

# SCPI Command Reference

## Agilent Technologies PSG Signal Generators

This guide applies to the following signal generator models:

**E8267C PSG Vector Signal Generator**

**E8257C PSG Analog Signal Generator**

**E8247C PSG CW Signal Generator**

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 page) with the latest revision, which can be downloaded from the following website:

*[www.agilent.com/find/psg](http://www.agilent.com/find/psg)*



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# 1 Using this Guide

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

- [“How the SCPI Information is Organized”](#) on page 2
- [“SCPI Basics”](#) on page 3

## 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 last section in this book provides an index of hardkeys, softkeys, and data fields used in front panel operation, cross-referenced to their corresponding SCPI command. Key and data field names are sorted in 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 the signal generator configurations supported by the SCPI command. “All” means that all models and options are supported. 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**

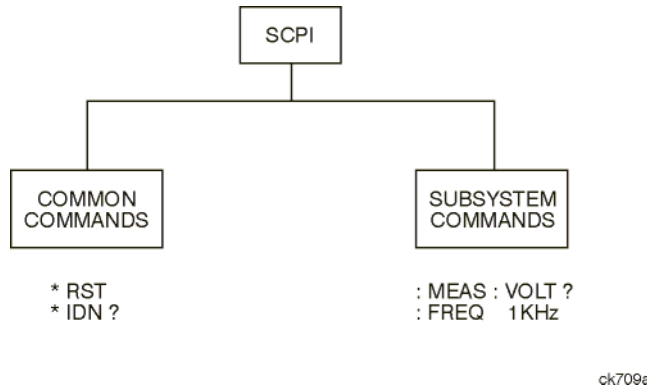
Characters, Keywords, and Syntax	Example
Upper-case lettering indicates the minimum set of characters required to execute the command.	[ :SOURCE ] :FREQuency [ :CW ] ?, FREQ is the minimum requirement.
Lower-case lettering indicates the portion of the command that is optional; it can either be included with the upper-case portion of the command or omitted. This is the flexible format principle called forgiving listening. Refer to “ <a href="#">Command Parameters and Responses</a> ” on <a href="#">page 7</a> 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 “ <a href="#">Command Tree</a> ” on <a href="#">page 6</a> 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.

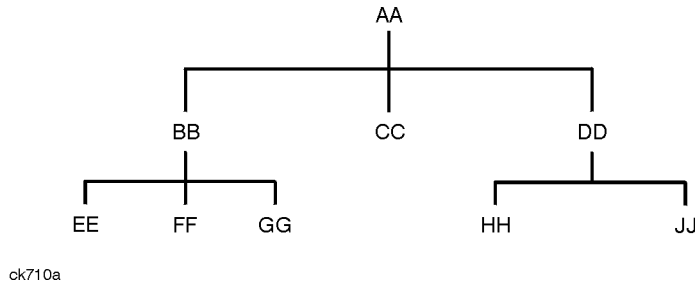
Figure 1-1 Command Types



## 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 1-3** 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:

Extended Numeric Parameters		Special Parameters	
100	any simple numeric value	DEFault	resets parameter to its default value
1.2GHZ	GHZ can be used for exponential (E009)	UP	increments the parameter
200MHZ	MHZ can be used for exponential (E006)	DOWN	decrements the parameter
-100mV	negative 100 millivolts	MINimum	sets parameter to smallest possible value
10DEG	10 degrees	MAXimum	sets parameter to 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  
+4.000000000000000E+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 50](#) 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 12](#). 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 12](#):

```
: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 4](#) for a listing of the file systems and types.



## Quote Usage with SCPI Commands

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

```
:FM:EXTErnal:IMPedance 600"
```

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

```
"MEMory:LOAD:LIST "myfile" " used in BASIC programming languages
```

```
"MEMory:LOAD:LIST \"myfile\" " used in C, C++, Java, and PERL
```

```
"MEMory:LOAD:LIST 'myfile' " accepted by most programming languages
```

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

## Binary, Decimal, Hexadecimal, and Octal Formats

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

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

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

```
#B101101      binary equivalent
```

```
#H2D          hexadecimal equivalent
```

```
#Q55          octal equivalent
```

The following example sets the RF output power to 10 dBm (or the equivalent value for the currently selected power unit, such as DBUV or DBUVEFMF) 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

In the following sections, this chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to peripheral signal generator operations common to all PSG models:

- “Calibration Subsystem (:CALibration)” on page 18
- “Communication Subsystem (:SYSTem:COMMunicate)” on page 21
- “Diagnostic Subsystem (:DIAGnostic[:CPU]:INFORmation)” on page 25
- “Display Subsystem (:DISPlay)” on page 27
- “IEEE 488.2 Common Commands” on page 30
- “Memory Subsystem (:MEMory)” on page 35
- “Mass Memory Subsystem (:MMEMory)” on page 50
- “Output Subsystem (:OUTPut)” on page 54
- “Route Subsystem (:ROUte:HARDware:DGENerator)” on page 56
- “Status Subsystem (:STATus)” on page 63
- “System Subsystem (:SYSTem)” on page 75
- “Trigger Subsystem” on page 84
- “Unit Subsystem (:UNIT)” on page 86

## Calibration Subsystem (:CALibration)

### :DCFM

**Supported** E8257C and E8267C

:CALibration:DCFM

This command initiates a DCFM or DC $\Phi$ M 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/DCFM Cal

### :IQ

**Supported** E8267C

:CALibration:IQ

This command initiates an I/Q calibration.

**Key Entry** Execute Cal

### :IQ:DC

**Supported** E8267C

:CALibration:IQ:DC

This command performs a one to two second adjustment that is not traceable to a standard. However, it will minimize errors associated with offset voltages. This adjustment minimizes errors for the current signal generator setting and at a single frequency. The DC adjustment is volatile and must be repeated with each signal generator setting change. This command can be sent while the RF On/Off is set to Off and the adjustment will still be valid when the RF is enabled.

The I/Q DC adjustment is dependent upon a number of instrument settings. If any of the instrument

settings change, the adjustment will become invalid. The dependent instrument settings are:

- RF frequency
- I/Q attenuation level
- Baseband generator settings
- I/Q polarity settings
- Baseband filter settings
- Path settings (Internal I/Q Mux Path 1 or Path 2)
- I/Q calibration (the I/Q DC calibration will be invalidated if any other I/Q calibration is executed or if the **Revert to Factory Default** key is pressed)
- Temperature ( $\pm 5$  degrees)

The following instrument states will not invalidate the I/Q DC calibration:

- Power level changes
- I/Q Impairments

**\*RST**                      N/A

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

## **: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

Communication Subsystem (:SYSTem:COMMunicate)

**: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, and is not affected by 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 discards 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 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 processed, the command aborts and clears the input buffer. The variable <val> is entered in seconds. The setting is not affected by 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 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 119 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, but cycling the signal generator power resets this register to zero. Refer to 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 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. Refer to the *Programming Guide* for more information.

---

\*ESR?

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



## \*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 76 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 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 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 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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** Binary

### :CATalog:BIT

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** Bit

## :CATalog:DMOD

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** DMOD

## :CATalog:FIR

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** FIR

## :CATalog:FSK

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** FSK

## :CATalog:IQ

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) 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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** List

## :CATalog:MDMod

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** MDMOD

## :CATalog:MTONE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** MTONE

## :CATalog:SEQ

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

**Key Entry** Seq

## :CATalog:SHAPE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 12 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 12 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 12 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 files in the memory subsystem, but does not include files stored on the Option 002/602 baseband generator. The return data is in the following form:

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

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

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

See [Table 2-1 on page 50](#) for file types, and [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#) for 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 12](#) 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>            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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

## :DATA:BIT

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 12](#) for information on the file name syntax.

## :DATA:FIR

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 12](#) 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 002/602

```
: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 with Option 002/602

```
: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.

## Memory Subsystem (:MEMory)

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?

**Supported**        E8267C with Option 002/602

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM?
```

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

**\*RST**             0

### :DATA:PRAM:BLOCK

**Supported**        E8267C with Option 002/602

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM:BLOCK <datablock>
```

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

### :DATA:PRAM:LIST

**Supported**        E8267C with Option 002/602

```
:MEMory:DATA:PRAM: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 002/602

```
: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 002/602 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** E8267C with Option 002/602

:MEMory:DELeTe:BIT

This command deletes all bit files.

**Key Entry** Delete All Bit Files

### :DELeTe:DMOD

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 002/602

:MEMory:DELeTe:FIR

This command deletes all finite impulse response filter files.

**Key Entry** Delete All FIR Files

### :DELeTe:FSK

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

:MEMory:DELeTe:FSK

This command deletes all FSK files.

**Key Entry** Delete All FSK Files



## :DElete:IQ

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 002/602

: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 002/602

:MEMory:DELetE:MTONE

This command deletes all arbitrary waveform multitone files.

**Key Entry** Delete All ARB MTONE Files

## :DElete:SEQ

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

:MEMory:DELetE:SEQ

This command deletes all sequence files.

**Key Entry** Delete All Sequence Files

### :DELeTe:SHAPE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 clears the user file system of "<file name>". See [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#) for syntax. When deleting a waveform (WFM1) file, the associated marker file is also 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 12](#) 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 14 for information on the use of the "<msus>" variable.

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Binary</b>	<b>List</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>User Flatness</b>	<b>FIR</b>	<b>Shape</b>	<b>Bit</b>	<b>FSK</b>
	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 12 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 12 for information on the file name syntax.

## **:DELeTe:NVWFm**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 002/602

```
:MMEMory:DELeTe:WFM
```

This command clears the user file system of all arbitrary waveform files. It performs the same function as DELeTe:WFM1.

**Key Entry** Delete All WFM1 Files

### :DELeTe:WFM1

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

:MMEMory:DELeTe:WFM1

This command clears the user file system of all arbitrary waveform files. It performs the same function as DELeTe:WFM.

**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 50](#).

If the optional variable "<msus>" is omitted, the file name needs to include the file system extension. Refer to [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#) and [“MSUS \(Mass Storage Unit Specifier\) Variable” on page 14](#) for information on the use of the file variables.

**Key Entry** Delete File

### :HEADer:CLEAr

**Supported** All

:MMEMory:HEADer:CLEAr "<file name>"

This command deletes the header file for the waveform file named. This command does not require a personality modulation to be on.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Clear Header

## :HEADer:DESCRiption

**Supported** All

```
:MMEMory:HEADer:DESCRiption "<file name>","<description>"
```

```
:MMEMory:HEADer:DESCRiption? "<file name>"
```

This command inserts a description for the header file named. The header description is limited to 32 characters.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Edit Description

## :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 12](#) 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  $\Phi$ M.

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 002/602

```
: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 57.

**\*RST** POS

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

### :INPut:CPOLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 58.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos

### :INPut:DPOLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 58.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Polarity Neg Pos

## :INPut:SPOLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 58.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos

## :INPut:TPOLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 59.

**\*RST** POS

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

## :IPOLarity:BGATe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 56.

**\*RST** POS

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

### :IPOLarity:CLOCK

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 56.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos

### :IPOLarity:DATA

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 56.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Polarity Neg Pos

### :IPOLarity:SSYNc

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 57.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Symbol Sync Polarity Neg Pos

## :IPOLarity:TRIGger

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 57.

**\*RST** POS

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

## :OPOLarity:CLOCK

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 60.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Clock Out Neg Pos

## :OPOLarity:DATA

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
: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 61.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Out Polarity Neg Pos

### :OPOLarity:EVENT[1] | 2 | 3 | 4

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 61.

**\*RST** POS

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

### :OPOLarity:SSYNc

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 62.

**\*RST** POS

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

### :OUTPut:CPOLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 59.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Clock Polarity Neg Pos

## :OUTPut:DCS[:STATe]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 002/602

: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 59.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Data Out Polarity Neg Pos

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

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 60.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Event 1 Polarity Neg Pos

Event 2 Polarity Neg Pos

## :OUTPut:SPOLarity

**Supported**            E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 002/602

: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 the *Programming Guide* for more information.

**Range** 0–32767

### :OPERation:BASEband:ENABLE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 the *Programming Guide* for more information.

**Range** 0–32767

### :OPERation:BASEband:NTRansition

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 the *Programming Guide* for more information.

**Range** 0–32767

### :OPERation:BASEband:PTRansition

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 the *Programming Guide* for more information.

**Range** 0–32767

### :OPERation:BASEband[:EVENT]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

: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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 the *Programming Guide* for more information.

**Range** 0–32767

## :QUESTIONable:FREQuency:PTRansition

**Supported** All

## System Commands

### Status Subsystem (:STATus)

```
: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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 unlevelled (bit 1), a value of 2 is returned.

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

Refer to 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 239.

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>SCPI</b>	<b>8360 Series</b>	<b>83711B,83712B</b>	<b>8757D System</b>
	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 79 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 79 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"

<b>Key Entry</b>	SCPI 83731B,83732B	8360 Series 8340B,8341B	83711B,83712B 83751B,83752B	8757D System
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### :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

### **:SECurity:DISPlay ON|OFF|1|0**

**Supported** All

:SYSTem:SECurity:DISPlay ON|OFF|1|0  
:SYSTem:SECurity:DISPlay?

This command turns the display on (1) or off (0).

**\*RST** 1

**Range** N/A

**Key Entry** N/A

**Remarks** N/A

### **:SECurity:ERASall**

**Supported** All

:SYSTem:SECurity:ERASall

This command removes all user files, table editor files, flatness correction files, and baseband generator files. This command differs from the :DELeTe:ALL command, which does not remove table editor files.

**Key Entry** Erase All

**Remarks**

## :SECURITY:LEVEL NONE | ERASE | OVERWRITE | SANITIZE

**Supported**            All

```
:SYSTEM:SECURITY:LEVEL NONE | ERASE | OVERWRITE | SANITIZE
:SYSTEM:SECURITY:LEVEL?
```

This command selects the secure mode and enables you to select a level of security. SECURITY:LEVEL:STATE must be set to ON to activate the selected security level, and power must be cycled to perform the selected cleaning operation. Selecting NONE will preset the signal generator to the factory state. For other cleaning operation descriptions, see SECURITY:ERASALL, SECURITY:OVERWRITE, and SECURITY:SANITIZE.

**Key Entry**            Security Level

**Remarks**            SECURITY:LEVEL:STATE must be set to ON to activate the selected security level.

## :SECURITY:LEVEL:STATE ON | OFF | 1 | 0

**Supported**            All

```
:SYSTEM:SECURITY:LEVEL:STATE ON | OFF | 1 | 0
:SYSTEM:SECURITY:LEVEL:STATE?
```

When this command is enabled (1) it activates the selected security level. When disabled (0) it executes the selected security level. Once the secure mode is entered, the security level can only be increased.

**Key Entry**            Enter Secure Mode

**Remarks**            You can exit the secure mode by entering SYST:SECURITY:LEVEL NONE, or by cycling the power.

## :SECURITY:OVERWRITE

**Supported**            All

```
:SYSTEM:SECURITY:OVERWRITE
```

This command removes all user files, table editor files, flatness correction files, and baseband generator files. The memory is then overwritten with random data as follows:

SRAM                    All addressable locations will be overwritten with random characters.

HARD DISK              All addressable locations will be overwritten with random characters.

FLASH MEMORY        The flash blocks will be erased.

**Key Entry**            Erase and Overwrite All

## :SECurity:SANitize

**Supported** All

:SYSTem:SECurity:SANitize

This command removes all user files, table editor files, flatness correction files, and baseband generator files. The memory is then overwritten with a sequence of data as follows:

**SRAM** All addressable locations will be overwritten with random characters.

**HARD DISK** All addressable locations will be overwritten with a single character and then a random character.

**FLASH MEMORY** The flash blocks will be erased.

**Key Entry** Erase and Sanitize All

## :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 occurs if there is no input via the front panel during the delay period. The variable <val> is a whole number, in hours. The setting enabled by this command is not affected by power-on, preset, or \*RST. See “:SSAVer:MODE” on page 82 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** Enables only the light to turn off during the screen saver operation while leaving the text visible on the darkened screen.

**TEXT** Enables both the display light and text to turn off during 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. Execution of this command does not affect a sweep in progress.

ON (1)              Selects continuous sweep where, after the completion of the previous sweep, the current sweep restarts automatically, or waits for the appropriate trigger .

OFF (0)             This choice selects a single sweep. Refer to “:INITiate:IMMediate[:ALL]” on [page 84](#) for single sweep triggering information.

\*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. See “:INITiate:CONTInuous[:ALL]” on [page 84](#) for setting continuous or single sweep. See “:TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURCE” on [page 85](#) to select the

trigger source.

**Key Entry**            **Single Sweep**

### **:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity**

**Supported**            All

:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity POSitive|NEGative

:TRIGger:OUTPut:POLarity?

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.

## System Commands

### Unit Subsystem (:UNIT)

**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 119 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

In the following sections, this chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to signal generator operations common to all PSG models:

- [“Correction Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]:CORRection\)” on page 88](#)
- [“Frequency Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]\)” on page 90](#)
- [“List/Sweep Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]\)” on page 101](#)
- [“Marker Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]\)” on page 110](#)
- [“Power Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]:POWer\)” on page 113](#)
- [“Tsweep Subsystem \(\[:SOURce\]\)” on page 122](#)

---

## 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.

<b>Range</b>	Frequency	Standard	Option 1EA
	<i>Option 520:</i> 100kHz–20GHz	–135 to 25DB	–135 to 30DB
	<i>Option 540:</i> 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** Once this command is executed, the current correction data is overwritten; If needed, save the current data (See “:FLATness:STORE” on page 89).

---

[ :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 12.

**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. The frequency channel state must be enabled for this command to work. See [“:FREQuency:CHANnels\[:STATe\]” on page 93](#).

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 Mobbuke as the frequency band for PDC.
B15	This choice selects 1500MHz Base as the frequency band for PDC.
M15	This choice selects 1500MHz Mobile as the frequency band for PDC.
B390	This choice selects Base 390-400 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B420	This choice selects Base 420-430 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B460	This choice selects Base 460-470 as the frequency band for TETRA.
B915	This choice selects Base 915-921 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M380	This choice selects Mobile 380-390 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M410	This choice selects Mobile 410-420 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M450	This choice selects Mobile 450-460 as the frequency band for TETRA.
M870	This choice selects Mobile 870-876 as the frequency band for TETRA.
PHS	This choice selects Standard PHS as the frequency band.
DECT	This choice selects Standard DECT as the frequency band.

**\*RST**

**Key Entry**

**BPGS**

<b>P-GSM Base</b>	<b>E-GSM Base</b>	<b>R-GSM Base</b>	<b>DCS Base</b>
<b>PCS Base</b>	<b>GSM 450 Base</b>	<b>GSM 480 Base</b>	<b>GSM 850 Base</b>
<b>NADC Base</b>	<b>800MHZ Base</b>	<b>1500MHZ Base</b>	
<b>Tetra Base 390/400</b>	<b>Tetra Base 420/430</b>	<b>Tetra Base 460/470</b>	
<b>Tetra Base 915/921</b>	<b>PHS Standard</b>	<b>DECT Standard</b>	
<b>P-GSM Mobile</b>	<b>E-GSM Mobile</b>	<b>R-GSM Mobile</b>	<b>DCS Mobile</b>
<b>PCS Mobile</b>	<b>GSM 450 Mobile</b>	<b>GSM 480 Mobile</b>	<b>GSM 850 Mobile</b>
<b>NADC Mobile</b>	<b>800MHZ Mobile</b>	<b>1500MHZ Mobile</b>	
<b>Tetra Mobile 380/390</b>	<b>Tetra Mobile 410/420</b>	<b>Tetra Mobile 450/460</b>	
<b>Tetra Mobile 870/876</b>			

**: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 93.

**\*RST** +1

<b>Range</b>	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 90.

**\*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. See “[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]” on page 121 for specified frequency and amplitude settings. To set the frequency mode, see “[:FREQuency:MODE]” on page 94.

**\*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 108 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 98 for setting the frequency in the CW frequency mode. Refer to “:FREQuency:FIXed” on page 93 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 107). 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 105 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.

When any non-zero value is entered, the frequency offset state turns on ; entering zero turns it off. To set the offset state independent of entering offset values see “:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe” .

**\*RST** +0.00000000000000E+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** +0.00000000000000E+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. Span setting is symmetrically divided by the selected center frequency and is coupled to the start and stop frequency settings.

**\*RST** +0.00000000000000E+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 94.

\*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 returns values only 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:DIRrection

**Supported** All

```
[ :SOURce ] :LIST:DIRrection UP|DOWN
```

```
[ :SOURce ] :LIST:DIRrection?
```

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 104](#) 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 101](#) for setting the list dwell points.

**STEP** This choice selects the dwell time from the step sweep. Refer to [“:SWEep:DWELl” on page 107](#) 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 has no effect, unless MANual is the selected mode. Refer to “:LIST:MODE” on page 103 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** List Sweep: 1–1601  
Step Sweep: 1–65535

**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 103 for selecting a sweep point.

**\*RST** AUTO

**Key Entry** Manual Mode Off On

**:LIST:POWer****Supported** All

[:SOURce]:LIST:POWer &lt;val&gt;{,&lt;val&gt;}

[: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 121 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 49 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 49 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 106 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 104](#) 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 | MANua1

[ :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.

**MANua1** This choice enables you to select a single frequency value within the current sweep range to control the RF output. Refer to “:FREQuency:MANua1” on [page 93](#) 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 109.

**\*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 110.](#)) 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 110.](#))

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

**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 is selected. (See **:MARKer[n]:REFerence** to select 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> designates the marker number. While an individual marker number (0 through 9) may be specified in the command syntax ([n]), it has no effect; the marker designator [n] is a programming convenience.

**\*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 117](#) 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. A power search is recommended for pulse-modulated signals with pulse widths less than one microsecond.

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 117](#) 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:SEARCh:SPAN:START

**Supported** All

```
[ :SOURce ] :POWer :ALC :SEARCh :SPAN :START  
[ :SOURce ] :POWer :ALC :SEARCh :SPAN :START ?
```

This command sets the start frequency for a span power search over a user specified range.

**Key Entry** Start Frequency

**Remarks** The start frequency has no default value. The start frequency value will be the last value set before powering off the instrument.

### :ALC:SEARCh:SPAN:STOP

**Supported** All

```
[ :SOURce ] :POWer :ALC :SEARCh :SPAN :STOP  
[ :SOURce ] :POWer :ALC :SEARCh :SPAN :STOP ?
```

This command sets the stop frequency for a span power search over a user specified range.

The stop frequency has no default value. The stop frequency value will be the last value set before powering off the instrument.

**Key Entry** Stop Frequency

**:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN:TYPE FULL | USER****Supported** All

```
[ :SOURce ] :POWer:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN:TYPE FULL | USER
[ :SOURce ] :POWer:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN:TYPE ?
```

This command enables you to select the frequency range for a span power search. You can specify the range (User) or you can select the full range (Full) of the signal generator.

**Key Entry** Span Type User Full**:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN[:STATe] ON | OFF | 1 | 0****Supported** All

```
[ :SOURce ] :POWer:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN[ :STATe ] ON | OFF | 1 | 0
[ :SOURce ] :POWer:ALC:SEARCh:SPAN[ :STATe ] ?
```

This command enables (1) or disables (0) the span mode, allowing you to perform power searches over a selected range of frequencies. The power search corrections are then stored and used whenever the signal generator is tuned within the selected range.

**: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 (“:ALC:SOURce” on page 116).

**\*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. For the E8267C, the attenuation is set in increments of 5 dB. For the E8247C and E8257C with Option 1E1, the progression is 0, 5, 15, 25 and continues in 10 dB increments.

The output power is the ALC level minus the attenuator setting.

Use this command when the automatic attenuation mode is set to OFF (0). Refer to [“:ATTenuation:AUTO” on page 117](#) 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.

OFF (0) eliminates the power discontinuity normally associated with the attenuator switching during power adjustments. During an amplitude sweep operation, signal generators with Option 1E1 protect

## Basic Function Commands

### Power Subsystem ([:SOURce]:POWer)

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 107). 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 105 for setting the sweep type.

**\*RST** FIX

**Key Entry** Sweep Type

### :PROTection:STATe

**Supported** E8247C and E8257C with Option 1E1 and E8267C

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

This command enables or disables the power inhibit function, which sets the attenuation to maximum when doing a power search. This can be used to protect devices sensitive to high average power.

**ON (1)** Causes the attenuator to hold its maximum setting during a power search

**OFF (0)** Enables the attenuator to operate normally

**\*RST** 0



## :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 300 dBm

**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)** Sets the power reference state ON. dB is the unit displayed for commands (“:ANNOtation:AMPLitude:UNIT” on page 27 and “:POWer” on page 86).

**OFF(0)** Sets the power reference state 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 &lt;val&gt;&lt;unit&gt;

[: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 121 for the output power ranges.**Key Entry** **Ampl Start****:STOP****Supported** All

[:SOURce]:POWer:STOP &lt;val&gt;&lt;unit&gt;

[: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 121 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**

	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Option 1E1</i>	<i>Option 1EA</i>	<i>Option 1EA/1E1</i>
E8247C/57C	-20 to 16DBM	-135 to 14DBM	-20 to 25DBM <sup>a</sup>	-135 to 25DBM <sup>a</sup>
Option 520				
E8247C/57C	-20 to 12DBM	-135 to 10DBM	-20 to 25DBM <sup>a</sup>	-135 to 25DBM <sup>a</sup>
Option 540				
E8267C	-135 to 25DBM <sup>a</sup>	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

In the following sections, this chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to E8267C PSG Analog and E8267C PSG Vector signal generators:

- “Amplitude Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])” on page 124
- “Frequency Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])” on page 133
- “Low Frequency Output Subsystem ([:SOURce]:LFOutput)” on page 140
- “Phase Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])” on page 145
- “Pulse Subsystem ([:SOURce]:PULSe)” on page 152
- “Pulse Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])” on page 153

## 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 127 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 54 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 124 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. 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.

AC This choice will pass only ac signal components.

DC This choice will pass both ac and dc signal components.

**\*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 &lt;50|600&gt;

[:SOURce]:AM[1]|2:EXTErnal[1]|2:IMPedance?

This command 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 124 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

Refer to “[:AM\[1\]2:INTernal\[1\]2:FUNCTion:SHAPE](#)” on page 129 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 129 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 129 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 129 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 129 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.

**Amplitude Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])**

**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 129 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  $> \pm 3\%$  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 54 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 124 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 [ :DEPT h ] :EXPonential <val><unit>

[ :SOURce ] :AM[ 1 ] | 2 [ :DEPT h ] :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 [ :DEPT h ] [ :LINear ] <val><unit> | UP | DOWN

[ :SOURce ] :AM[ 1 ] | 2 [ :DEPT h ] [ :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 131 for setting the AM measurement mode. When the depth values are coupled, a change made to one path is applied to both. For AM depth value coupling, see “:AM[1]2[:DEPTH][:LINear]:TRACK” on page 132.

Refer to “:AM[:DEPTH]:STEP[:INCRement]” on page 132 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

## Analog Modulation Commands

### Amplitude Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

<b>*RST</b>	+1.00000000E-001
<b>Range</b>	0.0–100PCT
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>AM Depth</b>

### :AM[1] | 2[:DEPTH][:LINEar]:TRACK

<b>Supported</b>	E8257C and E8267C
------------------	-------------------

```
[ :SOURce ] :AM [ 1 ] | 2 [ :DEPT h ] [ :LINEar ] :TRACK ON | OFF | 1 | 0  
[ :SOURce ] :AM [ 1 ] | 2 [ :DEPT h ] [ :LINEar ] :TRACK ?
```

This command enables or disables the coupling of the AM depth values between the paths (AM[1] and AM2). 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 131 for setting the AM measurement unit.

ON (1) This choice will link the depth value of AM[1] with AM2; AM2 will assume the AM[1] depth value. For example, if AM[1] depth is set to 15% and AM2 is set to 11%, enabling the depth tracking will cause the AM2 depth value to change to 15%. This applies regardless of the path (AM[1] or AM2) selected in this command

OFF (0) This choice disables the coupling and both paths will have independent depth values.

**\*RST** 0

**Key Entry** **AM Depth Couple Off On**

### :AM[:DEPTH]:STEP[:INCRement]

<b>Supported</b>	E8257C and E8267C
------------------	-------------------

```
[ :SOURce ] :AM [ :DEPT h ] :STEP [ :INCRement ] <num>  
[ :SOURce ] :AM [ :DEPT h ] :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 131 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 131 for more information. The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or \*RST.

<b>Range</b>	0.1–100
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Incr Set</b>

---

## 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 changes it for the other. If the following conditions are met, these two paths can be on at the same time:

- 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 136 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. 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.

AC This choice will pass only ac signal components.

DC This choice will pass both ac and dc signal components.

**\*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 137 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 137 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 137 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. Refer to “:FM[1]2:INteRnal[1]2:FUNcTion:SHApe” on page 137 for the waveform selection.

**BUS** This choice enables GPIB triggering using the \*TRG or GET command or LAN triggering using the \*TRG command.

## Analog Modulation Commands

### Frequency Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce])

IMMediate	This choice enables immediate triggering of the sweep event. This choice is equivalent to pressing the <b>Free Run</b> softkey.
EXTernal	This choice enables the triggering of a sweep event by an externally applied signal at the TRIGGER IN connector.
KEY	Enables triggering through front panel interaction (the <b>Trigger</b> hardkey).
*RST	IMM
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Bus</b> <b>Free Run</b> <b>Ext</b> <b>Trigger Key</b>

### :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[:INCRe ment]” on page 133 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices. Refer to “:FM[1]|2:INTernal[1]|2:FUNCTion:SHAPE” on page 137 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 137 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  $> \pm 3\%$  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 54 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 133 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 139 for more information on setting the deviation tracking.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E+003

<b>Range</b>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Deviation</i>
	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 141 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 141 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 141 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 143.

<b>*RST</b>	SINE						
<b>Key Entry</b>	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 141 for selecting the waveform type.

<b>*RST</b>	UNIF
<b>Key Entry</b>	Uniform Gaussian

### :FUNCTION[1] | 2:SHAPE:RAMP

**Supported** E8257C and E8267C

```
[ :SOURce ] :LFOutput :FUNCTION [ 1 ] | 2 :SHAPE :RAMP POSITIVE | NEGATIVE
[ :SOURce ] :LFOutput :FUNCTION [ 1 ] | 2 :SHAPE :RAMP ?
```

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

Refer to “:FUNCTION[1]2:SHAPE” on page 141 for selecting the waveform type.

<b>*RST</b>	POS
<b>Key Entry</b>	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.

<b>*RST</b>	+4.00000000E+002
<b>Range</b>	0.5HZ–100kHz
<b>Key Entry</b>	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 <b>Trigger</b> hardkey.                 |

Refer to “:FUNCTION[1]:SHAPE” on page 141 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  $\Phi$ M path and is part of most SCPI commands associated with this subsystem. The two paths are equivalent to the  $\Phi$ M Path 1 2 softkey.

PM[1]  $\Phi$ M Path 1 2 with 1 selected

PM2  $\Phi$ M 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 FM frequency command. Refer to “:PM[1]2:INTernal[1]:FREQuency” on page 147 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

**: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  $\Phi$ M 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 &lt;50 | 600&gt;

[: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 141 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**  $\Phi$ M Tone 1 Rate  $\Phi$ M Start Rate  $\Phi$ M 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 148 for the waveform selection.

**\*RST** +4.00000000E+002

**Range** *Dual-Sine:* 0.1HZ–100KHZ *Swept-Sine:* 0.1HZ–100KHZ

**Key Entry**  $\Phi$ M Stop Rate  $\Phi$ M 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 148 for the waveform selection.

**\*RST** +5.00000000E+001**Range** 0–100PCT**Key Entry**  $\Phi$ M 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**  $\Phi$ M 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 148 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  $> \pm 3\%$  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 54 for more information.

Whenever phase modulation is enabled, the  $\Phi$ M annunciator is turned on in the display. The two paths for phase modulation can be simultaneously enabled. Refer to “:PM[1]2...” on page 145 for more information.

**\*RST** 0

**Key Entry**  $\Phi$ M 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 151 for setting the value associated with the UP and DOWN choices.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

<b>Range</b>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Normal Bandwidth</i>	<i>High Bandwidth</i>
	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**  $\Phi$ M 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**  $\Phi$ M 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 FM deviation command. Refer to “:PM[1]|2[:DEVIation]” on page 150 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 154 for pulse period settings.

Refer to “:PULM:INTernal[1]:DELay:STEP” on page 153 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 153 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 156 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.

---

**NOTE** A power search is recommended for signals with pulse widths less than one microsecond. Refer to “[:ALC:SEARCh](#)” on page 114.

---

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

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Internal Square</b>	<b>Int Free-Run</b>	<b>Int Triggered</b>	<b>Int Doublet</b>	<b>Int Gated</b>
	<b>Ext Pulse</b>				

### :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

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Internal Square</b>	<b>Int Free-Run</b>	<b>Int Triggered</b>	<b>Int Doublet</b>	<b>Int Gated</b>
------------------	------------------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------------	------------------

### :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

In the following sections, this chapter provides SCPI descriptions for subsystems dedicated to the E8267C PSG Vector signal generator:

- “All Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce])” on page 158
- “Custom Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom)” on page 158
- “Digital Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce]:DM)” on page 179
- “Dual Modulation Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB)” on page 193
- “Dual ARB Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:ARB)” on page 212
- “Multitone Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:MTONE:ARB)” on page 227
- “Two Tone Subsystem ([:SOURce]:RADio:TTONE:ARB)” on page 235
- “Wideband Digital Modulation Subsystem ([:SOURce]:WDM)” on page 237

## All Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce])

### :RADio:ALL:OFF

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:CUSTom)

### :ALPha

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 168.

**\*RST** +3.50000000E–001

**Range** 0.000–1.000

**Key Entry** Filter Alpha

### :BBCLock

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 is ignored if the external reference is set to EXTERNAL (see “:EREFERENCE” on page 167).

**\*RST**                    INT

**Key Entry**              **BBG Data Clock Ext Int**

## :BBT

**Supported**              E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 effect other types of filters (see “:FILTer” on page 168).

**\*RST**                    +5.00000000E–001

**Range**                    0.100–1.000

**Key Entry**              Filter BbT

## :BRATe

**Supported**              E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:CUSTom:BRATe <val>

[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:CUSTom:BRATe?

This command sets the bit rate. The variable <val> is expressed in bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value depends on the data source (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter. When user-defined filters are selected (see “:FILTer” on page 168), the upper bit rate is 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 172).

A change in the bit rate value effects the symbol rate value; refer to “:SRATe” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 171.

\*RST +4.86000000E+004

Range

<i>Modulation Type</i>	<i>Bits per Symbol</i>	<i>Internal Data</i>	<i>External Serial Data</i>
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			
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
QAM128	7	315 bps–350 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps
QAM256	8	360 bps–400 Mbps	45 bps–50 Mbps

## :BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELay

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FDELay” on page 162 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 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FTIME” on page 162 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 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:DELaY” on page 161 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 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:FALL:TIME” on page 161 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 002/602

[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPE:RISE:DELaY” on page 163 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 002/602

[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPE:RDELaY” on page 163 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 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:RTIME” on page 164 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 002/602

```
[ :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 171. Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

“:BURSt:SHAPe:RISE:TIME” on page 164 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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 168.

**\*RST** ACP

**Key Entry** Optimize FIR for EVM ACP

**:DATA**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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. For information on the file name syntax, see “File Name Variables” on page 12.

**\*RST** PN23

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>PN9</b>	<b>PN11</b>	<b>PN15</b>	<b>PN20</b>	<b>PN23</b>	<b>FIX4</b>	<b>User File</b>	<b>Ext</b>
	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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

[ :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 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio :CUSTom :EDCLock SYMBOL | NORMal

[ :SOURce ] :RADio :CUSTom :EDCLock ?

This command sets the external data clock use. In internal clock mode, neither choice has an effect. Refer to “:BBCLock” on page 158 to select EXT as the data clock type.

**SYMBOL** This choice specifies that a continuous symbol clock signal must be provided to the SYMBOL SYNC input connector.

**NORMal** This choice specifies that the DATA CLOCK input connector requires a bit clock. The SYMBOL SYNC input connector requires a (one-shot or continuous) symbol sync signal.

**\*RST** NORM

**Key Entry** Ext Data Clock Normal Symbol

## :EREFerence

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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. See “:EREFerence:VALue” on page 168 to enter the external reference frequency.

**\*RST** INT

**Key Entry** BBG Ref Ext Int

**:REFERENCE:VALUE**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADIO :CUSTOM :REFERENCE :VALUE <val>
```

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADIO :CUSTOM :REFERENCE :VALUE?
```

This command conveys the expected reference frequency value of an externally applied reference to the signal generator. The variable <val> is expressed in 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 “:REFERENCE” on page 167 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 002/602

```
[ :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 (for file name syntax, see “File Name Variables” on page 12).

**IS95** This is a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.

**IS95\_EQ** This is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This is used only for IS-95 baseband filtering.

**IS95\_MOD** This is 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 is 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.

<b>*RST</b>	RNYQ					
<b>Key Entry</b>	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 002/602

[ :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 002/602

[ :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 171.

Refer to “:SRATE” on page 172 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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 171 to change the current modulation type.

For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12.

**Key Entry** User FSK**:MODulation:UIQ****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 171 to change the current modulation type.

For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12.

**Key Entry** User I/Q

## **:MODulation[:TYPE]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 | QAM128 | QAM256 | UIQ | UFSK
[ :SOURCE ] :RADIo :CUSTom :MODulation [ :TYPE ] ?
```

This command sets the modulation type for the Custom personality.

**\*RST** P4DQPSK

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>BPSK</b>	<b>QPSK</b>	<b>IS-95 QPSK</b>	<b>Gray Coded QPSK</b>	<b>OQPSK</b>			
	<b>IS-95 OQPSK</b>	<b><math>\pi/4</math> DQPSK</b>	<b>8PSK</b>	<b>16PSK</b>	<b>D8PSK</b>	<b>MSK</b>	<b>2-Lvl FSK</b>	
	<b>4-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>8-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>16-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>C4FM</b>	<b>4QAM</b>	<b>16QAM</b>	<b>32QAM</b>	
	<b>64QAM</b>	<b>128QAM</b>	<b>256QAM</b>	<b>User I/Q</b>	<b>User FSK</b>			

## **:POLarity[:ALL]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 168, 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 159).

A change in the symbol rate value effects the bit rate value; refer to “:BRATe” on page 159 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 171.

**\*RST** +2.43000000E+004

Range

<i>Modulation Type</i>	<i>Bits per Symbol</i>	<i>Internal Data</i>	<i>External Serial Data</i>			
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			
QAM128	7	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–7.142857142 Msps			
QAM256	8	45 sps–50 Msps	45 sps–6.25 Msps			

Key Entry

Symbol Rate

**:STANDARD:SELECT**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 175](#).

**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 002/602

```
[ :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 174.

**\*RST** FREE

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

## :TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 174.

**\*RST** HIGH

**Key Entry** Gate Active Low High

**:TRIGger[:SOURce]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger [ :SOURce ] KEY | EXT | BUS
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:CUSTom:TRIGger [ :SOURce ] ?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

<b>KEY</b>	This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel <b>Trigger</b> hardkey.
<b>EXT</b>	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 176.
<b>BUS</b>	This choice enables GPIB triggering using the *TRG or GET command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the *TRG command.
<b>*RST</b>	KEY
<b>Key Entry</b>	Trigger Key      Ext      Bus

**:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTErnal[:SOURce]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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, accepts an externally applied trigger signal, and is effective only with an external trigger source (see “:TRIGger[:SOURce]” on page 176). For more information on the AUXILIARY I/O connector, refer to the *User’s Guide*.

<b>EPT1</b>	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1; it selects the PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector as the external signal connection.
<b>EPT2</b>	This is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2; it selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector as the external signal connection.
<b>EPTRIGGER1</b>	This choice is synonymous with EPT1; it selects the PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
<b>EPTRIGGER2</b>	This choice is synonymous with EPT2; it selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUXILIARY I/O connector for the external signal connection.

**\*RST** EPT1  
**Key Entry** Patt Trig In 1 Patt Trig In 2

### :TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXtErnal:DELay

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 176.

**\*RST** +0  
**Range** 0–1048575  
**Key Entry** Ext Delay Bits

### :TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXtErnal:DELay:STATe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 176.

**\*RST** 0  
**Key Entry** Ext Delay Off On

### :TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXtErnal:SLOPE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 176.

**\*RST** NEG  
**Key Entry** Ext Polarity Neg Pos

**[ :STATe ]**

**Supported**            E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 179 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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 automatically selects a digital modulation filter.

**OFF** This choice disables the auto feature, which enables you to select a digital modulation filter or through path (see “:EXTERNAL:BBFilter” on page 180).

**\*RST** 1  
**Key Entry** I/Q Output Filter Manual Auto

### :EXtErnal:POLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602  
 [: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 002/602  
 [: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 002/602.

**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 191.

**\*RST** EXT  
**Key Entry** Ext 50 Ohm BBG1 Ext 600 Ohm Off

**:IQADjustment:EXTernal:COFFset**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** –3 to 3

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

**:IQADjustment:EXTernal:DIOffset**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** –3 to 3

**Key Entry** Diff. Mode I Offset



## :IQADjustment:EXTernal:DQOOffset

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :DM :IQADjustment :EXTernal :DQOOffset <val>

[ :SOURce ] :DM :IQADjustment :EXTernal :DQOOffset?

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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -3 to 3

**Key Entry** Diff. Mode Q Offset

## :IQADjustment:EXTernal:GAIN

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -4 to 4

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

**:IQADjustment:EXtErnal:IOFFset****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[:SOURCE]:DM:IQADjustment:EXtErnal:IOFFset &lt;val&gt;

[: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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000**Range** –5 to 5**Key Entry** Ext In 600 Ohm I Offset**:IQADjustment:EXtErnal:IQATten****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[:SOURCE]:DM:IQADjustment:EXtErnal:IQATten &lt;val&gt;

[: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 002/602

[:SOURCE]:DM:IQADjustment:EXtErnal:QOFFset &lt;val&gt;

[: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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000  
**Range** -5 to 5  
**Key Entry** Ext In 600 Ohm Q Offset

### :IQADjustment:GAIN

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187](#).

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000  
**Range** -4 to 4  
**Key Entry** I/Q Gain Balance Source 1

### :IQADjustment:IOFFset

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187](#).

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000  
**Range** -5E1 to +5E1  
**Key Entry** I Offset

## :IQADjustment:QOFFset

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -5E1 to +5E1

**Key Entry** Q Offset

## :IQADjustment:QSKew

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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  $\pm 5$  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 187.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -1E1 to +1E1

**Key Entry** Quadrature Skew

## :IQADjustment:SKEW

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :DM :IQADjustment :SKEW <val><unit>
[ :SOURce ] :DM :IQADjustment :SKEW?
```

This command changes the input skew to the I and Q paths. Equal and opposite skew is applied to both paths (RF Output path and I/Q output paths) simultaneously. A positive value delays the I signal relative to the Q signal, and a negative value delays the Q signal relative to the I signal.

If the internal I/Q correction path is set to RF or BB the I/Q signals are already optimized and adjusting I/Q skew would add an impairment to the signals. If the internal I/Q correction path is set to Off, then adjusting the I/Q skew could improve the I/Q signals. The I/Q skew adjustment cannot be performed on the MSK, FSK, and C4FM constant envelope modulations.

I/Q skew adjustments are preserved when the instrument state is saved. I/Q skew adjustment are also preserved when instrument settings are changed. If the signal generator is calibrated, the skew adjustments are added to the calibration value used for the given signal generator state. If the signal generator is uncalibrated, the skew adjustments re applied directly.

Using I/Q skew while playing a user FIR file greater than 32 symbols will generate an error.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of picoseconds or nanoseconds.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -5.0 to 5.0

**Key Entry** I/Q 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 188 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 188 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 189](#) 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 189](#) 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 &lt;val&gt;

[: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 002/602

[: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**:SKEW:PATH****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[:SOURCE]:DM:SKEW:PATH RF|BB

[:SOURCE]:DM:SKEW:PATH?

This command selects the skew path.

**RF** When RF is selected, the skew is optimized for the I/Q signal applied to the RF Output. The BB output will be functional, but the I/Q skew applied will be optimized for the RF path. When using this choice, seven symbols of latency are added to the Arb based waveform. While in real-time mode, the maximum number of user symbols for the FIR is limited to 32.



**BB** When BB is selected, the skew is optimized for the I/Q signal outputs on the rear panel. The RF Output will be functional, but the I/Q skew applied will be optimized for the BB path. When using this choice, seven symbols of latency are added to the Arb based waveform. While in real-time mode, the maximum number of user symbols for the FIR is limited to 32.

**\*RST** INT

**Key Entry** Int I/Q Skew Corrections RF BB Off

### :SKEW[:STATe]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

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

This command enables or disables the I/Q skew correction function.

**\*RST** 1

**Key Entry** Int I/Q Skew Corrections RF BB Off

### :SOURce

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 002/602.

**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

## :SRATio

**Supported** All

```
[ :SOURCE ] :DM :SRATio <val><unit>  
[ :SOURCE ] :DM :SRATio?
```

This command enables you to set the power level difference (ratio) between the source one and the source two signals when the two signals are summed together. A positive ratio value reduces the amplitude for source two while a negative ratio value reduces the amplitude for source one.

The range for the summing ratio is dependent on the modulator attenuator (mod atten) setting for the signal generator that is summing the signals together. The minimum range is achieved when the modulator attenuator setting is zero and the maximum range is reached when the maximum attenuator value is used. The range can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\pm \text{Range} = 50 \text{ dB} + \text{Mod Atten}$$

For setting the modulator attenuator for real-time modulation formats, see “:IQ:MODulation:ATTen” on page 197 and “:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO” on page 197. For setting the modulator attenuator for Arb modulation formats, refer to the SCPI command subsystem for the Arb format being used and find the commands that contain the command mnemonics IQ:MODulation:ATTen.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000  
**Range** *Min:*  $\pm 50$  dB *Max:*  $\pm 90$  dB  
**Key Entry** **Summing Ratio (SRC1/SRC2) x.xx dB**

## :STATe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 Modulation Subsystem–Option 002/602 [:SOURce]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB)

### :IQ:EXTernal:FILTer

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio :DMODulation :ARB :IQ :EXTernal :FILTer 40e6 | THRough  
[ :SOURce ] :RADio :DMODulation :ARB :IQ :EXTernal :FILTer ?
```

This command selects the filter or through path for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I and Q outputs. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set “:IQ:EXTernal:FILTer:AUTO” on [page 193](#) to OFF(0) mode.

40e6 This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter.

THRough This choice bypasses filtering.

**\*RST** THR

**Key Entry** 40.000 MHz Through

### :IQ:EXTernal:FILTer:AUTO

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio :DMODulation :ARB :IQ :EXTernal :FILTer :AUTO ON | OFF | 1 | 0  
[ :SOURce ] :RADio :DMODulation :ARB :IQ :EXTernal :FILTer :AUTO ?
```

This command enables or disables the automatic selection of the filters for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I/Q outputs.

ON(1) This choice will automatically select a digital modulation filter optimized for the current signal generator settings.

OFF(0) This choice disables the auto feature which lets you select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to “:IQ:EXTernal:FILTer” on [page 193](#) for selecting a filter or through path.

**\*RST** 1

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

**:FILTer**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADIO:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer RNYQuist | NYQuist | GAUSSian |
RECTangle | IS95 | IS95_EQ | IS95_MOD | IS95_MOD_EQ | WCDMa | AC4Fm | IS2000SR3DS |
UGGaussian | "<user FIR>"
[ :SOURCE ]:RADIO:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer?
```

This command specifies the pre-modulation filter type.

For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12.](#)

- IS95 This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 standard.
- IS95\_EQ This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the IS-95 filter (above) and the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard. This filter is only used for IS-95 baseband filtering.
- IS95\_MOD This choice selects a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance) with lower passband rejection than the filter specified in the IS-95 standard.
- IS95\_MOD\_EQ This choice selects a filter which is a combination of the equalizer filter described in the IS-95 standard and a filter that meets the criteria of the IS-95 error function (for improved adjacent channel performance), with lower passband rejection.
- WCDMa This choice selects a 0.22 Nyquist filter optimized for ACP.
- AC4Fm This choice selects a predefined Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) specified compatible 4-level frequency modulation (C4FM) filter.
- IS2000SR3DS This choice selects an IS-2000 standard, spread rate 3 direct spread filter.
- "<User FIR>" This variable is any filter file that you have stored into memory.

**\*RST**

<b>Key Entry</b>	Root Nyquist	Nyquist	Gaussian	Rectangle	IS-95	IS-95 w/EQ
	IS-95 Mod	IS-95 Mod w/EQ	WCDMA	IS-2000 SR3 DS	APCO 25 C4FM	
	UN3/4 GSM Gaussian	User FIR				

## :FILTer:ALPHa

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa <val>  
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:ALPHa?
```

This command changes the Nyquist or root Nyquist filter alpha value.

The filter alpha value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

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

## :FILTer:BBT

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:BBT <val>  
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:BBT?
```

This command changes the bandwidth-multiplied-by-bit-time (BbT) filter parameter for a Gaussian filter. It has no effect on other types of filters.

The filter BbT value can be set to the minimum level (0), the maximum level (1), or in between by using fractional numeric values (0.001–0.999).

To change the current filter type, refer to [“:FILTer” on page 194](#).

**\*RST** +5.00000000E–001

**Range** 0.000–1.000

**Key Entry** Filter BbT

**:FILTer:CHANnel**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel EVM|ACP

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:FILTer:CHANnel?

This command optimizes the Nyquist and root Nyquist filters to minimize error vector magnitude (EVM) or to minimize adjacent channel power (ACP). To change the current filter type, refer to “:FILTer” on page 194.

**EVM** This choice provides the most ideal passband.

**ACP** This choice improves stopband rejection.

**\*RST** EVM

**Key Entry** Optimize FIR For EVM ACP

**:HEADer:CLEar**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:HEADer:CLEar

This command clears the header information from the header file used by this modulation format. The **Digital Modulation Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Clear Header

**:HEADer:SAVE**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:HEADer:SAVE

This command saves the header information to the header file used by this modulation format. The **Digital Modulation Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Save Setup To Header

## :IQ:MODulation:ATTen

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen <val>
```

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen?
```

This command sets the attenuation level of the I/Q signals being modulated through the signal generator RF path. The variable <val> is expressed in units of decibels (dB).

**\*RST** +2.00000000E+000

**Range** 0–40

**Key Entry** Modulator Atten Manual Auto

## :IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
```

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q attenuation auto mode.

**ON (1)** This choice enables the attenuation auto mode which optimizes the modulator attenuation for the current conditions.

**OFF (0)** This choice holds the attenuator at its current setting or at a selected value. Refer to “:IQ:MODulation:ATTen” on page 197 for setting the attenuation value.

**\*RST** 1

**Key Entry** Modulator Atten Manual Auto

**:IQ:MODulation:FILTer****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer 2.1e6 | 40e6 | THROugh
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer?
```

This command enables you to select a filter or through path for I/Q signals modulated onto the RF carrier. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set “[:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO](#)” on page 198 to OFF(0) mode.

2.1E6 This choice applies a 2.1 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.

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

THROugh This choice bypasses filtering.

**\*RST** THR

**Key Entry** 2.100 MHz 40.000 MHz Through

**:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO ON | OFF | 1 | 0
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer: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 automatically selects a digital modulation filter.

OFF(0) This choice disables the auto feature, enabling you to select a digital modulation filter or through path (see “[:IQ:MODulation:FILTer](#)” on page 215).

**\*RST** 1

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

**:MDEStination:PULSe****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MDEStination:PULSe NONE | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MDEStination:PULSe?
```

This command routes the selected marker to the Pulse/RF Blanking function. The NONE parameter clears the marker for the Pulse/RF Blanking function.



**\*RST** NONE  
**Key Entry** None Marker 1 Marker 2 Marker 3 Marker 4

**:MDEStination:ALCHold**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MDEStination:ALCHold NONE | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4  
 [ :SOURce ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MDEStination:ALCHold?

This command routes the selected marker to the ALC Hold function. The NONE parameter clears the marker for the ALC Hold function.

**\*RST** NONE  
**Key Entry** None Marker 1 Marker 2 Marker 3 Marker 4  
**Remarks** N/A

**:MODulation:FSK[:DEVIation]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation:FSK[:DEVIation] <val>  
 [ :SOURce ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MODulation:FSK[:DEVIation]?

This command sets the symmetric FSK frequency deviation value.

The variable <val> is expressed in units of Hertz and the maximum range value equals the current symbol rate value multiplied by ten, limited to 20 MHz.

**\*RST** +4.00000000E+002  
**Range** 0–2E7  
**Key Entry** Freq Dev  
**Remarks** To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 200.  
 Refer to “:SRATE” on page 207 for a list of the minimum and maximum symbol rate values.  
 For more information on setting an asymmetric FSK deviation value, refer to the *User’s Guide*.

**:MODULATION[:TYPE]****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MODULATION[:TYPE] BPSK | QPSK | IS95QPSK |
GRAYQPSK | OQPSK | IS95OQPSK | P4DQPSK | PSK8 | PSK16 | D8PSK | EDGE | MSK | FSK2 | FSK4 |
FSK8 | FSK16 | C4FM | QAM4 | QAM16 | QAM32 | QAM64 | QAM128 | QAM256
[:SOURCE]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MODULATION[:TYPE]?
```

This command sets the modulation type for the digital modulation personality.

**\*RST** P4DQPSK

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>BPSK</b>	<b>QPSK</b>	<b>IS-95 QPSK</b>	<b>Gray Coded QPSK</b>	<b>OQPSK</b>			
	<b>IS-95 OQPSK</b>	<b><math>\pi/4</math> DQPSK</b>	<b>8PSK</b>	<b>16PSK</b>	<b>D8PSK</b>	<b>EDGE</b>	<b>MSK</b>	
	<b>2-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>4-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>8-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>16-Lvl FSK</b>	<b>C4FM</b>	<b>4QAM</b>	<b>16QAM</b>	
	<b>32QAM</b>	<b>64QAM</b>	<b>128QAM</b>	<b>256QAM</b>	<b>User I/Q</b>	<b>User FSK</b>		

**:MPOLARITY:MARKER1****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MPOLARITY:MARKER1 NEGATIVE | POSITIVE
[:SOURCE]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MPOLARITY:MARKER1?
```

This command sets the polarity for marker 1.

**\*RST** POS**Key Entry** Marker 1 Polarity Neg Pos**:MPOLARITY:MARKER2****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MPOLARITY:MARKER2 NEGATIVE | POSITIVE
[:SOURCE]:RADIO:DMODULATION:ARB:MPOLARITY:MARKER2?
```

This command sets the polarity for marker 2.

**\*RST** POS**Key Entry** Marker 2 Polarity Neg Pos

### :MPOLarity:MARKer3

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MPOLarity:MARKer3 NEGative|POSitive  
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MPOLarity:MARKer3?
```

This command sets the polarity for marker 3.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Marker 3 Polarity Neg Pos

### :MPOLarity:MARKer4

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MPOLarity:MARKer4 NEGative|POSitive  
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:MPOLarity:MARKer4?
```

This command sets the polarity for marker 4.

**\*RST** POS

**Key Entry** Marker 4 Polarity Neg Pos

### :REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency <val>  
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency?
```

This command conveys the expected reference frequency value of an externally applied reference to the signal generator. The variable <val> is expressed in 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 202.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E+007

**Range** 2.5E5–1E8

**Key Entry** Reference Freq

**:REference[:SOURCE]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REference[ :SOURCE ] INTernal | EXTernal
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:REference[ :SOURCE ] ?
```

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

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 201 to enter the external reference frequency.

**\*RST** INT

**Key Entry** ARB Reference Ext Int

**:RETRigger**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:RETRigger ON | OFF | IMMEDIATE
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:RETRigger ?
```

This command enables or disables the ARB retriggering mode; the retrigger mode controls how the retriggering function performs while a waveform is playing.

**ON (1)** This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will retrigger at the end of the current waveform sequence and play once more.

**OFF (0)** This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the trigger will be ignored.

**IMMEDIATE** This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform will reset and replay from the start immediately upon receiving a trigger.

**\*RST** ON

**Key Entry** On Off Immediate

## :SCLock:RATE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SCLock:RATE <val>
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SCLock:RATE?
```

This command sets the sample clock rate.

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

The modulation format should be active before executing this command. If this command is executed before the modulation format is active, the entered value will be overridden by a calculated factory default value. Refer to “[:STATe]” on page 207 to activate the modulation format.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E+008

**Range** 1–1E8

**Key Entry** ARB Sample Clock

## :SETup

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|AC4Fm|
ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRA|MCARrier| "<file name>"
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup?
```

This command selects the digital modulation format type.

**\*RST** NADC

<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>GSM</b>	<b>NADC</b>	<b>PDC</b>	<b>PHS</b>	<b>DECT</b>	<b>APCO 25 w/C4FM</b>	<b>APCO w/CQPSK</b>
	<b>CDPD</b>	<b>PWT</b>	<b>EDGE</b>	<b>TETRA</b>	<b>Multicarrier Off On</b>	<b>Select File</b>	

**Remarks** For information on the file name syntax, see “File Name Variables” on page 12.

**:SETup:MCARrier****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier (GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|
AC4Fm|ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRA,<num carriers>,<freq spacing>)|
"<file name>"
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier?
```

This command builds a table with the specified number of carriers and frequency spacing or retrieves the setup stored in the specified user file. The carrier type, number of carriers, and frequency spacing value are returned when a query is initiated. The output format is as follows:

```
<carrier type>,<num carriers>,<freq spacing>
```

If a specific file is loaded and then queried, only the file name is returned. For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12. The file specified must be a single carrier CDMA file. To store a multicarrier setup refer to “[SETup:MCARrier:STORE](#)” on page 205.

The variable <freq spacing> is expressed in units of Hertz (kHz–MHz).

```
*RST          Carrier:      NADC
              <num carriers>:2
              <freq spacing>: +1.0000000000000E+06
```

```
Range         <num carriers>:2–100vb
              <freq spacing>: 2 ÷ (<num carriers> – 1) × 80 MHz
```

```
Key Entry     GSM    NADC    PDC    PHS    DECT    APCO 25 w/C4FM    APCO w/CQPSK
              CDPD    PWT    EDGE    TETRA    # of Carriers    Freq Spacing
              Custom Digital Mod State
```

**:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe FIXed|RANDOM
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:PHASe?
```

This command toggles the phase settings for multicarrier digital modulation.

**FIXed** This choice sets the phase of all carriers to 0.

**RANDOM** This choice sets random phase values for all of the carriers.

```
*RST          FIX
```

```
Key Entry     Carrier Phases Fixed Random
```

## SETup:MCARrier:STORe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:STORe "<file name>"
```

This command stores the current multicarrier setup information.

The stored file contains information that includes the digital modulation format, number of carriers, frequency spacing, and power settings for the multicarrier setup.

The setting enabled by this command is not affected by signal generator power-on, preset, or \*RST. For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Load/Store

## :SETup:MCARrier:TABLE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLE INIT|APPend|  
<carrier_num>,GSM|NADC|PDC|PHS|DECT|AC4Fm|ACQPsk|CDPD|PWT|EDGE|TETRA|  
"<file name>",<freq_offset>,<power>  
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLE? <carrier_num>
```

This command modifies the parameters of one of the available multicarrier digital modulation formats.

The variable <freq\_offset> is expressed in Hertz (kHz–MHz).

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

**INIT** This choice clears the current information and creates a new one-row table, allowing for further definition using additional parameters.

**APPend** This choice adds rows to an existing table.

**<carrier\_num>** This variable specifies the number of the carriers in the multicarrier table that will be modified.

The value of the variable <carrier\_num> must be specified prior to selecting the digital modulation format.

For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12. The file specified must be a single carrier CDMA file. To store a multicarrier setup refer to “[SETup:MCARrier:STORe](#)” on page 205.

When a query is initiated, carrier type, frequency offset, and power level are returned. The output format is as follows: <carrier type>,<freq\_offset>,<power>

**\*RST**                    *carrier type:*    NADC  
                               *<freq\_offset>:* 5.00000000E+004  
                               *<power>:*        +0.00000000E+000

**Range**                    *<freq\_offset>:* -1E5-1E6  
                               *<power>:*        -40-0

**Key Entry**                Initialize Table    Insert Row    GSM    NADC    PDC    PHS    DECT  
                               APCO 25 w/C4FM    APCO w/CQPSK    CDPD    PWT    EDGE    TETRA  
                               Custom Digital Mod State

**:SETup:MCARrier:TABLE:NCARriers**

**Supported**                E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:MCARrier:TABLE:NCARriers?

This query returns the number of carriers in the current multicarrier setup.

**\*RST**                    +2

**Range**                    1-100

**Key Entry**                # of Carriers

**:SETup:STORe**

**Supported**                E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SETup:STORe "<file name>"

This command stores the current custom digital modulation state.

The saved file contains information that includes the modulation type, filter and symbol rate for the custom modulation setup.

For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

**\*RST**                    N/A

**Range**                    N/A

**Key Entry**                Store Custom Dig Mod State



## :SRATe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SRATe <val>
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:SRATe?
```

This command sets the transmission symbol rate. The variable <val> is expressed in units of bits per second (bps–Mbps) and the maximum range value is dependent upon the source of data (internal or external), the modulation type, and filter.

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 is truncated to 32 symbols
- Above 25 Msps, the FIR length is truncated to 16 symbols

This impacts the relative timing of the modulated data, as well as the actual filter response.

To change the modulation type, refer to “:MODulation[:TYPE]” on page 200.

**\*RST** +2.43000000E+004

**Range** 1 kpsps–50 Msps

**Key Entry** Symbol Rate

## [:STATe]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB[:STATe]?
```

This command enables or disables the digital modulation capability.

ON (1) This choice sets up the internal hardware to generate the currently selected digital modulation format signal selection.

OFF (0) This choice disables the digital modulation capability.

**\*RST** 0

**Key Entry** Digital Modulation Off On

**Remarks** When ON is selected, the I/Q state is activated and the I/Q source is set to internal.

## :TRIGger:TYPE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE CONTInuous | SINGle | GATE
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

This command sets the trigger type.

To change the polarity of the gated trigger, refer to [“:TYPE:GATE:ACTive” on page 209](#).

**CONTInuous** The waveform repeats continuously; the sequence restarts every time the previous playback is completed. To customize continuous triggering, refer to [“:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTInuous\[:TYPE\]” on page 208](#).

**SINGle** The waveform segment or sequence plays once for every trigger received.

**GATE** An external trigger signal interrupts the playback while the gating signal is in the inactive state. Playback resumes when the external control signal returns to the active state. The active state can be set high or low.

**\*RST** CONT

**Key Entry** Continuous      Single      Gated

## :TRIGger:TYPE:CONTInuous[:TYPE]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTInuous[ :TYPE ] FREE |
TRIGger | RESet
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:CONTInuous[ :TYPE ]?
```

This command customizes the continuous trigger selection.

To select CONTInuous as the trigger type, refer to [“:TRIGger:TYPE” on page 208](#).

**FREE** This choice immediately transmits a waveform that is continuously repeated.

**TRIGger** This choice causes the waveform to wait for a trigger. Once a trigger is received, the transmission of a continuously repeated waveform begins.

**RESet** This choice immediately restarts a continuously repeated waveform upon receiving a trigger.

**\*RST** FREE

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

**:TYPE:GATE:ACTive**

**Supported**            E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive LOW|HIGH
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive?
```

This command sets the arb trigger gate polarity; GATE must first be selected as the trigger type. To select a GATE as the trigger type, refer to “:TRIGger:TYPE” on page 208.

**LOW**                    The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is low and restarts when the gate returns to the high level.

**HIGH**                   The sequence runs while the selected external control gating signal is high and restarts when the gate returns to the low level.

**\*RST**                    HIGH

**Key Entry**            Gate Active Low High

**:TRIGger[:SOURce]**

**Supported**            E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[ :SOURce ] KEY|EXT|BUS
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[ :SOURce ]?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

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

**EXT**                    This choice enables triggering using an externally applied signal at the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector or the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector. To select the appropriate connector, refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTernal[:SOURce]” on page 211.

**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:DELay****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay <val>
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay?
```

This command sets the time for the external trigger delay. The variable <val> is expressed as seconds ( $\mu\text{sec}$ –sec).

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURCE]” on page 209.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E–003**Range** 1E–8 to 4E1**Key Entry** Ext Delay Time**:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay:
STATe ON|OFF|1|0
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe?
```

This command enables or disables the external trigger delay function. This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURCE]” on page 209.

**\*RST** 0**Key Entry** Ext Delay Off On**:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:SLOPe****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:
SLOPe POSitive|NEGative
[:SOURCE]:RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:SLOPe?
```

This command sets the polarity for the external trigger.

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURCE]” on page 209.

**\*RST** NEG**Key Entry** Ext Polarity Neg Pos

**:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal[:SOURCE]**

**Supported**            E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger [ :SOURCE ] :
EXTernal [ :SOURCE ] EPT1 | EPT2 | EPTRIGGER1 | EPTRIGGER2
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio:DMODulation:ARB:TRIGger [ :SOURCE ] :EXTernal [ :SOURCE ] ?
```

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

This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURCE]” on page 209.

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

**EPT1**                    This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

**EPT2**                    This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

**EPTRIGGER1**        This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATT TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.

**EPTRIGGER2**        This choice is synonymous with EPT2 and selects the PATT TRIG IN 2 pin on the rear panel AUX I/O connector for the external signal connection.

**\*RST**                    EPT1

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

---

## Dual ARB Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:ARB)

### :CLIPping

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[: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.

For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

**\*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 002/602

```
[: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 002/602

```
[ :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  $\geq 4$ . 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  $60 \div \text{<osr>}$  (quotient will round off to a whole number). A waveform with an oversample ratio  $\geq 60$  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

## :HEADer:CLEar

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio :ARB :HEADer :CLEar
```

This command clears the header information from the header file used by this modulation format.

The **ARB Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Clear Header

## :HEADer:SAVE

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ] :RADio :ARB :HEADer :SAVE
```

This command saves the header information to the header file used by this modulation format.

The **ARB Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Save Setup To Header

**:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer 40e6 | THRough
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer?
```

This command selects the filter or through path for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I and Q outputs. The filter has not effect on the modulated RF signal. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set “[:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO](#)” on page 214 to OFF(0) mode.

40e6 This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter.

THRough This choice bypasses filtering.

**\*RST** THR

**Key Entry** 40.000 MHz Through

**:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO ON | OFF | 1 | 0
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the automatic selection of the filters for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I/Q outputs.

ON(1) This choice will automatically select a digital modulation filter optimized for the current signal generator settings.

OFF(0) This choice disables the auto feature which lets you select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to “[:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer](#)” on page 214 for selecting a filter or through path.

**\*RST** 1

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

**:IQ:MODulation:ATTen**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen <val>
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen?
```

This command sets the attenuation level of the I/Q signals being modulated through the signal generator RF path.



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

**\*RST**                    +2.00000000E+000  
**Range**                    0–40  
**Key Entry**                **Modulator Atten Manual Auto**

### **:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO**

**Supported**                All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q attenuation auto mode.

**ON (1)**                    This choice enables the attenuation auto mode which optimizes the modulator attenuation for the current conditions.

**OFF (0)**                    This choice holds the attenuator at its current setting or at a selected value. Refer to “[:IQ:MODulation:ATTen](#)” on page 214 for setting the attenuation value.

**\*RST**                        1  
**Key Entry**                **Modulator Atten Manual Auto**

### **:IQ:MODulation:FILTer**

**Supported**                All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer 2.1e6|40e6|THROUGH
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer?
```

This command enables you to select a filter or through path for I/Q signals modulated onto the RF carrier. This filter has no effect on the I/Q signal out the rear panel. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set “[:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO](#)” on page 216 to OFF(0) mode.

**2.1E6**                    This choice applies a 2.1 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.

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

**THROUGH**                This choice bypasses filtering.

**\*RST**                        THR  
**Key Entry**                **2.100 MHz    40.000 MHz    Through**

**:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[ :SOURce ]:RADio:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer: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 “[:IQ:MODulation:FILTer](#)” on page 215 for selecting a filter or through path.

**\*RST** 1

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

**:MARKer:CLEar**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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  $\geq 1$ , and  $\leq$  the total number of waveform points).

<last\_point> This variable defines the last point in a range of points (must be  $\geq 1$ , and  $\leq$  the total number of waveform points).

For information on the file name syntax, see “[File Name Variables](#)” on page 12.

**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 002/602

```
[ :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).

For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

**Key Entry** Set Marker Off All Points

## :MARKer:POLarity

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 218. For information on the file name syntax, see “File Name Variables” on page 12.

**Range** <rotate\_count>: number of points in the waveform – 1

**:MARKer:[SET]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 be 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.

For information on the file name syntax, see “File Name Variables” on page 12.

**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 002/602

```
[ :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 219.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E+007

**Range** 2.5E5–1E8

**Key Entry** Reference Freq

## :REFEreNce[:SOURce]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 219 to enter the external reference frequency.

**\*RST** INT

**Key Entry** ARB Reference Ext Int

**:RETRigger**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 retriggers 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 is ignored.
- IMMediate This choice specifies that if a trigger occurs while a waveform is playing, the waveform resets and replays from the start immediately upon receiving a trigger.

**\*RST** ON

**Key Entry** On Off Immediate

**:SCALing**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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. For information on file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

**Range** <val>: 1–100

**Key Entry** Scaling

**:SEQuence**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURCE ]:RADio:ARB:SEQuence "<file
name>", "<waveform>", <reps>, NONE | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M1M2 | M1M3 | M1M4 | M2M3 | M2M4 | M3M
4 | M1M2M3 | M1M2M4 | M1M3M4 | M2M3M4 | M1M2M3M4 | ALL, { , , , NONE | M1 | M2 | M3 | M4 | M1M2 | M1M
3 | M1M4 | M2M3 | M2M4 | M3M4 | M1M2M3 | M1M2M4 | M1M3M4 | M2M3M4 | M1M2M3M4 | ALL, }
```

```
[ :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.
- M1–4                This variable designates the marker number to be toggled on.

For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

<b>Range</b>	<reps>: 1–65535		
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Build New Waveform Sequence</b>	<b>Edit Selected Waveform Sequence</b>	
	Toggle Marker 1	Toggle Marker 2	Toggle Marker 3
	Toggle Marker 4	Edit Repetitions	

## **:RSCAling**

**Supported**      E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 223](#).

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 002/602

```
[ :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 222](#).

**\*RST** FREE

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



## :TRIGger:TYPE:GATE:ACTive

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 222.

**\*RST** HIGH

**Key Entry** Gate Active Low High

## :TRIGger:TYPE:SADVance[:TYPE]

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 222.

**\*RST** CONT

**Key Entry** Single Continuous

**:TRIGger[:SOURce]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:TRIGger [ :SOURce ] KEY | EXT | BUS
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:ARB:TRIGger [ :SOURce ] ?
```

This command sets the trigger source.

<b>KEY</b>	This choice enables triggering by pressing the front panel <b>Trigger</b> hardkey.
<b>EXT</b>	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 <a href="#">“:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTErnal[:SOURce]” on page 224.</a>
<b>BUS</b>	This choice enables GPIB triggering using the *TRG or GET command or LAN and RS-232 triggering using the *TRG command.
<b>*RST</b>	EXT
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Trigger Key      Ext      Bus</b>

**:TRIGger[:SOURce]:EXTErnal[:SOURce]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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.

<b>EPT1</b>	This choice is synonymous with EPTRIGGER1 and selects the PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
<b>EPT2</b>	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.
<b>EPTRIGGER1</b>	This choice is synonymous with EPT1 and selects the PATTERN TRIG IN rear panel connector for the external signal connection.
<b>EPTRIGGER2</b>	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 224.](#)

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 002/602

```
[ :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 ( $\mu\text{sec}$ –sec). This command is effective only if an external trigger is selected as the trigger source. Refer to “:TRIGger[:SOURCE]” on page 224.

**\*RST** +1.00000000E–003

**Range** 1E–8 to 4E1

**Key Entry** Ext Delay Time

### :TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXTernal:DELay:STATe

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 224.

**\*RST** 0

**Key Entry** Ext Delay Off On

**:TRIGger[:SOURCE]:EXtErnal:SLOPe****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 224.

**\*RST** NEG**Key Entry** Ext Polarity Neg Pos**:WAVeform****Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602 ([: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 ( “:SETup:TABLE:PHASe:INITialize” on page 233).
2. Assign the frequency spacing between the tones ( “:SETup:TABLE:FSPacing” on page 232).
3. Define the number of tones within the waveform ( “:SETup:TABLE:NTONes” on page 232).
4. Modify the power level, phase, and state of any individual tones ( “:ROW” on page 234).

### :HEADer:CLEar

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:HEADer:CLEar

This command clears the header information from the header file used by this modulation format. The **Multitone Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Clear Header

### :HEADer:SAVE

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:HEADer:SAVE

This command saves the header information to the header file used by this modulation format. The **Multitone Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Save Setup To Header

### :IQ:EXTErnal:FILTer

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:EXTErnal:FILTer 40e6 | THROugh  
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:EXTErnal:FILTer?

**Multitone Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:MTONE:ARB)**

This command selects the filter or through path for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I and Q outputs. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set “:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO” on page 228 to OFF(0) mode.

40e6                      This choice applies a 40 MHz baseband filter.

THRough                This choice bypasses filtering.

\*RST                    THR

**Key Entry**            40.000 MHz      Through

**:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO**

**Supported**            All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0  
 [ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer:AUTO?

This command enables or disables the automatic selection of the filters for I/Q signals routed to the rear panel I/Q outputs.

ON(1)                    This choice will automatically select a digital modulation filter optimized for the current signal generator settings.

OFF(0)                   This choice disables the auto feature which lets you select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to “:IQ:EXtErnal:FILTer” on page 227 for selecting a filter or through path.

\*RST                    1

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

**:IQ:MODulation:ATTen**

**Supported**            All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen <val>  
 [ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen?

This command attenuates the I/Q signals being modulated through the signal generator RF path.

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

\*RST                    +2.00000000E+000

**Range**                   0–40

**Key Entry**            Modulator Atten Manual Auto

### **:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO**

**Supported**            All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:ATTen:AUTO?
```

This command enables or disables the I/Q attenuation auto mode.

**ON (1)**                This choice enables the attenuation auto mode which optimizes the modulator attenuation for the current conditions.

**OFF (0)**              This choice holds the attenuator at its current setting or at a selected value. Refer to [“:IQ:MODulation:ATTen” on page 228](#) for setting the attenuation value.

**\*RST**                 1

**Key Entry**            **Modulator Atten Manual Auto**

### **:IQ:MODulation:FILTer**

**Supported**            All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer 2.1e6|40e6|THROUGH
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer?
```

This command enables you to select a filter or through path for I/Q signals modulated onto the RF carrier. Selecting a filter using this command will automatically set [“:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO” on page 230](#) to OFF(0) mode.

**2.1E6**                This choice applies a 2.1 MHz baseband filter to the I/Q signals.

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

**THROUGH**            This choice bypasses filtering.

**\*RST**                 THR

**Key Entry**            **2.100 MHz    40.000 MHz    Through**

**:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO ON|OFF|1|0
[ :SOURce ] :RADio:MTONE:ARB:IQ:MODulation:FILTer:AUTO?
```

This enables or disables the automatic selection of filters for I/Q signals modulated on the RF carrier.

ON(1) A automatically selects a digital modulation filter.

OFF(0) Enables you to select a digital modulation filter or through path. Refer to [“:IQ:MODulation:FILTer” on page 215](#) for selecting a filter or through path.

**\*RST** 1

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

**:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 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 230](#).

**\*RST** +1.00000000E+007

**Range** 2.5E5–1E8

**Key Entry** Reference Freq

**:REFerence[:SOURce]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 EXTernal is selected, the external frequency *value must* be entered and the signal must be applied to the BASEBAND GEN REF IN rear panel connector. See [“:REFerence:EXTernal:FREQuency” on page 230](#) to enter the external reference frequency.

**\*RST** INT

**Key Entry** ARB Reference Ext Int



## :SETup

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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. For information on the file name syntax, see [“File Name Variables” on page 12](#).

**Key Entry** Load From Selected File

## :SETup:STORE

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 232](#).

*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

## Multitone Subsystem–Option 002/602 ([:SOURce]:RADio:MTONE:ARB)

<b>*RST</b>	Tone	<frequency offset>	<power>	<phase>	<state>
	Tone 8	+35000	+0.00000000E+000	+0	+1
<b>Range</b>	<freq_spacing> (2 tones): 1E4–8E7      <num_tones>: 2–64				
	<freq_spacing> (>2 tones): 1E4 to (80 MHz ÷ (num_tones – 1))				
	<phase>: 0–359				
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Freq Spacing</b>	<b>Number Of Tones</b>	<b>Toggle State</b>		

## :SETup:TABLE:FSPacing

**Supported**      E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 Hertz (Hz–MHz).

To set frequency spacing and additional parameters required to create or configure a multitone waveform, refer to “:SETup:TABLE” on page 231. This command is the second step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to “Creating a Multitone Waveform” on page 227 for all four steps.

<b>*RST</b>	+1.00000000E+004
<b>Range</b>	<freq_spacing> (2 tones): 1E4–8E7 <freq_spacing> (>2 tones): 1E4 to (80 MHz ÷ (num_tones – 1))
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Freq Spacing</b>

## :SETup:TABLE:NTONes

**Supported**      E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 231. This command is the third step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to “Creating a Multitone Waveform” on page 227 for all four steps.

<b>*RST</b>	+8
<b>Range</b>	2–64
<b>Key Entry</b>	<b>Number Of Tones</b>

## :SETup:TABLE:PHASe:INITialize

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 233.

This command is the first step in creating a multitone waveform. Refer to “Creating a Multitone Waveform” on page 227 for all four steps.

**\*RST** FIX

**Key Entry** Initialize Phase Fixed Random

## :SETup:TABLE:PHASe:INITialize:SEED

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 231 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 227 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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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 002/602

```
[ :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

**Two Tone Subsystem ([:SOURCE]:RADio:TTONE:ARB)**

**:HEADer:CLEAr**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio :TTONE :ARB :HEADer :CLEAr

This command clears the header information from the header file used by this modulation format.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Clear Header

**Remarks** The **Multitone Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**:HEADer:SAVE**

**Supported** All with Option 001/601 or 002/602

[ :SOURCE ] :RADio :TTONE :ARB :HEADer :SAVE

This command saves the header information to the header file used by this modulation format.

**\*RST** N/A

**Key Entry** Save Setup To Header

**Remarks** The **Multitone Off On** softkey must be set to On for this command to function.

**[ :STATe ]**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

[ :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)

### :IQADjustment: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

### :IQADjustment: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:QSKew**

**Supported** E8267C with Option 002/602

```
[ :SOURce ] :WDM :IQADjustment :QSKew <val>
```

```
[ :SOURce ] :WDM :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  $\pm 5$  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 238.

**\*RST** +0.00000000E+000

**Range** -1E1 to +1E1

**Key Entry** Quadrature Skew

**: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

In the following sections, this chapter provides a comprehensive listing of SCPI commands and programming codes for signal generator models supported by Agilent PSG Signal Generators:

- `:SYSTem:IDN`
- “8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands” on page 240
- “836xxB/L Compatible SCPI Commands” on page 257
- “8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands” on page 276
- “8375xB Compatible SCPI Commands (firmware  $\geq$  C.03.00)” on page 286
- “8662A/63A Compatible Commands (firmware  $\geq$  C.03.50)” on page 299

### **: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 241](#): 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 254](#): 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 239](#).

**Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences**

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
A1	Internal leveling mode	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ]:POWER:ALC:SOURce INTernal</code>
A2	External leveling mode with diode detector	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ]:POWER:ALC:SOURce DIODE</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:POWER:ALC:SOURce:EXTernal:COUPLing &lt;val&gt; dB</code>
A3	External leveling mode with power meter	Y	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
AK0	Amplitude markers off	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ]:MARKer:AMPLitude OFF 0</code>
AK1	Amplitude markers on	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ]:MARKer:AMPLitude ON 1</code>
AL0	Alternate sweep mode off	Y	Y	<code>:SYSTem:ALTerNate:STATe OFF</code>
AL1	Alternate sweep mode on	Y	Y	<code>:SYSTem:ALTerNate:STATe ON</code> <code>:SYSTem:ALTerNate n</code>
AM0	Amplitude modulation off	Y	N	<code>[ :SOURce ]:AM1:STATe OFF 0</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:STATe OFF 0</code>
AM1	Amplitude modulation on	Y	N	<code>[ :SOURce ]:AM1:STATe OFF 0</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:SOURce EXT[1]</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:EXTernal[1]:COUPLing DC</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:DEPT h 100</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:EXTernal[1]:IMPedance 600</code> <code>[ :SOURce ]:AM2:STATe ON 1</code>
AS0	Alternate state selection: select current front panel	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
AS1	Alternate state selection: select recalled state	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
AT	Set attenuator	Y	N	<code>[ :SOURce ]:POWER:ATTenuation &lt;val&gt;&lt;unit&gt;</code>
AU	Auto-coupled mode to obtain shortest possible sweep time	Y	N	<code>[ :SOURce ]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON 1</code>
BC	Advance to next frequency bandcrossing	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
C1	1 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
C2	10 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
C3	50 MHz crystal marker frequency	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
C4	External crystal marker frequency	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
CA1	Amplitude crystal markers on	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
CL1	Intensity crystal markers on	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234</i>
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	<i>not supported</i>
EM0	Extended marker mode off	N	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
EM1	Extended marker mode on	N	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
F1	20 MHz/V FM sensitivity	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
F2	6 MHz/V FM sensitivity	N	N	<i>not supported</i>

**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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
FL1	CW filter on	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
IP	Instrument preset	Y	N	<pre> SYSTEM:PRESet [:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP [:INCRement] 1 GHZ  [:SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTiplier &lt;saved multiplier&gt;  [: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 </pre>
IP	Instrument preset	N	Y	<pre> 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 </pre>
IX	Input micro learn string	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
KR	Key release	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
MD	Marker delta	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
MP0	Marker 1-2 sweep off	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
MP1	Marker 1-2 sweep on	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
MS	Milliseconds terminator	Y	Y	MS
MZ	MHz terminator	Y	Y	MHZ
NA	Network analyzer mode	N	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
NT	Network analyzer trigger	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
OA	Output active parameter	Y	Y	<i>supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234</i>
OB	Output next bandcross frequency	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
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	<i>not supported</i>

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
OF	Output fault	Y	N	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
OI	Output identification	Y	Y	*IDN?
OK	Output last lock frequency	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
OL	Output learn string	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
OM	Output mode string	N	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
OP	Output interrogated parameter	Y	Y	<i>supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234</i>
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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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?

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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	<i>not supported</i>
OS	Output status bytes	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
OX	Output micro learn string	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
RB	Control knob remotely	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
RC	Recall state	Y	Y	*RCL <reg_num>[, <seq_num>]
RE	Extended status byte mask	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
RP0	RF blanking off	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
RP1	RF peaking on	Y	N	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
RP1	RF blanking on	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
RS	Reset sweep	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
S1	Continuous sweep mode	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :MODE AUTO</code>  <code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :GENERation</code> <code>ANALog :TRIGger [ :SEQuence ] :SOURce</code> <code>IMMediate :INITiate :CONTinuous [ :ALL ] ON</code>
S2	Single sweep mode	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :MODE AUTO</code>  <code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :GENERation</code> <code>ANALog :TRIGger [ :SEQuence ] :SOURce</code> <code>IMMediate :INITiate :CONTinuous [ :ALL ] OFF</code>
S3	Manual frequency sweep mode	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :MODE MANual</code>  <code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :GENERation</code> <code>ANALog :TRIGger [ :SEQuence ] :SOURce</code> <code>IMMediate :INITiate :CONTinuous [ :ALL ] OFF</code>
SB	Number of sweep buckets	N	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SC	Seconds terminator	Y	Y	S
SF	Frequency step size	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ] :FREQuency [ :CW ] :STEP [ :INCRement ]</code> <code>&lt;val&gt;&lt;unit&gt;</code>
SG	Single sweep mode	Y	Y	<code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :MODE AUTO</code>  <code>[ :SOURce ] :SWEep :GENERation ANALog</code> <code>:TRIGger [ :SEQuence ] :SOURce IMMEDIATE</code> <code>:INITiate :CONTinuous [ :ALL ] OFF</code>
SH	Shift prefix	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SH01	Blank display	N	Y	<code>DISPlay [ :WINDow ] [ :STATE ] OFF   0</code>

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
SHAL	Retain multiplication factor on power on/off and preset	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SHAM	Pulse modulation enhancement	Y	N	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
SHEF	Restore cal. const. access function	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
SHM3	Disable counter interface	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>

**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	<i>not supported</i>
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 ] :SWEp :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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
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	<i>not supported</i>
SHSL	Set attenuator from front panel	Y	Y	[ :SOURce ] :POWer :ATTenuation <val><unit>
SHSN	Stepped sweep	N	Y	[ :SOURce ] :SWEp :MODE AUTO [ :SOURce ] :SWEp :GENeration STEPped [ :SOURce ] :LIST :TYPE STEP  [ :SOURce ] :LIST :TRIGger :SOURce IMMediate :TRIGger [ :SEQuence ] :SOURce IMMediate :INITiate :CONTinuous [ :ALL ] ON  [ :SOURce ] :SWEp :POINTs <val>
SHSS	Reset step sizes to default values	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

Table 6-1 8340B/41B Prog. Codes & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Cmd	Description	8340	8757	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SHST	Zoom function	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHSV	Lock save/recall	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SHT1	Test displays	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHT2	Bandcrossing penlift	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHT3	Display unlock indicators	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHGZ	IO Channel	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHMZ	IO Subchannel	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHKZ	Write to IO	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHHZ	Read from IO	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SHVR	Frequency offset	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
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>
*☆	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	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SW1	Swap network analyzer channels	Y	Y	<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SX	External sweep type	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>
T1	Free run sweep trigger mode	Y	Y	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce IMMEDIATE :INITiate:CONTinuous[:ALL] ON
T2	Line sweep trigger mode	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
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	<i>supported, see Table 6-2 on page 234</i>
VR	CW vernier	N	Y	<i>supported, but has no effect on PSG</i>

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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	✓				<i>none</i>
SB	✓	✓			<i>supported, but no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
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
SHAZ	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:POWER:ALC:LEVel?
SHCF	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW]:STEP[:INCRement]?
SHCW	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:START? or [:SOURce]:FREQuency:STOP?
SHFA	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTIplier?
SHFB	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:OFFSet?
SHPL	✓	✓	✓	✓	[ :SOURce]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]:STEP[:INCRement]?  [:SOURce]:POWER:ATTenuation UP [:SOURce]:POWER:ATTenuation DOWN
SHPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	[ :SOURce]:POWER:ALC:LEVel? [:SOURce]:POWER:ATTenuation UP [:SOURce]:POWER:ATTenuation DOWN

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8340B/41B and 8757D Compatible Commands

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
SHRF	✓	✓	✓	✓	[ :SOURce]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]? [ :SOURce]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] UP [ :SOURce]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] DOWN
SHSL	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:POWER:ATTenuation?
SHSN	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:SWEp:POINts?
SL	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:POWER:SLOPe?
SM	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:MANual?
SN	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:SWEp:POINts?
SP	✓	✓		✓	[ :SOURce]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]:STEP [ :INCRement]?
ST	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:SWEp:TIME?
SV	✓				<i>none</i>
TL	✓	✓			[ :SOURce]:SWEp: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
<i>IEEE Common Commands</i>		
*CLS	Y	Y
*ESE <data>	Y	Y
*ESE?	Y	Y
*ESR?	Y	Y
*IDN? <sup>a</sup>	Y	Y
*LRN?	N	N
*OPC	Y	Y
*OPC?	Y	Y
*OPT?	N	N
*RCL <reg_num>	Y	Y

SCPI Command Compatibility  
836xxB/L Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
*RST	Y	Y
*SAV <reg_num>	Y	Y
*SRE <data>	Y	Y
*SRE?	Y	Y
*STB?	Y	Y
*TRG	Y	Y
*TST?	Y	Y
*WAI	Y	Y
<i>Abort Subsystem</i>		
:ABORT	Y	Y
<i>Amplitude Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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	
<i>Calibration Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Correction Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Diagnostics Subsystem</i>		
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:DIAGnostics:OUTPut:FAULt?	N	N
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
<i>Display Subsystem</i>		
:DISPlay[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:DISPlay[:STATe]?	Y	Y
<i>Frequency Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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	



Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
<i>Frequency Subsystem</i>		
:FREQuency:CENTer <num>[<freq suffix>] MAXimum MINimum UP DOWN	Y	Y
:FREQuency:CENTer? [MAXimum MINimum]	Y	Y
: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 <sup>b</sup>	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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:FREQuency:OFFSet? [MAXimum MINimum]	Y	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATE ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATE?	Y	Y
: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
<i>Initiate Subsystem</i>		
:INITiate:CONTInuous ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:INITiate:CONTInuous?	Y	Y
:INITiate[:IMMediate]	Y	Y

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
<i>List Subsystem</i>		
:LIST:DWELL {<num>[<time suffix>] MAXimum MINimum}	Y	Y
:LIST:DWELL? [MAXimum MINimum]	Y	Y
: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
<i>Marker Subsystem</i>		
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude:VALue? [MAXimum MINimum]	N	N
:MARKer[n]:AOFF	N	N
:MARKer[n]:DELTA? <value>,<value>	N	N
: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
<i>Measure Subsystem</i>		
:MEASure:AM?	N	
:MEASure:FM?	N	
<i>Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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	

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
<i>Power Subsystem</i>		
: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
: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	N	N
:POWER:ALC:SOURce INTernal DIODE MMHead	Y	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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
: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
: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

**Table 6-3                    836xxB/L SCPI Commands**

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
: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
: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
<i>Pulse Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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	

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
: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	
: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	N	
:PULM:SOURce INTernal EXTernal	Y	
:PULM:SOURce?	Y	
:PULM:STATe ON OFF 1 0	Y	
:PULM:STATe?	Y	
<i>Pulse Subsystem</i>		
: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	



Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:PULSe:WIDTh <num>[<time suffix>] MAXimum MINimum	Y	
:PULSe:WIDTh? [MAXimum MINimum]	Y	
<i>Reference Oscillator Subsystem</i>		
:ROSCillator:SOURce?	Y	Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO?	Y	Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal EXTernal NONE	Y	Y
<i>Status Subsystem</i>		
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition?	Y	Y
:STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition <value>	Y	Y
:STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition?	Y	Y
<i>Sweep Subsystem</i>		
:SWEep:CONTrol:STATE ON OFF 1 0	N	N
:SWEep:CONTrol:STATE?	N	N
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
: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
: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
<i>System Subsystem</i>		
: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

SCPI Command Compatibility  
836xxB/L Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
:SYSTem:LANGUage CIIL COMPAtible	N	N
:SYSTem:LANGUage SCPI	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELEct:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELEct:AUTO?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELEct FRONT REAR NONE <sup>c</sup>	Y	Y
:SYSTem:MMHead:SELEct?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet[:EXECute]	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet:SAVE	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE FACTory USER	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:SECurity:COUNT <value> <sup>de</sup>	Y	Y
:SYSTem:SECurity:COUNT? [MINimum MAXimum]	Y	Y
:SYSTem:SECurity[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y
:SYSTem:SECurity[:STATE]?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:VERSion?	Y	Y
<i>Trigger Subsystem</i>		
: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

Table 6-3 836xxB/L SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83620B & 83640B	83620L & 83640L
<i>Tsweep Subsystem</i>		
:TSweep	N	N
<i>Unit Subsystem</i>		
:UNIT:AM DB PCT	N	
:UNIT:AM?	N	
:UNIT:POWer {<lvl suffix>}	Y	Y
:UNIT:POWer?	Y	Y

- The identification information can be modified for the PSG to reflect the signal generator that is being replaced. Refer to [“:SYSTem:IDN” on page 239](#) for more information.
- A multiplier of zero is not allowed.
- Since the PSG does not have a front panel millimeter head (source module) interface connector, the “FRONT” suffix defaults to the rear connector.
- Flash memory allows only a limited number of “writes and erasures”, excessive use of this command will reduce the memory lifetime.
- 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

**NOTE** Most 8373xB/71xB compatible commands were available in firmware release C.01.21; for firmware  $\geq$  C.03.50, frequency unit commands are available..

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
<i>IEEE Common Commands</i>		
*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? <sup>a</sup>	Y	Y
*LMC?	N	N
*LRN?	N	N

**Table 6-4**                      **8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands**

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
*OPC	Y	Y
*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
<i>Abort Subsystem</i>		
:ABORt	Y	
<i>Amplitude Modulation Subsystem</i>		
[ :SOURce ] :AM [ :DEPTh ] <val><unit> <sup>b</sup>	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	

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[ :SOURce ] : AM : INTernal : FREQuency : STEP [ : INCRement ]	Y	
[ :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	
<i>Display Subsystem</i>		
: DISPlay [ : WINDow ] [ : STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0	Y	Y
: DISPlay [ : WINDow ] [ : STATe ] ?	Y	Y
<i>Initiate Subsystem</i>		
: INITiate : CONTinuous ON   OFF   1   0	Y	
: INITiate : CONTinuous ?	Y	
<i>Correction Subsystem</i>		
[ :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
<i>Frequency Modulation Subsystem</i>		
[ :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   TRIAnge   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	
<i>Frequency Subsystem</i>		
[ :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 <sup>c</sup>	Y	Y
[ :SOURce ] :FREQuency :MULTiplier ?	Y	Y

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTIplier:STEP[:INCRement] incr   MINimum MAXimum DEFault	N	N
[ :SOURce]:FREQuency:MULTIplier:STEP[:INCRement]?	N	N
<i>Memory Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Modulation Subsystem</i>		
[ :SOURce]:MODulation:AOFF	Y	
[ :SOURce]:MODulation:STATe ON OFF	N	
[ :SOURce]:MODulation:STATe?	Y	
<i>Output Subsystem</i>		
:OUTPut:IMPedance?	N	N
:OUTPut:PROTection[:STATe] ON OFF	Y	Y
:OUTPut:PROTection[:STATe]?	Y	Y

**Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands**

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
:OUTPut[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	Y	Y
:OUTPut[:STATe]?	Y	Y
<i>Phase Modulation Subsystem</i>		
[: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 TRIAnge  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 <sup>d</sup>	Y	
[:SOURce]:PM:STATe ON OFF 1 0	Y	
<i>Power Subsystem</i>		
[: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	N	N
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce INTernAl DIODE	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer:ALC:SOURce?	Y	Y
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ONCE	N	N
[:SOURce]:POWer:ATTenuation:AUTO ON OFF	Y	Y

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands

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?	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	Y	Y
[ :SOURce ] : POWer : PROTection : STATE?	Y	Y
<i>Pulse Modulation Subsystem</i>		
[ :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	
<i>Pulse Subsystem</i>		
[ :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	
[ :SOURce ] : PULSe : DOUBle [ : STATE ] ON   OFF	N	
[ :SOURce ] : PULSe : DOUBle [ : STATE ] ?	N	
[ :SOURce ] : PULSe : FREQuency freq   MINimum   MAXimum   UP   DOWN   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 :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	
<i>Reference Oscillator Subsystem</i>		
[ :SOURce ] :ROSCillator :SOURce?	Y	Y
<i>Status Subsystem</i>		
: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

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8373xB and 8371xB Compatible SCPI Commands

Table 6-4 8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
: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
<i>System Subsystem</i>		
: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
:SYSTem:LANGUage "COMP=8673" "COMPatibility=8673"	N	N
:SYSTem:LANGUage "SCPI"	Y	Y
:SYSTem:LANGUage?	Y	Y
:SYSTem:PRESet	Y	Y
:SYSTem:VERSion?	Y	Y

**Table 6-4**                      **8373xB and 8371xB SCPI Commands**

Y= Supported by PSG N= Not supported by PSG	83731B & 83732B	83711B & 83712B
<i>Trigger Subsystem</i>		
: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	
<i>Unit Subsystem</i>		
:UNIT:FREQuency {<freq suffix>}	Y	Y
:UNIT:FREQuency?	Y	Y
: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 239 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 $\geq$ 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
<i>IEEE Common Commands</i>		
*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
<i>Abort Subsystem</i>		
:ABORT		Y
<i>Amplitude Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Calibration Subsystem</i>		
:CALibration:PEAKing[:EXECute]		N
:CALibration:PEAKing[:EXECute]? <dac_va>		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
: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
<i>Correction Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Diagnostics Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Display Subsystem</i>		
:DISPlay[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0		Y
:DISPlay[:STATe]?		Y
<i>Frequency Modulation Subsystem</i>		
:FM:COUPling AC DC		A / D
:FM:COUPling?		A / D
:FM:SENSitivity <value><freqsuffix/V>		A / D
:FM:SENSitivity?		A / D
:FM:SOURcel EXTernal :FM:SOURce EXTernal		N
:FM:SOURcel? :FM:SOURce?		N A / D
:FM:STATe ON OFF 1 0		A / D
:FM:STATe?		A / D
<i>Frequency Subsystem</i>		
: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 SWEp SWCW		N
:FREQuency:MODE?		Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier <value>		Y
:FREQuency:MULTiplier:STATe ON OFF 1 0		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	
		: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
<i>Initiate Subsystem</i>			
		:INITiate:CONTInuous ON OFF 1 0	Y
		:INITiate:CONTInuous?	Y
		:INITiate[:IMMediate]	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
<i>Marker Subsystem</i>		
[ :SOURce[1]]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0		N
[ :SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0		Y
[ :SOURce[1]]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]?		N
[ :SOURce]:MARKer[n]:AMPLitude[:STATe]?		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
<i>Memory Subsystem</i>		
:MEMory:RAM:INITialize[:ALL]		N
<i>Output Subsystem</i>		
:OUTPut:IMPedance?		N
:OUTPut[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0		Y
:OUTPut[:STATe]?		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
<i>Power Subsystem</i>		
:POWER:ALC:CFACTOR <value>[DB] UP DOWN		Y
:POWER:ALC:CFACTOR?		Y
:POWER:ALC:SOURCE1 INTERNAL DIODE PMETER MMHEAD :POWER:ALC:SOURCE INTERNAL DIODE PMETER MMHEAD		N
:POWER:ALC:SOURCE1?		N
:POWER:ALC:SOURCE?		Y
:POWER:ALC[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0		Y
:POWER:ALC[:STATE]?		Y
:POWER:ATTENUATION <value>[DB] UP DOWN		Y
:POWER:ATTENUATION:AUTO ON OFF 1 0		Y
:POWER:ATTENUATION:AUTO?		Y
:POWER:ATTENUATION?		Y
:POWER:CENTER <value>[<lvlsuffix>] UP DOWN		Y
:POWER:CENTER?		Y
:POWER:MODE FIXED SWEep		Y
:POWER:MODE?		Y
:POWER:OFFSET <value>[DB] UP DOWN		Y
:POWER:OFFSET:STATE ON OFF 1 0		Y
:POWER:OFFSET:STATE?		Y
:POWER:OFFSET?		Y
:POWER:SLOPE <value>[DB/freqsuffix] UP DOWN		N
:POWER:SLOPE:STATE ON OFF 1 0		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
: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
<i>Pulse Modulation Subsystem</i>		
: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

SCPI Command Compatibility  
8375xB Compatible SCPI Commands (firmware ≥ C.03.00)

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
<i>Pulse Subsystem</i>		
: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
<i>Reference Oscillator Subsystem</i>		
:ROSCillator:SOURce1 INTernal EXTernal NONE		N
:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal EXTernal NONE		Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce1:AUTO ON OFF 1 0		N
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO ON OFF 1 0		Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce1:AUTO?		N
:ROSCillator:SOURce:AUTO?		Y
:ROSCillator:SOURce1?		N
:ROSCillator:SOURce?		Y
<i>Status Subsystem</i>		
: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



**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
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?		Y
: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
<i>Sweep Subsystem</i>		
: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

SCPI Command Compatibility  
 8375xB Compatible SCPI Commands (firmware ≥ C.03.00)

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
:SWEep:MANual[:RELative]?		N
: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

**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
<i>System Subsystem</i>		
: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

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
:SYSTem:PRESet[:USER]:SAVE		Y
: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
<i>Trigger Subsystem</i>		
:TRIGger:SOURce1 IMMEDIATE BUS EXTERNAL HOLD :TRIGger:SOURce IMMEDIATE BUS EXTERNAL HOLD		N
:TRIGger:SOURce1?		N
:TRIGger:SOURce?		Y
:TRIGger[:IMMEDIATE]		Y
<i>Tsweep Subsystem</i>		
:TSWEEP		Y

## 8662A/63A Compatible Commands (firmware ≥ C.03.50)

The tables in this section provide the following:

[Table 6-6 on page 299](#): a comprehensive list of 8662A/63A programming commands, listed in alphabetical order. The equivalent SCPI command sequence for each supported code is provided. Codes that have no equivalent SCPI command sequence are indicated in the command column, as are codes that are *not* supported by the PSG family.

[Table 6-7 on page 308](#): a list of the implemented 8662A/63A programming commands that set the active function. This table also indicates which codes are compatible with the increment (up), and the decrement (down) SCPI commands.

**NOTE**                      Compatibility is provided for GPIB only; RS-232 and LAN are *not* supported.  
                                   Device Clear does not preset the instrument.  
                                   To reproduce the sweep functionality, use the PSG List Sweep features.

**Table 6-6                      8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences**

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
@1	Write require service mask	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
@2	Deferred execution mode	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
@3	Immediate execution mode	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
+D	+dBm	Y	Y	DBM
AM	AM modulation <i>See also: Table 6-7 on page 308</i>	Y		AM:DEPth <val> <units> AM:TRAC ON FM:STAT OFF AM:STAT ON
			Y	AM:DEPth <val> <units> AM:TRAC ON AM:STAT ON
AO	Amplitude off	Y	Y	OUTPut:STATe OFF
AP	Amplitude	Y	Y	POW:REF:STATe OFF POWER:AMPL <val> <units> OUTPut:STATe ON <i>See also: Table 6-7 on page 308</i>

Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands &amp; Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
AS BLSQ	Auto sequence	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
BP	BPSK modulation		N	<i>not supported</i>
CT	Configure trigger	Y	Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
-D	-dBm Negates the power value.	Y	Y	DBM
DB	dB	Y	Y	DB
DG	Degree	Y		DEG
DM	dBm	Y	Y	DBM
DN	Decrement Passes DOWN as parameter of active function command.	Y	Y	<a href="#">See Table 6-7 on page 308</a>
FA	Start frequency	Y	Y	<a href="#">See W2, W3, W4, and Table 6-7 on page 308</a>
FB	Stop frequency	Y	Y	<a href="#">See W2, W3, W4, and Table 6-7 on page 308</a>
FM	FM modulation <a href="#">See also: Table 6-7 on page 308</a>	Y		FM:DEV <val> <units> AM:STAT OFF FM:STAT ON
			Y	FM:DEV <val> <units> FM:STAT ON
FR	Center frequency	Y	Y	FREquency:CW <val> <units> <a href="#">See also: W2, W3, and W4, and Table 6-7 on page 308</a>
FS	Span frequency	Y	Y	<a href="#">See W2, W3, W4, and Table 6-7 on page 308</a>
GZ	GHz	Y	Y	GHZ
HZ	Hz	Y	Y	HZ
IS	Set increment Adds STEP: INCR to active function command.	Y	Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
KZ	kHz	Y	Y	KHZ
L1	Learn front panel	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
L2	Fast learn	N	N	<i>not supported</i>

**Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)**

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
MO M0	Modulation off	Y	Y	AM:STaTe OFF FM:STaTe OFF PULM:STaTe OFF PM:STaTe OFF
M1	<b>For 8662A:</b> <mod> = FM or AM, depending on which is on.  Modulation source internal 400 Hz  <b>For 8663A:</b> Executes MF with <freq> = 400 Hz	Y		<mod>:SOURce INT1 <mod>:INT1:FREQ 400Hz
			Y	AM:INT1:FREQ 400 MHz FM:INT2:FREQ 400 MHz PM:INT2:FREQ 400 MHz PULM:INT:FREQ 400 MHz
M2	<b>For 8662A:</b> <mod> = FM or AM, depending on which is on.  Modulation source internal 1 kHz  <b>For 8663A:</b> Executes MF with <freq> = 1 kHz	Y		<mod>:SOURce INT1 <mod>:INT1:FREQ 1kHz
			Y	AM:INT1:FREQ 1 kHz FM:INT2:FREQ 1 kHz PM:INT2:FREQ 1 kHz PULM:INT:FREQ 1 kHz
M3	<b>For 8662A:</b> <mod> = FM or AM, depending on which is on.  Modulation source external AC  <b>For 8663A:</b> <mod> = AM, FM, or PM, depending on which is on. <n> = 1 for AM, 2 for FM or PM <b>NOTE:</b> For PM, the impedance value is set using the SP71/SP70 commands	Y		<mod>:SOURce EXT <mod>:EXT:COUPling AC <mod>:EXT:IMP 600
			Y	<mod>:SOURce EXT<n> <mod>:EXT<n>:COUPling AC <mod>:EXT<n>:IMP 600
M4	<b>For 8662A:</b> <mod> = FM or AM, depending on which is on.  Modulation source external DC  <b>For 8663A:</b> <mod> = AM, FM, or PM, depending on which is on. <n> = 1 for AM, 2 for FM or PM <b>NOTE:</b> For PM, the impedance value is set using the SP71/SP70 commands	Y		<mod>:SOURce EXT <mod>:EXT:COUPling DC <mod>:EXT:IMP 600
			Y	<mod>:SOURce EXT<n> <mod>:EXT<n>:COUPling DC <mod>:EXT<n>:IMP 600

Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
MF	Modulation frequency  <mod> = FM, or PM, depending on which is on.  <i>Also see: M1, M2, and Table 6-7 on page 308</i>		Y	<b>AM:</b> AM:SOUR: INT1 AM:SOUR:INT1:FREQ <freq> <b>FM or PM:</b> <mod>:SOUR: INT2 <mod>:SOUR:INT2:FREQ <freq> <b>Pulse:</b> PULM:SOUR: INT PULM:INT:FREQ <freq> PULM:SOUR:INT SQUARE
MS	Read status key message Returns status string.	Y	Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
MV	mV	Y	Y	MV
MZ	MHz	Y	Y	MHZ
N1	Linear 100 steps	Y	Y	<i>See W2, W3, and W4</i>
N2	Linear 1000 steps	Y	Y	<i>See W2, W3, and W4</i>
N3	Step size	Y	Y	<i>See W2, W3,W4, and Table 6-7 on page 308</i>
N4	Log 10% steps	Y	Y	<i>See W2, W3, and W4</i>
N5	Log 1% steps	Y	Y	<i>See W2, W3, and W4</i>
PC	%	Y	Y	PCT
PL	Pulse modulation Must have an instrument with pulse capability.		Y	PULM:STAT ON
PM	Phase modulation Not compatible with any FM modulation.		Y	PM:STAT ON <i>See also: Table 6-7 on page 308</i>
R1	Knob resolution x10	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
R2	Knob resolution /10	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
R3	Knob off	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
R4 BLR1	Knob hold	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
R5 BLR2	Knob increment	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
RC	Recall	Y	Y	*RCL
RD	Knob down Only for manual sweep	Y	Y	LIST:MANual DOWN



**Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)**

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
RM	Read require service mask	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
RU	Knob up Only for manual sweep	Y	Y	LIST:MANual UP
SP00	System preset Presets the instrument, including the compatibility language.	Y	Y	SYSTem:PRESet
SP10	Frequency offset off	Y	Y	FREQ:OFFS:STAT OFF
SP11	Positive frequency offset  The 8662 modifies the output, but does not change the displayed frequency; the PSG modifies the displayed frequency, but does <i>not</i> change the output. Because of this, you must first set the offset, then reapply the frequency to change the output.	Y	Y	FREQ:OFFS -<value> FREQ:OFFS:STAT ON FREQ:CW <displayed value>
SP12	Negative frequency offset  The 8662 modifies the output, but does not change the displayed frequency; the PSG modifies the displayed frequency, but does <i>not</i> change the output. Because of this, you must first set the offset, then reapply the frequency to change the output.	Y	Y	FREQ:OFFS <value> FREQ:OFFS:STAT ON FREQ:CW <displayed value>
SP20	ALC bandwidth normal		Y	POWER:ALC:BANDwidth:AUTO ON
SP21	ALC bandwidth < 1 kHz		Y	POWER:ALC:BANDwidth:AUTO OFFPOWER:ALC:BANDwidth 1KHZ
SP30	Amplitude reference off	Y	Y	POW:REF:STATe OFF
SP31	Amplitude reference	Y	Y	POW:REF <val> <val> = current amplitude setting POW:REF:STATe ON
SP32	Amplitude reference relative to 1 μV		Y	POW:REF 106.99DBM POW:REF:STATe ON POW 1UV
SP40	External AM off	Y		AM:STAT OFF
	Modulation frequency sweep mode off		N	<i>not supported</i>

Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SP41	Internal FM + external AM (AC)	Y		FM:SOUR INT1 FM:INT1:FREQ 400 HZ FM:STAT ON AM:SOUR EXT1 AM:EXT1:IMP 600 AM:DEPTH 95 PCT AM:EXT1:COUP AC AM:STAT ON
	Modulation frequency sweep mode on		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP42	Internal FM + external AM (DC)	Y		FM:SOUR INT1 FM:INT1:FREQ 400 HZ FM:STAT ON AM:SOUR EXT1 AM:EXT1:IMP 600 AM:DEPTH 95 PCT AM:EXT1:COUP DC AM:STAT ON
SP50	AUX FM off	Y	Y	FM2:STAT OFF
SP51	AUX FM on  <b>RF (MHz) FM Deviation (kHz)</b>  0.01–120      25      <dev> is dependant on output frequency, 120–160      6.25      and mimics the 8662 hardware settings. 160–320      12.5 320–640      25 <b>NOTE:</b> The deviation for this command 640–1280      50      cannot be greater than the deviation of the 1280–2560      100      FM1 path.	Y	Y	FM2:SOUR EXT2 FM2:EXT2:COUP DC FM2:EXT2:IMP 600 FM2:DEV <dev> kHz FM2:STAT ON
SP60	Parameter shift keying off	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP61	Parameter shift keying up/down (two-key)	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP62	Parameter shift keying up/down (one-key)	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP70	External PM input impedance 50Ω Effects the behavior of M3 and M4.		Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SP71	External PM input impedance 600Ω Effects the behavior of M3 and M4.		Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
SP80	Special functions 10-62 off	Y	Y	FM2:STAT OFF AM:STAT OFF FREQ:OFFS:STAT OFF

**Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)**

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
SP81	Amplitude conversion (V-dBm)	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP82	Display GPIB address	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP83	ROM test	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP84	RAM test	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP85	Amplitude correction off	Y	Y	POWER:ALC:STATE OFF
SP86	Amplitude correction on PSG ALC ON always works with sweep.	Y	Y	POWER:ALC:STATE ON
SP87	Amplitude correction on (includes Sweep)		Y	POWER:ALC:STATE ON
SP87	GPIB operator request response	N		<i>not supported</i>
SP88	Auto sequence	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SP89	GPIB operator request response		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP90	Set auto sequence step delay		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP91	Enable frequency hopping mode		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP92	Knob (restore normal operation)		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP93	Manual amplitude level control		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP94	Knob, 120 increments per revolution		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP95	Knob, 120 increments per revolution, reconfigure AUX con.		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP96	Modulation oscillator off when modulation is off		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP97	Modulation oscillator on		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP98	Turn display on		Y	DISP ON
SP99	Turn display off		Y	DISP OFF
SP2.0	Power up preset off		N	<i>not supported</i>
SP2.1	Power up preset on		N	<i>not supported</i>
SQ	Sequence	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
SS BLST	Set sequence	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
ST	Store Saves/recalls register to sequence 0.	Y	Y	*SAV
T1	0.5 ms per step	Y	Y	SWEEP:DWELL 0.5ms <i>Beyond PSG range limit; is set to 1ms.</i>

Table 6-6 8662A/63A Commands &amp; Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
T2	1 ms per step	Y	Y	SWEEP:DWELL 1ms
T3	2 ms per step	Y	Y	SWEEP:DWELL 2ms
T4	10 ms per step	Y	Y	SWEEP:DWELL 10ms
T5	100 ms per step	Y	Y	SWEEP:DWELL 100ms
TR	Trigger Performs command code setup with CT command.	Y	Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI command sequence</i>
UP	Increment Passes UP as a parameter of the active function command.	Y	Y	<i>See Table 6-7 on page 308</i>
UV	$\mu$ V	Y	Y	UV
W1	Sweep off	Y	Y	FREQ:MODE CW LIST:TRIG:SOUR IMM
W2	Auto sweep mode on  Generates a sweep list based on stored parameters from FA, FB, FR, FS, N1, N2, N3, N4, and N5 <b>Default values:</b> FR = 100 MHz, FS = 10 MHz, N1, T2 FA = 1 MHz, FB = 1279 MHz	Y	Y	INIT:CONT ON SWEEP:MODE AUTO LIST:TRIG:SOUR IMM LIST:DWELL:TYPE STEP LIST:TYPE LIST FREQ:MODE LIST
W3	Manual sweep mode on  Generates a sweep list based on stored parameters from FA, FB, FR, FS, N1, N2, N3, N4, and N5 <b>Default values:</b> FR = 100 MHz, FS = 10 MHz, N1, T2 FA = 1 MHz, FB = 1279 MHz	Y	Y	INIT:CONT ON SWEEP:MODE MANua1 LIST:TRIG:SOUR IMM LIST:DWELL:TYPE STEP LIST:TYPE LIST FREQ:MODE LIST
W4	Single sweep mode on  Generates a sweep list based on stored parameters from FA, FB, FR, FS, N1, N2, N3, N4, and N5 <b>Default values:</b> FR = 100 MHz, FS = 10 MHz, N1, T2 FA = 1 MHz, FB = 1279 MHz	Y	Y	INIT:CONT OFF SWEEP:MODE AUTO LIST:TRIG:SOUR IMM LIST:DWELL:TYPE STEP LIST:TYPE LIST FREQ:MODE LIST INIT
X1	Marker 1	N	N	<i>not supported</i>

**Table 6-6                      8662A/63A Commands & Equivalent SCPI Sequences (Continued)**

Command	Description	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Command Sequence
X2	Marker 2	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
X3	Marker 3	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
X4	Marker 4	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
X5	Marker 5	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
X6	Marker off	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
X7 BLX6	All markers off	N	N	<i>not supported</i>
Y0	Remote stepped sweep off	Y	Y	FREQ:MODE CW LIST:TRIG:SOUR IMM
Y1 Y2	Remote stepped sweep on	Y	Y	INIT:CONT ON SWEEP:MODE AUTO LIST:DWELL:TYPE STEP LIST:TYPE LIST FREQ:MODE LIST LIST:TRIG:SOUR BUS
Y3	Execute remote stepped sweep	Y	Y	*TRG

SCPI Command Compatibility  
 8662A/63A Compatible Commands (firmware ≥ C.03.50)

Table 6-7 8662/63B Command Compatibility

Command	Description	Sets Active Function	Compatible with UP/DN	8662	8663	Equivalent SCPI Commands for UP/DN and Increment
AM	AM modulation	Y	Y	Y	Y	AM:DEPTH UP AM:DEPTH DOWN AM:DEPTH:STEP:INCR
AP	Amplitude	Y	Y	Y	Y	POW:AMPL UP POW:AMPL DOWN POW:AMPL:STEP:INCR
FA	Start frequency	Y	Y	Y	Y	FREQ:CW:STEP:INCR
FB	Stop frequency	Y	Y	Y	Y	FREQ:CW:STEP:INCR
FM	FM modulation	Y	Y	Y	Y	FM:DEV UP FM:DEV DOWN FM:DEV:STEP:INCR
FR	Center frequency	Y	Y	Y	Y	FREQ:CW UP FREQ:CW DOWN FREQ:CW:STEP:INCR
FS	Span frequency	Y	Y	Y	Y	FREQ:CW:STEP:INCR
MF	Modulation frequency	Y	Y		Y	<mod>:INT:FREQ UP <mod>:INT:FREQ DOWN <mod>:INT:FREQ:STEP:INCR <mod> = AM FM PM PULM
N3	Step size	Y	Y	Y	Y	<i>no equivalent SCPI commands</i>
PM	Phase modulation Not compatible with any FM modulation.	Y	Y		Y	PM:DEV UP PM:DEV DOWN PM:DEV:STEP:INCR

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