specifier) Variable” on page 16 for information on the use of the file variables.

Key Entry **Delete File**

:LOAD:LIST

Supported All

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

This command loads a List sweep file.

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

:MOVE

Supported All

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

This command renames the requested file in the memory catalog.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Rename File**

:STORe:LIST

Supported All

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

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

Key Entry **Store To File**

Output Subsystem (:OUTPut)

:BLANking:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:OUTPut:BLANking:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:OUTPut:BLANking:AUTO?
```

This command sets the state for automatic RF Output blanking. Blanking occurs when the RF output is momentarily turned off as the sweep transitions from one frequency segment (band) to another, allowing the signal to settle. Blanking also occurs during the retrace, so the signal can settle before the next sweep. In CW mode, blanking occurs whenever you change the frequency.

ON (1) This choice activates the automatic blanking function. The signal generator determines the blanking occurrences for optimum performance.

OFF (0) This choice turns off the automatic blanking function, which also sets the blanking state to off.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **Output Blanking Off On Auto**

:BLANking:[STATe]

Supported All

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

This command sets the state for RF Output blanking. Blanking occurs when the RF output is momentarily turned off as the sweep transitions from one frequency segment (band) to another, allowing the signal to settle. Blanking also occurs during the retrace, so the signal can settle before the next sweep. In CW mode, blanking occurs whenever you change the frequency.

ON (1) This choice activates the blanking function. Blanking occurs on all frequency changes, including segment transitions and retrace

OFF (0) This choice turns off the blanking function.

Key Entry **Output Blanking Off On Auto**

:MODulation[:STATe]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
: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).

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.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **Mod On/Off**

[:STATe]

Supported All

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

This command enables or disables the RF output.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **RF On/Off**

Route Subsystem (:ROUTe:HARDware:DGENerator)

:INPut:BPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as “:IPOLarity:BGATe” on page 67.

***RST** POS

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

:INPut:CPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as “:IPOLarity:CLOCk” on page 67.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

:INPut:DPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:DATA" on page 67.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Polarity Neg Pos**

:INPut:SPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:SSYNc" on page 68.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos**

:INPut:TPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 PATTERN TRIG IN connector. POSitive refers to normal logic while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

This command performs the same function as ":IPOLarity:TRIGger" on page 68.

***RST** POS

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

:IPOLarity:BGATe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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.

This command performs the same function as ":INPut:BPOLarity" on page 65.

***RST** POS

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

:IPOLarity:CLOCk

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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.

This command performs the same function as ":INPut:CPOLarity" on page 65.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

:IPOLarity:DATA

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`: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.

This command performs the same function as ":INPut:DPOLarity" on page 66.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Polarity Neg Pos**

:IPOLarity:SSYNc

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":INPut:SPOLarity" on page 66.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos**

:IPOLarity:TRIGger

Supported E8267C with Option 002

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

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

This command performs the same function as ":INPut:TPOLarity" on page 66.

***RST** POS

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

:OPOLarity:CLOCk

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 AUXILIARY I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while the NEGative refers to inverted logic.

This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:CPOLarity" on page 70.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Clock Out Neg Pos**

:OPOLarity:DATA

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 AUXILIARY I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:DPOLarity" on page 71.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Out Polarity Neg Pos**

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

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:EPOL[1]|2|3|4" on page 71.

***RST** POS

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

:OPOLarity:SSYNc

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 AUXILIARY I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

This command performs the same function as ":OUTPut:SPOLarity" on page 71.

***RST** POS

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

:OUTPut:CPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 AUXILIARY I/O connector. POSitive refers to normal logic, while NEGative refers to inverted logic.

This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:CLOCk" on page 68.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos**

:OUTPut:DCS[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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 AUXILIARY 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

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

:OUTPut:DPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:DATA" on page 69.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Data Out Polarity Neg Pos**

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

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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.

This command performs the same function as ":OPOLarity:EVENt[1]|2|3|4" on page 69.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Event 1 Polarity Neg Pos**

Event 2 Polarity Neg Pos

:OUTPut:SPOLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
: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

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

Status Subsystem (:STATus)

:OPERation:BASeband:CONDition

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

:OPERation:BASeband:ENABle

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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

Range 0–32767

:OPERation:BASeband:NTRansition

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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

Range 0–32767

:OPERation:BASeband:PTRansition

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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

Range 0–32767

:OPERation:BASeband[:EVENt]

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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.

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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.

Range 0–32767

:PRESet

Supported All

`:STATus:PRESet`

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

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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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.

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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.

Range 0–32767

:QUEStionable:MODulation:CONDition

Supported E8257C and E8267C

`: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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

:QUEStionable:MODulation:ENABle

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
: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.

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

Range 0–32767

:QUEStionable:MODulation:NTRansition

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
: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.

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

Range 0–32767

:QUEStionable:MODulation:PTRansition

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
: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.

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

Range 0–32767

:QUEStionable:MODulation[:EVENt]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

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.

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.

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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.

Range 0–32767

: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.

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

Range 0–32767

: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.

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.

Range 0–32767

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).

: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>

Range *<month>*: 1–12 *<day>*: 1–31

Key Entry **Time/Date**

: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.

The error messages are erased after being queried.

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

: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.

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

Key Entry **Help Mode Single Cont**

: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.

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"|"8340"|"8360"|"83712"|"83732"|"83752"|"8757"
:SYSTem:LANGuage?
```

This command sets the remote language for the signal generator.

SCPI	This choice provides compatibility for SCPI commands.
8340	This choice provides compatibility for 8340B and 8341B microwave sources, which are supported by using the GPIB interface.
8360	This choice provides compatibility for 8360 series swept signal generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83712	This choice provides compatibility for 83711B and 83712B synthesized CW generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83732	This choice provides compatibility for 83731B and 83732B synthesized signal generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83752	This choice provides compatibility for 83751B and 83752B synthesized sweepers, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
8757	This choice provides compatibility for a system, comprising a PSG signal generator and a 8757D scalar network analyzer. It is supported only through a GPIB interface.

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

Chapter 6, “SCPI Command Compatibility,” on page 241.

Key Entry	SCPI	8360 Series	83711B,83712B	8757D System
	83731B,83732B	8340B,8341B	83751B,83752B	

: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 92 for selecting the type of preset.

LAST — This choice retains the settings at the time the signal generator was last powered down.

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

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.

Key Entry **Power On Last Preset**

: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.

The defined conditions are either factory- or user-defined. Refer to ":PRESet:TYPE" on page 92 for selecting the type of defined conditions.

Key Entry **Preset**

: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`.

:PRESet:LANGuage

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:LANGuage "SCPI"|"8340"|"8360"|"83712"|"83732"|"83752"|
"8757"
: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.
8340	This choice provides compatibility for 8340B and 8341B microwave sources, which are supported by using the GPIB interface.
8360	This choice provides compatibility for 8360 series swept signal generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83712	This choice provides compatibility for 83711B and 83712B synthesized CW generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83732	This choice provides compatibility for 83731B and 83732B synthesized signal generators, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
83752	This choice provides compatibility for 83751B and 83752B synthesized sweepers, which are supported only through a GPIB interface.
8757	This choice provides compatibility for a system, comprising a PSG signal generator and a 8757D scalar network analyzer. It is supported only through a GPIB interface.

***RST** "SCPI"

Key Entry **SCPI** **8360 Series** **83711B,83712B** **8757D System** **83731B,83732B** **8340B,8341B** **83751B,83752B**

: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.

Key Entry **Restore Sys Defaults**

: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

Key Entry **PN9 Mode Preset**

:PRESet:TYPE

Supported All

```
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE NORMal|USER
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?
```

This command toggles the preset state between factory- and user-defined conditions.

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.

Key Entry **Preset Normal User**

:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE

Supported All

`:SYSTem:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE`

This command saves your user-defined preset conditions to a state file.

Only one user-defined preset file can be saved. Subsequent saved user-defined preset files will overwrite the previously saved file.

Key Entry **Save User Preset**

: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.

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

Refer to ":SSAVer:MODE" on page 94 for selecting the screen saver mode.

Range 1–12

Key Entry **Screen Saver Delay:**

: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.

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

Key Entry **Screen Saver Mode**

:SSAVer:STATe

Supported All

`:SYSTem:SSAVer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0`
`:SYSTem:SSAVer:STATe?`

This command enables or disables the display screen saver.

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

Key Entry **Screen Saver Off On**

: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.

Range <hour>: 0–23 <minute>: 0–59 <second>: 0–59

Key Entry **Time/Date**

:VERSion

Supported All

`:SYSTem:VERSion?`

This command returns the SCPI version number with which the signal generator complies.

Trigger Subsystem

:ABORt

Supported All

`:ABORt`

This command causes the list or step sweep in progress to abort.

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 97 for single sweep triggering information.

Execution of this command will not affect a sweep in progress.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Sweep Repeat Single Cont**

: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

This command is ignored if a sweep is in progress.

Refer to ":INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL]" on page 96 for setting continuous or single sweep.

Refer to ":TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce" on page 98 to select the trigger source.

Key Entry **Single Sweep**

: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 TRIGGER OUT connector.

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 TRIGGER OUT at the beginning of each sweep.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Trigger Out Polarity Neg Pos**

: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 TRIGGER IN connector that will trigger a list or step sweep.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Trigger In Polarity Neg Pos**

: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 TRIGGER IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

The wait for the BUS, EXTernal, or KEY trigger can be bypassed by sending the `:TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMediate]` command.

***RST** IMM

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

: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.

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.

If the amplitude reference state is set to on, the query returns units expressed in DB. Setting any other unit will cause a setting conflict error stating that the amplitude reference state must be set to off. Refer to, ":REFerence:STATe" on page 135 for more information.

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.

***RST** DBM

Key Entry **dBm** **dBuV** **dBuVemf** **mV** **uV** **mVemf** **uVemf**

3 Basic Function Commands

This chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to signal generator operations common to all PSG models. This chapter contains the following major sections:

Correction Subsystem ([:SOURce]:CORRection)

:FLATness:LOAD

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:LOAD "<file name>"`

This command loads a user-flatness correction file.

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

: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.

The maximum number of points that can be entered is 1601.

Range	*Frequency*	*Standard*	*Option 1EA*
	Option 520: 100kHZ–20GHZ	–135 to 25DB	–135 to 30DB
	Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ	–135 to 25DB	–135 to 30DB

Key Entry **Configure Cal Array**

:FLATness:POINts

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:POINts?`

This query returns the number of points in the user-flatness correction file.

: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 103 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.

Key Entry **Preset List**

:FLATness:STORe

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current user-flatness correction data to a file.

For information on file name syntax, refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15.

Key Entry **Store To File**

[:STATe]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the user-flatness corrections.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Flatness Off On**

Frequency Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:FREQuency:CENTer

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer <num>[<freq suffix>]
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer?
```

This command sets the center frequency for a ramp sweep. The center frequency symmetrically divides the selected frequency span and is coupled to the start and stop frequency settings.

***RST** *Option 520:* +2.0000000000000E+10

Option 540: +4.0000000000000E+10

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Center**

: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.

The frequency channel state must be enabled for this command to work. Refer to ":FREQuency:CHANnels[:STATe]" on page 107.

***RST** BPGS

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

: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.

The frequency channel state must be enabled for this command to work. Refer to ":FREQuency:CHANNels[:STATe]" on page 107.

***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**

: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.

To set frequency channels band refer to ":FREQuency:CHANnels:BAND" on page 104.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Freq Channels Off On**

:FREQuency:FIXed

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:FIXed <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:FIXed?
```

This command sets the signal generator output frequency.

A frequency change may affect the current output power. Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 137 for the correct specified frequency and amplitude settings. To set the frequency mode refer to ":FREQuency:MODE" on page 108.

***RST** *Option 520:* +2.0000000000000E+10

Option 540: +4.0000000000000E+10

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

:FREQuency:MANual

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual?
```

This command sets the RF output frequency when performing a ramp sweep in manual mode. The frequency value selected must fall within the range of the current start and stop frequency settings.

Entering a value with this command has no effect unless manual sweep mode is activated. Refer to ":SWEep:MODE" on page 124 for setting the proper mode.

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Manual Freq**

:FREQuency:MODE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE FIXed|CW|SWEep|LIST
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE?
```

This command sets the frequency mode of the signal generator.

FIXed and CW These choices are synonymous. Any currently running frequency sweeps are turned off and the current CW frequency settings control the output frequency. Refer to ":FREQuency[:CW]" on page 113 for setting the frequency in the CW frequency mode. Refer to ":FREQuency:FIXed" on page 107 for setting the frequency in the fixed frequency mode.

SWEep The effects of this choice are determined by the sweep generation type selected (refer to ":SWEep:GENeration" on page 123). If you are using analog sweep generation, the current ramp sweep frequency settings (start, stop, center, and span) control the output frequency. If you are using step sweep generation, the current step sweep frequency settings control the output frequency. In both cases, this selection also activates the sweep. This choice is available with Option 007 only.

LIST	This choice lets the currently selected sweep (LIST or STEP) frequency settings control the output frequency, activating the sweep. Refer to ":LIST:TYPE" on page 120 for setting the sweep type.

***RST** CW

Key Entry **Freq CW** **Sweep Type**

:FREQuency:MULTiplier

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier <val>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier?
```

This command sets the multiplier for the signal generator carrier frequency.

For any multiplier other than one, the `MULT` indicator is shown in the frequency area of the display.

***RST** +1.00000000E+000

Key Entry **Freq Multiplier**

: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.

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.

***RST** +0.0000000000000E+00

Range –200GHZ to 200GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Offset**

: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.

Entering OFF (0) will set the frequency offset to 0 Hz.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Freq Offset**

: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 520:* 0kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 0kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Ref Set**

: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.

When the frequency reference mode is on, subsequent frequency parameters are set relative to the reference value.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Freq Ref Off On**

:FREQuency:SPAN

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SPAN <num>[<freq suffix>]
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SPAN? [MAXimum|MINimum]
```

This command sets the length of the frequency range for a ramp sweep. The span setting is symmetrically divided by the selected center frequency and is coupled to the start and stop frequency settings.

***RST** +0.0000000000000E+00

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Span**

:FREQuency:STARt

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?
```

This command sets the frequency start point for a step sweep or ramp sweep (Option 007). In a ramp sweep setup, the selected value must be less than or equal to the value selected for the frequency stop point. In ramp sweep, this setting is coupled with the span and center frequency settings.

***RST** *Option 520:* +2.0000000000000E+10

Option 540: +4.0000000000000E+10

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Start**

:FREQuency:STOP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?
```

This command sets the frequency stop point for a step sweep or ramp sweep (Option 007). In a ramp sweep setup, the selected value must be greater than or equal to the value selected for the frequency start point. In ramp sweep, this setting is coupled with the span and center frequency settings.

***RST** *Option 520:* +2.0000000000000E+10

Option 540: +4.0000000000000E+10

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

Key Entry **Freq Stop**

:FREQuency:SYNThesis

Supported All except Option UNR

```
[: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

Key Entry **Mode 1 Optimize <10kHZ Offset** **Mode 2 Optimize >10kHZ Offset**

: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.

To set the frequency mode to CW, refer to ":FREQuency:MODE" on page 108.

***RST**	*Option 520:* +2.0000000000000E+10
	Option 540: +4.0000000000000E+10
Range	*Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ
	Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ
Key Entry	**Frequency**

:PHASe:REFerence

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:PHASe:REFerence
```

This command sets the current output phase as a zero reference.

Subsequent phase adjustments are set relative to the new reference.

Key Entry **Phase Ref Set**

: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**

:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:DEFaults

Supported All with Option UNR

`[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:DEFaults`

This command resets the bandwidth of the reference oscillator to the factory-defined default state. The default value for the internal reference bandwidth is 125 Hz. The default value for the external reference bandwidth is 25 Hz.

Key Entry **Restore Factory Defaults**

:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:EXTernal

Supported All with Option UNR

```
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:EXTernal 25HZ|55HZ|125HZ|300HZ|650HZ
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:EXTernal?
```

This command sets the bandwidth of the external reference oscillator.

Key Entry **External Ref Bandwidth**

:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:INTernal

Supported All with Option UNR

```
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:INTernal 25HZ|55HZ|125HZ|300HZ|650HZ
[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth:INTernal?
```

This command sets the bandwidth of the internal reference oscillator.

Key Entry **Internal Ref Bandwidth**

:ROSCillator:SOURce

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce?`

This command queries the source of the reference oscillator. It returns either INT (internal) or EXT (external).

:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO

Supported All except signal generators with Option UNR

```
[: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

Key Entry **Ref Oscillator Source Auto Off On**

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

Key Entry **Sweep Direction Down Up**

: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.

Dwell time is used when IMMediate is the trigger source. Refer to ":LIST:TRIGger:SOURce" on page 120 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.

NOTE	The dwell time (<val>) does not begin until the signal generator has settled for the current frequency and/or amplitude change.

Range 0.001–60

: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.

: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 116 for setting the list dwell points.

STEP This choice selects the dwell time from the step sweep. Refer to ":SWEep:DWELl" on page 123 for setting the step dwell.

***RST** LIST

Key Entry **Dwell Type List Step**

: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.

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

Range *Option 520:* 100kHZ–20GHZ

Option 540: 100kHZ–40GHZ

:LIST:FREQuency:POINts

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:LIST:FREQuency:POINts?`

This command queries the current list sweep file for the number of frequency points.

: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.

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 119 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.

Range 1–1601

Key Entry **Manual Point**

: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 an individual sweep point to control the RF output parameters. Refer to ":LIST:MANual" on page 118 for selecting a sweep point.

***RST** AUTO

Key Entry **Manual Mode Off On**

:LIST:POWer

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer <val>{,<val>}
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer?
```

This command sets the amplitude for the current list sweep points.

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 1E1 protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (ON) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

Range Refer to "[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]" on page 137 for output power ranges.

:LIST:POWer:POINts

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer:POINts?
```

This command queries the number of power points in the current list sweep file.

: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 TRIGGER IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

***RST** IMM

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

:LIST:TYPE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE LIST|STEP
[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE?
```

This command toggles between the two types of sweep.

***RST** STEP

Key Entry **Sweep Type List Step**

: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 58 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.

You can have only one sweep list at a time.

Key Entry **Load List From Step Sweep**

: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 58 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.

Key Entry **Preset List**

:SWEep:CONTrol:STATe

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:CONTrol:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:SWEep:CONTrol:STATe?
```

This command sets the sweep control state for a PSG in a dual-PSG ramp sweep setup. When the sweep control is turned on, you can designate whether the PSG is operating as the master or the slave. Refer to ":SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE" on page 122 for setting master and slave designations.

The dual-PSG ramp sweep setup utilizes a serial cable to connect the two PSGs together. This connection allows one PSG to function as the master so that sweep, bandcross, and retrace times are synchronized between the two PSGs. You can set up the PSGs to have different sweep ranges, but the sweep time settings for each must always be identical.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Sweep Control**

:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE MASTer|SLAVe
[:SOURce]:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE?
```

This command designates whether the PSG is performing as the master or the slave in a dual-PSG ramp sweep setup.

MASTer This choice enables the PSG to provide the triggering for the dual-PSG ramp sweep setup.

SLAVe This choice causes the PSG to submit to the triggering parameters provided by the master PSG in a dual-PSG ramp sweep setup. However, you must set the slave PSG triggering to continuous.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Master** or **Slave**

: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.

Dwell time is used when the trigger source is set to `IMMediate.` Refer to ":LIST:TRIGger:SOURce" on page 120 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.

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**

:SWEep:GENeration

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration ANALog|STEPped
[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration?
```

This command enables you to set the sweep type.

ANALog This choice selects a ramp sweep.

STEPped This choice selects a step sweep.

***RST** ANAL

Key Entry **Sweep Type**

:SWEep:MODE

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO|MANual
[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE?
```

This command sets the operating mode for the current ramp sweep.

AUTO	This choice enables the signal generator to automatically sweep through the selected frequency range.
MANual	This choice enables you to select a single frequency value within the current sweep range to control the RF output. Refer to ":FREQuency:MANual" on page 108 for selecting the frequency value.

***RST** AUTO

Key Entry **Manual Mode Off On**

: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**

:SWEep:TIME

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME <val>
[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME?
```

This command enables you to manually set the sweep time for a ramp sweep. If this command is executed while the signal generator is in automatic sweep time mode, the manual sweep time mode is activated and the new sweep time value is applied. The sweep time cannot be set to a value faster than what the automatic mode provides.

The sweep time is the duration of the sweep from the start frequency to the stop frequency. It does not include the bandcross time that occurs during a sweep or the retrace time that occurs between sweep repetitions.

***RST** 1.00000000E–002

Range 1mS–99S

Key Entry **Sweep Time**

:SWEep:TIME:AUTO

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON|OFF|0|1
[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?
```

This command enables you to set the sweep time mode for a ramp sweep.

The sweep time is the duration of the sweep from the start frequency to the stop frequency. It does not include the bandcross time that occurs during a sweep or the retrace time that occurs between sweep repetitions.

ON This choice enables the signal generator to automatically calculate and set the fastest allowable sweep time.

OFF This choice enables you to select the sweep time. The sweep time cannot be set to a value faster than what the automatic mode provides. To set the sweep time refer to":SWEep:TIME" on page 125.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **Sweep Time Manual Auto**

Marker Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]

Supported   All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]?
```

This command sets the amplitude marker state for the currently activated markers. When the state is switched on, the RF output signal exhibits a spike with a magnitude relative to the power level at each marker's set frequency. (To set the magnitude of the spike, refer to ":MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue]" on page 126.) The width of the amplitude spike is a nominal eight buckets, based on 1601 buckets per sweep.

While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax where [n] is located, it has no effect. The command continues to act as a global switch for all markers. The marker designator [n] is allowed as a programming convenience only.

***RST**   0

Key Entry   **Amplitude Markers Off On**

:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue]

Supported   All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue <num>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue?
```

This command sets the relative power for the amplitude spikes at each marker's set frequency when the amplitude marker mode is activated. (To activate the amplitude markers, refer to ":MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]" on page 126.)

While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax where [n] is located, it has no effect. The command continues to set the power value for all markers. The marker designator [n] is allowed as a programming convenience only.

***RST**   2DB

Range   –10DB to +10DB

Key Entry   **Marker Value**

:MARKer[n]:AOFF

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AOFF
```

This command turns off all active markers.

While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax where [n] is located, it has no effect. The command continues to turn off all markers. The marker designator [n] is allowed as a programming convenience only.

Key Entry **Turn Off Markers**

:MARKer[n]:DELTa?

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:DELTa? <num>,<num>
```

This query returns the frequency difference between two markers. The variable <num> is used to designate the marker numbers.

Range 0–9

:MARKer[n]:FREQuency

Supported All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:FREQuency? MAXimum|MINimum
```

This command sets the frequency for a specific marker. If the marker designator [n] is not specified, marker 0 is the default. The frequency value must be within the current sweep range. Using MAXimum or MINimum in the query syntax returns the boundary values for allowable marker frequencies.

If the marker frequency mode is set to delta when the query is sent, the returned value is not absolute, but is relative to the reference marker. (See ":MARKer[n]:MODe" on page 128 for more information.)

***RST** +5.25000000E+008

Range equivalent to current sweep range

Key Entry **Marker Freq**

:MARKer[n]:MODe

Supported   All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:MODe FREQuency|DELTa
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:MODe?
```

This command sets the frequency mode for all the markers.

While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax where [n] is located, it has no effect. The command continues to set the mode for all markers. The marker designator [n] is allowed as a programming convenience only.

FREQuency	The frequency values for the markers are absolute.
DELTa	The frequency values for the markers are relative to the designated reference marker. The reference marker must be designated before this mode can be selected. (Refer to ":MARKer[n]:REFerence" on page 128 to select the reference marker.)
***RST**	FREQuency
Key Entry	**Marker Delta Off On**

:MARKer[n]:REFerence

Supported   All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:REFerence <n>
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:REFerence?
```

This command designates the reference marker when using markers in delta mode. The variable <n> is used to designate the marker number.

While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax where [n] is located, it has no effect. The marker designator [n] is allowed as a programming convenience only.

***RST**	0
Range	0–9
Key Entry	**Delta Ref Set**

:MARKer[n][:STATe]

Supported	All with Option 007

```
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:MARKer[n][:STATe]?
```

This command sets the state for a specific marker. If the marker designator [n] is not specified, marker 0 is the default.

***RST**	0
Key Entry	**Marker On/Off**

Power Subsystem ([:SOURce]:POWer)

:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth <num>[<freq suffix>]
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth?
```

This command sets the bandwidth of the automatic leveling control (ALC) loop. You can select bandwidths of 100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz, or 100kHz. If you do not specify one of these exact bandwidths, your entry rounds to the nearest acceptable value. The bandwidth choices for this command are not effective if an internal I/Q source is being used.

***RST** 100.0

Key Entry **ALC BW**

:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth:AUTO

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth:AUTO?
```

This command sets the state of the ALC automatic bandwidth function. When this state is turned on, the signal generator automatically selects the optimum bandwidth for the ALC.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **ALC BW**

:ALC:LEVel

Supported E8247C and E8257C with Option 1E1 and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel <value>DB
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?
```

This command sets the ALC level when the attenuator hold is active.

Use this command when the automatic attenuation mode is set to OFF (0). Refer to ":ATTenuation:AUTO" on page 134 for choosing the attenuator mode.

***RST** +1.00000000E+000

Range –20 to 25

Key Entry **Set ALC Level**

: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.

Use this command when the ALC state is set to OFF (0). Refer to ":ALC[:STATe]" on page 133 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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Power Search Manual Auto** **Do Power Search**

: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

Key Entry **Power Search Reference Fixed Mod**

:ALC:SOURce

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernal|DIODe|MMHead
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce?
```

This command enables you to select the ALC leveling source.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **Leveling Mode**

:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPling

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPling <value>DB
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPling?
```

This command sets the external detector coupling factor.

Use this command when DIODe is the selected ALC leveling source. Refer to ":ALC:SOURce" for the source selection.

***RST** +1.60000000E+001

Range –200 to 200

Key Entry **Ext Detector Coupling Factor**

: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.

The purpose of the ALC circuit is to hold output power at the desired level in spite of drift due to temperature and time.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **ALC Off On**

:ATTenuation

Supported E8247C and E8257C with Option 1E1 and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation?
```

This command sets the attenuation level when the attenuator hold is active.

Use this command when the automatic attenuation mode is set to OFF (0). Refer to ":ATTenuation:AUTO" on page 134 for choosing the attenuator mode.

***RST** +115

Key Entry **Set Atten**

:ATTenuation:AUTO

Supported E8247C and E8257C with Option 1E1 and E8267C

```
[: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.

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 1E1 protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (ON) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **Atten Hold Off On**

:MODE

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE FIXed|SWEep|LIST
[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE?
```

This command sets the power mode of the signal generator.

FIXed This choice turns off any currently running power sweeps and the current CW amplitude settings control the output power.

SWEep The effects of this choice are determined by the sweep generation type selected (refer to ":SWEep:GENeration" on page 123). If you are using analog sweep generation, the current ramp sweep amplitude settings (start and stop) control the output power. If you are using step sweep generation, the current step sweep amplitude settings control the output power. In both cases, this selection also activates the sweep. This choice is available with Option 007 only.

LIST — This choice lets the currently selected sweep (LIST or STEP) power settings control the output power, activating the sweep. Refer to ":LIST:TYPE" on page 120 for setting the sweep type.

***RST** FIX

Key Entry **Sweep Type**

:REFerence

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:REFerence?
```

This command sets the power level for the signal generator RF output reference.

The RF output power is referenced to the value entered in this command.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –400 to 300DBM

Key Entry **Ampl Ref Set**

: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.

ON(1) — This choice will set the power reference state to ON. The unit displayed for commands, ":ANNotation:AMPLitude:UNIT" on page 31 and ":POWer" on page 99 will be expressed in DB.

OFF(0) — This choice will set the power reference state to OFF.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Ampl Ref Off On**

:STARt

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:STARt <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:STARt?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the first point in a step or ramp sweep.

During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option 1E1 protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (ON) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range Refer to “[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]” on page 137 for the output power ranges.

Key Entry **Ampl Start**

:STOP

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer:STOP <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer:STOP?
```

This command sets the amplitude of the last point in a step or ramp sweep.

During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option 1E1 protect the step attenuator by automatically switching to attenuator hold (ON) mode. The attenuator is locked at its current setting and the amplitude sweep range is limited to 40 dB.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range Refer to “[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]” on page 137 for the output power ranges.

Key Entry **Ampl Stop**

[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet?
```

This command sets the power offset value.

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.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –200DB to 200DB

Key Entry **Ampl Offset**

[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]

Supported All

```
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?
```

This command sets the RF output power.

The ranges for this command are specified values from the data sheet.

***RST** –1.35000000E+002

Range

	Standard	*Option 1E1*	*Option 1EA*	*Option 1EA/1E1*
E8247C/57C Option 520	–20 to 16DBM	–135 to 14DBM	–20 to 25DBM[a]	–135 to 25DBM[a]
E8247C/57C Option 540	–20 to 12DBM	–135 to 10DBM	–20 to 25DBM[a]	–135 to 25DBM[a]
E8267C	–135 to 25DBM[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. With ALC off, the upper limit is 30DBM.

Key Entry **Amplitude**

Tsweep Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:TSWeep

Supported All

`[:SOURce]:TSWeep`

This command aborts the current sweep, then either arms or arms and starts a single list, step, or ramp 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

Key Entry **Single Sweep**

4 Analog Modulation Commands

This chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to E8267C PSG Analog and E8267C PSG Vector signal generator. This chapter contains the following major sections:

Amplitude Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:AM[1]|2...

Supported E8257C and E8267C

`[: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, Internal 2, Ext1, or Ext2)

:AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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> sets the entered value in units of hertz.

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]|2:FREQuency" on page 143 for more information.

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

Range 0.5–1E6

Key Entry **Incr Set**

:AM:MODE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM:MODE DEEP|NORMal
[:SOURce]:AM:MODE?
```

This command sets the mode for the amplitude modulation.

DEEP This choice enables the amplitude modulation depth greater dynamic range with the ALC enabled. The minimum carrier amplitude with this choice is –10 dBm. DEEP has no specified parameters and emulates the amplitude modulation NORMal mode with the ALC disabled.

NORMal This choice maintains the amplitude modulation standard behavior and has specified parameters as outlined in the data sheet.

The ALC will passively disable when the carrier amplitude is less than –10 dBm and DEEP is the AM mode.

DEEP is limited to repetitive AM and will not work with a dc modulation signal.

***RST** NORM

Key Entry **AM Mode Normal Deep**

:AM:WIDeband:SENSitivity

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:SENSitivity <val>
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:SENSitivity?
```

This command sets the sensitivity level of the wideband AM signal in units of dB/volt.

***RST** +2.00000000E+001

Range 0–40DB

Key Entry **AM Depth**

:AM:WIDeband:STATe

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:AM:WIDeband:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables wideband amplitude modulation.

The RF carrier is modulated when you have set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 64 for more information.

Whenever wideband amplitude modulation is enabled, the `AM` annunciator is turned on in the display.

Wideband amplitude modulation can be simultaneously enabled with the AM paths 1 and 2. Refer to ":AM[1]|2..." on page 140 for more information.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **AM Off On**

:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPling

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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.

***RST** DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance <50|600>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance?
```

This commands sets the impedance for the selected external input.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Key Entry **Ext Impedance 50 Ohm 600 Ohm**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FREQuency

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2: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

Refer to ":AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 141 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine & Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ *Swept-Sine*: 1HZ–1MHZ

All Other Waveforms: 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **AM Tone 1 Rate** **AM Start Rate** **AM Rate**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ *Swept-Sine*: 1HZ–1MHZ

Key Entry **AM Tone 2 Rate** **AM Stop Rate**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **AM Tone 2 Ampl Percent Of Peak**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe GAUSsian|UNIForm
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe?
```

This commands sets the noise type when NOISe is the waveform choice.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST** UNIF

Key Entry **Gaussian** **Uniform**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP?
```

This command sets the slope type for the ramp modulated waveform.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" for the waveform selection.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Positive** **Negative**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe SINE|TRIangle|SQUare|
RAMP|NOISe|DUALsine|SWEPtsine
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the AM waveform type.

The INTernal2 source selection does not support the DUALsine and SWEPtsine waveform choices.

***RST** SINE

Key Entry **Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Noise** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE?
```

This command sets the sweep rate for the amplitude-modulated, swept-sine waveform.

The variable <val> has a minimum resolution of 0.5 hertz.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST**	+4.00000000E+002
Range	0.5HZ–100kHZ
Key Entry	**AM Sweep Rate**

:AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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 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 TRIGGER IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 145 for the waveform selection.

***RST**	IMM
Key Entry	**Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

:AM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|INT2|EXT[1]|EXT2
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the amplitude modulation.

INT This choice selects internal source 1 or 2 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.

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.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **Internal 1** **Internal 2** **Ext1** **Ext2**

:AM[1]|2:STATe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

The RF carrier is modulated when you have set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 64 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 140 for more information.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **AM Off On**

:AM[1]|2:TYPE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:TYPE LINear|EXPonential
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:TYPE?
```

This command sets the measurement type and unit for the depth of the AM signal.

LINear	This choice enables linear depth values in units of percent/volt.
EXPonential	This choice enables exponential depth values in units of dB/volt.

***RST** LIN

Key Entry **AM Type LIN EXP**

:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:EXPonential

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:EXPonential <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh]:EXPonential?
```

This commands sets the depth of the AM signal in units of dB/volt.

EXPonential must be the current measurement choice for this command to have any affect. Refer to ":AM[1]|2:TYPE" for setting the AM measurement mode.

***RST** +4.00000000E+001

Range 0.00–40.00DB

Key Entry **AM Depth**

:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear] <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]?
```

This commands sets the depth of the AM signal.

LINear must be the current measurement choice for this command to have any affect. Refer to ":AM[1]|2:TYPE" on page 148 for setting the AM measurement mode.

When the depth values are coupled, a change made to one path is applied to both. Refer to ":AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]:TRACk" on page 149 for AM depth value coupling.

Refer to ":AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 150 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

***RST** +1.00000000E-001

Range 0.0–100PCT

Key Entry **AM Depth**

:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]:TRACk

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]:TRACk ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]: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.

When the depth values are coupled, a change made to one path is applied to both.

LINear must be the current unit of measure choice for this command to have any affect. Refer to ":AM[1]|2:TYPE" on page 148 for setting the AM measurement unit.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **AM Depth Couple Off On**

:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement] <num>
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the depth increment value for the LINear measurement choice.

The variable <num> sets the increment value in units of percent.

Refer to ":AM[1]|2:TYPE" on page 148 for setting the AM measurement choice.

The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the AM linear depth command. Refer to ":AM[1]|2[:DEPTh][:LINear]" on page 149 for more information.

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

Range 0.1–100

Key Entry **Incr Set**

Frequency Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:FM[1]|2...

Supported E8257C and E8267C

`[: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, Internal 2, Ext1, or Ext2)
- FM2 must be set to a deviation less than FM[1]

:FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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]|2:FREQuency" on page 156 for more information.

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

Range 0.5–1E6

:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:COUPLing

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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.

***RST** DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance <50|600>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance?
```

This command sets the input impedance for the selected external input.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Key Entry **Ext Impedance 50 Ohm 600 Ohm**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **FM Tone 2 Rate** **FM Stop Rate**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **FM Tone 2 Ampl Percent Of Peak**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE?
```

This command sets the sweep rate for the swept-sine waveform.

The variable <val> has a minimum resolution of 0.5 hertz.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **FM Sweep Rate**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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 triggering using the `*TRG` command.
IMMediate	This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event. This choice is equivalent to pressing the **Free Run** softkey.
EXTernal	This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIGGER IN connector.
KEY	This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** IMM

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FREQuency

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FREQuency <val><unit>|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2: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

Refer to ":FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]" on page 152 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine & Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ *Swept-Sine*: 1HZ–1MHZ

All Other Waveforms: 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **FM Tone 1 Rate** **FM Start Rate** **FM Rate**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe GAUSsian|UNIForm
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:NOISe?
```

This command sets the noise type when NOISe is the waveform choice.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 157 for the waveform selection.

***RST** UNIF

Key Entry **Gaussian** **Uniform**

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:RAMP?
```

This command sets either a positive or negative ramp as the internally modulated waveform.

Refer to ":FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe" for the waveform selection.

***RST** POS

Key Entry Positive Negative

:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe SINE|TRIangle|SQUare|
RAMP|NOISe|DUALsine|SWEPtsine
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCtion:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the FM waveform type.

The INTernal2 source selection does not support the DUALsine and SWEPtsine waveform choices.

***RST** SINE

Key Entry **Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Noise** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine**

:FM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|INT2|EXT1|EXT2
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the frequency modulation.

INT This choice selects internal source 1 or 2 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.

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.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **Internal 1** **Internal 2** **Ext1** **Ext2**

:FM[1]|2:STATe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

The RF carrier is modulated when you set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 64 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 151 for more information.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **FM Off On**

:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]?
```

This command sets the frequency modulation deviation.

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 160 for more information on setting the deviation tracking.

***RST** +1.00000000E+003

Range

Frequency	*Deviation*
100kHZ–1 GHZ	0–1MHZ
> 1–2GHZ	0–2MHZ
> 2–3.2GHZ	0–4MHZ
> 3.2–10GHZ	0–8MHZ
> 10–20GHZ	0–16MHZ
> 20–40GHZ	0–32MHZ

Key Entry **FM DEV**

:FM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

This command uses exact match tracking, not offset tracking.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **FM Dev Couple Off On**

Low Frequency Output Subsystem ([:SOURce]:LFOutput)

:AMPLitude

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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**

:FUNCtion[1]|2:FREQuency

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2:FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2: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

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Sine and Dual-Sine*: 0.5HZ–1MHZ

Range *Swept-Sine*: 1HZ–1MHZ

All Other Waveforms: 0.5HZ–100KHZ

Key Entry **LF Out Tone 1 Freq** **LF Out Start Freq** **LF Out Freq**

:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

The alternate frequency is the second tone of a dual-sine or the stop frequency of a swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***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**

:FUNCtion[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Range 0–100PCT

Key Entry **LF Out Tone 2 Ampl % of Peak**

:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe SINE|DUALsine|SWEPtsine|TRIangle|
SQUare|RAMP|PULSe|NOISe|DC
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe?
```

This command sets the waveform type for the generated signal at the LF output.

Function Generator must be the source selection to support DUALsine or the SWEPtsine waveform. Refer to ":SOURce" on page 165.

***RST** SINE

Key Entry **Sine** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Pulse** **Noise** **DC**

:FUNCtion:[1]|2:SHAPe:NOISe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe:NOISe UNIForm|GAUSsian
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe:NOISe?
```

This command sets the noise type at the LF output when NOISe is the selected waveform.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** UNIF

Key Entry **Uniform** **Gaussian**

:FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe:RAMP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2SHAPe:RAMP POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]|2SHAPe:RAMP?
```

This command sets the slope type for the ramp waveform at the LF output.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Positive** **Negative**

:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:RATE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:RATE <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:RATE?
```

This command sets the sweep rate for an internally generated swept-sine signal at the LF output.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **LF Out Sweep Rate**

:FUNCtion[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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 TRIGGER IN connector.

KEY — This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** Free Run

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

:SOURce

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:SOURce INT[1]|INT2|FUNCtion[1]|FUNCtion2
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:SOURce?
```

This command sets the low frequency source for the LF output.

INT — This choice enables you to output a signal where the frequency and shape of the signal is set by internal source 1 or 2. 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** INT

Key Entry **Internal 1 Monitor** **Internal 2 Monitor** **Function Generator 1** **Function Generator 2**

:STATe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:LFOutput:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the low frequency output.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **LF Out Off On**

Phase Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:PM[1]|2...

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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 E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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 168for more information.

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

Range 0.5–1E6

Key Entry **Incr Set**

:PM[1]|2:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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

Key Entry **FM ΦM Normal High BW**

:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]:COUPling

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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.

***RST** DC

Key Entry **Ext Coupling DC AC**

:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance

Supported E8257C and E8267C

[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance <50|600>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:EXTernal[1]|2:IMPedance?

This command sets the input impedance for the selected external input.

***RST** +5.00000000E+001

Key Entry **Ext Impedance 50 Ohm 600 Ohm**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2: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

Refer to ":FUNCtion[1]|2:SHAPe" on page 163 for selecting the waveform type.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range *Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ
All Other Waveforms: 0.1HZ–20KHZ

Key Entry **ΦMTone 1 Rate** **ΦM Start Rate** **ΦM Rate**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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 169 for the waveform selection.

***RST**	+4.00000000E+002
Range	*Dual-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine*: 0.1HZ–100KHZ
Key Entry	**ΦM Stop Rate** **ΦM Tone 2 Rate**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency:ALTernate:AMPLitude:PERCent

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 169 for the waveform selection.

***RST**	+5.00000000E+001
Range	0–100PCT
Key Entry	**ΦM Tone 2 Ampl Percent of Peak**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

The INTernal1 source selection does not support the DUALsine and SWEPtsine waveform choices.

***RST**	SINE
Key Entry	**Sine** **Triangle** **Square** **Ramp** **Noise** **Dual-Sine** **Swept-Sine**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:RATE?
```

This command sets the sweep rate for a phase-modulated, swept-sine waveform.

Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" for the waveform selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0.5HZ–100kHZ

Key Entry **ΦM Sweep Rate**

:PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:SWEep:TRIGger

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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. This choice is equivalent to pressing the **Free Run** softkey.

EXTernal This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIGGER IN connector.

KEY This choice enables triggering through front panel interaction by pressing the **Trigger** hardkey.

Refer to ":PM[1]|2:INTernal[1]:FUNCtion:SHAPe" on page 169 for the waveform selection.

***RST** IMM

Key Entry **Bus** **Free Run** **Ext** **Trigger Key**

:PM[1]|2:SOURce

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:SOURce INT[1]|INT2|EXT[1]|EXT2
[:SOURce]:PM[1]|2:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source to generate the phase modulation.

INT This choice selects internal source 1 or internal source 2 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.

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.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **Internal 1** **Internal 2** **Ext1** **Ext2**

:PM[1]|2:STATe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

The RF carrier is modulated when you set the signal generator's modulation state to ON, see ":MODulation[:STATe]" on page 64 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 166 for more information.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **ΦM Off On**

:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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 173 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range

Frequency	*Normal Bandwidth*	*High Bandwidth*
100 kHz–250 MHz	0–10 rad	0–1 rad
> 250–500 MHz	0–5 rad	0–0.5 rad
> 500 MHz–1 GHz	0–10 rad	0–1 rad
> 1–2 GHz	0–20 rad	0–2 rad
> 2–3.2 GHz	0–40 rad	0–4 rad
> 3.2–10.0 GHz	0–80 rad	0–8 rad
> 10.0–20.0 GHz	0–160 rad	0–16 rad
> 20.0–28.1 GHz	0–242.4 rad	0–24.2 rad
> 28.1–40.0 GHz	0–400 rad	0–40 rad

Key Entry **ΦM Dev**

:PM[1]|2[:DEViation]:TRACk

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

This command uses exact match tracking, not offset tracking.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **ΦM Dev Couple Off On**

:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the phase modulation deviation step increment.

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 172 for more information.

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

Range 0.001–1E3RAD

Pulse Subsystem ([:SOURce]:PULSe)

:FREQuency:STEP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP freq
[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP?
```

This command sets the step increment for the pulse frequency.

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

Range 0.1 Hz–10MHZ

Pulse Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay <num>[<time suffix>]|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay?
```

This command sets the pulse delay of the internally generated pulse modulation source.

The optional variable [<time suffix>] accepts nS (nanoseconds) to S (seconds).

The range value is dependent on the value set for the pulse period. Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod" on page 176 for pulse period settings.

Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay:STEP" on page 175 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

***RST**	+0.00000000E+000
Range	*Internal Free Run*: depends on pulse period and pulse width settings
	Internal Triggered & Doublet: 70nS to (42 S - 20 nS - pulse width)
Key Entry	**Pulse Delay**

:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay:STEP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay:STEP <num>[<time suffix>]
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay:STEP?
```

This command sets the step increment for the pulse delay.

The optional variable [<time suffix>] accepts nS (nano-seconds) to S (seconds).

The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the pulse modulation delay command. Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay" on page 175 for more information.

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

Range 10nS to (pulse period - 20 nS)

:PULM:INTernal[1]:FREQuency

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FREQuency <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:FREQuency?
```

This command sets the rate of the internal square wave pulse modulation source.

This command is used when SQUare is the current pulse modulation type. Refer to ":PULM:SOURce:INTernal" on page 178 for the pulse modulation type selection.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0.1HZ–10MHZ

Key Entry **Pulse Rate**

:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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.

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 less than the pulse period.

Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]" for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

***RST** +2.00000000E–006

Range 70nS–42S

Key Entry **Pulse Period**

:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod:STEP[:INCRement]?
```

This command sets the step increment for the internal pulse period.

The value set by this command is used with the UP and DOWN choices for the pulse period command. Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:PERiod" for more information.

***RST** +1.00000000E-006

Range 10nS–42S

:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth <num>[<time suffix>]|UP|DOWN
[:SOURce]:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth?
```

This command sets the pulse width for the internally generated pulse modulation source.

The optional variable [<time suffix>] accepts nS (nano-seconds) to S (seconds).

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 less than the pulse period.

Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP" for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

***RST** +1.00000000E–006

Range 10nS to (pulse period - 20 nS)

Key Entry **Pulse Width**

:PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth:STEP

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[: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).

The value set by this command is used by the UP and DOWN choices for the pulse width command. Refer to ":PULM:INTernal[1]:PWIDth" for more information.

***RST** +1.00000000E–006

Range 10nS to (pulse period – 20 nS)

:PULM:SOURce

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce?
```

This command sets the source for the pulse modulation.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **Internal Square** **Int Free-Run** **Int Triggered** **Int Doublet** **Int Gated** **Ext Pulse**

:PULM:SOURce:INTernal

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce:INTernal SQUare|FRUN|TRIGgered|DOUBlet|GATEd
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce:INTernal?
```

This command sets the type of internally generated pulse modulation.

***RST** FRUN

Key Entry **Internal Square** **Int Free-Run** **Int Triggered** **Int Doublet** **Int Gated**

:PULM:STATe

Supported E8257C and E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables pulse modulation for the selected path.

When pulse modulation is enabled, the `PULSE` annunciator is shown in the display

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Pulse Off On**

5 Digital Modulation Commands

This chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to the E8267C PSG Vector signal generator. This chapter contains the following major sections:

All Subsystem–Option 002 ([:SOURce])

:RADio:ALL:OFF

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`[:SOURce]:RADio:ALL:OFF`

This command disables all digital modulation personalities on a particular baseband.

This command does not affect analog modulation.

Custom Subsystem–Option 002 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom)

:ALPha

Supported E8267C with Option 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).

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 194.

***RST** +3.50000000E–001

Range 0.000–1.000

Key Entry **Filter Alpha**

:BBCLock

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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 193.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **BBG Data Clock Ext Int**

:BBT

Supported E8267C with Option 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).

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 194.

***RST** +5.00000000E–001

Range 0.100–1.000

Key Entry **Filter BbT**

:BRATe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 194, 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 198).

A change in the bit rate value will affect the symbol rate value; refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 197.

***RST** +4.86000000E+004

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	45 bps–50 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	90 bps–100 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT			
D8PSK	3	135 bps–150 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	180 bps–200 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	225 bps–250 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
QAM64	6	270 bps–300 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
QAM256	8	360 bps–400 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 197. Refer to “:SRATe” on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay” on page 187 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*.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –22.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 197. Refer to “:SRATe” on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe” on page 187 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*.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–255.8750

Key Entry **Fall Time**

:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay" on page 186 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*.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –22.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Fall Delay**

:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIMe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME" on page 186 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*.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range 0.1250–255.8750

Key Entry **Fall Time**

:BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay" on page 188 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*.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –17.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:DELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RDELay" on page 188 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*.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –17.3750 to 99

Key Entry **Rise Delay**

:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe" on page 189 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*.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–121.5000

Key Entry **Rise Time**

:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIMe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197. Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

":BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME" on page 189 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*.

***RST** +1.00000000E+001

Range 0.1250–121.5000

Key Entry **Rise Time**

:BURSt:SHAPe[:TYPE]

Supported E8267C with Option 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

Key Entry **Sine** **User File**

:CHANnel

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the current filter type, refer to ":FILTer" on page 194.

***RST** ACP

Key Entry **Optimize FIR for EVM ACP**

:DATA

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

***RST** PN23

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

:DATA:FIX4

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

FIX4 must already be defined as the data type.

***RST** #B0000

Range #B0000–#B1111 or 0–15

Key Entry **FIX4**

:DENCode

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DENCode ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:DENCode?
```

This command enables or disables the differential data encoding function.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Diff Data Encode Off On**

:EDATa:DELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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 E8267C with Option 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.

Both choices have no effect in internal clock mode. Refer to ":BBCLock" on page 183 to select EXT as the data clock type.

***RST** NORM

Key Entry **Ext Data Clock Normal Symbol**

:EREFerence

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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 193 to enter the external reference frequency.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **BBG Ref Ext Int**

:EREFerence:VALue

Supported E8267C with Option 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).

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 193 to select EXTernal as the reference for the bit clock reference of the data generator.

***RST** +1.30000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Ext BBG Ref Freq**

:FILTer

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:FILTer RNYQuist|NYQuist|GAUSsian|RECTangle|IS95|
IS95_EQ|IS95_MOD|IS95_MOD_EQ|AC4Fm|"<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.
"<User FIR>"	This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

***RST** RNYQ

Key Entry **Root Nyquist** **Nyquist** **Gaussian** **Rectangle** **IS-95** **IS-95 w/EQ** **IS-95 Mod** **IS-95 Mod w/EQ** **APCO 25 C4FM** **User FIR**

:IQ:SCALe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

This command has no effect with MSK or FSK modulation.

***RST** +70

Range 1–200

Key Entry **I/Q Scaling**

:MODulation:FSK[:DEViation]

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197.

Refer to ":SRATe" on page 198 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.

***RST** +4.00000000E+002

Range 0–2E7

Key Entry **Freq Dev**

:MODulation:MSK[:PHASe]

Supported E8267C with Option 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**

:MODulation:UFSK

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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 197 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **User FSK**

:MODulation:UIQ

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

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 197 to change the current modulation type.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **User I/Q**

:MODulation[:TYPE]

Supported E8267C with Option 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

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**

:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported E8267C with Option 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

Key Entry **Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

:SRATe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

When user-defined filters are selected using the command in section ":FILTer" on page 194, 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 184).

A change in the symbol rate value will affect the bit rate value; refer to ":BRATe" on page 184 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to ":MODulation[:TYPE]" on page 197.

***RST** +2.43000000E+004

Range

Modulation Type	*Bits per Symbol*	*Internal Data*	*External Serial Data*
BPSK	1	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–50 Msps
FSK2			
MSK			
C4FM	2	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–25 Msps
FSK4			
OQPSK			
OQPSK195			
P4QPPSK			
QAM4			
QPSK			
QPSKIS95			
QPSKISAT	2	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–25 Msps
D8PSK	3	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–16.67 Msps
EDGE			
FSK8			
PSK8			
FSK16	4	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–12.5 Msps
PSK16			
QAM16			
QAM32	5	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–10 Msps
QAM64	6	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–8.33 Msps
QAM256	8	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–6.25 Msps

Key Entry **Symbol Rate**

:STANdard:SELect

Supported E8267C with Option 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

Key Entry **None** **APCO 25w/C4FM** **APCO 25 w/CQPSK** **Bluetooth** **CDPD**

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported E8267C with Option 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 200.
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

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gated**

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 200.

***RST** FREE

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

To select GATE as the ARB trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 200.

***RST** HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 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 PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 202.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** KEY

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|
EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATTERN TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUXILIARY I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATTERN 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 AUXILIARY I/O connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER1 This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATTERN 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 AUXILIARY I/O connector for the external signal connection.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 202.

For more information about the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

***RST** EPT1

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 202.

***RST** +0

Range 0–1048576

Key Entry **Ext Delay Bits**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 202.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported E8267C with Option 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.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 202.

***RST** NEG

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the Custom modulation format.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Custom Off On**

Digital Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce]:DM)

:BBFilter

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:BBFilter 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.

40E6	This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.
THRough	This choice bypasses filtering.

For this command to be effective, OFF needs to be the choice for the auto filter command. Refer to ":BBFilter:AUTO" for turning the auto filter selection off.

***RST** THR

Key Entry **40.000 MHz** **Through**

:BBFilter:AUTO

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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 ":BBFilter" on page 205 for selecting a filter or through path.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **I/Q Mod Filter Manual Auto**

:EXTernal:ALC:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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

Key Entry **ALC BW**

:EXTernal:BBFilter

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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

Key Entry **40.000 MHz** **Through**

:EXTernal:BBFilter:AUTO

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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, “:EXTernal:BBFilter” on page 206 for selecting a filter or through path.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **I/Q Output Filter Manual Auto**

:EXTernal:POLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:POLarity NORMal|INVert|INVerted
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:POLarity?
```

This command sets the phase polarity for the I/Q signal.

This command is for backward compatibility with the appropriate ESG E44xxB.

***RST** NORM

Key Entry **Int Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

:EXTernal:SOURce

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:EXTernal:SOURce EXTernal|INTernal|BBG1|EXT600|OFF|SUM
[: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 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 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.

The output is the analog component of the I and Q signals.

For selecting the I/Q source, refer to ":SOURce" on page 217.

***RST** EXT

Key Entry **Ext 50 Ohm** **BBG1** **Ext 600 Ohm** **Off**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:COFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –3 to 3

Key Entry **Common Mode I/Q Offset**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DIOFfset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –3 to 3

Key Entry **Diff. Mode I Offset**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DQOFfset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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.

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –3 to 3

Key Entry **Diff. Mode Q Offset**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:GAIN

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –4 to 4

Key Entry **I/Q Out Gain Balance**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5 to 5

Key Entry **Ext In 600 Ohm I Offset**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATten

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATten <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment:EXTernal:IQATten?
```

This command sets the I/Q output attenuation level.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

The value set by this command is active even if the I/Q adjustment function is off.

***RST** +6.00000000E+000

Range 0–40

Key Entry **I/Q Output Atten**

:IQADjustment:EXTernal:QOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5 to 5

Key Entry **Ext In 600 Ohm Q Offset**

:IQADjustment:GAIN

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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).

This command is effective only if the state of the I/Q adjustment function is set to ON. Refer to ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –4 to 4

Key Entry **I/Q Gain Balance Source 1**

:IQADjustment:IOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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.

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 ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5E1 to +5E1

Key Entry **I Offset**

:IQADjustment:QOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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.

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 ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5E1 to +5E1

Key Entry **Q Offset**

:IQADjustment:QSKew

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[: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.

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 ":IQADjustment[:STATe]" on page 214.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –1E1 to +1E1

Key Entry **Quadrature Skew**

:IQADjustment[:STATe]

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:IQADjustment[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q adjustments.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **I/Q Adjustments Off On**

:IQATten

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten?
```

This command sets the I/Q attenuation.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

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 ":IQATten:AUTO" on page 214 for more information.

***RST** +2.00000000E+000

Range 0–40

Key Entry **Modulator Atten (nnn dB) Manual Auto**

:IQATten:AUTO

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten: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 ":IQATten" on page 214 for setting the attenuation value.

***RST** 1

Key Entry **Modulator Atten (nnn dB) Manual Auto**

:IQATten:EXTernal

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:EXTernal DEFault|MANual|MEASure
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:EXTernal?
```

This command selects the method for setting the external I/Q input level for automatic attenuation.

DEFault	Use this choice to set the external I/Q input level to the default value of 500.0 mV.
MANual	Use this choice to manually set the external I/Q input level. Refer to ":IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel" on page 215 to set the input level.
MEASurement	Use this choice to measure the voltage level at the external I/Q inputs. The measurement will be used as the input level setting. Refer to ":IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel:MEASurement" on page 216 to perform the measurement.

***RST** DEFault

Key Entry **Ext Input Level (nnn mV) Default Man Meas**

:IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel

Supported E8267C

```
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel?
```

This command manually sets the external I/Q input level for automatic attenuation.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of volts root-mean-square (V rms).

***RST** +4.00000000E–001

Range 1E–1 to 1E0

Key Entry **I/Q Output Atten**

:IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel:MEASurement

Supported E8267C

[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:EXTernal:LEVel:MEASurement

Use this command to measure the voltage level at the external I/Q inputs. The measurement will be used as the input level setting for automatic attenuation.

Key Entry **Do External Input Level Measurement**

:IQATtenOPTimize:BANDwidth

Supported E8267C

[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:OPTimize:BANDwidth <val>
[:SOURce]:DM:IQATten:OPTimize:BANDwidth?

This command sets the expected bandwidth of the external I/Q signal. The automatic external I/Q attenuator will use this setting to determine the proper attenuation level.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of samples per second (sps).

***RST** +1.00000000E+006

Range 1E3–100E6

Key Entry **Optimize for (nnn sps) Bandwidth**

:POLarity[:ALL]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

[:SOURce]:DM:POLarity[:ALL] NORMal|INVert|INVerted
[: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

Key Entry **Int Phase Polarity Normal Invert**

:SOURce

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:SOURce[1]|2 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 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

Key Entry **Ext 50 Ohm** **BBG1** **Ext 600 Ohm** **Off**

:STATe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:DM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:DM:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the internal I/Q modulator.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **I/Q Off On**

Dual ARB Subsystem–Option 002 ([:SOURce]:RADio:ARB)

:CLIPping

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:CLIPping "<file name>",IJQ|IORQ,<val>[,<val>]
```

This command sets the clipping level of the selected waveform segment to a percentage of its highest peak.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

IJQ This choice clips the composite I/Q waveform.

IORQ This choice clips I and Q separately. When this choice is enabled, percentage values for both I and Q must be specified.

A value of 100 percent equates to no clipping.

Refer to “File Name Variables” on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

***RST** IJQ *<val>*: +100

Range *<val>*: 10–100 (0.1% resolution)

Key Entry **Clipping Type |I+jQ| |I|,|Q|**

:CLOCk:SRATe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:CLOCk:SRATe <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:CLOCk:SRATe?
```

This command adjusts the sample clock rate.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+008

Range 1–1E8

Key Entry **ARB Sample Clock**

:GENerate:SINE

Supported E8267C with Option 002

`[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:GENerate:SINE ["<file name>"][,<osr>],[<scale>],[I|Q|IQ]`

This command creates a file (using a specific file name) and stores a generated sine wave.

<osr> This variable sets the oversample ratio, which must be a value that is ≥ 4. If the specified over sample ratio is < 60 (the minimum number of samples), multiple periods are generated to create a waveform with at least 60 samples. The number of periods that will be created is 60 ÷ <osr> (quotient will round off to a whole number). A waveform with an oversample ratio ≥ 60 has one period.

The maximum value for the range below is determined by the available baseband memory.

Executing this command without the "<file name>" variable will generate a factory default `SINE_TEST_WFM` file.

When using the variable "<file name>" for this command, the “@” or “:” character is not allowed.

The file is always generated as "WFM#: <file name>", where “#” is replaced by the baseband generator number.

Range 4–32Msamples

:MARKer:CLEar

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:CLEar "<file name>",<mkr_num>,<first_Point>,
<last_point>
```

This command clears markers from a waveform segment.

"<file name>"	This variable specifies the name of the waveform segment file.
<mkr_num>	This variable designates which marker is to be cleared (1 or 2).
<first_point>	This variable defines the first point in a range of points (must be ≥ 1, and ≤ the total number of waveform points).
<last_point>	This variable defines the last point in a range of points (must be ≥ 1, and ≤ the total number of waveform points).

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Range *<first_Point>*: 1–# of waveform points

<last_point>: 1–# of waveform points

Key Entry **Marker 1 2** **First Mkr Point** **Last Mkr Point**

:MARKer:CLEar:ALL

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:CLEar:ALL "<file name>",<mkr_num>
```

This command clears all markers from a waveform segment simultaneously.

"<file name>"	This variable specifies the name of the waveform segment file.
<mkr_num>	This variable designates which marker is to be cleared (1 or 2).

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Set Marker Off All Points**

:MARKer:POLarity

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:POLarity NEG|POS
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:POLarity?
```

This command sets the polarity for both marker 1 and marker 2.

***RST** POS

Key Entry **Marker Polarity Neg Pos**

:MARKer:RFBLank

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:RFBLank ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:RFBLank?
```

This command enables or disables RF blanking when marker 2 is low.

Marker 2 represents the output on the EVENT 2 BNC connector.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Mkr 2 RF Blank Off On**

:MARKer:ROTate

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:ROTate "<file name>",<rotate_count>
```

This command shifts the marker bits in a waveform segment.

To define the maximum allowable points in a waveform, refer to ":MARKer:[SET]" on page 222.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Range <*rotate_count*>: number of points in the waveform – 1

:MARKer:[SET]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:MARKer:[SET] "<file name>",<mkr_num>,<first_point>,
<last_point>,<skip_count>
```

This command defines a marker over a range of points on a waveform segment.

"<file name>" This choice specifies the name of the waveform segment file.

<mkr_num> This variable designates which marker is to be cleared (1 or 2).

<first_point> This variable defines the first point in the range over which the marker will be placed. This number must greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to the total number of waveform points.

If you enter a value for either the first marker point or the last marker point that would make the first marker point occur after the last, the last marker point is automatically adjusted to match the first marker point.

<last_point> This variable defines the last point in the range over which the marker will be placed. This value must be greater than or equal to 1, and less than or equal to the total number of waveform points.

<skip_count> This variable creates a repeating pattern of markers.

Defining a skip count causes the marker to appear on the first point in the defined range, disappear over the number of points defined as the skip count, then reappear for one point. The pattern repeats until the end of the defined range. This enables you to set repetitively spaced markers. For example, a skip of 2 produces two points between each marker across the defined range.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Range *<first_Point>*: 1–# of waveform points

<last_point>: 1–# of waveform points *<skip_count>*: 0–65535

Key Entry **Marker 1 2** **First Mkr Point** **Last Mkr Point** **# Skipped Points**

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio: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).

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 223.

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

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 223 to enter the external reference frequency.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

:RETRigger

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:RETRigger ON|OFF|IMMediate
[:SOURce]:RADio: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

Key Entry **On** **Off** **Immediate**

:SCALing

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:SCALing "<file name>",<val>
```

This command sets the scaling value of the selected waveform segment.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Range *<val>*: 1–100

Key Entry **Scaling**

:SEQuence

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:SEQuence "<file name>","<waveform>",<reps>,
<mkr1(1|0)>,<mkr2(1|0)>,{"<waveform>",<reps>,<mkr1(1|0)>,<mkr2(1|0)>}
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:SEQuence? "<file name>"
```

This command creates or defines a waveform sequence. The waveform file consists of the subsequent waveform segment files (combined in the same order in which the variables listed above).

"<file name>"	This variable specifies the name of the waveform sequence file.
"<waveform>"	This variable specifies the exact name of the waveform file.
<reps>	This variable edits the number times the waveform should repeat.
<mkr1(1|0)>	This variable toggles marker 1 on (1) or off (0).
<mk2(1|0)>	This variable toggles marker 2 on (1) or off (0).

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax. compilations.

Range <reps>: 1–65535

Key Entry **Build New Waveform Sequence** **Edit Selected Waveform Sequence** **Toggle Marker 1** **Toggle Marker 2** **Edit Repetitions**

:RSCAling

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:RSCaling <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:RSCaling?
```

This command adjusts the scaling value that is applied to a waveform while it is playing.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of percent.

Runtime scaling does not alter the waveform data file.

***RST** +7.00000000E+001

Range 1–100

Key Entry **Waveform Runtime Scaling**

:TRIGger:TYPE

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE CONTinuous|SINGle|GATE|SADVance
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

CONTinuous The waveform repeats continuously; the sequence restarts every time the previous playback is completed.

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.

SADVance The selected trigger controls the advance to the next segment in the sequence. To customize segment advance, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE:SADVance[:TYPE]" on page 227.

The SADvance choice can only be activated when a waveform sequence is active.

***RST** CONT

Key Entry **Continuous** **Single** **Gate** **Segment Advance**

:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTinuous[:TYPE] FREE|TRIGger|RESet
[:SOURce]:RADio: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.

To select CONTinuous as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 226.

***RST** FREE

Key Entry **Free Run** **Trigger & Run** **Reset & Run**

:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[:SOURce]:RADio: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.

To select GATE as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 226.

***RST** HIGH

Key Entry **Gate Active Low High**

:TRIGger:TYPE:SADVance[:TYPE]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:SADVance[:TYPE] SINGle|CONTinuous
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:SADVance[:TYPE]?
```

This command customizes the segment advance trigger type setting.

SINGle This choice will play the next segment in the sequence only once.

CONTinuous This choice will instruct the sequencer to continually play the next segments in the waveform sequence in a continuous pattern.

This command is valid when SADVance has been selected as the trigger type.

To select SADVance as the trigger type, refer to ":TRIGger:TYPE" on page 226.

***RST** CONT

Key Entry **Single** **Continuous**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce] KEY|EXT|BUS
[:SOURce]:RADio: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 PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]" on page 228.

BUS This choice enables GPIB triggering using the `*TRG` or `GET` command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the `*TRG` command.

***RST** EXT

Key Entry **Trigger Key** **Ext** **Bus**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce] EPT1|EPT2|
EPTRIGGER1|EPTRIGGER2
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]?
```

This command specifies which PATTERN TRIG IN connection, rear panel connector or AUXILIARY I/O connector, will be used to accept an externally applied trigger signal.

EPT1 This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATTERN 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 AUXILIARY I/O connector for the external signal connection.

EPTRIGGER1 This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATTERN 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 AUXILIARY I/O connector for the external signal connection.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 228.

For more information about the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector pin configuration, refer to the *User's Guide*.

***RST** EPT1

Key Entry **Patt Trig In 1** **Patt Trig In 2**

:TRIGger[SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command specifies the value for the external trigger delay.

The variable <val> is expressed as seconds (µsec–sec).

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 228.

***RST** +1.00000000E–003

Range 1E–8 to 4E1

Key Entry **Ext Delay Time**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the operating state of the external trigger delay function.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 228.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Ext Delay Off On**

:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity of the external trigger.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to ":TRIGger[:SOURce]" on page 228.

***RST** NEG

Key Entry **Ext Polarity Neg Pos**

:WAVeform

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:WAVeform "WFM1|SEQ:<file_name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB:WAVeform?
```

This command selects the type of signal for the dual arbitrary waveform generator to generate.

WFM1	This choice selects a single waveform segment.
SEQ:<file_name>	This choice selects a sequence of segments.
	The appropriate file name of the sequence replaces the `<file name>` variable.

Key Entry **Select Waveform**

[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the arbitrary waveform generator function.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **ARB Off On**

Multitone Subsystem–Option 002 ([:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB)

Creating a Multitone Waveform

Use the following steps to create a multitone waveform:

1. Initialize the phase for the multitone waveform. Refer to ":SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize" on page 235.
2. Assign the frequency spacing between the tones. Refer to ":SETup:TABLe:FSPacing" on page 234.
3. Define the number of tones within the waveform. Refer to ":SETup:TABLe:NTONes" on page 234.
4. Modify the power level, phase, and state of any individual tones. Refer to ":ROW" on page 236.

:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe: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).

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 232.

***RST** +1.00000000E+007

Range 2.5E5–1E8

Key Entry **Reference Freq**

:REFerence[:SOURce]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce] INTernal|EXTernal
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:REFerence[:SOURce]?
```

This command selects either an internal or external reference for the waveform clock.

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 231 to enter the external reference frequency.

***RST** INT

Key Entry **ARB Reference Ext Int**

:SETup

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup "<file name>"
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup?
```

This command retrieves a multitone waveform file.

The name of a multitone waveform file is stored in the signal generator file system of MTONE files. This information is held in memory until you send the command that turns the waveform on.

Refer to "File Name Variables" on page 15 for information on the file name syntax.

Key Entry **Load From Selected File**

:SETup:STORe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current multitone waveform setup in the signal generator file system of MTONE files.

Key Entry **Store To File**

:SETup:TABLe

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe <freq_spacing>,
<num_tones>,{<phase>,<state>}
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe?
```

This command creates and configures a multitone waveform.

The frequency offset, power, phase, and state value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

`<frequency offset>,<power>,<phase>,<state>`

The variable <freq_spacing> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

To set the frequency spacing, refer to ":SETup:TABLe:FSPacing" on page 234.

***RST**

Tone	*<frequency offset>*	*<power>*	*<phase>*	*<state>*
Tone 1	-35000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 2	-25000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 3	-15000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 4	-5000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 5	+5000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 6	+15000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 7	+25000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
Tone 8	+35000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1

Range *<freq_spacing>* (2 tones): 1E4–8E7 *<num_tones>*: 2–64

<freq_spacing> (>2 tones): 1E4 to (80 MHz ÷ (num_tones – 1))

<phase>: 0–359

Key Entry **Freq Spacing** **Number Of Tones** **Toggle State**

:SETup:TABLe:FSPacing

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:FSPacing <freq_spacing>
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:FSPacing?
```

This command sets the frequency spacing between the tones.

The variable <freq_spacing> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

To set frequency spacing and additional parameters required to create or configure a multitone waveform, refer to ":SETup:TABLe" on page 233.

This command is the second step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to "Creating a Multitone Waveform" on page 231 for all four steps.

***RST** +1.00000000E+004

Range *<freq_spacing>* (2 tones): 1E4–8E7

<freq_spacing> (>2 tones): 1E4 to (80 MHz ÷ (num_tones – 1))

Key Entry **Freq Spacing**

:SETup:TABLe:NTONes

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:NTONes <num_tones>
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:NTONes?
```

This command defines the number of tones in the multitone waveform.

To specify the number of tones and additional parameters required to create or configure a multitone waveform, refer to ":SETup:TABLe" on page 233.

This command is the third step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to "Creating a Multitone Waveform" on page 231 for all four steps.

***RST** +8

Range 2–64

Key Entry **Number Of Tones**

:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize FIXed|RANDom
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize?
```

This command initializes the phase in the multitone waveform table.

FIXed This choice sets the phase of all tones to the fixed value of 0 degrees.

RANDom This choice sets the phase of all tones to random values based on the setting on the random seed generator.

To change the random number generator seed value, refer to ":SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize:SEED" on page 235.

This command is the first step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to "Creating a Multitone Waveform" on page 231 for all four steps.

***RST** FIX

Key Entry **Initialize Phase Fixed Random**

:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize:SEED

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize:SEED FIXed|RANDom
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:PHASe:INITialize:SEED?
```

This command initializes the random number generator seed that is used to generate the random phase values for the multitone waveform.

FIXed This choice sets the random number generator seed to a fixed value.

RANDom This choice sets the random number generator seed to a random value. This changes the phase value after each initialization of the phase.

***RST** FIX

Key Entry **Random Seed Fixed Random**

:ROW

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:ROW <row_number>,<power>,
<phase>,<state>
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB:SETup:TABLe:ROW? <row_number>
```

This command modifies the indicated tone (row) of the multitone waveform.

<row_number> The number of rows for this variable are determined by the :SETup:TABLe command.

The variable <power> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

The variable <phase> is expressed in units of degrees (deg).

Frequency offset, power, phase, and state value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

```
<frequency offset>,<power>,<phase>,<state>
```

Refer to ":SETup:TABLe" on page 233 for information on how to change the number of rows.

This command is the final step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to "Creating a Multitone Waveform" on page 231 for all four steps.

***RST** *frequency offset*: –3.50000000E+004 *<power>*: +0.00000000E+000
<phase>: +0.00000000E+000 *<state>*: 1

Range *frequency offset*: –4E7 to 4E7 *<power>*: –80 to 0 *<phase>*: 0–359
<state>: 1

Key Entry **Goto Row** **Toggle State**

[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:MTONe:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the multitone waveform generator function.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Multitone Off On**

Two Tone Subsystem ([:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB)

:ALIGnment

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB:ALIGnment LEFT|CENTer|RIGHt
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB:ALIGnment?
```

This command will align the two tones either left, center or right of the carrier frequency.

Key Entry **Alignment Left Cent Right**

:APPly

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB:APPLy
```

This command will cause the two-tone waveform to be regenerated using the current settings.

This command has no effect unless the two-tone waveform generator is enabled and a change has been made to the frequency spacing setting.

Key Entry **Apply Settings**

:FSPacing

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB:FSPacing <freq_spacing>
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB:FSPacing?
```

This command sets the frequency spacing between the tones.

The variable <freq_spacing> is expressed in units of Hertz (Hz–MHz).

***RST** +1.00000000E+004

Range 1E2–8E7

Key Entry **Freq Separation**

[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 002

```
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:RADio:TTONe:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the two-tone waveform generator function.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **Two Tone Off On**

Wideband Digital Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce]:WDM)

:IOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 015

```
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment:IOFFset <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment:IOFFset?
```

This command sets the I channel offset value, as a percent of the full scale.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5E1 to +5E1

Key Entry **I Offset**

:QOFFset

Supported E8267C with Option 015

```
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment:QOFFset <val><unit>
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment:QOFFset?
```

This command sets the Q channel offset value, as a percent of the full scale.

***RST** +0.00000000E+000

Range –5E1 to +5E1

Key Entry **Q Offset**

IQADjustment[:STATe]

Supported E8267C with Option 015

```
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:WDM:IQADjustment[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the wideband I/Q adjustments.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **I/Q Adjustments Off On**

:STATe

Supported E8267C with Option 015

```
[:SOURce]:WDM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURce]:WDM:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the wideband I/Q modulator.

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.

***RST** 0

Key Entry **I/Q Off On**

6 SCPI Command Compatibility

This guide provides a comprehensive listing of SCPI commands and programming codes for signal generator models supported by Agilent PSG Signal Generators. This chapter contains the following sections:

:SYSTem: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 to its factory shipped setting. The maximum string length is 72 characters.

Modification of the `*IDN?` query output enables the PSG to identify itself as another signal generator when it is used as a backward compatible replacement.

The display diagnostic information, shown by pressing the **Diagnostic Info** softkey, is not affected by this command.

8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

NOTE Most 8340B/41B compatible commands were available in firmware release C.01.21; in release C.03.00, additional commands (primarily ramp sweep) were added, and 8757D commands were made available.

The tables in this section provide the following:

Table 6-1 on page 244: a comprehensive list of 8340B/41B and 8757D programming codes, listed in alphabetical order. The equivalent SCPI command sequence for each supported code is provided; codes that are *not* supported by the PSG family are indicated as such in the command column.

Table 6-2 on page 257: a list of the implemented 8340B/41B and 8757D programming codes that set the active function. This table also indicates which codes are compatible with the RB command (knob), and lists the operation active (OA) query, the operation prior (OP) query, and the increment (up), and the decrement (down) SCPI commands.

NOTE Compatibility is provided for GPIB only; RS-232 and LAN are *not* supported.

When using the programming codes in this section, you can:

- set the PSG system language to 8340 or 8757 for the current session:

  Utility > **GPIB/RS-232 LAN** > **Preset Language** > **8340B** (or **8757D**)

  or

  `:SYST:LANG "8340"` (or `"8757"`)

- set the PSG system language to 8340 or 8757 so that it does not reset with either preset or cycling power:

  Utility > **Power On/Preset** > **Preset Language** > **8340B** (or **8757D**)

  or

  `:SYST:PRESET:LANG "8340"` (or `"8757"`)

- set the `*IDN?` response to any 8340-like response you prefer:

  use the command :SYSTem:IDN on page 242.

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
A1	Internal leveling mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernal`
A2	External leveling mode with diode detector	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce DIODe` `[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPling <val> dB`
A3	External leveling mode with power meter	Y	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
AK0	Amplitude markers off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer:AMPLitude OFF|0`
AK1	Amplitude markers on	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer:AMPLitude ON|1`
AL0	Alternate sweep mode off	Y	Y	`:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe OFF`
AL1	Alternate sweep mode on	Y	Y	`:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe ON` `:SYSTem:ALTernate n`
AM0	Amplitude modulation off	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:AM1:STATe OFF|0` `[:SOURce]:AM2:STATe OFF|0`

AM1	Amplitude modulation on	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:AM1:STATe OFF|0`
				`[:SOURce]:AM2:SOURce EXT[1]`
				`[:SOURce]:AM2:EXTernal[1]:COUPling DC`
				`[:SOURce]:AM2:DEPTh 100`
				`[:SOURce]:AM2:EXTernal[1]:IMPedance 600`
				`[:SOURce]:AM2:STATe ON|1`

AS0	Alternate state selection: select current front panel	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
AS1	Alternate state selection: select recalled state	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
AT	Set attenuator	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation <val><unit>`
AU	Auto-coupled mode to obtain shortest possible sweep time	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON|1`
BC	Advance to next frequency bandcrossing	N	N	*not supported*
C1	1 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
C2	10 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
C3	50 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
C4	External crystal marker frequency	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
CA0	Amplitude crystal markers off	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
CA1	Amplitude crystal markers on	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

CF	Center frequency (step sweep)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer <val><unit>`

CL0	Intensity crystal markers off	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
CL1	Intensity crystal markers on	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
CS	Clear both status bytes	Y	Y	`*CLS`

CW	Set CW frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE CW`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW] <val><unit>`

DB	dB(m) terminator	Y	Y	`DB`

DF	Delta frequency (step sweep)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SPAN <val> <unit>`

DM	dB(m) terminator	Y	Y	`DB`
DN	Step down (decrements active function by step value)	Y	Y	*supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234*
DP0	Display blanking off	N	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|1`
DP1	Display blanking on	N	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] OFF|0`
DU0	Display update off	Y	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] OFF|0`
DU1	Display update on	Y	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|1`
EF	Entry display off	Y	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|1`
EK	Enable knob	N	N	*not supported*
EM0	Extended marker mode off	N	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
EM1	Extended marker mode on	N	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
F1	20 MHz/V FM sensitivity	N	N	*not supported*
F2	6 MHz/V FM sensitivity	N	N	*not supported*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence

FA	Start frequency (step sweep)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt <val><unit>`

FB	Stop frequency (step sweep)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP <val><unit>`

FL0	CW filter off	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
FL1	CW filter on	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
FM0	Frequency modulation off	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FM1:STATe OFF|0` `[:SOURce]:FM2:STATe OFF|0`

FM1	Frequency modulation on	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FM1:STATe OFF|0`
				`[:SOURce]:FM2:SOURce EXT2`
				`[:SOURce]:FM2:EXTernal2:COUPling DC`
				`[:SOURce]:FM2:EXTernal2:IMPedance 600`
				`[:SOURce]:FM2:STATe ON|1`

FM1	Frequency modulation sensitivity	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FM2[:DEViation] <val><unit>`
FP	Fast phaselock	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
GZ	GHz terminator	Y	Y	`GHZ`
HZ	Hz terminator	Y	Y	`HZ`

IF	Increment frequency	Y	N	`TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMediate]`
				or
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW] UP`

IL	Input learn string	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence

IP	Instrument preset	Y	N	`SYSTem:PRESet`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP [:INCRement] 1 GHZ`
				
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier <saved multiplier>`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt 2 GHz or MIN`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP MAX`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude] 0 dB`
				
				`OUTput[:STATe] ON|1`

IP	Instrument preset	N	Y	`SYSTem:PRESet`
				`SYSTem:LANGuage "8757"`
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt 2 GHz or MIN`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP MAX`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude] 0 dB`
				
				`OUTput[:STATe] ON|1`

IX	Input micro learn string	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
KR	Key release	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
KZ	kHz terminator	Y	Y	`KHZ`
M0 MO	Frequency marker off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:[STATe] OFF|0`
MA	Turn on and set frequency marker 0	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer0:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer0:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M1	Turn on and set frequency marker 1	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer1:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer1:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M2	Turn on and set frequency marker 2	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer2:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer2:FREQuency <val><unit>`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
M3	Turn on and set frequency marker 3	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer3:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer3:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M4	Turn on and set frequency marker 4	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer4:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer4:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M5	Turn on and set frequency marker 5	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer5:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer5:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M6	Turn on and set frequency marker 6	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer6:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer6:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M7	Turn on and set frequency marker 7	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer7:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer7:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M8	Turn on and set frequency marker 8	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer8:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer8:FREQuency <val><unit>`
M9	Turn on and set frequency marker 9	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer9:[STATe] ON|1` `[:SOURce]:MARKer9:FREQuency <val><unit>`
MC	Active marker to center frequency	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
MD	Marker delta	N	N	*not supported*
MP0	Marker 1-2 sweep off	N	N	*not supported*
MP1	Marker 1-2 sweep on	N	N	*not supported*
MS	Milliseconds terminator	Y	Y	`MS`
MZ	MHz terminator	Y	Y	`MHZ`
NA	Network analyzer mode	N	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
NT	Network analyzer trigger	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
OA	Output active parameter	Y	Y	*supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234*
OB	Output next bandcross frequency	N	N	*not supported*

OC	Output coupled parameters (start frequency, center frequency, sweep time)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer?`
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME?`

OD	Output diagnostic values	N	N	*not supported*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
OE	Output when executed	N	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OF	Output fault	Y	N	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OI	Output identification	Y	Y	`*IDN?`
OK	Output last lock frequency	N	N	*not supported*
OL	Output learn string	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OM	Output mode string	N	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OP	Output interrogated parameter	Y	Y	*supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234*
OPA2	Output external detector coupling factor	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal :COUPling?`
OPAT	Output attenuator	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation?`
OPCF	Output center frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer?`
OPCW	Output CW frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CW?`
OPDF	Output delta frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SPAN?`
OPFA	Output start frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?`
OPFB	Output stop frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?`
OPFM1	Output FM sensitivity	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FM2[:DEViation]?`
OPMA	Output marker 0 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer0:FREQuency?`
OPM1	Output marker 1 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer1:FREQuency?`
OPM2	Output marker 2 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer2:FREQuency?`
OPM3	Output marker 3 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer3:FREQuency?`
OPM4	Output marker 4 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer4:FREQuency?`
OPM5	Output marker 5 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer5:FREQuency?`
OPM6	Output marker 6 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer6:FREQuency?`
OPM7	Output marker 7 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer7:FREQuency?`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
OPM8	Output marker 8 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer8:FREQuency?`
OPM9	Output marker 9 frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer9:FREQuency?`
OPPL	Output power level	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude]?`
OPPS	Output power sweep span	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:SPAN?`
OPSB	Output # of sweep buckets	N	N	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OPSF	Output frequency step size	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP [:INCRement]?`
OPSHA1	Output power level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude]?`
OPSHA2	Output ALC level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
OPSHA3	Output ALC level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
OPSHAZ	Output ALC level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
OPSHCF	Output frequency step size	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP [:INCRement]?`
OPSHCW	Output swept CW frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?` or `[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?`
OPSHFA	Output frequency multiplier	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier?`
OPSHFB	Output frequency offset	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet?`
OPSHPL	Output power step size	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude]:STEP[:INCRement]?`
OPSHPS	Output ALC level	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
OPSHRF	Output power level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate] [:AMPLitude]?`
OPSHSL	Output attenuator	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation?`
OPSHSN	Output sweep step points	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts?`
OPSL	Output power slope	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe?`
OPSM	Output manual frequency	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual?`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
OPSN	Output sweep step points	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts?`
OPSP	Output power step size	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]` `[:AMPLitude]:STEP[:INCRement]?`
OPST	Output sweep time	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME?`
OPTL	Output sweep time limit	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit?`
OR	Output internally measured power level	N	N	*not supported*
OS	Output status bytes	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
OX	Output micro learn string	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
PL	Set power level	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON|1` `[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]` `[:AMPLitude] <val><unit>`
PM0	Pulse modulation off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe OFF|0`
PM1	Pulse modulation on	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce EXTernal` `[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|1`
PM1	27.8 KHz square wave pulse modulation on	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce SCALar` `[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|1`
PS0	Power sweep off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE FIXed`
PS1	Power sweep on	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:MODE SWEep` `[:SOURce]:POWer:SPAN <val> dB`
R2	Extended status byte #2 mask	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
RB	Control knob remotely	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
RC	Recall state	Y	Y	`*RCL <reg_num>[,<seq_num>]`
RE	Extended status byte mask	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
RF0	RF output off	Y	Y	`OUTPut[:STATe] OFF|0`
RF1	RF output on	Y	Y	`OUTPut[:STATe] ON|1`
RM	Status byte mask	Y	Y	`*SRE <mask>`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
RP0	RF peaking off	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
RP0	RF blanking off	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
RP1	RF peaking on	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
RP1	RF blanking on	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
RS	Reset sweep	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*

S1	Continuous sweep mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration ANALog:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON`

S2	Single sweep mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration ANALog:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] OFF`

S3	Manual frequency sweep mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE MANual`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration ANALog:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] OFF`

SB	Number of sweep buckets	N	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SC	Seconds terminator	Y	Y	`S`
SF	Frequency step size	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>`

SG	Single sweep mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration ANALog :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate :INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] OFF`

SH	Shift prefix	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SH01	Blank display	N	Y	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] OFF|0`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SHA1	Disable ALC and set power level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe] OFF|0` `[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] <val><unit>`
SHA2	External leveling mode with millimeter head module	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce MMHead` `[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel <val>dB`

SHA3	Directly control linear modulator circuit (bypassing ALC)	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF|0`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe] OFF|0`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel <val>dB`

SHAK	Immediate YTF peak	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
SHAL	Retain multiplication factor on power on/off and preset	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SHAM	Pulse modulation enhancement	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
SHAZ	External leveling mode with millimeter head module	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce MMHead` `[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel <val>dB`
SHCF	Frequency step size	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement] <val><unit>`
SHCF	Coarse CW resolution	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

SHCW	Swept CW	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt <val><unit>`
				`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP <val><unit>`

SHDF	Fine CW resolution	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
SHEF	Restore cal. const. access function	N	N	*not supported*
SHFA	Frequency multiplier	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier <val>`
SHFB	Frequency offset	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet <val><unit>`
SHIP	Reset multiplication factor to 1 and preset instrument	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SHM0	All frequency markers off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer:AOFF`
SHM1	Turn on and set marker delta	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer:MODE DELTa`
SHM2	Enable counter interface	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
SHM3	Disable counter interface	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SHM4	Diagnostics: test/display results	N	N	*not supported*
SHMO	All frequency markers off	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:MARKer:AOFF`
SHMP	Set start frequency to marker 1 and set stop frequency to marker 2	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MARKer:XFER`
SHPL	Power step size	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]` `[:AMPLitude]:STEP[:INCRement] <val>`

SHPM	27.8 KHz square wave pulse modulation on	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce SCALar`
				
				`[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|1:OUTPut`
				`:MODulation[:STATe] ON|1`

SHPS	Decouple attenuator and ALC (control ALC independently)	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF|0`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe] ON|1`
				`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel <val>dB`

SHRC	Unlock save/recall	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*

SHRF	Disable ALC and set power level	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC[:STATe] OFF|0`
				
				`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]`
				`[:AMPLitude] <val><unit>`

SHRP	Auto track	Y	N	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
SHS10	Disable display update	Y	N	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] OFF|0`
SHS11	Re-enable display update	Y	N	`DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|1`
SHS3	Display fault diagnostic	N	N	*not supported*
SHSL	Set attenuator from front panel	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation <val><unit>`

SHSN	Stepped sweep	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration STEPped`
				`[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE STEP`
				
				`[:SOURce]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate`
				`:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate`
				`:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts <val>`

SHSS	Reset step sizes to default values	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SHST	Zoom function	N	N	*not supported*
SHSV	Lock save/recall	Y	Y	*supported, but* *no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SHT1	Test displays	N	N	*not supported*
SHT2	Bandcrossing penlift	N	N	*not supported*
SHT3	Display unlock indicators	N	N	*not supported*
SHGZ	IO Channel	N	N	*not supported*
SHMZ	IO Subchannel	N	N	*not supported*
SHKZ	Write to IO	N	N	*not supported*
SHHZ	Read from IO	N	N	*not supported*
SHVR	Frequency offset	N	N	*not supported*
SL0	Power slope off	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe:STATe OFF|0`
SL1	Power slope on	Y	N	`[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe:STATe ON|1` `[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe <value> [DB/GHz]`
SL1	Power slope on	N	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe:STATe ON|1` `[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe <value> [DB/Hz]`
SM	Manual frequency sweep mode	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE MANual` `[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual <val><unit>`

SN	Number of points in a stepped sweep	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO`
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:GENeration STEPped`
				`[:SOURce]:LIST:TYPE STEP`
				
				`[:SOURce]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce`
				`BUS:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce`
				`IMMediate:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON`
				
				`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts <val>`

SP	Power step size	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]` `[:AMPLitude]:STEP[:INCRement] <val>`
ST	Sweep time	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:MODE AUTO` `[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME <val> <unit>`
SV	Save state	Y	Y	`*SAV <reg_num>[,<seq_num>]`

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SW0	Swap network analyzer channels	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SW1	Swap network analyzer channels	Y	Y	*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SX	External sweep type	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*
T1	Free run sweep trigger mode	Y	Y	`:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMediate` `:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON`
T2	Line sweep trigger mode	N	N	*not supported*
T3	External sweep trigger mode	Y	Y	`:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURce EXTernal` `:INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON`
T4	Single sweep trigger mode	N	Y	`:INITiate[:IMMediate][:ALL]`
TL	Sweep time limit	Y	Y	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit <val> <unit>`
TS	Take sweep	Y	Y	`:TSWeep`
UP	Step up (increments active function by step value)	Y	Y	*supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234*
VR	CW vernier	N	Y	*supported, but has no effect on PSG*

Table 6-2 8340 and 8757 Code Compatibility

Code	Sets Active Function	Comp. with OA/OP	Comp. with UP/DN	Comp. with RB (Knob)	Equivalent SCPI Commands for OA/OP query and UP/DN command

A2	✓	✓	✓		`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPling?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation DOWN`

AT	✓	✓	✓		`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation DOWN`

CF	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:CENTer?`

CW	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]?`
					`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW] UP`
					`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW] DOWN`

DF	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:SPAN?`
FA	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?`
FB	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?`
FM1	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FM2[:DEViation]?`
MA	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer0:FREQuency?`
M1	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer1:FREQuency?`
M2	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer2:FREQuency?`
M3	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer3:FREQuency?`
M4	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer4:FREQuency?`
M5	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer5:FREQuency?`
M6	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer6:FREQuency?`
M7	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer7:FREQuency?`
M8	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer8:FREQuency?`
M9	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:MARKer9:FREQuency?`

Table 6-2 8340 and 8757 Code Compatibility (Continued)

Code	Sets Active Function	Comp. with OA/OP	Comp. with UP/DN	Comp. with RB (Knob)	Equivalent SCPI Commands for OA/OP query and UP/DN command

PL	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] DOWN`

PS	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:POWer:SPAN?`
RC	✓				*none*
SB	✓	✓			*supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence*
SF	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement]?`

SHA1	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] DOWN`

SHA2	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`

SHA3	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation DOWN`

SHA Z	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
SHC F	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement]?`

SHC W	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STARt?`
					or
					`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?`

SHF A	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier?`
SHF B	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

SHP L	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]:STEP [:INCRement]?`
					
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation DOWN`

Table 6-2 8340 and 8757 Code Compatibility (Continued)

Code	Sets Active Function	Comp. with OA/OP	Comp. with UP/DN	Comp. with RB (Knob)	Equivalent SCPI Commands for OA/OP query and UP/DN command

SHPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:LEVel?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation DOWN`

SHRF	✓	✓	✓	✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]?`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] UP`
					`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] DOWN`

SHSL	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation?`
SHSN	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts?`
SL	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:POWer:SLOPe?`
SM	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual?`
SN	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:SWEep:POINts?`
SP	✓	✓		✓	`[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]:STEP [:INCRement]?`
ST	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME?`
SV	✓				*none*
TL	✓	✓			`[:SOURce]:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit?`

836xxB/L Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-3 is a comprehensive list of 836xxB/L SCPI commands arranged by subsystem. Commands that are supported by the PSG are identified, in addition to commands that are unsupported. Use the legend within the table to determine command compatibility.

The preset state of the PSG differs from that of the 836xxB/L. The RF output and sweep are turned off in the PSG, while in the 836xxB/L these parameters are turned on. To optimize the benefit of using 836xxB/L compatible commands with a PSG, set up a user-defined preset state, emulating the preset state of the 836xxB/L.

NOTE Some of the PSG supported commands are a subset of the 836xxB/L commands. When this occurs, the syntax supported by the PSG is shown in addition to the syntax that is not supported.

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
IEEE Common Commands		
`*CLS`	Y	Y
`*ESE <data>`	Y	Y
`*ESE?`	Y	Y
`*ESR?`	Y	Y
`*IDN?`[a]	Y	Y
`*LRN?`	N	N
`*OPC`	Y	Y
`*OPC?`	Y	Y
`*OPT?`	N	N
`*RCL <reg_num>`	Y	Y
`*RST`	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
`*SAV <reg_num>`	Y	Y
`*SRE <data>`	Y	Y
`*SRE?`	Y	Y
`*STB?`	Y	Y
`*TRG`	Y	Y
`*TST?`	Y	Y
`*WAI`	Y	Y
Abort Subsystem		
`:ABORt`	Y	Y
Amplitude Modulation Subsystem		
`:AM[:DEPTh] <num>[PCT]|MAXimum|MINimum|<num>DB`	Y	
`:AM[:DEPTh]? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	
`:AM:INTernal:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum`	Y	
`:AM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	
`:AM:INTernal:FUNCtion SINusoid|SQUare|TRIangle|RAMP|NOISe`	Y	
`:AM:INTernal:FUNCtion?`	Y	
`:AM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal`	Y	
`:AM:SOURce?`	Y	
`:AM:MODE DEEP|NORMal`	Y	
`:AM:MODE?`	Y	

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:AM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
:AM:STATe?	Y	
:AM:TYPE LINear|EXPonential	Y	
:AM:TYPE?	Y	
Calibration Subsystem		
:CALibration:AM:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	
:CALibration:AM:AUTO?	N	
:CALibration:AM[:EXECute]	N	
:CALibration:PEAKing:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:CALibration:PEAKing:AUTO?	N	N
:CALibration:PEAKing[:EXECute]	N	N
:CALibration:PMETer:DETector:INITiate? IDETector|DIODe	N	N
:CALibration:PMETer:DETector:NEXT? <num>[<lvl suffix>]	N	N
:CALibration:PMETer:FLATness:INITiate? USER|DIODe|PMETER| MMHead	N	N
:CALibration:PMETer:FLATness:NEXT? <value>[<lvl suffix>]	N	N
:CALibration:SPAN:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:CALibration:SPAN:AUTO?	N	N
:CALibration:SPAN[:EXECute]	N	N
:CALibration:TRACk	N	N

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
Correction Subsystem		
:CORRection:ARRay[i]{<value>[DB]}	N	N
:CORRection:ARRay[i]?	N	N
:CORRection:FLATness {<num>[freq suffix],<num>[DB]}2*801	N	N
:CORRection:FLATness?	Y	Y
:CORRection:SOURce[i] ARRay|FLATness	N	N
:CORRection:SOURce[i]?	N	N
:CORRection:FLATness:POINts? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:CORRection[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:CORRection[:STATe]?	Y	Y
Diagnostics Subsystem		
:DIAGnostics:ABUS? <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:ABUS:AVERage <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:ABUS:AVERage?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:ABUS:STATus?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:INSTrument:PMETer:ADDRess <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:INSTrument:PMETer:ADDRess?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:INSTrument:PRINter:ADDRess <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:INSTrument:PRINter:ADDRess?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:IORW <value>,<value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:IORW? <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:OUTPut:FAULt?	N	N

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:DIAGnostics:RESult?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:CONTinue	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:DATA:DESC?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:DATA:MAXimum?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:DATA:MINimum?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:DATA:VALue?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:DISable {<num>}1*?|ALL	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:ENABle {<num>}1*?|ALL	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST[:EXECute] <value>	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOG:SOURce ALL|FAIL	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOG:SOURce?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOG[:STATe]?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOG[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOOP ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:LOOP?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:NAME? [<value>]	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:POINts?	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TEST:RESult? [<value>]	N	N
:DIAGnostics:TINT? <value>	N	N
Display Subsystem		
:DISPlay[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:DISPlay[:STATe]?	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
Frequency Modulation Subsystem		
:FM:COUPling AC|DC	Y	
:FM:COUPling?	Y	
:FM[:DEViation] <val><unit>|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:FM[:DEViation]? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:FM:FILTer:HPASs <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	
:FM:FILTer:HPASs? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	
:FM:INTernal:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:FM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:FM:INTernal:FUNCtion SINusoid|SQUare|TRIangle|RAMP|NOISe	Y	
:FM:INTernal:FUNCtion?	Y	
:FM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal	Y	
:FM:SOURce?	Y	
:FM:SENSitivity <val><freq suffix/V>|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:FM:SENSitivity? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:FM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
:FM:STATe?	Y	
Frequency Subsystem		
:FREQuency:CENTer <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:FREQuency:CENTer? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed] <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:FREQuency[:CW]? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:FREQuency[:FIXed]? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:FREQuency[:CW]:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:FREQuency[:CW]:AUTO?	N	N
:FREQuency[:FIXed]:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:FREQuency[:FIXed]:AUTO?	N	N
:FREQuency:MANual <num>[freq suffix]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	N	N
:FREQuency:MANual? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:FREQuency:MODE FIXed|CW|SWEep|LIST	Y	Y
:FREQuency:MODE?	Y	Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier <num>|MAXimum|MINimum[b]	Y	Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STATe?	N	N
:FREQuency:OFFSet <num>|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe?	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
`:FREQuency:SPAN <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP| DOWN`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:SPAN? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STARt <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP| DOWN`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STARt? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum| MINimum`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STOP <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP| DOWN`	Y	Y
`:FREQuency:STOP? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y
Initiate Subsystem		
`:INITiate:CONTinuous ON|OFF|1|0`	Y	Y
`:INITiate:CONTinuous?`	Y	Y
`:INITiate[:IMMediate]`	Y	Y
List Subsystem		
`:LIST:DWELl {<num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum}`	Y	Y
`:LIST:DWELl? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:LIST:DWELl:POINts? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:LIST:FREQuency {<value>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum}	Y	Y
:LIST:FREQuency?	Y	Y
:LIST:FREQuency:POINts? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:LIST:MANual <num>	Y	Y
:LIST:MANual?	Y	Y
:LIST:MODE AUTO|MANual	Y	Y
:LIST:MODE?	Y	Y
:LIST[:POWer]:CORRection {<value>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum}	N	N
:LIST[:POWer]:CORRection?	N	N
:LIST[:POWer]:CORRection:POINts? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal	Y	Y
:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce?	Y	Y
Marker Subsystem		
:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]?	N	N
:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue <value>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N
:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:MARKer[n]:AOFF	N	N
:MARKer[n]:DELTa? <value>,<value>	N	N

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:MARKer[n]:FREQuency <value>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N
:MARKer[n]:FREQuency? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:MARKer[n]:MODE FREQuency|DELTa	N	N
:MARKer[n]:MODE?	N	N
:MARKer[n]:REFerence <n>	N	N
:MARKer[n]:REFerence?	N	N
:MARKer[n][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:MARKer[n][:STATe]?	N	N
Measure Subsystem		
:MEASure:AM?	N	
:MEASure:FM?	N	
Modulation Subsystem		
:MODulation:OUTPut:SOURce AM|FM	N	
:MODulation:OUTPut:SOURce?	N	
:MODulation:OUTPut:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
:MODulation:OUTPut:STATe?	Y	
:MODulation:STATe?	Y	
Power Subsystem		
:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|:BWIDth <value>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth?|:BWIDth? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|:BWIDth:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:POWer:ALC:BANDwidth|:BWIDth:AUTO?	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC:CFACtor <value>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC:CFACtor? [MINimum|MAXimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC:SOURce PMETer :POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernal|DIODe|MMHead	N Y	N Y
:POWer:ALC:SOURce?	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:POWer:ALC[:STATe]?	Y	Y
:POWer:AMPLifier:STATE ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:POWer:AMPLifier:STATE?	N	N
:POWer:AMPLifier:STATE:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:POWer:AMPLifier:STATE:AUTO?	N	N
:POWer:ATTenuation <num>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:ATTenuation? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO?	Y	Y
:POWer:CENTer <num>[<lvl suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:CENTer? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer[:LEVel] <num>[<lvl suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP| DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer[:LEVel]? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:POWer:MODE FIXed|SWEep	Y	Y
:POWer:MODE?	Y	Y
:POWer:OFFSet <num>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:OFFSet? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:OFFSet:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:POWer:OFFSet:STATe?	Y	Y
:POWer:RANGe <value>[<lvl suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP| DOWN	N	N
:POWer:RANGe?	N	N
:POWer:SEARch ON|OFF|1|0|ONCE	Y	Y
:POWer:SEARch?	Y	Y
:POWer:SLOPe <value>[DB/<freq suffix>]|MIN|MAX|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:SLOPe? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:SLOPe:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:POWer:SLOPe:STATe?	Y	Y
:POWer:SPAN <value>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:SPAN? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:STARt <val><unit>|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN	Y	Y
:POWer:STARt? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:POWer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:POWer:STATe?	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
`:POWer:STEP:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0`	Y	Y
`:POWer:STEP:AUTO?`	Y	Y
`:POWer:STEP[:INCRement] <num>[DB]|MAXimum|MINimum`	Y	Y
`:POWer:STEP[:INCRement]? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y
`:POWer:STOP <val><unit>|MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN`	Y	Y
`:POWer:STOP? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	Y
Pulse Modulation Subsystem		
`:PULM:EXTernal:DELay <value>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum`	N	
`:PULM:EXTernal:DELay? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	N	
`:PULM:EXTernal:POLarity NORMal|INVerted`	Y	
`:PULM:EXTernal:POLarity?`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:GATE ON|OFF|1|0`	N	
`:PULM:INTernal:GATE?`	N	
`:PULM:INTernal:PERiod <num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:PERiod? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal`	Y	
`:PULM:INTernal:TRIGger:SOURce? [INTernal|EXTernal]`	Y	

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:PULM:INTernal:WIDTh <num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:PULM:INTernal:WIDTh? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:PULM:SLEW <value>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	
:PULM:SLEW? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	
:PULM:SLEW:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	
:PULM:SLEW:AUTO?	N	
:PULM:SOURce SCALar :PULM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal	N Y	
:PULM:SOURce?	Y	
:PULM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
:PULM:STATe?	Y	
Pulse Subsystem		
:PULSe:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:PULSe:FREQuency? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:PULSe:PERiod <num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:PULSe:PERiod? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
:PULSe:WIDTh <num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	
:PULSe:WIDTh? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	
Reference Oscillator Subsystem		
:ROSCillator:SOURce?	Y	Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO?	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal|NONE	Y	Y
Status Subsystem		
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:PRESet	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?	Y	Y
Sweep Subsystem		
:SWEep:CONTrol:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:SWEep:CONTrol:STATe?	N	N

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE MASTer|SLAVe	N	N
:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE?	N	N
:SWEep:DWELl <num>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	Y
:SWEep:DWELl? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:SWEep:DWELl:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:SWEep:DWELl:AUTO?	N	N
:SWEep:GENeration STEPped|ANALog	N	N
:SWEep:GENeration?	N	N
:SWEep:MANual:POINt <num>|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	Y
:SWEep:MANual:POINt? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:SWEep:MANual[:RELative] <value>	N	N
:SWEep:MANual[:RELative]?	N	N
:SWEep:MARKer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:SWEep:MARKer:STATe?	N	N
:SWEep:MARKer:XFER	N	N
:SWEep:MODE AUTO|MANual	Y	Y
:SWEep:MODE?	Y	Y
:SWEep:POINts <num>|MAXimum|MINimum	Y	Y
:SWEep:POINts? [MAXimum|MINimum]	Y	Y
:SWEep:STEP <value>[<freq suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N
:SWEep:STEP? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:SWEep:TIME <value>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
:SWEep:TIME? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	N	N
:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit <value>[<time suffix>]|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N
:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:SWEep:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal	Y	Y
:SWEep:TRIGger:SOURce?	Y	Y
System Subsystem		
:SYSTem:ALTernate <value>|MAXimum|MINimum	N	N
:SYSTem:ALTernate? [MAXimum|MINimum]	N	N
:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe?	N	N
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <number>	Y	Y
:SYSTem:DUMP:PRINter?	N	N
:SYSTem:ERRor?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:LANGuage CIIL|COMPatible :SYSTem:LANGuage SCPI	N Y	N Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELect:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELect:AUTO?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELect FRONt|REAR|NONE[c]	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELect?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet[:EXECute]	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83620B & 83640B**	**83620L & 83640L**
`:SYSTem:PRESet:SAVE`	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE FACTory|USER`	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?`	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:SECurity:COUNt <value>`[de]	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:SECurity:COUNt? [MINimum|MAXimum]`	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:SECurity[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0`[e]	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:SECurity[:STATe]?`	Y	Y
`:SYSTem:VERSion?`	Y	Y
Trigger Subsystem		
`:TRIGger[:IMMediate]`	Y	Y
`:TRIGger:ODELay <value>[time suffix]|MAXimum|MINimum`	N	N
`:TRIGger:ODELay? [MAXimum|MINimum]`	N	N
`:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal`	Y	Y
`:TRIGger:SOURce?`	Y	Y
Tsweep Subsystem		
`:TSWeep`	N	N
Unit Subsystem		
`:UNIT:AM DB|PCT`	N	
`:UNIT:AM?`	N	
`:UNIT:POWer {<lvl suffix>}`	Y	Y
`:UNIT:POWer?`	Y	Y

a. The identification information can be modified for the PSG to reflect the signal generator that is being replaced. Refer to ":SYSTem:IDN" on page 242 for more information.

b. A multiplier of zero is not allowed.
c. Since the PSG does not have a front panel millimeter head (source module) interface connector, the "FRONT" suffix defaults to the rear connector.
d. Flash memory allows only a limited number of "writes and erasures", excessive use of this command will reduce the memory lifetime.
e. This command can take several hours to execute because the PSG memory size is much larger than the HP 836xx memory.

8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-4 is a comprehensive list of 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI commands arranged by subsystem. Commands that are supported by the PSG are identified, in addition to commands that are unsupported. Use the legend within the table to determine command compatibility.

NOTE Some of the PSG supported commands are subsets of the 8373xB and 8371xB commands. When this occurs, the syntax supported by the PSG is shown in addition to the syntax that is not supported.

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83731B & 83732B**	**83711B & 83712B**
IEEE Common Commands		
`*CLS`	Y	Y
`*DMC`	N	N
`*EMC`	N	N
`*EMC?`	N	N
`*ESE <data>`	Y	Y
`*ESE?`	Y	Y
`*ESR?`	Y	Y
`*GMC?`	N	N
`*IDN?`[a]	Y	Y
`*LMC?`	N	N
`*LRN?`	N	N
`*OPC`	Y	Y

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
*OPC?	Y	Y
*OPT?	N	N
*PMC	N	N
*PSC	Y	Y
*PSC?	Y	Y
*RCL <reg_num>	Y	Y
*RMC	N	N
*RST	Y	Y
*SAV <reg_num>	Y	Y
*SRE <data>	Y	Y
*SRE?	Y	Y
*STB?	Y	Y
*TST?	Y	Y
*WAI	Y	Y
Abort Subsystem		
:ABORt	Y	
Amplitude Modulation Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh] <val><unit>[b]	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh] <num>[<PCT>]|<num>DB	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM[:DEPTh]:STEP[:INCRement] incr|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:INTernal:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>] incr|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]	Y	

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[:SOURce]:AM:INTernal:FUNCtion SINusoid|SQUare|TRIangle| RAMP|NOISe|UNIForm|GAUSsian	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:SENSitivity <val>|MIN|MAX|DEF	N	
[:SOURce]:AM:SOURce FEED [:SOURce]:AM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal	N Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:SOURce?	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:STATe ON|OFF	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:STATe?	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:TYPE LINear|EXPonential	Y	
[:SOURce]:AM:TYPE?	Y	
Display Subsystem		
:DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y	Y
:DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe]?	Y	Y
Initiate Subsystem		
:INITiate:CONTinuous ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
:INITiate:CONTinuous?	Y	
Correction Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness[:DATA] <freq>,<corr.>,... <freq>,<corr.>	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:CORRection:FLATness:POINts <points>	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe] ON|OFF	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:CORRection[:STATe]?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:CORRection:CSET[:SELect] tableno	N	N
[:SOURce]:CORRection:CSET[:SELect]?	N	N

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[:SOURce]:CORRection:CSET:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N	N
[:SOURce]:CORRection:CSET:STATe?	N	N
Frequency Modulation Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:FM:COUPling AC|DC	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:COUPling?	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM[:DEViation] <val><unit>	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement] <val> [<freq suffix>]	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency <num>[<freq suffix>]	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] incr| MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault	N	
[:SOURce]:FM:INTernal:FUNCtion SINusoid|SQUAre|TRIAngle| RAMP|UNIForm|GAUSsian	N	
[:SOURce]:FM:SENSitivity?	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:SOURce FEED [:SOURce]:FM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal	N Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
[:SOURce]:FM:STATe?	Y	
Frequency Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed] <num>[<freq suffix>]|UP| DOWN|DEFault	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed] [MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed]:STEP <val><unit>	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed]:STEP?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier <val>|UP|DOWN|DEFault[c]	Y	Y

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STEP[:INCRement] incr|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault	N	N
[:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STEP[:INCRement]?	N	N
Memory Subsystem		
:MEMory:CATalog[:ALL]?	Y	Y
:MEMory:CATalog:TABLe?	N	N
:MEMory:CATalog:MACRo	N	N
:MEMory:RAM:INITialize	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:FREQuency freq,...freq|MINimum|MAXimum	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:FREQuency? MINimum|MAXimum	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:FREQuency:POINts?	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:LOSS[:MAGNitude] cf,...cf|MINimum|MAXimum	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:LOSS[:MAGNitude]?	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:LOSS[:MAGNitude]:POINts?	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:SELect tableno	N	N
:MEMory:TABLe:SELect?	N	N
Modulation Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:MODulation:AOFF	Y	
[:SOURce]:MODulation:STATe ON|OFF	N	
[:SOURce]:MODulation:STATe?	Y	
Output Subsystem		
:OUTPut:IMPedance?	N	N
:OUTPut:PROTection[:STATe] ON|OFF	N	N

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83731B & 83732B**	**83711B & 83712B**
`:OUTPut:PROTection[:STATe]?`	N	N
`:OUTPut[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0`	Y	Y
`:OUTPut[:STATe]?`	Y	Y
Phase Modulation Subsystem		
`[:SOURce]:PM:COUPling AC|DC`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation] <val><unit>`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM[:DEViation]:STEP[:INCRement]`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency <val><unit>`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:INTernal:FUNCtion SINusoid|SQUare|TRIAngle|RAMP|UNIForm|GAUSsian`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:RANGe AUTO|LOW|HIGH`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:SENSitivity sens|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PM:SOURce INTernal|FEED|EXTernal`[d]	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0`	Y	
Power Subsystem		
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:PMETer pmeter|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault`	N	N
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:PMETer?`	N	N
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:PMETer:STEP incr|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault`	N	N
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:PMETer:STEP?`	N	N
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce PMETer` `[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernal|DIODe`	N Y	N Y
`[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce?`	Y	Y

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ONCE [:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON|OFF	N Y	N Y
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel] ampl|MINimum|MAXimum|UP|DOWN|DEFault	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel]?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel]:STEP incr|MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel]:STEP?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer:PROTection:STATe ON|OFF	N	N
[:SOURce]:POWer:PROTection:STATe?	N	N
Pulse Modulation Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:PULM:EXTernal:POLarity NORMal|INVerted	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULM:EXTernal:POLarity?	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULM:SOURce?	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULM:STATe?	Y	
Pulse Subsystem		
[:SOURce]:PULSe:DELay delay|MINimum|MAXimum|UP|DOWN|DEFault	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULSe:DELay?	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULSe:DELay:STEP <num>[<time suffix>][DEFault]	Y	
[:SOURce]:PULSe:DELay:STEP? [DEFault]	Y	

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83731B & 83732B**	**83711B & 83712B**
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:DOUBle[:STATE] ON|OFF`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:DOUBle[:STATE]?`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency freq|MINimum|MAXimum|UP|DOWN|DEFault`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency?`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP freq|DEFault`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:FREQuency:STEP? [MIN|MAX|DEF]`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod <num>[<time suffix>]|UP|DOWN`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod?`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod:STEP <num>[<time suffix>]`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod:STEP?`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULse:TRANSition[:LEADing] SLOW|MEDium|FAST`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANsition[:LEADing]?`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANsition:STATe ON|OFF`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANsition:STATe?`	N	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:WIDTh MAXimum|MINimum|UP|DOWN|DEFault`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:WIDTh?` [MAXimum|MINimum|DEFault]	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:WIDTh:STEP <num>[<time suffix>]|DEFault`	Y	
`[:SOURce]:PULSe:WIDTh:STEP? [MINimum|MAXimum|DEFault]`	Y	
Reference Oscillator Subsystem		
`[:SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce?`	Y	Y
Status Subsystem		
`:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?`	Y	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <value>`	Y	Y

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:PRESet	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?	Y	Y
System Subsystem		
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <number>	Y	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess	Y	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:ERRor?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:KEY keycode|MINimum|MAXimum	N	N
:SYSTem:KEY?	N	N

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
:SYSTem:LANGuage "COMP=8673"|"COMPatibility=8673" :SYSTem:LANGuage "SCPI"	N Y	N Y
:SYSTem:LANGuage?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet	Y	Y
:SYSTem:VERSion?	Y	Y
Trigger Subsystem		
:TRIGger[:SEQuence|:STARt]:SOURce IMMediate|EXTernal	N	
:TRIGger[:SEQuence|:STARt]:SOURce?	N	
:TRIGger:SEQuence2:STOP:SOURce IMMediate|EXTernal	N	
:TRIGger:SEQuence2:STOP:SOURce?	N	
:TRIGger:SEQuence2:SLOPe	N	
Unit Subsystem		
:UNIT:FREQuency {<freq suffix>}	N	N
:UNIT:FREQuency?	N	N
:UNIT:POWer {<lvl suffix>}	Y	Y
:UNIT:POWer?	Y	Y
:UNIT:TIME	N	N
:UNIT:TIME?	N	N
:UNIT:VOLTage {<lvl suffix>}	N	N
:UNIT:VOLTage?	N	N

a. The identification information can be modified for the PSG to reflect the signal generator that is being replaced. Refer to ":SYSTem:IDN" on page 242 for more information.
b. In linear mode, % cannot be used to select percent as the unit. Use PCT to specify percent as the unit.
c. A multiplier of zero is not allowed.
d. If FEED is selected, the query returns INT. FEED and INTernal are synonymous.

8375xB Compatible SCPI Commands (firmware ≥ C.03.00)

Table 6-5 is a comprehensive list of 83751B and 83752B SCPI commands, arranged by subsystem. Commands that are supported by the PSG are identified, in addition to commands that are unsupported. Use the legend within the table to determine command compatibility.

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG **A / D = Supported by A & D models only**	**83751B & 83752B**
IEEE Common Commands	
`*CLS`	Y
`*DMC`	N
`*EMC`	N
`*EMC?`	N
`*ESE <value>`	Y
`*ESE?`	Y
`*ESR?`	Y
`*GMC? <label>`	N
`*IDN?`	Y
`*LMC?`	N
`*LRN?`	N
`*OPC`	Y
`*OPC?`	Y
`*OPT?`	N
`*PMC`	N
`*PSC ON|OFF|1|0`	Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG** **A / D = Supported by A & D models only**	**83751B & 83752B**
`*PSC?`	Y
`*RCL <reg_num>`	Y
`*RMC <label>`	N
`*RST`	Y
`*SAV <reg_num>`	Y
`*SRE <value>`	Y
`*SRE?`	Y
`*STB?`	Y
`*TRG`	Y
`*TST?`	Y
`*WAI`	Y
Abort Subsystem	
`:ABORt`	Y
Amplitude Modulation Subsystem	
`:AM:SOURce1 INTernal|EXTernal` `:AM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal`	N A / D
`:AM:SOURce1?` `:AM:SOURce?`	N A / D
`:AM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0`	A / D
`:AM:STATe?`	A / D
Calibration Subsystem	
`:CALibration:PEAKing[:EXECute]`	N
`:CALibration:PEAKing[:EXECute]? <dac_va>`	N

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83751B & 83752B**
:CALibration:PMETer:FLATness:INITiate? USER	N
:CALibration:PMETer:FLATness:NEXT? <value>[<lvlsuffix>]	N
:CALibration:SECurity:CODE <old> <new>	N
:CALibration:SECurity:PASSword <passwd>	N
:CALibration:TRACk	N
Correction Subsystem	
:CORRection:FLATness:AMPL <value>[DB],<value>[DB]...	N
:CORRection:FLATness:AMPL?	N
:CORRection:FLATness:FREQ <value>[<freqsuffix>],<value>[<freqsuffix>]...	N
:CORRection:FLATness:FREQ?	N
:CORRection:FLATness:POINts? MAXimum|MINimum	N
:CORRection:VOLTs:OFFSet	N
:CORRection:VOLTs:OFFSet?	N
:CORRection:VOLTs:SCALe	N
:CORRection:VOLTs:SCALe?	N
:CORRection[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:CORRection[:STATe]?	Y
Diagnostics Subsystem	
:DIAG:LRNS?	N
:DIAGnostic:TEST:FULLtest:REPort?	N
:DIAGnostic:TEST:FULLtest?	N

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	A / D = Supported by A & D models only	83751B & 83752B
Display Subsystem		
:DISPlay[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0		Y
:DISPlay[:STATe]?		Y
Frequency Modulation Subsystem		
:FM:COUPling AC|DC		A / D
:FM:COUPling?		A / D
:FM:SENSitivity <value><freqsuffix/V>		A / D
:FM:SENSitivity?		A / D
:FM:SOURce1 EXTernal :FM:SOURce EXTernal		N
:FM:SOURce1? :FM:SOURce?		N A / D
:FM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0		A / D
:FM:STATe?		A / D
Frequency Subsystem		
:FREQuency:CENTer <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN		Y
:FREQuency:CENTer?		Y
:FREQuency:MANual <value><unit>|UP|DOWN		N
[:SOURce[1]]:FREQuency:MANual? [:SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual?		N Y
:FREQuency:MODE FIXed|CW|SWEep|SWCW		N
:FREQuency:MODE?		Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier <value>		Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG **N= Not supported by PSG** **A / D = Supported by A & D models only**	**83751B & 83752B**
:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N
:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STATe?	N
:FREQuency:MULTiplier?	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet <value>	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe?	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet?	Y
:FREQuency:SPAN <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:FREQuency:SPAN?	Y
:FREQuency:STARt <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:FREQuency:STARt?	Y
:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] <value>[<freqsuffix>]	Y
:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?	Y
:FREQuency:STOP <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:FREQuency:STOP?	Y
:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed] <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed]:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N
:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed]:AUTO?	N
:FREQuency[:CW|:FIXed]?	Y
Initiate Subsystem	
:INITiate:CONTinuous ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:INITiate:CONTinuous?	Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only	83751B & 83752B
:INITiate[:IMMediate]	Y
Marker Subsystem	
[:SOURce[1]]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0 [:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	N Y
[:SOURce[1]]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]? [:SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]?	N Y
:MARKer[n]:AOFF	Y
:MARKer[n]:FREQuency <value><unit>	Y
:MARKer[n]:FREQuency?	N
:MARKer[n]:MODE FREQuency|DELTa	Y
:MARKer[n]:MODE?	Y
:MARKer[n]:REFerence <n>	Y
:MARKer[n]:REFerence?	Y
:MARKer[n][:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	N
:MARKer[n][:STATe]?	N
Memory Subsystem	
:MEMory:RAM:INITialize[:ALL]	N
Output Subsystem	
:OUTPut:IMPedance?	N
:OUTPut[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:OUTPut[:STATe]?	Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Y= Supported by PSG
N= Not supported by PSG   A / D = Supported by A & D models only</th><th>83751B &
83752B</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Power Subsystem</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC:CFACtor <value>[DB]|UP|DOWN</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC:CFACtor?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC:SOURce1 INTernal|DIODe|PMETer|MMHead
:POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernal|DIODe|PMETer|MMHead</td><td>N</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC:SOURce1?
:POWer:ALC:SOURce?</td><td>N
Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ALC[:STATe]?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ATTenuation <value>[DB]|UP|DOWN</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:ATTenuation?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:CENTer <value>[<lvlsuffix>]|UP|DOWN</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:CENTer?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:MODE FIXed|SWEep</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:MODE?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:OFFSet <value>[DB]|UP|DOWN</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:OFFSet:STATe ON|OFF|1|0</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:OFFSet:STATe?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:OFFSet?</td><td>Y</td></tr>
<tr><td>:POWer:SLOPe <value>[DB/freqsuffix]|UP|DOWN</td><td>N</td></tr>
</table>

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only	83751B & 83752B
:POWer:SLOPe:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	N
:POWer:SLOPe:STATe?	N
:POWer:SLOPe?	Y
:POWer:SPAN <value>[DB]|UP|DOWN	Y
:POWer:SPAN?	Y
:POWer:STARt <value>[<lvlsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:POWer:STARt?	Y
:POWer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:POWer:STATe?	Y
:POWer:STEP[:INCRement] <value>[DB]	Y
:POWer:STEP[:INCRement]?	Y
:POWer:STOP <value>[<lvlsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:POWer:STOP?	Y
:POWer[:LEVel] <value>[<lvlsuffix>]|UP|DOWN	Y
:POWer[:LEVel]?	Y
Pulse Modulation Subsystem	
:PULM:SOURce1 INTernal|EXTernal|SCALar|SQ1K :PULM:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal|SCALar|SQ1K	N
:PULM:SOURce1? :PULM:SOURce?	N A / D
:PULM:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	A / D
:PULM:STATe?	A / D
Pulse Subsystem	

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG **A / D = Supported by A & D models only** **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83751B & 83752B**
`:PULSe:FREQuency <value>[<freqsuffix>]`	A / D
`:PULSe:FREQuency?`	A / D
`:PULSe:PERiod <value>[<timesuffix>]`	A / D
`:PULSe:PERiod?`	A / D
`:PULSe:WIDTh <value>[<timesuffix>]`	A / D
`:PULSe:WIDTh?`	A / D
Reference Oscillator Subsystem	
`:ROSCillator:SOURce1 INTernal|EXTernal|NONE` `:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal|EXTernal|NONE`	N Y
`:ROSCillator:SOURce1:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0` `:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0`	N Y
`:ROSCillator:SOURce1:AUTO?` `:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO?`	N Y
`:ROSCillator:SOURce1?` `:ROSCillator:SOURce?`	N Y
Status Subsystem	
`:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <value>`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <value>`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <value>`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?`	Y
`:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?`	Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83751B & 83752B**
:STATus:PRESet	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <value>	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition <value>	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <value>	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?	Y
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?	Y
Sweep Subsystem	
:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE MASTer|SLAVe	Y
:SWEep:CONTrol:TYPE?	Y
:SWEep:DWELl <value>[<timesuffix>]	Y
:SWEep:DWELl:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0	N
:SWEep:DWELl:AUTO?	N
:SWEep:DWELl?	Y
:SWEep:GENeration ANALog|STEPped	Y
:SWEep:GENeration?	Y
:SWEep:MANual:POINt <value>	Y
:SWEep:MANual:POINt?	Y
:SWEep:MANual[:RELative] <value>	N
:SWEep:MANual[:RELative]?	N

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only **N= Not supported by PSG**	**83751B & 83752B**
`:SWEep:MARKer:STATe ON|OFF|1|0`	N
`:SWEep:MARKer:STATe?`	N
`:SWEep:MARKer:XFER`	N
`:SWEep:MODE AUTO|MANual`	Y
`:SWEep:MODE?`	Y
`:SWEep:POINts <value>`	Y
`:SWEep:POINts?`	Y
`:SWEep:POWer:STEP <value>[<lvlsuffix>]|UP|DOWN`	N
`:SWEep:POWer:STEP?`	N
`:SWEep:TIME <value>[<timesuffix>]`	N
`:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0`	N
`:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?`	Y
`:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit <value>[<timesuffix>]`	Y
`:SWEep:TIME:LLIMit?`	Y
`:SWEep:TIME?`	Y
`:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP <value>[<freqsuffix>]|UP|DOWN`	N
`:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP?`	N
`:SWEep[:POINts]:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal` `:SWEep[:POINts]:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal`	N
`:SWEep[:POINts]:TRIGger:SOURce?` `:SWEep[:POINts]:TRIGger:SOURce?`	N
`:SWEep[:POINts]:TRIGger[:IMMediate]`	N
System Subsystem	

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only N= Not supported by PSG	83751B & 83752B
:SYSTem:ALTernate <reg num>	Y
:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe ON|OFF|1|0	Y
:SYSTem:ALTernate:STATe?	Y
:SYSTem:ALTernate?	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:ADDRess <value>	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess <value>	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:ADDRess?	Y
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:TYPE SCPI|70100A|437B|438A	N
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:PMETer:TYPE?	N
:SYSTem:ERRor?	Y
:SYSTem:KEY:DISable SAVE	N
:SYSTem:KEY:DISable? SAVE	N
:SYSTem:KEY:ENABle SAVE	N
:SYSTem:KEY:ENABle? SAVE	N
:SYSTem:KEY[:CODE] <value>	N
:SYSTem:KEY[:CODE]?	N
:SYSTem:LANGuage "SCPI"|"TMSL"|"COMP"	N
:SYSTem:LANGuage?	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE FACTory|USER	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet[:EXECute]	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE	Y

Table 6-5 8375xB SCPI Commands (Continued)

Y= Supported by PSG A / D = Supported by A & D models only N= Not supported by PSG	83751B & 83752B
`:SYSTem:SECurity:CLEar`	N
`:SYSTem:SECurity:COUNt <value>`	Y
`:SYSTem:SECurity:KLOCk ON|OFF|0|1`	N
`:SYSTem:SECurity:ZERO ON|OFF|0|1`	N
`:SYSTem:VERSion?`	Y
Trigger Subsystem	
`:TRIGger:SOURce1 IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal|HOLD` `:TRIGger:SOURce IMMediate|BUS|EXTernal|HOLD`	N
`:TRIGger:SOURce1?` `:TRIGger:SOURce?`	N Y
`:TRIGger[:IMMediate]`	Y
Tsweep Subsystem	
`:TSWeep`	Y

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