



Signal Generator

R&S® SMA100A

1400.0000.02

Dear Customer,

throughout this manual, the Signal Generator R&S® SMA100A is abbreviated as R&S SMA..

The Signal Generator includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (<http://www.openssl.org/>).

R&S® is a registered trademark of Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG.
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Tabbed Divider Overview

CD-ROM including complete operating manual and compiled online help
(provided in the file inside pocket)

Data Sheet

Safety Instructions
Certificate of Quality
EU Certificate of Conformity
Support-Center Address
List of R&S Representatives

User documentation for Signal Generator R&S SMA

Operating Manual

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Grouped Safety Messages

Make sure to read through and observe the following safety instructions!

All plants and locations of the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies make every effort to keep the safety standard of our products up to date and to offer our customers the highest possible degree of safety. Our products and the auxiliary equipment required for them are designed and tested in accordance with the relevant safety standards. Compliance with these standards is continuously monitored by our quality assurance system. The product described here has been designed and tested in accordance with the EC Certificate of Conformity and has left the manufacturer's plant in a condition fully complying with safety standards. To maintain this condition and to ensure safe operation, observe all instructions and warnings provided in this manual. If you have any questions regarding these safety instructions, the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies will be happy to answer them.

Furthermore, it is your responsibility to use the product in an appropriate manner. This product is designed for use solely in industrial and laboratory environments or, if expressly permitted, also in the field and must not be used in any way that may cause personal injury or property damage. You are responsible if the product is used for an intention other than its designated purpose or in disregard of the manufacturer's instructions. The manufacturer shall assume no responsibility for such use of the product.

The product is used for its designated purpose if it is used in accordance with its product documentation and within its performance limits (see data sheet, documentation, the following safety instructions). Using the product requires technical skills and a basic knowledge of English. It is therefore essential that only skilled and specialized staff or thoroughly trained personnel with the required skills be allowed to use the product. If personal safety gear is required for using Rohde & Schwarz products, this will be indicated at the appropriate place in the product documentation. Keep the basic safety instructions and the product documentation in a safe place and pass them on to the subsequent users.

Symbols and safety labels

							
Observe product documentation	Weight indication for units >18 kg	Danger of electric shock	Warning! Hot surface	PE terminal	Ground	Ground terminal	Attention! Electrostatic sensitive devices

					
Supply voltage ON/OFF	Standby indication	Direct current (DC)	Alternating current (AC)	Direct/alternating current (DC/AC)	Device fully protected by double/reinforced insulation

Observing the safety instructions will help prevent personal injury or damage of any kind caused by dangerous situations. Therefore, carefully read through and adhere to the following safety instructions before putting the product into operation. It is also absolutely essential to observe the additional safety instructions on personal safety that appear in relevant parts of the product documentation. In these safety instructions, the word "product" refers to all merchandise sold and distributed by the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies, including instruments, systems and all accessories.

Tags and their meaning

DANGER	DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
WARNING	WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
CAUTION	CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
NOTICE	NOTICE indicates a property damage message.

In the product documentation, the word ATTENTION is used synonymously.

These tags are in accordance with the standard definition for civil applications in the European Economic Area. Definitions that deviate from the standard definition may also exist in other economic areas or military applications. It is therefore essential to make sure that the tags described here are always used only in connection with the related product documentation and the related product. The use of tags in connection with unrelated products or documentation can result in misinterpretation and thus contribute to personal injury or material damage.

Basic safety instructions

1. The product may be operated only under the operating conditions and in the positions specified by the manufacturer. Its ventilation must not be obstructed during operation. Unless otherwise specified, the following requirements apply to Rohde & Schwarz products:
prescribed operating position is always with the housing floor facing down, IP protection 2X, pollution severity 2, overvoltage category 2, use only in enclosed spaces, max. operation altitude 2000 m above sea level, max. transport altitude 4500 m above sea level.
A tolerance of $\pm 10\%$ shall apply to the nominal voltage and of $\pm 5\%$ to the nominal frequency.
2. Applicable local or national safety regulations and rules for the prevention of accidents must be observed in all work performed. The product may be opened only by authorized, specially trained personnel. Prior to performing any work on the product or opening the product, the product must be disconnected from the supply network. Any adjustments, replacements of parts, maintenance or repair must be carried out only by technical personnel authorized by Rohde & Schwarz. Only original parts may be used for replacing parts relevant to safety (e.g. power switches, power transformers, fuses). A safety test must always be performed after parts relevant to safety have been replaced (visual inspection, PE conductor test, insulation resistance measurement, leakage current measurement, functional test).
3. As with all industrially manufactured goods, the use of substances that induce an allergic reaction (allergens, e.g. nickel) such as aluminum cannot be generally excluded. If you develop an allergic reaction (such as a skin rash, frequent sneezing, red eyes or respiratory difficulties), consult a physician immediately to determine the cause.
4. If products/components are mechanically and/or thermally processed in a manner that goes beyond their intended use, hazardous substances (heavy-metal dust such as lead, beryllium, nickel) may be released. For this reason, the product may only be disassembled, e.g. for disposal purposes, by specially trained personnel. Improper disassembly may be hazardous to your health. National waste disposal regulations must be observed.

5. If handling the product yields hazardous substances or fuels that must be disposed of in a special way, e.g. coolants or engine oils that must be replenished regularly, the safety instructions of the manufacturer of the hazardous substances or fuels and the applicable regional waste disposal regulations must be observed. Also observe the relevant safety instructions in the product documentation.
6. Depending on the function, certain products such as RF radio equipment can produce an elevated level of electromagnetic radiation. Considering that unborn life requires increased protection, pregnant women should be protected by appropriate measures. Persons with pacemakers may also be endangered by electromagnetic radiation. The employer/operator is required to assess workplaces where there is a special risk of exposure to radiation and, if necessary, take measures to avert the danger.
7. Operating the products requires special training and intense concentration. Make certain that persons who use the products are physically, mentally and emotionally fit enough to handle operating the products; otherwise injuries or material damage may occur. It is the responsibility of the employer to select suitable personnel for operating the products.
8. Prior to switching on the product, it must be ensured that the nominal voltage setting on the product matches the nominal voltage of the AC supply network. If a different voltage is to be set, the power fuse of the product may have to be changed accordingly.
9. In the case of products of safety class I with movable power cord and connector, operation is permitted only on sockets with earthing contact and protective earth connection.
10. Intentionally breaking the protective earth connection either in the feed line or in the product itself is not permitted. Doing so can result in the danger of an electric shock from the product. If extension cords or connector strips are implemented, they must be checked on a regular basis to ensure that they are safe to use.
11. If the product has no power switch for disconnection from the AC supply, the plug of the connecting cable is regarded as the disconnecting device. In such cases, it must be ensured that the power plug is easily reachable and accessible at all times (corresponding to the length of connecting cable, approx. 2 m). Functional or electronic switches are not suitable for providing disconnection from the AC supply. If products without power switches are integrated in racks or systems, a disconnecting device must be provided at the system level.
12. Never use the product if the power cable is damaged. Check the power cable on a regular basis to ensure that it is in proper operating condition. By taking appropriate safety measures and carefully laying the power cable, ensure that the cable cannot be damaged and that no one can be hurt by e.g. tripping over the cable or suffering an electric shock.
13. The product may be operated only from TN/TT supply networks fused with max. 16 A (higher fuse only after consulting with the Rohde & Schwarz group of companies).
14. Do not insert the plug into sockets that are dusty or dirty. Insert the plug firmly and all the way into the socket. Otherwise, this can result in sparks, fire and/or injuries.
15. Do not overload any sockets, extension cords or connector strips; doing so can cause fire or electric shocks.
16. For measurements in circuits with voltages $V_{rms} > 30 \text{ V}$, suitable measures (e.g. appropriate measuring equipment, fusing, current limiting, electrical separation, insulation) should be taken to avoid any hazards.
17. Ensure that the connections with information technology equipment comply with IEC 950/EN 60950.
18. Unless expressly permitted, never remove the cover or any part of the housing while the product is in operation. Doing so will expose circuits and components and can lead to injuries, fire or damage to the product.
19. If a product is to be permanently installed, the connection between the PE terminal on site and the product's PE conductor must be made first before any other connection is made. The product may be installed and connected only by a license electrician.

20. For permanently installed equipment without built-in fuses, circuit breakers or similar protective devices, the supply circuit must be fused in such a way that suitable protection is provided for users and products.
21. Do not insert any objects into the openings in the housing that are not designed for this purpose. Never pour any liquids onto or into the housing. This can cause short circuits inside the product and/or electric shocks, fire or injuries.
22. Use suitable overvoltage protection to ensure that no overvoltage (such as that caused by a thunderstorm) can reach the product. Otherwise the operating personnel will be endangered by electric shocks.
23. Rohde & Schwarz products are not protected against penetration of liquids, unless otherwise specified (see also safety instruction 1.). If this is not taken into account, there exists the danger of electric shock for the user or damage to the product, which can also lead to personal injury.
24. Never use the product under conditions in which condensation has formed or can form in or on the product, e.g. if the product was moved from a cold to a warm environment.
25. Do not close any slots or openings on the product, since they are necessary for ventilation and prevent the product from overheating. Do not place the product on soft surfaces such as sofas or rugs or inside a closed housing, unless this is well ventilated.
26. Do not place the product on heat-generating devices such as radiators or fan heaters. The temperature of the environment must not exceed the maximum temperature specified in the data sheet.
27. Batteries and storage batteries must not be exposed to high temperatures or fire. Keep batteries and storage batteries away from children. Do not short-circuit batteries and storage batteries.
If batteries or storage batteries are improperly replaced, this can cause an explosion (warning: lithium cells). Replace the battery or storage battery only with the matching Rohde & Schwarz type (see spare parts list). Batteries and storage batteries must be recycled and kept separate from residual waste. Batteries and storage batteries that contain lead, mercury or cadmium are hazardous waste. Observe the national regulations regarding waste disposal and recycling.
28. Please be aware that in the event of a fire, toxic substances (gases, liquids etc.) that may be hazardous to your health may escape from the product.
29. The product can be very heavy. Be careful when moving it to avoid back or other physical injuries.
30. Do not place the product on surfaces, vehicles, cabinets or tables that for reasons of weight or stability are unsuitable for this purpose. Always follow the manufacturer's installation instructions when installing the product and fastening it to objects or structures (e.g. walls and shelves).
31. Handles on the products are designed exclusively for personnel to hold or carry the product. It is therefore not permissible to use handles for fastening the product to or on means of transport such as cranes, fork lifts, wagons, etc. The user is responsible for securely fastening the products to or on the means of transport and for observing the safety regulations of the manufacturer of the means of transport. Noncompliance can result in personal injury or material damage.
32. If you use the product in a vehicle, it is the sole responsibility of the driver to drive the vehicle safely. Adequately secure the product in the vehicle to prevent injuries or other damage in the event of an accident. Never use the product in a moving vehicle if doing so could distract the driver of the vehicle. The driver is always responsible for the safety of the vehicle. The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for accidents or collisions.
33. If a laser product (e.g. a CD/DVD drive) is integrated in a Rohde & Schwarz product, do not use any other settings or functions than those described in the product documentation. Otherwise this may be hazardous to your health, since the laser beam can cause irreversible damage to your eyes. Never try to take such products apart, and never look into the laser beam.
34. Prior to cleaning, disconnect the product from the AC supply. Use a soft, non-linting cloth to clean the product. Never use chemical cleaning agents such as alcohol, acetone or diluent for cellulose lacquers.

Informaciones elementales de seguridad

¡Es imprescindible leer y observar las siguientes instrucciones e informaciones de seguridad!

El principio del grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz consiste en tener nuestros productos siempre al día con los estándares de seguridad y de ofrecer a nuestros clientes el máximo grado de seguridad. Nuestros productos y todos los equipos adicionales son siempre fabricados y examinados según las normas de seguridad vigentes. Nuestra sección de gestión de la seguridad de calidad controla constantemente que sean cumplidas estas normas. El presente producto ha sido fabricado y examinado según el comprobante de conformidad adjunto según las normas de la CE y ha salido de nuestra planta en estado impecable según los estándares técnicos de seguridad. Para poder preservar este estado y garantizar un funcionamiento libre de peligros, el usuario deberá atenerse a todas las indicaciones, informaciones de seguridad y notas de alerta. El grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz está siempre a su disposición en caso de que tengan preguntas referentes a estas informaciones de seguridad.

Además queda en la responsabilidad del usuario utilizar el producto en la forma debida. Este producto está destinado exclusivamente al uso en la industria y el laboratorio o, si ha sido expresamente autorizado, para aplicaciones de campo y de ninguna manera deberá ser utilizado de modo que alguna persona/cosa pueda sufrir daño. El uso del producto fuera de sus fines definidos o despreciando las informaciones de seguridad del fabricante queda en la responsabilidad del usuario. El fabricante no se hace en ninguna forma responsable de consecuencias a causa del mal uso del producto.

Se parte del uso correcto del producto para los fines definidos si el producto es utilizado dentro de las instrucciones de la correspondiente documentación de producto y dentro del margen de rendimiento definido (ver hoja de datos, documentación, informaciones de seguridad que siguen). El uso del producto hace necesarios conocimientos profundos y conocimientos básicas del idioma inglés. Por eso se debe tener en cuenta que el producto sólo pueda ser operado por personal especializado o personas minuciosamente instruidas con las capacidades correspondientes. Si fuera necesaria indumentaria de seguridad para el uso de productos de R&S, encontrará la información debida en la documentación del producto en el capítulo correspondiente. Guarde bien las informaciones de seguridad elementales, así como la documentación del producto y entréguela a usuarios posteriores.

Símbolos y definiciones de seguridad

							
Ver documentación de producto	Informaciones para maquinaria con un peso de > 18kg	Peligro de golpe de corriente	¡Advertencia! Superficie caliente	Conexión a conductor protector	Conexión a tierra	Conexión a masa conductora	¡Cuidado! Elementos de construcción con peligro de carga electrostática

					
Potencia EN MARCHA/PARADA	Indicación Stand-by	Corriente continua DC	Corriente alterna AC	Corriente continua/- alterna DC/AC	El aparato está protegido en su totalidad por un aislamiento de doble refuerzo

Tener en cuenta las informaciones de seguridad sirve para tratar de evitar daños y peligros de toda clase. Es necesario de que se lean las siguientes informaciones de seguridad concienzudamente y se tengan en cuenta debidamente antes de la puesta en funcionamiento del producto. También deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las informaciones para la protección de personas que encontrarán en el capítulo correspondiente de la documentación de producto y que también son obligatorias de seguir. En las informaciones de seguridad actuales hemos juntado todos los objetos vendidos por el grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz bajo la denominación de „producto“, entre ellos también aparatos, instalaciones así como toda clase de accesorios.

Palabras de señal y su significado

PELIGRO	Identifica un peligro directo con riesgo elevado de provocar muerte o lesiones de gravedad si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
ADVERTENCIA	Identifica un posible peligro con riesgo medio de provocar muerte o lesiones (de gravedad) si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
ATENCIÓN	Identifica un peligro con riesgo reducido de provocar lesiones de gravedad media o leve si no se toman las medidas oportunas.
AVISO	Indica la posibilidad de utilizar mal el producto y a consecuencia dañarlo.

En la documentación del producto se emplea de forma sinónima el término CUIDADO.

Las palabras de señal corresponden a la definición habitual para aplicaciones civiles en el área económica europea. Pueden existir definiciones diferentes a esta definición en otras áreas económicas o en aplicaciones militares. Por eso se deberá tener en cuenta que las palabras de señal aquí descritas sean utilizadas siempre solamente en combinación con la correspondiente documentación de producto y solamente en combinación con el producto correspondiente. La utilización de las palabras de señal en combinación con productos o documentaciones que no les correspondan puede llevar a malinterpretaciones y tener por consecuencia daños en personas u objetos.

Informaciones de seguridad elementales

- El producto solamente debe ser utilizado según lo indicado por el fabricante referente a la situación y posición de funcionamiento sin que se obstruya la ventilación. Si no se convino de otra manera, es para los productos R&S válido lo que sigue:
como posición de funcionamiento se define por principio la posición con el suelo de la caja para abajo, modo de protección IP 2X, grado de suciedad 2, categoría de sobrecarga eléctrica 2, utilizar solamente en estancias interiores, utilización hasta 2000 m sobre el nivel del mar, transporte hasta 4.500 m sobre el nivel del mar.
Se aplicará una tolerancia de $\pm 10\%$ sobre el voltaje nominal y de $\pm 5\%$ sobre la frecuencia nominal.

En todos los trabajos deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las normas locales de seguridad de trabajo y de prevención de accidentes. El producto solamente debe de ser abierto por personal especializado autorizado. Antes de efectuar trabajos en el producto o abrirlo deberá este ser desconectado de la corriente. El ajuste, el cambio de partes, la manutención y la reparación deberán ser solamente efectuadas por electricistas autorizados por R&S. Si se reponen partes con importancia para los aspectos de seguridad (por ejemplo el enchufe, los transformadores o los fusibles), solamente podrán ser sustituidos por partes originales. Después de cada recambio de partes elementales para la seguridad deberá ser efectuado un control de seguridad (control a primera vista, control de conductor protector, medición de resistencia de aislamiento, medición de la corriente conductora, control de funcionamiento).
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3. Como en todo producto de fabricación industrial no puede ser excluido en general de que se produzcan al usarlo elementos que puedan generar alergias, los llamados elementos alergénicos (por ejemplo el níquel). Si se produjeran en el trato con productos R&S reacciones alérgicas, como por ejemplo urticaria, estornudos frecuentes, irritación de la conjuntiva o dificultades al respirar, se deberá consultar inmediatamente a un médico para averiguar los motivos de estas reacciones.
4. Si productos / elementos de construcción son tratados fuera del funcionamiento definido de forma mecánica o térmica, pueden generarse elementos peligrosos (polvos de sustancia de metales pesados como por ejemplo plomo, berilio, níquel). La partición elemental del producto, como por ejemplo sucede en el tratamiento de materias residuales, debe de ser efectuada solamente por personal especializado para estos tratamientos. La partición elemental efectuada inadecuadamente puede generar daños para la salud. Se deben tener en cuenta las directivas nacionales referentes al tratamiento de materias residuales.
5. En el caso de que se produjeran agentes de peligro o combustibles en la aplicación del producto que debieran de ser transferidos a un tratamiento de materias residuales, como por ejemplo agentes refrigerantes que deben ser repuestos en periodos definidos, o aceites para motores, deberán ser tenidas en cuenta las prescripciones de seguridad del fabricante de estos agentes de peligro o combustibles y las regulaciones regionales para el tratamiento de materias residuales. Cuiden también de tener en cuenta en caso dado las prescripciones de seguridad especiales en la descripción del producto.
6. Ciertos productos, como por ejemplo las instalaciones de radiocomunicación RF, pueden a causa de su función natural, emitir una radiación electromagnética aumentada. En vista a la protección de la vida en desarrollo deberían ser protegidas personas embarazadas debidamente. También las personas con un bypass pueden correr peligro a causa de la radiación electromagnética.
- El empresario/usuario está comprometido a valorar y señalar áreas de trabajo en las que se corra un riesgo aumentado de exposición a radiaciones para evitar riesgos.
7. La utilización de los productos requiere instrucciones especiales y una alta concentración en el manejo. Debe de ponerse por seguro de que las personas que manejen los productos estén a la altura de los requerimientos necesarios referente a sus aptitudes físicas, psíquicas y emocionales, ya que de otra manera no se pueden excluir lesiones o daños de objetos. El empresario lleva la responsabilidad de seleccionar el personal usuario apto para el manejo de los productos.
8. Antes de la puesta en marcha del producto se deberá tener por seguro de que la tensión preseleccionada en el producto equivalga a la de la red de distribución. Si es necesario cambiar la preselección de la tensión también se deberán en caso dado cambiar los fusibles correspondientes del producto.
9. Productos de la clase de seguridad I con alimentación móvil y enchufe individual de producto solamente deberán ser conectados para el funcionamiento a tomas de corriente de contacto de seguridad y con conductor protector conectado.
10. Queda prohibida toda clase de interrupción intencionada del conductor protector, tanto en la toma de corriente como en el mismo producto. Puede tener como consecuencia el peligro de golpe de corriente por el producto. Si se utilizaran cables o enchufes de extensión se deberá poner al seguro que es controlado su estado técnico de seguridad.
11. Si el producto no está equipado con un interruptor para desconectarlo de la red, se deberá considerar el enchufe del cable de distribución como interruptor. En estos casos deberá asegurarse de que el enchufe sea de fácil acceso y nabejo (según la medida del cable de distribución, aproximadamente 2 m). Los interruptores de función o electrónicos no son aptos para el corte de la red eléctrica. Si los productos sin interruptor están integrados en bastidores o instalaciones, se deberá instalar el interruptor al nivel de la instalación.

12. No utilice nunca el producto si está dañado el cable eléctrico. Compruebe regularmente el correcto estado de los cables de conexión a red. Asegure a través de las medidas de protección y de instalación adecuadas de que el cable de eléctrico no pueda ser dañado o de que nadie pueda ser dañado por él, por ejemplo al tropezar o por un golpe de corriente.
13. Solamente está permitido el funcionamiento en redes de distribución TN/TT aseguradas con fusibles de como máximo 16 A (utilización de fusibles de mayor amperaje sólo previa consulta con el grupo de empresas Rohde & Schwarz).
14. Nunca conecte el enchufe en tomas de corriente sucias o llenas de polvo. Introduzca el enchufe por completo y fuertemente en la toma de corriente. Si no tiene en consideración estas indicaciones se arriesga a que se originen chispas, fuego y/o heridas.
15. No sobrecargue las tomas de corriente, los cables de extensión o los enchufes de extensión ya que esto pudiera causar fuego o golpes de corriente.
16. En las mediciones en circuitos de corriente con una tensión de entrada de $U_{eff} > 30 \text{ V}$ se deberá tomar las precauciones debidas para impedir cualquier peligro (por ejemplo medios de medición adecuados, seguros, limitación de tensión, corte protector, aislamiento etc.).
17. En caso de conexión con aparatos de la técnica informática se deberá tener en cuenta que estos cumplan los requisitos del estándar IEC950/EN60950.
18. A menos que esté permitido expresamente, no retire nunca la tapa ni componentes de la carcasa mientras el producto esté en servicio. Esto pone a descubierto los cables y componentes eléctricos y puede causar heridas, fuego o daños en el producto.
19. Si un producto es instalado fijamente en un lugar, se deberá primero conectar el conductor protector fijo con el conductor protector del aparato antes de hacer cualquier otra conexión. La instalación y la conexión deberán ser efectuadas por un electricista especializado.
20. En caso de que los productos que son instalados fijamente en un lugar sean sin protector implementado, autointerruptor o similares objetos de protección, el circuito de suministro de corriente deberá estar protegido de manera que usuarios y productos estén suficientemente protegidos.
21. Por favor, no introduzca ningún objeto que no esté destinado a ello en los orificios de la caja del aparato. No vierta nunca ninguna clase de líquidos sobre o en la caja. Esto puede producir cortocircuitos en el producto y/o puede causar golpes de corriente, fuego o heridas.
22. Asegúrese con la protección adecuada de que no pueda originarse en el producto una sobrecarga por ejemplo a causa de una tormenta. Si no se verá el personal que lo utilice expuesto al peligro de un golpe de corriente.
23. Los productos R&S no están protegidos contra líquidos si no es que exista otra indicación, ver también punto 1. Si no se tiene en cuenta esto se arriesga el peligro de golpe de corriente para el usuario o de daños en el producto lo cual también puede llevar al peligro de personas.
24. No utilice el producto bajo condiciones en las que pueda producirse y se hayan producido líquidos de condensación en o dentro del producto como por ejemplo cuando se desplaza el producto de un lugar frío a un lugar caliente.
25. Por favor no cierre ninguna ranura u orificio del producto, ya que estas son necesarias para la ventilación e impiden que el producto se caliente demasiado. No pongan el producto encima de materiales blandos como por ejemplo sofás o alfombras o dentro de una caja cerrada, si esta no está suficientemente ventilada.
26. No ponga el producto sobre aparatos que produzcan calor, como por ejemplo radiadores o calentadores. La temperatura ambiental no debe superar la temperatura máxima especificada en la hoja de datos.

27. Baterías y acumuladores no deben de ser expuestos a temperaturas altas o al fuego. Guardar baterías y acumuladores fuera del alcance de los niños. No cortocircuitar baterías ni acumuladores. Si las baterías o los acumuladores no son cambiados con la debida atención existirá peligro de explosión (atención células de litio). Cambiar las baterías o los acumuladores solamente por los del tipo R&S correspondiente (ver lista de piezas de recambio). Las baterías y acumuladores deben reutilizarse y no deben acceder a los vertederos. Las baterías y acumuladores que contienen plomo, mercurio o cadmio deben tratarse como residuos especiales. Respete en esta relación las normas nacionales de evacuación y reciclaje.
28. Por favor tengan en cuenta que en caso de un incendio pueden desprenderse del producto agentes venenosos (gases, líquidos etc.) que pueden generar daños a la salud.
29. El producto puede poseer un peso elevado. Muévelo con cuidado para evitar lesiones en la espalda u otras partes corporales.
30. No sitúe el producto encima de superficies, vehículos, estantes o mesas, que por sus características de peso o de estabilidad no sean aptas para él. Siga siempre las instrucciones de instalación del fabricante cuando instale y asegure el producto en objetos o estructuras (por ejemplo paredes y estantes).
31. Las asas instaladas en los productos sirven solamente de ayuda para el manejo que solamente está previsto para personas. Por eso no está permitido utilizar las asas para la sujeción en o sobre medios de transporte como por ejemplo grúas, carretillas elevadoras de horquilla, carros etc. El usuario es responsable de que los productos sean sujetados de forma segura a los medios de transporte y de que las prescripciones de seguridad del fabricante de los medios de transporte sean observadas. En caso de que no se tengan en cuenta pueden causarse daños en personas y objetos.
32. Si llega a utilizar el producto dentro de un vehículo, queda en la responsabilidad absoluta del conductor que conducir el vehículo de manera segura. Asegure el producto dentro del vehículo debidamente para evitar en caso de un accidente las lesiones u otra clase de daños. No utilice nunca el producto dentro de un vehículo en movimiento si esto pudiera distraer al conductor. Siempre queda en la responsabilidad absoluta del conductor la seguridad del vehículo. El fabricante no asumirá ninguna clase de responsabilidad por accidentes o colisiones.
33. Dado el caso de que esté integrado un producto de láser en un producto R&S (por ejemplo CD/DVD-ROM) no utilice otras instalaciones o funciones que las descritas en la documentación de producto. De otra manera pondrá en peligro su salud, ya que el rayo láser puede dañar irreversiblemente sus ojos. Nunca trate de descomponer estos productos. Nunca mire dentro del rayo láser.
34. Antes de proceder a la limpieza, desconecte el producto de la red. Realice la limpieza con un paño suave, que no se deshilache. No utilice de ninguna manera agentes limpiadores químicos como, por ejemplo, alcohol, acetona o nitrodiluyente.



Certificate No.: 2006-01

This is to certify that:

Equipment type	Stock No.	Designation
SMA100A	1400.0000.02	Signal Generator Base Unit
SMA-B20	1405.1605.02	FM/PHIM Modulator
SMA-B22	1405.1805.02	Enhanced Phase Noise Performance and FM/PHIM Modulator
SMA-B29	1400.2503.02	Clock Synthesizer
SMA-B46	1405.1305.02	Power Supply
SMA-B80	1405.2001.02	Removable Memory
SMA-B81	1405.2401.02	Rear Panel Connectors
SMA-B89	1405.3108.02	Connections for Front and Rear Panel Connectors
SMA-B103	1405.0209.02	Frequency Range 9kHz to 3GHz
SMA-B103L	1405.0609.02	Frequency Range 9kHz to 3GHz, without Attenuator
SMA-B106	1405.0809.02	Frequency Range 9kHz to 6GHz
SMA-B106L	1405.1005.02	Frequency Range 9kHz to 6GHz, without Attenuator

complies with the provisions of the Directive of the Council of the European Union on the approximation of the laws of the Member States

- relating to electrical equipment for use within defined voltage limits (2006/95/EC)
- relating to electromagnetic compatibility (2004/108/EC)

Conformity is proven by compliance with the following standards:

EN61010-1 : 2001
EN55011 : 1998 + A1 : 1999 + A2 : 2002, Klasse B
EN61326 : 1997 + A1 : 1998 + A2 : 2001 + A3 : 2003
EN61000-3-2 : 2000 + A2 : 2005
EN61000-3-3 : 1995 + A1 : 2001

For the assessment of electromagnetic compatibility, the limits of radio interference for Class B equipment as well as the immunity to interference for operation in industry have been used as a basis.

Affixing the EC conformity mark as from 2006

ROHDE & SCHWARZ GmbH & Co. KG
Mühldorfstr. 15, D-81671 München

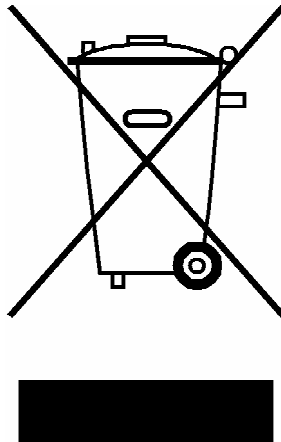
Munich, 2008-02-28

Central Quality Management MF-QZ / Radde

Customer Information Regarding Product Disposal

The German Electrical and Electronic Equipment (ElektroG) Act is an implementation of the following EC directives:

- 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and
- 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS).



Product labeling in accordance with EN 50419

Once the lifetime of a product has ended, this product must not be disposed of in the standard domestic refuse. Even disposal via the municipal collection points for waste electrical and electronic equipment is not permitted.

Rohde & Schwarz GmbH & Co. KG has developed a disposal concept for the environmental-friendly disposal or recycling of waste material and fully assumes its obligation as a producer to take back and dispose of electrical and electronic waste in accordance with the ElektroG Act.

Please contact your local service representative to dispose of the product.



Certified Quality System

DIN EN ISO 9001 : 2000
DIN EN 9100 : 2003
DIN EN ISO 14001 : 2004

DQS REG. NO 001954 QM UM

QUALITÄT SZERTIFIKAT

Sehr geehrter Kunde,

Sie haben sich für den Kauf eines Rohde & Schwarz-Produktes entschieden. Hiermit erhalten Sie ein nach modernsten Fertigungsmethoden hergestelltes Produkt. Es wurde nach den Regeln unseres Managementsystems entwickelt, gefertigt und geprüft.

Das Rohde & Schwarz Managementsystem ist zertifiziert nach:

DIN EN ISO 9001:2000
DIN EN 9100:2003
DIN EN ISO 14001:2004

CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY

Dear Customer,

you have decided to buy a Rohde & Schwarz product. You are thus assured of receiving a product that is manufactured using the most modern methods available. This product was developed, manufactured and tested in compliance with our quality management system standards.

The Rohde & Schwarz quality management system is certified according to:

DIN EN ISO 9001:2000
DIN EN 9100:2003
DIN EN ISO 14001:2004

CERTIFICAT DE QUALITÉ

Cher Client,

vous avez choisi d'acheter un produit Rohde & Schwarz. Vous disposez donc d'un produit fabriqué d'après les méthodes les plus avancées. Le développement, la fabrication et les tests respectent nos normes de gestion qualité.

Le système de gestion qualité de Rohde & Schwarz a été homologué conformément aux normes:

DIN EN ISO 9001:2000
DIN EN 9100:2003
DIN EN ISO 14001:2004



ROHDE & SCHWARZ

Customer Support

Technical support – where and when you need it

For quick, expert help with any Rohde & Schwarz equipment, contact one of our Customer Support Centers. A team of highly qualified engineers provides telephone support and will work with you to find a solution to your query on any aspect of the operation, programming or applications of Rohde & Schwarz equipment.

Up-to-date information and upgrades

To keep your instrument up-to-date and to be informed about new application notes related to your instrument, please send an e-mail to the Customer Support Center stating your instrument and your wish.

We will take care that you will get the right information.

USA & Canada

Monday to Friday (except US public holidays)

8:00 AM – 8:00 PM Eastern Standard Time (EST)

Tel. from USA 888-test-rsa (888-837-8772) (opt 2)

From outside USA +1 410 910 7800 (opt 2)

Fax +1 410 910 7801

E-mail CustomerSupport@rohde-schwarz.com

East Asia

Monday to Friday (except Singaporean public holidays)

8:30 AM – 6:00 PM Singapore Time (SGT)

Tel. +65 6 513 0488

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Monday to Friday (except German public holidays)

08:00 – 17:00 Central European Time (CET)

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* 0.14 €/Min within the German fixed-line telephone network, varying prices for the mobile telephone network and in different countries.



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- ◆ Sales Locations
- ◆ Service Locations
- ◆ National Websites

Contents of User Documentation for Signal Generator R&S SMA

The user documentation describes the Signal Generator R&S SMA and all options. It includes a printed Quick Start Guide and a CD-ROM with the complete operating and service manual in printable pdf-format and the data sheet.

The R&S SMA is equipped with a context-sensitive online help that offers a help page for each instrument function.

Quick Start Guide



The present quick start guide describes everything that is needed to put the instrument into operation and to get familiar with the generator. The quick start guide gives an introduction to remote control and manual control via external monitor, mouse and keyboard.

The quick start guide is subdivided into 4 chapters plus index:

Chapter 1	Describes the control elements and connectors on the front and rear panel as well as all procedures required for putting the instrument into operation.
Chapter 2	Gives an introduction the operating concept and typical applications of the R&S SMA.
Chapter 3	Describes key operating modes, the structure of the graphical interface and the principles of manual control.
Annex	Contains an index for the quick start guide.

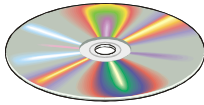
Help System



The help system is embedded in the instrument, offering quick, context-sensitive reference to the information needed for operation and programming. The help contains the complete user documentation for the Signal Generator including the contents of the present quick start guide.

The help files (*.chm) are also available on the CD-ROM and can be used as a standalone help.

Documentation CD-ROM

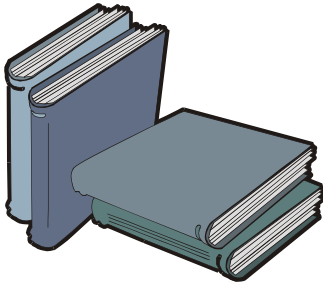


The CD-ROM provides the complete user documentation for the Signal Generator:

- The online help system (*.chm).
- The complete operating manual and service manual in printable form (*.pdf).
- The **data sheet** (brochure and data sheet) in printable form.
- Links to different useful sites in the R&S internet.

Note: Please use the ADOBE® Acrobat® Reader for PDF files and the browser Internet Explorer® ≥ 4.0 for the HTML help.

Optional Documentation



The printed version of the operating and service manual provides the contents of the quick start manual plus the complete reference and the service information for the Signal Generator. This manual can be ordered as an option (stock no. 1400.0075.32 (English - A4 format) or 1400.0075.39 (English - letter format)); see ordering information in the data sheet.

Note: The CD-ROM contains the *.pdf version of the manuals.

Manual Control

The operating manual contains comprehensive information about the instrument functions and remote control, in addition to the chapters of the quick start guide. It includes information about maintenance of the instrument and about error detection listing the error messages which may be output by the instrument. It is subdivided into 10 chapters:

The data sheet	informs about specifications and characteristics of the instrument.
Chapter 1	describes the control elements and connectors on the front and rear panel as well as all procedures required for putting the instrument into operation.
Chapter 2	gives an introduction to the operating concept and typical applications of the R&S SMA.
Chapter 3	describes key operating modes, the structure of the graphical interface and the principles of manual control.

- Chapter 4** forms a reference for manual control of the R&S SMA and contains a detailed description of all instrument functions and their application. The chapter also lists the remote control command corresponding to each instrument function.

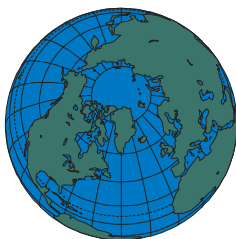
Remote Control

- Chapter 5** describes the basics for programming the R&S SMA, command processing and the status reporting system.
- Chapter 6** lists all the remote-control commands defined for the instrument.
- Chapter 7** -
- Chapter 8** describes preventive maintenance and the characteristics of the instrument's interfaces.
- Chapter 9** gives the status messages and a list of error messages that the R&S SMA may generate.
- Chapter 10** contains an index for the operating manual.

Service Manual Instrument

The service manual - instrument informs on how to check compliance with rated specifications, on instrument function, repair, troubleshooting and fault elimination. It contains all information required for the maintenance of R&S SMA by exchanging modules. In addition it describes how to perform a firmware update and how to install options.

Internet Site



The Internet site at: [R&S Signal Generator R&S SMA100A](#) provides the most up to date information on the R&S SMA. The current operating manual at a time is available as printable PDF file in the download area.

Also provided for download are firmware updates including the associated release notes, instrument drivers, current data sheets and application notes.

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1 Putting into Operation

Introduction - Putting into Operation

Chapter 1, "Putting into Operation" explains the control elements and connectors of the Signal Generator R&S SMA with the aid of the front and rear views and describes how to put the instrument into operation. It also describes the connection of peripherals such as keyboard and mouse. A detailed description of the device interfaces is given in Chapter 8, "[Maintenance and Remote Control Interfaces](#)". Specifications of interfaces can be seen in the data sheet.

Chapter 2, "[Getting Started](#)" gives an overview of generator functions and introduces the operating concept. Detailed operating instructions and an overview of menus follow in Chapter 3, "[Manual Operation](#)".

The complete manual on the CD-ROM in printable pdf-format provides chapters 4 to 9: Menus and instrument functions are described in detail in Chapter 4, "[Instrument Functions](#)", basics of remote control of the instrument in Chapter 5, "[Remote Control - Basics](#)" and commands for remote control in chapter 6 "[Remote Control - Commands](#)". Chapter 9, "[Error Messages](#)" contains a list of possible status and error messages.

Legend for Front Panel View

This section gives an overview of control elements and connectors on the front panel of the R&S SMA. Each element/connector is briefly described and a reference is given to the chapters containing detailed information.

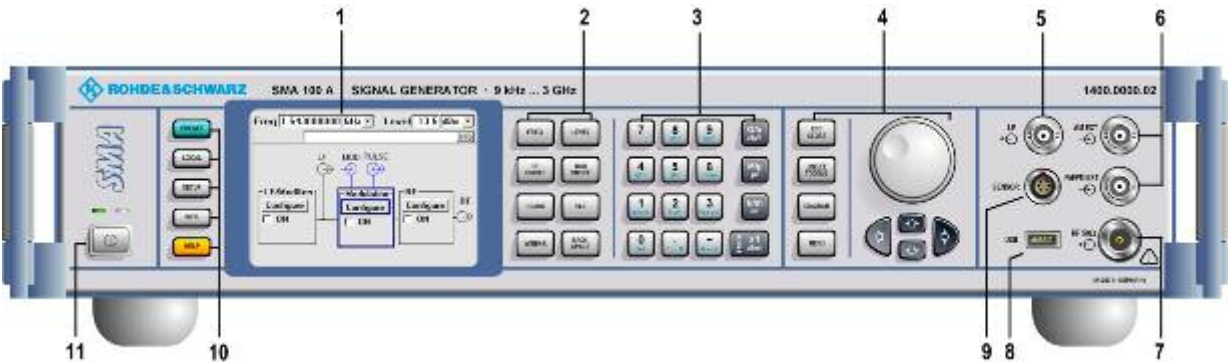
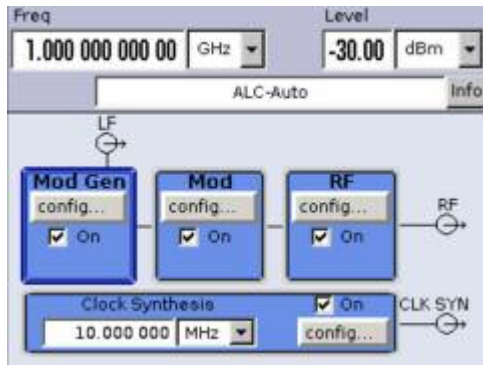


Figure 1-1 Front panel view

1 Display**Display**

The display clearly shows all main settings and signal generator states.

The display is divided into two sections:

- Frequency and level display with info line (header section)
- Block diagram

The **header section** shows

- Frequency and level settings containing offset
- Status messages
- Brief error messages (detailed information for a message can be called with the **INFO** key)

The display of the header section can be enlarged so that it completely covers the display by pressing the **DIAGRAM** key twice. The frequency, level and status information is indicated in extra large letters.

The **block diagram** shows the current configuration and the signal flow in the generator with the aid of function blocks containing an on/off switch. Clicking the function block opens a list of associated setting menus. Active menus and info windows are displayed on top of the block diagram. The block diagram can be displayed in the foreground anytime with the **DIAGRAM** key. The **WINBAR** key toggles between the active menus.

See chapter 3, section "[Display](#)"

2 Keys for setting parameters

FREQ Activates frequency entry.

LEVEL Activates level entry.

RF ON/OFF

Switches the RF signal on and off.

RF OFF is displayed in the header above the **Frequency** field.

MOD ON/OFF

Switches the active modulations on and off.

MOD OFF is displayed in the header above the **Frequency** field.

REARR Toggles between enlarged and normal size menus.

FILE Activates the menu for storing or loading files.

WINBAR

Toggles between the active menus.

BACK-SPACE

Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.

See chapter 3, section "[Setting Parameters](#)", and chapter 4, section "[RF Signal](#)" and "[Modulations](#)"

3 Keypad for data entry



Keypad for data entry
0...9 Entry of numeric values

. Entry of decimal point

– Entry of sign

abc Entry of letters

_ Entry of a space

*... # Entry of special characters

A ↔ a Switchover between uppercase and lowercase letters.

See chapter 3, section
["Setting Parameters"](#)

ENTER

- Calls the next menu level.
- Activates the editing mode for highlighted numeric and alphanumeric parameters.
- Terminates a data entry; the new value is set. In case of numeric parameters, the unit indicated next to the value in the menu applies.
- Switches highlighted status parameters on and off (on/off state).
- Confirms (OK) and closes message windows.
-

See chapter 3, section
["Setting Parameters"](#)

3 Keypad for data entry



Keys for data entry

The unit keys can either select a unit and thus determine the absolute value, or change the unit. Their function depends on the time at which they are pressed during parameter entry:

Selecting the unit

If a unit key is pressed immediately after a numeric value has been entered, it terminates the entry and determines the multiplication factor for the respective basic unit (e.g. the k/m key determines the unit kHz after frequency entry).

If a level value is entered, the unit keys are directly labelled with the units they select. The level entry must be active in this case, e.g. by pressing the **LEVEL** key.

Changing the unit

If a numeric entry is terminated with ENTER (e.g. by clicking the rotary knob) and not with a unit key, the unit displayed in the unit field of the parameter in the menu is assigned. If the unit key is pressed later, the unit is changed but not the value. The value is recalculated to suit the new unit (e.g. the display changes from 1000 to 1 when the Hz is changed to kHz). The new unit is then indicated in the value field of the menu.

Assignment

G/n dBμVgiga/nano, dBμV for RF levels, dBu for LF levels

M/μ μVmega/micro, μV for levels

k/m mVkilo/milli, mV for levels

– x1 dB(m)basic unit

 dBm for levels

 dB for level offset and level step width

– same function as ENTER key for unit-free values

See chapter 3, section
"Selecting a Unit -
Setting Parameters"

4 Keys for settings and navigation in the display and for setting parameters



ESC CLOSE

Calls the next higher selection level.

This opens up the following functions:

- Closes the active menu if the cursor is in the top-level menu (parameter selection).
If settings in this menu require acknowledgement by means of an **Accept** button, a query is displayed asking whether the changes made should be cancelled.
- Switches between different entry fields of a menu.
- Quits the editing mode and restores the previous value. This function is only available in the editing mode, i.e. only before an entry is confirmed or selected with Enter.
- Cancels queries in message windows.
- Shifts the entry cursor from the frequency or level display to the previously active menu, or to the previously highlighted block in the block diagram if no menu is active.

ON/OFF TOGGLE

- Switches highlighted elements or a function block on and off.
- Switches between two or more settings, e.g. items of selection lists. At the end of a list, the cursor is set on the first entry again.

DIAGRAM

- Brings the block diagram to the foreground. Active menus are minimized. Press the key again activates the enlarges indication of the header section.

MENU

- Calls the menu tree.

See chapter 3, section
"[Setting Parameters](#)"

4 Keys for settings and navigation in the display and for setting parameters

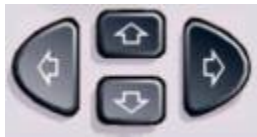


Keys for settings and navigation in the display and for setting parameters.

Rotary knob

- Varies the value at a cursor position.
For frequency and level entry, a fixed step width can be set and activated for the variation.
- Moves the entry cursor in the block diagram or menu.
- Moves the cursor in tables and selection lists.
- Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) terminates entries. In this case the entry mode is terminated and the value set.

See chapter 3, section "[Setting Parameters](#)"



Keys for setting and navigation in the display and for setting parameters.

Arrow keys



Vary the entry value or highlight a selected list item in the editing mode.

Highlight parameters in menus and tables (up/down).



Move the cursor in the entry fields (editing mode). Highlight parameters in menus and tables (left/right).

See chapter 3, section "[Setting Parameters](#)"

5 LF output



LF

Output for internal modulation generator signal.

6 Inputs for external AM / FM / PhiM signals



AM EXT

Input for external AM modulation signals.



FM/PM EXT

Input for external FM or PhiM modulation signals (option R&S SMA-B20/-B22).

7 RF output

Output for RF signal.

See data sheet, and chapter 4, section "[RF Signal](#)"

NOTICE**Maximum Input Levels**

Do not overload the RF output. The maximum permissible back-feed is specified in the data sheet.

8 USB connector type A

USB (universal serial bus) interface of type A (host).

- Connection of peripherals such as mouse and keyboard
- Connection of memory stick for file transmission
- Firmware update

Another USB interface type A (host) and a USB interface type B (device, for remote control) are available on the rear panel.

See chapter 1, section "[Connecting an External Keyboard and Mouse](#)" and chapter 8, section "[USB Connection \(USB and USB IN\)](#)"

9 Connector for power sensor

Connector for R&S NRP-Zxx power sensors.

With the aid of the **User Correction** function, a table with correction values for external test assemblies can be automatically determined, e.g. for compensating the frequency response of cables.

The power sensors are connected by inserting the male connector. To disconnect hold the connector by its sleeve. Pulling on the sensor cable will not release the sensor connector.

10 Keys for general instrument settings



PRESET
Sets the instrument to a defined state.

LOCAL
Switches from REMOTE control to LOCAL (manual) control.

SETUP
Opens the setup menu for configuring general instrument settings.

INFO
Displays status messages, error messages and warnings.

HELP
Displays context-sensitive help text.

See chapter 4, section "[General Instrument Settings](#)"

11 Standby on/off switch



The on/off switch switches the instrument from the standby mode to the operating state provided the power switch on the instrument rear is switched on.

The yellow LED (right) is on in the standby mode; the green LED (left) is on when the instrument is ready for operation.

See chapter 1, section "[Switching On](#)"

CAUTION



Danger of shock hazard if opening the instrument!
The instrument is still power-supplied while it is in standby mode.

Legend for Rear Panel View

This section gives an overview of connectors on the rear panel of the R&S SMA. Each connector is briefly described and a reference is given to the chapters containing detailed information. For technical data of the connectors refer to the data sheet.

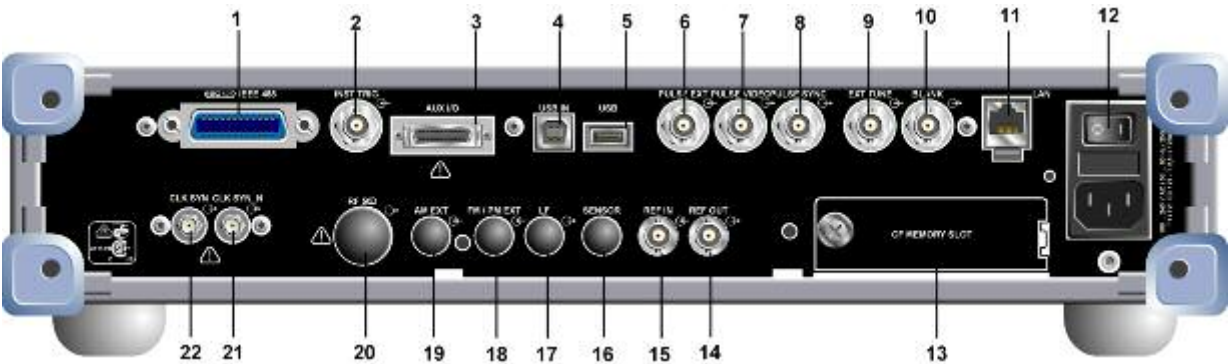


Fig. 1-2 Rear panel view

1 IEC/IEEE-bus connector



IEC 625/IEEE 488
IEC-bus (IEEE 488) interface for remote control of the R&S SMA.

See data sheet and section "[IEC/IEEE Bus Interface](#)"

2 Instrument triggering



INST TRIG
Input for external trigger for sweeps, list mode and Fast Hopping Mode.

See data sheet and sections "[List Mode - List](#)", and "[Sweep Mode](#)"

3 AUX I/O interface



AUX I/O
Parallel input for FM/PhiM digital data signals as well as control signals for Fast Hopping mode.

See data sheet

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

The maximum permissible input voltage is 3.3 V DC.

Connection	Description
1 - FHOP_DATA	Data input for Fast Hopping list mode (see section " List Mode ").
2 - $\perp$	Ground
3 - FHOP_CLK	Clock input for Fast Hopping list mode (see section " List Mode ").
4 - FHOP_STRB	Strobe input for Fast Hopping list mode (see section " List Mode ").
5 - RF OFF	Input for fast switching of the RF output. Active High (1) switches the RF output off. A subsequent Active Low (0) switches the RF output on again. Switching is performed very fast (10 μ s). However, the attenuation of the switched off output is considerably less than after regular switch-off, because the attenuator is not set to maximum attenuation.
6 - INST TRIG	Input for external triggering of the analog modulations, sweeps and List mode. HOP input for controlling the frequency hop mode with external source in List mode.
7 - BLANK	Output for blank signal. This signal marks the blank times (invalid level indication). The signal is generated automatically.
8 - OPC	Output for Operation Complete line. Active High signals that all remote control commands have been executed. The output is always active.
9 - $\perp$	Ground
10 - $\perp$	Ground
11 ... 26 - FM_DAT	Parallel data input with 16-bit word width for digital FM modulation data. The FM-Data bus is directly connected to the DDS of the synthesizer module. Thus, very fast frequency hop (settling times of 10 μ s) is possible for frequency bandwidth up to 80 MHz (see section " Frequency Modulation ").

4 USB interface type B



USB IN
USB (universal serial bus) interface of type B (device) for remote control of signal generator.

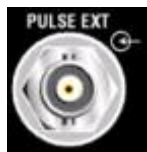
See section "[USB Connection \(USB and USB IN\)](#)"

5 USB connectors type A**USB**

- USB (universal serial bus) interfaces of type A (host).
- Connection of peripherals such as mouse and keyboard
- Connection of memory stick for file transmission

Further USB interfaces of type A are on the front panel.

See section "[Connecting an External Keyboard and Mouse](#)" and section "[USB Connection \(USB and USB IN\)](#)"

6 Input of external pulse signal**PULSE EXT**

Input of external pulse signal or input of external trigger/gate signal for internal pulse generator.

See section "[Pulse Modulation](#)"

7 Output of pulse and video signal**PULSE VIDEO**

Output of internal pulse generator signal or external pulse signal fed in via the PULSE EXT connector (video signal).

See section "[Pulse Modulation](#)"

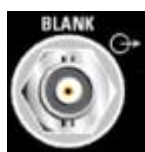
8 Output of synchronization pulse signal**PULSE SYNC**

Output of sync signal for pulse generator signal. The sync signal is generated at the beginning of each pulse. For double-pulse generation, the sync signal is generated at the beginning of the first pulse.

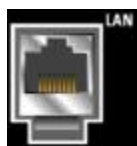
9 Tuning input for the internal reference frequency**EXT TUNE**

Tuning input for the internal reference frequency.

See section "[Reference Oscillator](#)"

10 Output of blank signal**BLANK**

Output of blank signal for the sweep operating mode. This signal marks the blank times (invalid level indication). The signal is generated automatically.

11 LAN interface**LAN**

Ethernet interface

- Remote control of signal generator
- Remote access to graphical user interface of signal generator
- Firmware update

See data sheet and section "[Connecting the R&S SMA to a Network \(LAN\)](#)", section "[LAN Connector](#)" and section "[Remote Control via LAN Interface](#)"

12 AC supply

Power
switch

Power
connector

AC supply connector.

When the R&S SMA is connected to the AC supply, it automatically sets itself to the correct range for the applied voltage (range: see type label). There is no need to set the voltage manually or change fuses.

Power switch.

See chapter 1, section "[Connecting the R&S SMA to the AC Supply](#)" and data sheet

13 CF MEMORY SLOT

Slot for removable CompactFlash™ Card (option R&S SMA-B80).

14 Reference signal output**REF OUT**

Output of internal reference signal.

See data sheet and section "[RF Reference Frequency - Reference Oscillator](#)"

15 Reference signal input

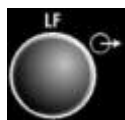
REF IN
Input for external reference signal.

See data sheet and
section "[RF Reference
Frequency - Reference
Oscillator](#)"

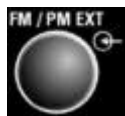
16 Connector for power sensor

SENSOR
Rear panel connector for R&S NRP-Zxx power
sensors (option R&S SMA-B81).

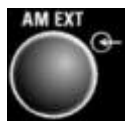
This option is recommended for use of the
instrument in a 19" rack. Installing the instrument in
a 19" rack requires a rack adapter (refer to data
sheet for Order No.).

17 LF output

LF
Rear panel output for internal LF generator signal
(option R&S SMA-B81, see connector SENSOR).

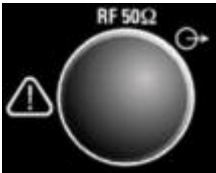
18 Input for external FM / PhiM signals

FM/PM EXT
Rear panel input for external FM or PhiM
modulation signals (option R&S SMA-B81, see
connector SENSOR).

19 Input for external AM signals

AM EXT
Rear panel input for external AM modulation
signals (option R&S SMA-B81, see connector
SENSOR).

20 RF output



Rear panel output for RF signal (with option R&S SMA-B81, see connector SENSOR).

See data sheet

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Do not overload the RF output. The maximum permissible back-feed is specified in the data sheet.

21 Clock Synthesizer output



CLK SYN
Output of clock synthesizer
(option R&S SMA-B29).

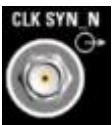
See data sheet and
chapter 4, section
["Clock Synthesizer"](#)

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Do not overload the Clock Synthesizer output. The maximum permissible back-feed is specified in the data sheet.

22 Clock Synthesizer inverted output



CLK SYN_N
Output of clock synthesizer
(inverted) (option R&S SMA-B29).

NOTICE

Risk of instrument damage

Do not overload the Clock Synthesizer inverted output. The maximum permissible back-feed is specified in the data sheet.

Putting into Operation

The following section describes the procedure for putting the instrument into operation. It contains general safety instructions for instrument operation.

The installation of options and the firmware update are described in Chapter 4 of the Service Manual (supplied with the instrument on the CD-ROM).

Unpacking the Instrument

- Remove the instrument from its packaging and check the equipment for completeness using the delivery note and the accessory lists for the various items.
- First, pull off the polyethylene protection pads from the instrument's rear feet and then carefully remove the pads from the instrument handles at the front.
- Pull off the corrugated cardboard cover that protects the rear of the instrument.
- Carefully unthread the corrugated cardboard cover at the front that protects the instrument handles and remove it.
- Check the instrument for any damage. If there is damage, immediately contact the carrier who delivered the instrument. In this case, make sure not to discard the box and packing material.

It is advisable to keep the original packing material in order to prevent control elements and connectors from being damaged in case the instrument is to be transported or shipped at a later date. Protective plastic caps for the front panel and the rear panel can be ordered additionally (order number 1096.7072.00).

Setting up the Instrument or Installing it in a 19" Rack

The instrument is designed for indoors use. It can either be set up independently or mounted in a 19" rack.

A rack adapter (refer to data sheet for Order No.) is required for installation in a 19" rack. The mounting instructions are supplied with the adapter. With options R&S SMA-B81 (Rear Panel Connectors, factory-fitted) the front panel inputs are relocated to the rear panel. An adapter for telescopic sliders may not be used because it obstructs the vents.

NOTICE**Risk of overheating**

Insufficient airflow for cooling may cause overheating of the instrument.

Prior to putting the instrument into operation always check for space between the ventilation holes and the rack casing to get sufficient air supply in the rack.

Safety Instructions

General Precautions

NOTICE**Instrument damage caused by disregarding the following precautions!**

Any non-compliance with the following precautions may cause damage to the instrument. Prior to putting the instrument into operation, check the following:

- The covers of the housing are in place and screwed on.
- Vents are not obstructed. Make sure that the air can escape freely through the vents at the rear and at the sides. The minimum distance to the wall should therefore be at least 10 cm.
- The signal levels at the inputs do not exceed permissible limits.
- The outputs of the instrument are not overloaded or incorrectly connected.
This particularly applies to the maximum permissible back-feed at the outputs, which is specified in the data sheet
- The instrument should only be operated in horizontal position on an even surface.
- The ambient temperature must not exceed the range specified in the data sheet.

Please also observe the instructions in the following sections and the general safety instructions at the beginning of this manual.

Protection against Electrostatics



To avoid damaging the electronic components of the EUT (Equipment Under Test) due to electrostatic discharge produced by contact, the use of appropriate protective measures is recommended.

Setting up the Instrument

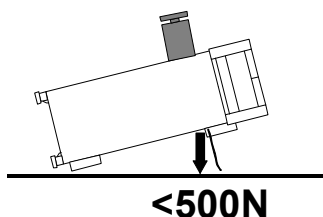
CAUTION



Risk of injury and instrument damage.

Safe operation with support feet!

- Stacked **instruments** may slip off.
Secure stacked instruments against slipping (e.g. by locking the feet to the top of the front-panel frame).
The feet must be fully folded in or folded out. Only then a stable position of the instrument and reliable operation can be ensured. The uniform pressure on the folded-out feet must not exceed 500 N (weight of instrument and of equipment stacked on top).
- When using the instrument with expanded feet, the feet might collapse and fold in.
Do not shift the instrument with the feet out.



Cleaning the Outside and Storing

What is necessary is essentially the cleaning of the instrument.

NOTICE

Instrument damage caused by cleaning agents!

Prior to cleaning, disconnect the product from the AC supply.

Cleaning agents contain substances that may damage the instrument, e.g. solvent-containing cleaning agents may damage the front panel labeling or plastic parts.

Never use chemical cleaning agents such as solvents (e.g. diluent for lacquers, thinners, acetone, alcohol, etc), or acids, bases, or other substances.

Use a soft, non-linting cloth to suitably clean the outside of the instrument.

EMC Safety Precautions

To avoid EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference) double shielded signal and control cables must be used at all signal connectors.

Outputs and lines have to be terminated properly with 50 Ohms. USB devices must keep within permissible EMI limits.

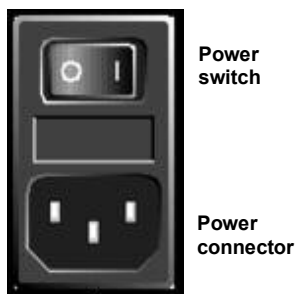
Note:

For digital interfaces only the cable R&S SMU-Z6 is permitted for connection. The associated cable is available under R&S part number 1415.0201.02.

Connecting the R&S SMA to the AC Supply

The R&S SMA is automatically matched to the applied AC voltage (see rear panel). There is no need to set the voltage manually or change fuses. The AC supply connector is at the rear of the unit (see below). Option R&S SMA-B46 allows to operate the unit up to an altitude of 4600 meter.

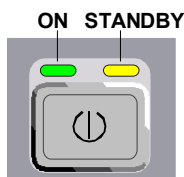
Switching On



1. Connect the signal generator to the AC supply by means of the supplied power cable.
Since the instrument is a protection class I Equipment, it should only be connected to a socket with a protective earth contact.
2. Press the main power switch at the rear of the instrument to position I.
3. After power-up the instrument is either ready for operation (STANDBY) or in operating mode, depending on the position of the ON/STANDBY switch on the instrument front (see below).

Note:

The power switch may remain on for any period of time. Switching off is required only if the instrument should be completely isolated from the AC supply.



4. Press the ON/STANDBY switch on the front panel; the green LED must be on.
5. The instrument is ready for operation. All modules in the instrument are supplied with power.

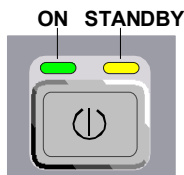
Start Display and Booting the R&S SMA

After instrument switch-on, the Linux operating system boots first and then the instrument firmware. During booting of the instrument firmware, a selftest is performed. After booting is completed, the block diagram of the signal generator is displayed and the instrument is ready to be operated. The settings that were active before the last switch-off are established unless another start setting has explicitly been selected in the **File** menu.

Note:

If the software stops unexpectedly, the instrument can be shut down by pressing the STANDBY key for approx. 5 s.

Switching Off



1. Press the ON/STANDBY switch on the front panel.

The R&S SMA stores the current setting on the CompactFlash™ Card before it shuts down the Linux operating system. Then the AC supply is switched to the STANDBY mode.

2. Only the AC supply is powered and the oven-controlled crystal oscillator is kept at operating temperature.
3. The yellow LED must be on.

CAUTION



Danger of shock hazard if opening the instrument!

The instrument is still power-supplied while it is in standby mode.



Power switch

Power connector

4. Press the main power switch at the rear of the instrument to position 0. None of the front-panel LEDs should be on.

Note:

It is recommended to switch the instrument to STANDBY mode before completely disconnecting it from the AC supply. If the power switch is set to 0 before the instrument is switched to the standby mode, all current settings are lost.

Power Fuses



Fuse holder

The R&S SMA is fully fused by two fuses IEC127-T2.5H/250 V. The fuses are accommodated in the pull out fuse holder next to the power connector. Before replacing the fuses, disconnect the power cord from the R&S SMA; the fuse box is locked mechanically as long as a power connector is plugged in. Use two screwdrivers simultaneously to lift the fuse holder below the power connector and pull it out. Use only fuses of the mentioned type.

Function Check

The signal generator automatically monitors the main functions when the instrument is switched on and continuously during operation.

If a fault is detected, ERROR is displayed in the info line together with a brief error description.

For in-depth identification of the error, press the **INFO** key. In response, a description of the error(s) is displayed (see "[Error Messages](#)").

Besides automatic monitoring of instrument functions, other capabilities in the R&S SMA ensure correct functioning of the signal generator.

- **Internal Adjustments**
Adjustments can be performed in the **Setup-System-Internal Adjustments** menu. Thus, optimum modulation performance can be obtained, for instance..
- **Test points**
Internal test points can be queried by the user and the results can be displayed. See section "[Test Point... - Setup-Test](#)".
- **Selftest**
A selftest is provided for service purpose. See Chapter 4, section "[Selftest - Setup-Test](#)".

Default Settings

The **PRESET** key calls up a defined instrument setup. All parameters and switching states are preset (also those of inactive operating modes). The default instrument settings provide a reproducible initial basis for all other settings. However, functions that concern the integration of the instrument into a measurement setup are not changed, e.g. IEC/IEEE bus address or reference oscillator source settings.

Note:

Resetting the instrument to the factory state is possible in the Factory Preset - Setup Settings menu of the menu

Remote-control command :

*RST

When the instrument is switched on, it is not the preset state that is active, but rather the instrument state that was set before the instrument was switched off. An exception is the state of the RF output. The state of the RF output power-on state can be set to be always off in the **EMF** menu of the RF block.

User-defined instrument states can be stored and called up in the **File** menu.

The following table gives an overview of the presets for the most important generator settings. The other presets can be found in the information accompanying the IEC/IEEE-bus commands (Chapter "[Remote Control Commands - Description](#)").

The list below the table shows the settings that are not affected by the **PRESET** key.

Table 1-1 Preset state - important generator settings

Setting	Preset value
RF frequency	1 GHz
RF level	RF output switched off
Offsets	0
Modulations	Switched off
Uninterrupted level setting	Switch off; level attenuator mode: AUTO
Internal level control	Level ALC: AUTO
User correction	Level Ucor: OFF
LF output	Switched off
Sweep	Switched off
LIST mode	Switched off

Settings that are not affected by the **PRESET** key

- Reference frequency settings (Ref Oscillator menu)
- Power on settings (Level/EMF menu)
- Network settings (Setup menu)
- IEC/IEEE-bus address (Setup menu)
- *IDN? identification (Setup menu)
- Password and settings protected by passwords (Setup menu)
- Start/Stop Gui Update (Setup menu)
- Display and keyboard settings (Setup menu).

Linux Operating System

NOTICE**Possible impairment of the instrument functioning**

The instrument is equipped with the Linux operating system. It is thus possible to install commercial off-the-shelf software on the instrument. The use and installation of commercial off-the-shelf software may impair the instrument function. For this reason, we recommend that you only execute programs tested by Rohde & Schwarz with regard to their compatibility with the instrument software.

The drivers and programs used on the instrument under Linux have been adapted to the instrument. Existing instrument software must only be modified with update software released by Rohde & Schwarz.

The signal generator is equipped with the Linux operating system. The configuration of the operating system is optimally adapted to signal generator functions in the factory. Changes in the system setup are only required when peripherals like keyboard are installed or in the event that the network configuration does not comply with the default settings (see sections "[Connecting the R&S SMA to a Network \(LAN\)](#)").

After power-up of the signal generator, the operating system boots and the instrument firmware is started automatically. The operating system cannot be accessed. All necessary system settings can be made in the **Setup** menu.

The R&S SMA provides a internal CompactFlash™ Card, it does not contain a disk drive. The CompactFlash™ Card holds the firmware and the stored data. However, data transfer is only possible via a memory stick connected to a USB interface. The memory stick and the CompactFlash™ Card are accessed via the **File Manager**.

Screen saver:

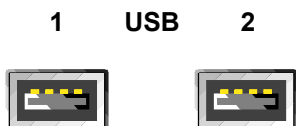
A screen saver can be activated in the R&S SMA. When active the display is shut off when no entries via front panel, external mouse or external keyboard are made for a period of time. The screen saver prolongs the life time of the display lamp.

The screen saver can be switched off and on and the time period can be set in the **Environment** section of the **Setup** menu.

Connecting an External Keyboard and Mouse

A commercial, external keyboard and mouse with USB interface can be connected to the R&S SMA. A keyboard simplifies entry of list items, comments, file names, etc. A mouse simplifies control of the block diagram and of associated menus.

The keyboard and the mouse are connected to a USB interface, type A, on the front or rear panel of the instrument.



The keyboard and mouse are recognized automatically when it is connected. The US keyboard assignment is the default setting. The keyboard assignment and special settings such as the refresh rate can be changed in the **Environment** section of the **Setup** menu.

Connecting the R&S SMA to a Network (LAN)

The R&S SMA is equipped with a network interface and can be connected to an Ethernet LAN (local area network).

Provided the appropriate rights have been assigned by the network administrator, the instrument can be remote-controlled and remote-accessed in the network.

Remote-access means that the user can operate the R&S SMA from any remote PC in the network using the **VNC** protocol. For instance, the user can control one or more R&S SMAs from a desk that is part of a test assembly located in another section of the building.

A VNC client program for Windows operating systems is provided on the R&S SMA CD-ROM (included in delivery). VNC client programs for other operating systems are available free-of-charge on the internet.

Remote-control of the instrument via the LAN interface is described in section "[Remote Control via LAN Interface](#)". A firmware update via the LAN interface is described in chapter 4 of the service manual (on CD-ROM).

The configuration of the R&S SMA for networking is performed in the **Environment** section of the **Setup** menu.

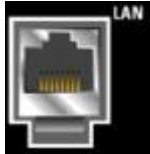
Connection to the Network

NOTICE**Risk of network errors!**

Connecting errors may affect the entire network.

We recommend to coordinate the connection of the instrument to the network with the network administrator.

The instrument is connected to the LAN with the aid of a commercial RJ-45 cable suitable for a 10/100Mbps connection attached to the LAN interface at the rear of the instrument.



The connector is described in chapter 8 "Maintenance and Interfaces".

Configuring the R&S SMA for Network Operation

The network interface functions with 10/100Mbps Ethernet IEEE 802.3u. The TCP/IP network protocol and the associated network services are preconfigured.

For data exchange in a LAN, each connected PC or instrument must be accessible via an IP address or via an unambiguous computer name.

Networks using DHCP

The R&S SMA is preconfigured for networks using DHCP (dynamic host configuration protocol). In these networks, an available IP address is automatically assigned to the R&S SMA. The R&S SMA provides an unambiguous computer name in the network via the DHCP request. The DHCP server in the network must consider this name and pass it to the DNS server in order to ensure that the R&S SMA can be addressed in the network.

Each R&S SMA is assigned an individual computer name in the factory. This name can be queried and changed in **Environment-Network Settings** section of the **Setup** menu. The mode setting is **Auto (DHCP)**.

Networks using fixed IP addresses

In networks using fixed IP addresses, the addresses are mostly assigned by the network administrator. A fixed IP address must be entered in the **Environment-Network Settings** section of the **Setup** menu (see "[Identifying the R&S SMA in the Network](#)" below). The mode setting is **Static**.

Peer-to-Peer Connection

To build a simple network – just a LAN connection between the R&S SMA and a controller without integration into a larger network – an IP address has to be assigned to the R&S SMA and the controller. For such purposes, the IP addresses 192.168.xxx.yyy are available. The value range for xxx and yyy is 1...254, the value for the subnet mask is always 255.255.255.0. The gateway IP address must also be provided, however, it is without relevance. The mode setting is **Peer To Peer**.

On the PC:

1. Open the TCP/IP settings tab (network connection in the control panel)
2. Set fixed IP address (= deactivate DHCP)
3. Select IP address 192.168.0.1
4. Select subnet mask 255.255.255.0

On the signal generator:

1. Open the network setting panel in the Setup menu
2. Select IP address 192.168.0.2
3. Select subnet mask 255.255.255.0
4. Activate the setting

For this type of connection, a commercial cross-over RJ-45 cable is used.

Identifying the R&S SMA in the Network

1. Open the **Setup** menu by pressing the Setup key
2. Click **Network Settings** menu in the **Environment** section .
3. Select the IP address mode and enter the network data in the respective fields of the menu. The data is provided by the network administrator. The Computer name is indicated in the **Hostname** field. The name can be changed.

Remote Access via an External Controller

The R&S SMA can be remote-accessed from an external PC via a network link. This allows convenient operation of the signal generator from the desktop although the instrument is integrated in a rack somewhere else.

Remote access in contrast to **remote control** does not use remote-control commands but the regular user interface displayed using separate software which is installed on the external PC. The instrument can thus be manually operated from the PC as on the unit itself.

There are different ways to establish a remote access connection to the signal generator. The simplest way to remote access the signal generator is to use a Web browser, such as Windows Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox for instance. Alternatively a remote access via Ultra@VNC can be used.

Preconditions for remote access are a connection between signal generator and PC via a LAN network and the installation of the VNC client software on the PC and on the R&S SMA.

The VNC client software for setting up the connection is included in the Linux/Unix operating system per default.

For Windows operating system, the free-of-charge software **Ultr@VNC** is provided on the R&S SMA CD-ROM. VNC client programmes for other operating systems are available free-of-charge on the internet.

After the connection is established, the signal generator screen with the block diagram is displayed on the external PC and the R&S SMA can be manually remote-accessed from the external PC. The individual functions are operated using the mouse and keyboard. Specific instrument functions can be executed using specific key combinations on the keyboard or a front panel key emulation that can be operated with the mouse (see chapter 3, section "[Legend of Front-Panel Controls](#)").

Installation of the software Ultr@VNC and establishing the connection between external PC and signal generator for Windows operating system is described in the following. Remote access via an external controller with Linux/Unix operating system is performed accordingly.

Using a Web Browser for Remote Access

Remote access via Web Browser to the signal generator is possible under the following conditions:

- The external PC with Linux/Unix or Windows operating system (Windows 95 or higher) is equipped with a LAN interface which is configured for the network.
- The signal generator and the PC are linked via a LAN.
- A Point-to-Point connection is established between the signal generator and the PC.
- Java Runtime Environment JRE has to be installed on the PC.
- A user-specific password for the **VNC** connection is defined on the R&S SMA. The default password is "instrument"; it can be changed in the **Environment-Security** section of the **Setup** menu.

The instrument can be remote-accessed via any Web browser, like Windows Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox for instance.

1. Type the instruments' IP address in the address field of the Web browser on your PC, e.g.

<http://10.111.11.1>

The "VNC Authentication" screen appears.



2. Enter the password and select OK.
The default password is "instrument".

After the connection is established, the current signal generator screen with the block diagram is displayed and the R&S SMA can be remote-accessed from the external PC.

Configuration for Remote Access via Ultr@VNC

The instrument is operated with the aid of the program **Ultr@VNC**. It is available as a free-of-charge download on the internet for operating system Window XP (<http://www.uvnc.com/download/index.html>) and on the R&S SMA CD-ROM.

Remote access of the signal generator is possible under the following conditions:

- The external PC with Linux/Unix or Windows operating system (Windows 95 or higher) is equipped with a LAN interface which is configured for the network.
- The signal generator and PC are linked via a LAN.
- A user-specific password for the **VNC** connection is defined on the R&S SMA. The default password is "instrument", it can be changed in the **Environment-Security** section of the **Setup** menu.
- The **Ultr@VNC Viewer** software is installed on the external PC (or any other VNC client) R&S SMA IP address and the user-specific password for the **VNC** connection are entered in the **VNC Viewer** panel.

NOTICE

Risk of unauthorized access!

After enabling the VNC connection, any user on the network who knows the password and IP address of the signal generator can access this R&S SMA. Even after cutting it, the connection is still enabled and the R&S SMA can be accessed any time. To disable the connection, the **VNC program on the R&S SMA must be uninstalled or the VNC server service disabled.**

To enhance security, also communication on the network via Ultr@VNC program should be disabled in the firewall.

Install VNC Viewer and Establish VNC Connection on the Windows PC

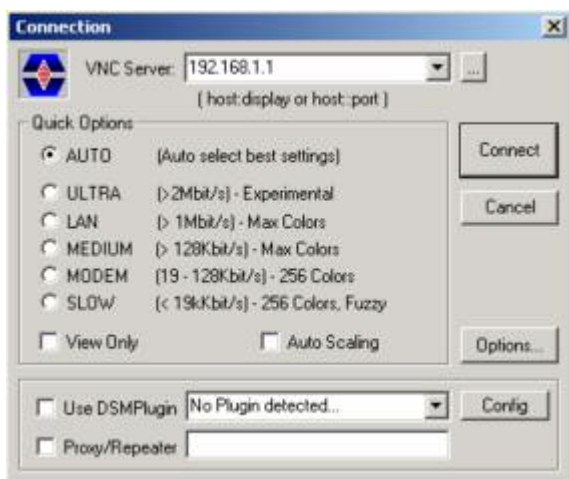
The **Ultr@VNC** program is available on the Internet as a free-of-charge download or on the R&S SMA CD-ROM.

Following the instructions on the Internet, the program can be copied onto the external Windows PC. Only the program component **VNC Viewer** is required.

Note:

*The **VNC Viewer** program is included in the download for the installation of the Ultr@VNC program on the signal generator if **Full installation** was selected in the **Select Component** panel. In this case, the program `ultr@vncviewer.exe` can be copied to the Windows PC.*

1. Install **VNC Viewer** program component on the PC.
2. Start **VNC Viewer** program component on the PC.



3. Enter IP address (or host name) of R&S SMA in input line **VNC Server**.
4. Initialize the connection by pressing the **Connect** button.
A message requesting the password appears.



5. Enter the **VNC** password defined in the **Environment** section of the **Setup** menu of R&S SMA (default = "instrument"). The connection is established when the **Log On** button is pressed.

After the connection is established, the current signal generator screen with the block diagram is displayed and the R&S SMA can be manually remote-controlled from the external PC. The individual functions are operated using the mouse and keyboard. Specific instrument functions can be executed using specific key combinations on the keyboard (see table in Chapter 3, section "[Legend of Front-Panel Controls](#)").

Direct control on the R&S SMA is possible while manual remote-control is established, it can be performed alternately with the remote access.

Close Remote Access Connection via Ultr@VNC

The connection can be closed on the external PC by closing the VNC Viewer program.

Closing the connection does not disable it. It can be established again any time.

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2 Getting Started

Introduction - Getting Started

The main field of application of the R&S SMA is the generation of sine wave signals with very high spectral purity. These signals are needed e.g. for adjacent channel or phase noise measurements.

In addition, the RF signal can be modulated with a wide variety of internal modulations waveforms, e.g. sine waves, triangle/rectangular/trapeze signals, and noise. Several modulation signals can be combined with variable weight.

The architecture of the R&S SMA and the signal flow are shown in a block diagram on the R&S SMA user interface. In the diagram, signal processing is performed from left to right (left: modulation generator, right: RF output). The clock synthesis option provides differential clock signals of high purity. The block diagram in the figure below shows a fully equipped R&S SMA.

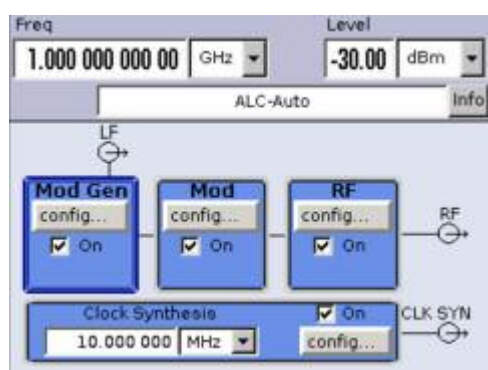


Fig. 2-1 Block diagram of a fully equipped R&S SMA

The signal path is configured by installing a frequency option that comprises all required modules including synthesizer, output section and attenuator (optional without attenuator). One of the following options can be installed:

- R&S SMA-B103 9 kHz to 3 GHz
- R&S SMA-B106 9 kHz to 6 GHz
- R&S SMA-B103L 9 kHz to 3 GHz / without attenuator
- R&S SMA-B106L 9 kHz to 6 GHz / without attenuator

For more detailed information on options, refer to the R&S SMA data sheet (available on the R&S SMA Homepage on the Internet; <http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/sma100a>).

Description of Individual Diagram Blocks

Available Blocks

Block	Function of block	Status display in the block	Effect of TOGGLE ON/OFF key
Mod Gen	The internal modulation signals are configured and activated. LF-sweep is configured and activated.	Status of modulation generator. Active sweep	Switches the selected internal LF generator and/or noise source on or off.
Modulation	The analog and digital modulations are configured and activated	Active modulations of block	Switches the active modulation of the block on or off. The modulations are activated in the respective menus.
RF	RF signal is configured and activated.	State of RF output. Activated sweeps/list mode.	Switches the RF output on or off.
Clock Synthesis	Configuration of differential clock signal.	Frequency and state of clock signal	Switches the generation of clock signal on or off.

Mod Gen block



The internal modulation sources are configured in this block. Also, the LF sweep can be activated here. Two internal LF generators (second is optional) are available as the internal source(s) for the analog modulations AM, FM and PhiM. Different modulation shapes - sine, triangle, rectangle and noise - are offered for the second LF generator. Bandwidth and level distribution can be selected for the noise signal of the noise generator (optional).

The internal modulation signals are provided at the LF output at the front of the instrument. The LF output signal and the modulations sources for the analog modulations AM, FM and PhiM can be selected independently from each other.

A pulse generator (optional with extended features) provides single and double pulse modulation with selectable pulse widths and periods.

The R&S SMA Signal Generator offers three different sweep types (frequency sweep, level sweep and LF sweep) to be activated alternatively. Each type has 5 modes which differ with respect to the sweep cycle mode (continuous, individual and step-by-step) and triggering mode (automatic, internal and external). In the **Mod Gen** block, the LF sweep is configured. Frequency and Level sweep settings are accessed via the RF block.

The status display in the block shows whether LF generator and/or a sweep are active.

Available modulation shapes are:

- sine
- triangle (optional)
- square (optional)
- trapeze (optional)
- noise with selectable bandwidth and level distribution (optional)

Modulation block

The internal and external analog modulations are configured and activated in this block. The **[MOD ON/OFF]** key switches the active modulation(s) on/off.

The internal modulation sources are configured in the **Mod Gen** block. The modulation inputs AM EXT, FM/PhiM EXT and PULSE EXT at the rear of the instrument are provided for external amplitude, frequency, phase and pulse modulation. AC or DC coupling for external feed is possible.

Modulation signals of up to three sources (two internal sources and one external source) can be combined for AM/FM and PhiM modulation.

Available internal and external analog modulation modes are:

- Amplitude modulation (AM)
- Frequency modulation (FM, optional)
- Phase modulation (PhiM, optional)
- Pulse modulation (Pulse)
- Chirp modulation (internal only)
- Several modulations to generate test signals for avionic systems (internal only)

In addition, external digital modulation signal can be used. The external signal for digital FM/PhiM modulation is fed in via the AUX I/O interface.

- Digital Frequency modulation (optional)
- Digital Phase modulation (optional)

Note:

For modulation modes that can be simultaneously used, refer to the R&S SMA data sheet.

The status display in the block shows the active modulation(s).

RF block

In this block, the RF parameters and frequency/level sweep settings are set.

The active sweep is displayed in the block. The **[RF ON/OFF]** key switches the RF signal on and off. When the signal is switched off, the switch before the RF output symbol is open.

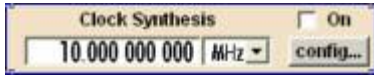
RF settings include:

- Frequency and reference frequency
- Level settings; if required.
- NRP-Z Power Viewer using power sensors
- NRP-Z Power Analysis using power sensors
- Frequency and level sweep
- List Mode settings. In this mode, extremely fast frequency and level settings can be made.

Note:

*Numeric values for frequency and level are entered best and quickest with the aid of the **[FREQ]** and **[LEVEL]** keys.*

Clock Synthesis



In this block, the clock synthesis is switched on or off and the frequency of the clock signal is set. For instruments equipment with modules with order number 1400.2749.02 DC offset can be defined, in addition.

- The clock frequency is displayed in the block.

Info and Help System

The R&S SMA comprises a comprehensive **info** and **help system**. Context-sensitive help can be called any time with the **[HELP]** key. The help system indicates the currently selected parameter and offers additional services such as cross references, index and contents. The content of the help system corresponds to the operating manual of the R&S SMA.

Warning and conflict messages caused by incorrect operation as well as further information are displayed in the **Info line**. A complete list of existing conflicts is displayed when the **[INFO]** key is pressed. Additional information on entries can be requested from the help system. The history function permits display of all messages.

Detailed operating instructions and an overview of menus follow in Chapter "[Manual Operation](#)".

Menus and instrument functions are described in detail in Chapter "[Instrument Functions](#)".

Example of Setup

A central element of the R&S SMA display is the block diagram that illustrates the signal flow. Each block represents a section of signal generation. The main settings of a block are indicated in the block. The interconnection of employed inputs and outputs is also shown. The user is thus always informed about the connection of inputs and outputs in the signal flow and where they can be configured.

A window is opened for each menu where parameters can be set. All open menus are of equal priority (not modal) and can be accessed any time.

The R&S SMA can be entirely operated from the front panel. Peripherals such as mouse or keyboard can be connected but are not essential.

With the aid of the rotary knob, the user can navigate in the block diagram and the dialogs. The cursor is moved line by line through the block diagram or dialog. Turning the button clockwise advances the cursor.

The selected block can be activated or deactivated with the **[ON/OFF TOGGLE]** key. Active blocks are highlighted by a colored background.

Generation of an Amplitude-Modulated Signal

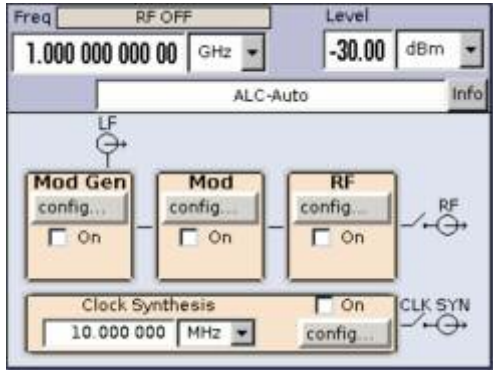
In the example, a simple AM-modulated signal is configured. Proceed as described below:

- 1. Activate default (preset) state.
- 2. Select and activate AM modulation.
- 3. Set frequency and level and activate RF signal.

Step 1: Activate default (preset) state



Set a defined instrument state by pressing the **PRESET** key.



Step 2: Select and activate AM modulation



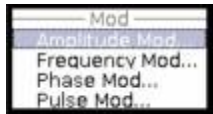
Select the **Mod** block by turning the rotary knob.





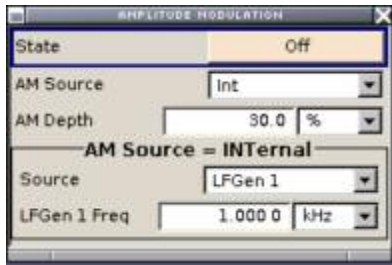
Press the rotary knob to open the menu where the modulation can be selected (different modulation modes are available depending on the options installed).

The **Amplitude Mod...** menu is the first menu and is highlighted per default.



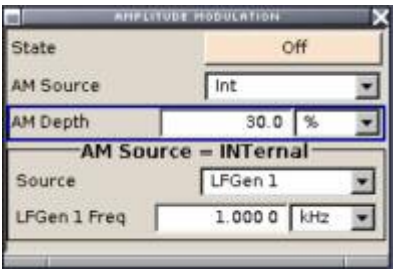


Press the rotary knob to open the **Amplitude Modulation** menu.

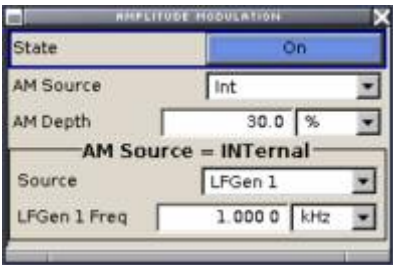




Select the **AM Depth** parameter by turning the rotary knob, and then enter the desired AM depth with the aid of the numeric keypad and the unit keys.



Finally, switch on AM modulation by selecting **State On** and subsequently pressing the rotary knob.



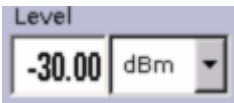
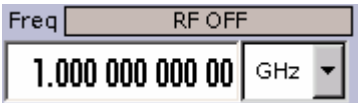
To indicate the active state, the **Mod** block is displayed in blue. The **RF Mod** is not yet active, which means that no RF signal is output.

Step 3: Set frequency and level and activate RF signal



Press the **FREQ** key to activate the editing mode for frequency entry. The frequency entry field in the header section of the display is highlighted.

Enter the frequency of the desired RF carrier using the numeric keypad and terminate the entry by pressing a unit key.



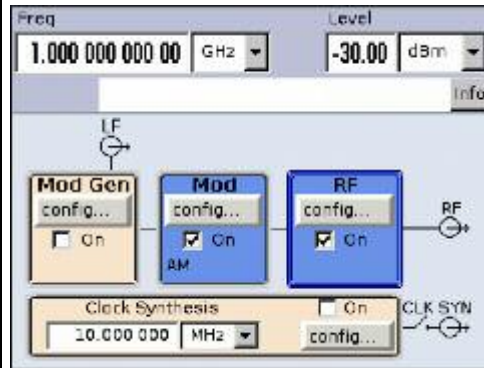


Enter the level of the desired RF carrier in the same way after pressing the **LEVEL** key.



Select the **RF** block by turning the rotary knob and activate it by pressing the **RF ON/OFF** key.

The AM modulation signal is now present at the RF output.



Generation of a Frequency Modulated Signal with Noise

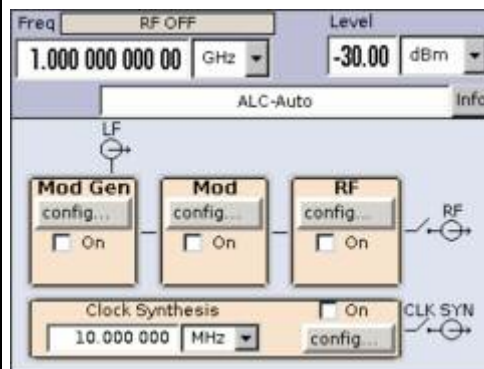
In the example, a FM modulated signal with noise is configured. This setting requires option Multifunction Generator, R&S SMA-K24. Proceed as described below:

1. Activate default (preset) state.
2. Select FM modulation with internal noise signal and a deviation of 500 kHz.
3. Set frequency and level and activate RF signal.

Step 1: Activate default (preset) state



Set a defined instrument state by pressing the **PRESET** key.



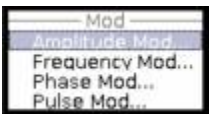
Step 2: Select FM modulation with internal noise signal and a deviation of 500 kHz



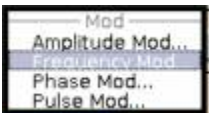
Select the **Mod** block by turning the rotary knob.



Press the rotary knob to open the menu where the modulation can be selected (different modulation modes are available depending on the options installed).

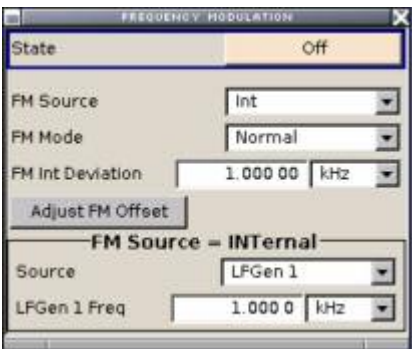


Highlight **Frequency Mod...** by turning the rotary knob.

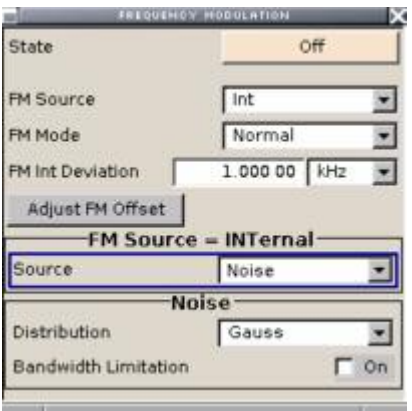


Press the rotary knob to open the **Frequency Modulation** menu.

The internal source is the LF generator 1 by default. This setting is not changed.



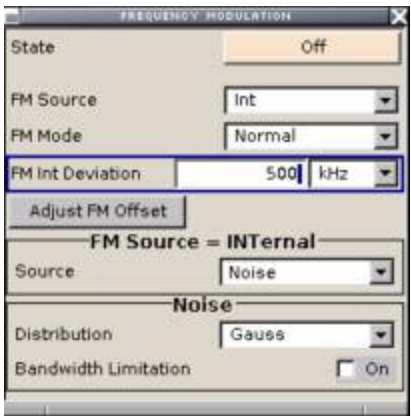
Select the **FM Internal Source** parameter by turning the rotary knob. Press the button to open the selection list. Select **Noise** by turning the rotary knob and press it to activate the selected item.



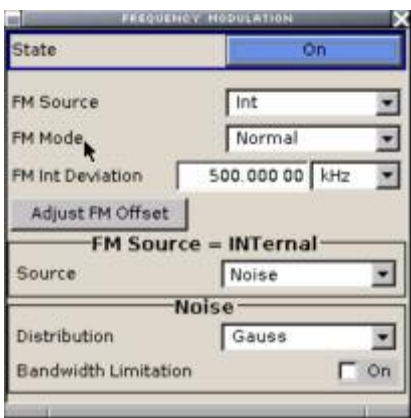
Gauss distribution and full bandwidth (10 MHz) are the default settings for the noise signal. These settings are not changed.



Select the **FM Int Deviation** parameter by turning the rotary knob. Enter 500 with the numeric key pad and press the rotary knob.
Now the deviation is set to 500 kHz.



Finally, switch on FM modulation by selecting **State On**.

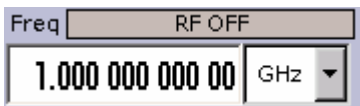


Close menu by pressing the **CLOSE** key.
To indicate the active state, the **Mod** block is displayed in blue. The **RF** is not yet active, which means that no RF signal is output.

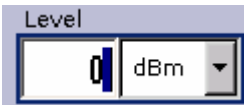
Step 3: Set frequency and level and activate RF signal



Press the **FREQ** key to activate the editing mode for frequency entry. The frequency entry field in the header section of the display is highlighted.

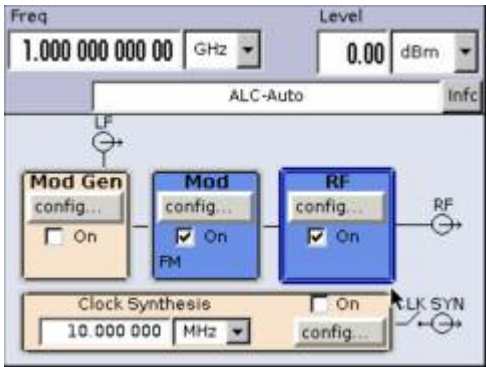


Enter the frequency of the desired RF carrier using the numeric keypad and terminate the entry by pressing a unit key.



Enter a level of 0 dB for the RF carrier in the same way after pressing the **LEVEL** key.

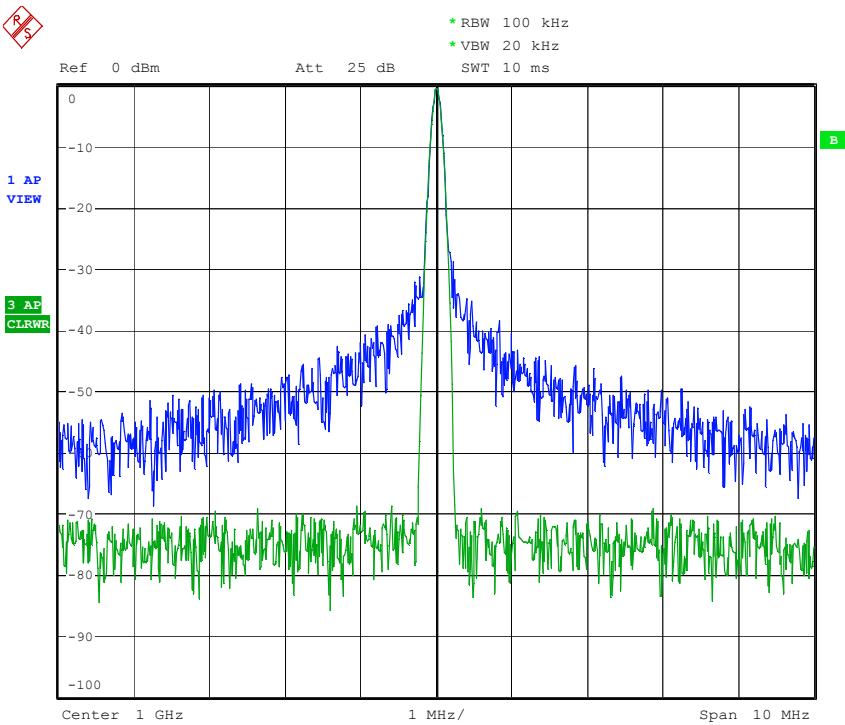
The noise now modulates the RF carrier. The **RF Mod** is not yet active, which means that no RF signal is output.



Select the **RF** block by turning the rotary knob and activate it by pressing the **RF ON/OFF** key.

The FM modulated RF signal with noise is now present at the RF output. The LF output is not yet activated, i.e. the modulation signal is not output there.

The graph below shows the FM modulated signal with noise (upper blue trace) and the unmodulated signal (lower greentrace).



Date: 13.DEC.2005 15:15:42

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3 Manual Operation

Introduction - Manual Operation

The Signal Generator R&S SMA can be operated intuitively either via the interactive block diagram or via a menu tree. All menus are in the form of windows that can be operated in the same way. Rotary knob, keys and softkeys, or alternatively a mouse, allow direct and therefore convenient access to entries and settings. The clear-cut display shows the current signal generator state. Numerous help functions support the user in signal configuration.

The following chapter describes manual operation of the signal generator. This includes a description of screenshots, operation of menus and the block diagram and the setting of parameters.

Chapter 4 includes a detailed description of signal generator functions. Chapter 2 explains the operating concept in general and includes a brief introduction to operation by a step-by-step description of the configuration. Remote control of the instrument is described in chapters 5 and 6.

Operating Concept

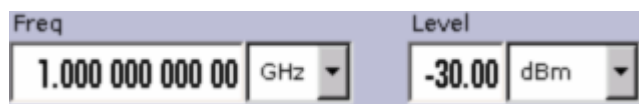
The operating concept of the R&S SMA enables the user to make settings as intuitively as possible and at the same time gives a permanent overview of characteristics of the generated signal and of the current instrument state. Numerous on-line help functions support user settings.

The block diagram is the core of the operating concept.

The graphics display showing the current configuration and the signal flow in the form of a block diagram is the core of the operating concept of the Signal Generator R&S SMA. The block diagram gives an overview of signal configuration, and the graphical elements can be accessed for operation. The desired element is selected by means of the rotary knob and the associated setting function is called by clicking this button. Required menus are displayed on the block diagram which is displayed again in the foreground whenever the **DIAGRAM** key is pressed.

Permanent display of frequency and level of the RF output signal

The main characteristics of the RF signal, frequency and level, are permanently displayed in the header section of the screen and can be directly set in the display fields after the **FREQ** or **LEVEL** key is pressed. Status messages for the output signal are displayed in addition to frequency and level.

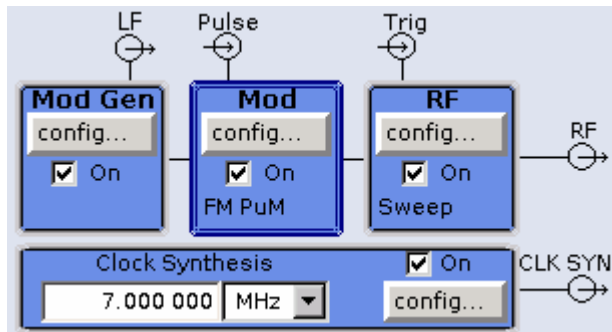


Operation via the graphics interface

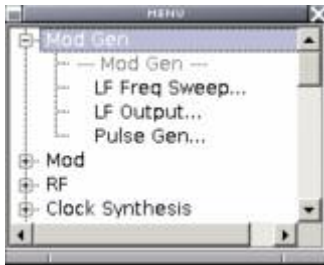
Menus are assigned to the specific function blocks in the block diagram. The function blocks represent elements of signal generation, e.g. the **Mod** block which contains all menus required for modulation signal configuration. In this block all modulations can be selected. Function blocks displayed with a blue frame can be directly switched on and off by means of the **TOGGLE ON/OFF** key. In the example, amplitude modulation can be activated in this way. The menus of the highlighted function blocks can be called by clicking the rotary knob or by pressing the **ENTER** key.



The signal flow between the function blocks and the employed inputs and outputs are also shown.

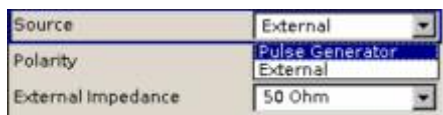


The menu tree can be opened and closed with the **MENU** key. The menu tree is organized in the same way as the directories under Windows. The function blocks correspond to the first directory level, the menus to subdirectories.



Operation corresponds to the Windows concept

To offer the user a familiar environment, operation is very similar to operation of Windows user interfaces. All menus and tables are made up of known elements, e.g. selection lists,



check boxes, **Bandwidth Limitation** ☒ On

or entry fields. **AM Depth** 30.0 %

A blue frame indicates that the selected item is active. In the highlighted element, entries can be made.

Most of the settings can be easily made with the rotary knob

Operation is possible via front-panel keys, an external keyboard and the mouse. Most of the settings can be made with the rotary knob:

- Turning the rotary knob shifts the entry focus to the desired element.
- Clicking the rotary knob activates the selected entry field.
Depending on the parameter, the submenu is now called, the numeric value varied, the list entry selected or the check box activated or deactivated.
- If a value is entered, the entry is stored by another click on the rotary knob and the editing mode is exited.

Clear settings with the aid of independent submenus

A separate menu is opened for each menu and submenu. The menus can be operated independently of each other, i.e. none of the menus requires that settings in other menus be completed before it can be closed. This ensures flexible operation at all times.

The keys are assigned simple functions

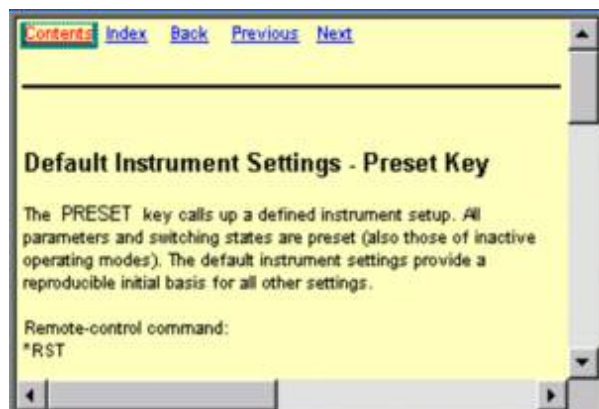
Most keys on the front panel of the R&S SMA directly perform a simple function. Since a great number of settings can thus be made by a keystroke, operation is easy. For instance, the **CLOSE** key closes the active menu; with the **RF ON/OFF** key the RF output signal can be switched on or off.

An exception are keys that call a menu such as the **MENU** key which opens the complete menu tree of the R&S SMA, the **SETUP** key which opens the menus for general instrument settings or the **FILE** key which opens the menu for file management.

Help functions support the user

Numerous help functions support the user in signal configuration.

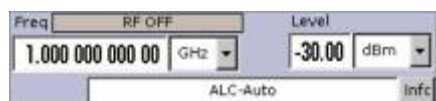
Context-sensitive help for each parameter can be called with the **HELP** key:



Each help page is part of a comprehensive online help function which can be called by means of the **Content**, **Index**, **Back**, **Previous** and **Next** links.

Messages indicate the current instrument state

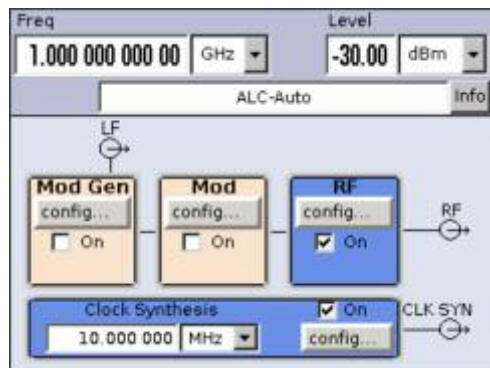
A great variety of different messages such as status messages, error messages, warnings or information are displayed in the header field of the screen. With the aid of the **INFO** key, help pages can be called for most of the messages. They provide background information on the message and indicate operating steps that may be required. All messages are explained in the online help which can be called with the **HELP** key.



Display

The display shows the current signal generator state and offers graphical elements for direct operation. It is divided into two sections:

- The frequency and level display with info line indicates the main output signal parameters and reports the current state with status, error and warning messages.
- The block diagram shows the instrument configuration, the signal characteristic as well as the inputs and outputs used and permits interactive operation via graphics elements. Active menus and info windows are displayed on top of the block diagram.



Frequency and Level Setting - Display

Frequency/level settings and a few status messages (see below) are displayed in the header field of the screen. The display may vary depending on the instrument's operating mode:

- In the sweep mode, the current frequency or level of the output signal is displayed. The status message **ListMode** is displayed in the info line.
- In the list mode, neither the current frequency nor level is displayed, the indication is dimmed.
- If user correction is active, the status message **UCorr** is displayed in the info line.

It should be noted that the signal at the RF output may differ from the indicated value by a set offset (frequency or level) (see sections "[RF Frequency](#)" and "[RF Level](#)" in chapter 4.)

The display of the header section can be enlarged so that it completely covers the display by pressing the **DIAGRAM** key twice. The frequency, level and status information is indicated in extra large letters.



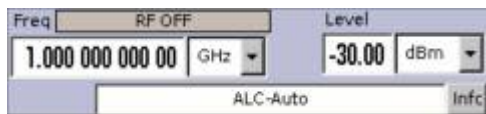
Status Information and Messages - Display

The status information and messages are displayed in the header section of the screen. The messages differ with respect to their importance (errors, warnings, info) and the time of their appearance (brief and permanent messages). They require different treatment by the user. Further information on all messages can be called in the info window (see section "[Info Window - Display](#)").

Chapter "Error Messages" includes an overview of all status information and messages as well as instructions for error elimination.

Status Information

The status information gives the user an overview of the main operating states and settings of the R&S SMA. The states are indicated for information only and do not necessitate any action by the user. Status information is displayed between the frequency and level fields, at the left of the info line or in the info line itself.



Messages

Messages indicate errors in the instrument. They are displayed in the info line in different colors depending on their importance and display duration. Errors (e.g. no calibration data) are displayed in red, information (e.g. file not found) and warnings in black. Warnings indicate less significant errors (e.g. the instrument operates outside specified data).

Volatile messages

Volatile messages report automatic settings in the instrument (e.g. switching off of incompatible types of modulation) or on illegal entries that are not accepted by the instrument (e.g. range violations). They are displayed in the info line on a yellow background. They are displayed on top of status information or permanent messages.

Volatile messages do not normally demand user actions and disappear automatically after a brief period of time. They are stored in the history, however.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:ERR? or :SYST:ERR:ALL?`

Permanent messages

Permanent messages are displayed if an error occurs that impairs further instrument operation, e.g. a hardware fault. The error signaled by a permanent message must be eliminated before correct instrument operation can be ensured.

The message is displayed until the error is eliminated. It covers the status display in the info line. After error elimination, the message automatically disappears and is also recorded in the history.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:SEERR?`

Info Window - Display

A few operating states and the current message are displayed in the info line (see also Chapter "[Error Messages](#)").

The info window with a list of current permanent messages and a detailed description of each message can be opened with the **INFO** key.

The upper section of the info window contains a list of all current permanent messages in the order of their occurrence, i.e. the most recent message is displayed first. In the lower section of the window, additional information on the highlighted message is displayed.

A history of all messages that have occurred since instrument switch-on can be called with the **History** button. The most recent message is displayed first.

ALC-Auto

Info

Lev	SCPI	Text
Wrn	-221	Pep value greater than defined upp...

- No pending errors.

Delete

Delete all

History

Info line

List of current messages with short message text.

Detailed description for highlighted message

History of all messages

The messages are color-coded according to their level. Device-specific messages are red, info and remote control error are black. The level is also indicated in the **Lev** column (Err, Sys, Wrn or Info). Column **SCPI** indicates the SCPI error code.

With the aid of the softkey buttons, error messages can be cleared and a history of all messages called.

- Delete

Clears the highlighted message.

Remote-control command: n.a.
- Delete All

Clears all messages.

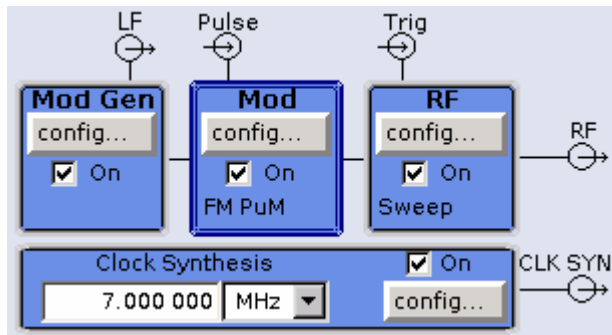
Remote-control command: n . a .
- History

Calls the list of all messages that have occurred since instrument switch-on. The most recent messages are displayed at the top of the list. When the button is pressed again, the list of current messages is displayed.

Remote-control command:
SYST:ERR? or STAT:QUE?
(Each time a SYSTem:ERRor? or :STATus:QUEue? query is sent, the oldest entry in the error queue is returned and at the same time cleared in the list).

Block Diagram - Display

The block diagram shows provided options, signal configuration and the currently selected signal flow of the generator with inputs and outputs used. Signal generation can be completely operated from the block diagram. The highlighted function block can be directly switched on and off with the **TOGGLE ON/OFF** key. Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) opens the associated setting menu.



Function Blocks in the Block Diagram

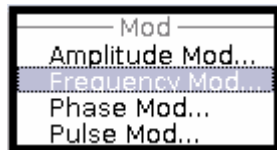
Each block represents a function of signal generation. The function is indicated in the headline of the block, e.g. **Mod**. In this block, the modulation signals are set, for instance.



In the check box **On**, the respective function can be quickly activated/deactivated with the **TOGGLE ON/OFF** key. After activation, the block is displayed in blue.

Status information is displayed below the check box. It is different for the different blocks. In the Mod block, for instance, the selected modulation is indicated.

Clicking the rotary knob (front panel) or the **config...** button (mouse) opens the associated setting menu.



Signal Flow and Input/Output Symbols in the Block Diagram

The input/output symbols in the block diagram show the currently used inputs and outputs of the signal generator. Unused inputs and outputs are not shown. The lines indicate the signal flow.

Symbols and labels refer to the corresponding inputs and outputs on the front and rear panel of the signal generator. The direction - input or output - is indicated by an arrow.

Example:

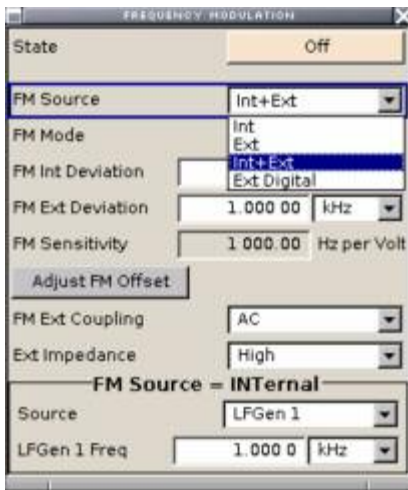


The symbols indicate the input for the external pulse signal on the instrument rear panel.



Menu Structure - Display

The parameters are set in the menus. Menus are called either via the function blocks in the diagram or by means of the **MENU** key. The menus are displayed on top of the block diagram. The **WINBAR** key toggles between the active menus. The **REARR** key toggles between the enlarged and normal sized menus.



This section describes the menu structure. Menu operation is described in section "[Menu Operation](#)", page 3.18, the setting of parameters in section "[Setting Parameters](#)", page 3.10 .

The menus are in Windows format. They differ in details depending on their function but they consist of the same main elements.

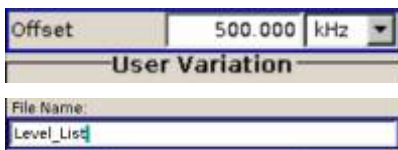


Menu header

The header line contains the name of the menu (e.g. Frequency / Phase) and the button for closing  the menu. The button can be operated with the mouse. For operation from the front panel, the **CLOSE** key can be used.

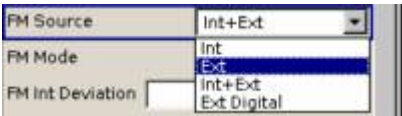
The remaining menu area is variable and comprises various fields for setting parameters.

Each of the setting fields is assigned a parameter name. The kind of setting varies depending on the parameter to be set.



Entry field

A numeric value (e.g. frequency offset) or an alpha-numeric value (e.g. file name) can be entered in this field.

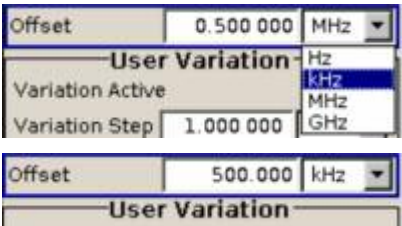


Selection field

The  button indicates that a selection can be made from a list. The fold-down selection list is displayed below the selection field. Depending on the number of entries, the full list or only part of it is shown.

One entry at a time can be selected from the list.

If an item is not available for selection, it is printed in grey and cannot be accessed.



Units

The unit of a parameter is displayed next to the value. When the parameter is edited, the unit is selected either from the list or by means of the front-panel keys. When the entry is completed, the unit can be changed. In this case the value remains unchanged but is automatically adapted to the new unit.



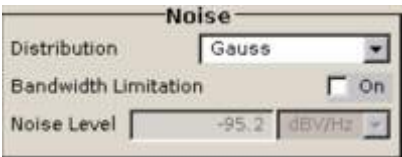
Check-box field

If the check box is ticked, the associated parameter setting is active (e.g. switched on).



Access denied

Some settings can only be made in a specific configuration. If setting is not permitted with the specific configuration selected, the respective item is disabled and displayed in grey and the entry or selection field or button cannot be accessed.



Menu area

Several fields of associated but separately set parameters can be organized in a menu area.

The menu area is framed and labelled with the function common to all parameters (e.g. Noise).



Buttons

The buttons either trigger a single action (e.g. **Learn List Mode Data**), or call the next menu level (to be identified by 3 dots, e.g. **List Mode Data...**).

Setting Parameters

The R&S SMA offers several and sometimes alternative possibilities for setting parameters. Operation is possible from the front panel, with the aid of a mouse and/or from a PC keyboard. Operation of the R&S SMA with the aid of these control media is shown in the tables below.

Frequency and level are directly set in the header area of the display using the **FREQ** and **LEVEL** keys.

Some of the keys trigger a direct action, e.g. the **RF ON/OFF** key switches the RF output on and off. An overview of key functions can be found at the end of this chapter (see section "[Legend of Front-Panel Controls](#)", page 3.28), a detailed description of key functions is given in chapter 4, "[Instrument Functions](#)".

Most of the parameters are set in the menus. Menus can be opened from the function blocks of the diagram either with the aid of the rotary knob (= Enter) on the front-panel or by a mouse click on the **Config...** button.

An exception are the **Setup** and **File** menus. In the **Setup** menu, general settings are made which are not directly concerned with signal generation, e.g. setting of the IEC/IEEE-bus address. In the **File** menu, files and lists are managed. These menus can only be called with the **SETUP** and **FILE** keys.

Specific settings can also be made directly in the block diagram, e.g. activating a function block by means of the **TOGGLE ON/OFF** key. Changes affecting the signal flow are immediately visible in the graphics display.

Calling a Menu - Setting Parameters

After instrument switch-on, the cursor is always on the first function block of the diagram (default setting). It can be moved by means of the rotary knob or the arrow keys. Clicking the rotary knob opens the menu associated with the function block. The **MENU** key opens the complete menu tree.

With the aid of the appropriate keys and softkeys, the cursor can also be moved to the header area.

- ◆ The **FREQ** and **LEVEL** keys activate the frequency or level entry fields in the header area.
- ◆ The **DIAGRAM** key toggles between the block diagram and the enlarged display of the header section.
- ◆ The **WINBAR** key toggles between the active menus.
- ◆ The **MENU** key opens the complete menu tree, the **FILE** and **SETUP** keys the respective menus. Menus can be closed with the **CLOSE** key.
- ◆ The cursor can also be moved with the **ESC** key. However, the function of this key depends on the current cursor position:
 - Parameter field (editing mode):
The editing mode is terminated and the previous value is restored (exception: value variations with the rotary knob cannot be cancelled).
 - Menu area:
The cursor is set to another menu area.
 - Menu:
The menu is closed and the cursor changes to the next higher control level.
 - Frequency/level field:
The cursor is set on the previously active menu or, if no menu was active, on the first function block in the diagram.
 - Function block in the diagram:
The cursor is set on the active first menu. If no menus are open, the current cursor position remains unchanged.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Edits the frequency or level in the entry fields of the header area	Press FREQ or LEVEL key. Enter value.	Press CTRL + F (frequency) or CTRL + L (level). Enter value.	Click the entry field and enter value.
Activates the block diagram	Press DIAGRAM key.	Press CTRL + D.	Click the function block.
Activates the enlarged indication of the header section	Press DIAGRAM key twice.	Press CTRL + D	-
Calls the Setup or File menu or the menu tree	Press SETUP , FILE or MENU key.	Press CTRL + S (Setup), CTRL + F (File) or CTRL + M (menu tree).	-

Selecting a Control Element - Setting Parameters

Control elements are always selected in the same way no matter whether a function block in the diagram, a menu in the menu tree, a parameter in the menu or an entry in a list or table is concerned.

- ◆ An element is activated by means of the cursor. An active element is highlighted by a blue frame.

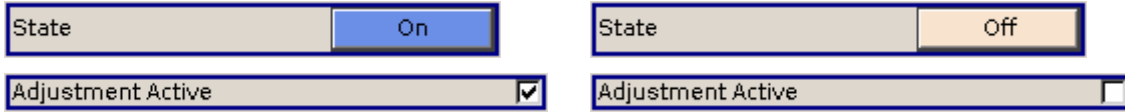


Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Selects an element	Select element by means of the rotary knob or the arrow keys.	Select element by means of the arrow keys.	Click element.

Switching Parameters On/Off - Setting Parameters

A parameter can be activated and deactivated using a button or a check box.

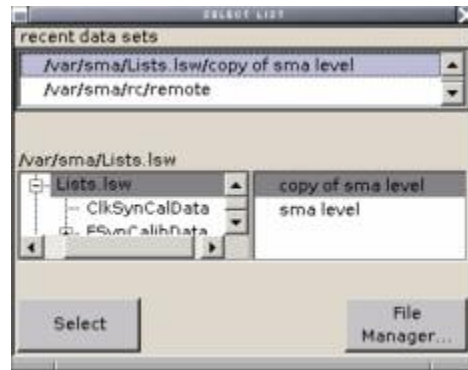
- ◆ The ENTER function of the different control media switches the highlighted element on or off (toggle function). Colour and label of a button change, the check box is ticked or the tick is removed.



Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Switches on/off	Press rotary knob, ENTER or TOGGLE ON OFF key.	Press Enter key.	Click check box or button.

Selecting and Exiting a Menu Area - Setting Parameters

Some menus are organized in areas. The cursor can be moved either only within an area or between the higher-level menu areas. This applies to the **File Select** menus when files are saved or loaded. When the menu is called, one of the menu areas is highlighted by a blue frame.



- ◆ Another menu area can be selected (highlighted) by means of the rotary knob or the arrow keys.
- ◆ Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) moves the cursor to the highlighted menu area. When the cursor is placed on a lower-level area in the menu, the area is highlighted by a grey frame. The currently selected item is printed on a blue background (in the example the selected directory). The rotary knob and the arrow keys up/down move the cursor only within the grey-framed area.



- ◆ Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) terminates the setting, i.e. selection of a file. The cursor is either set on the next higher menu level or the menu is closed as in our example.
- ◆ The left/right cursor keys first shift the entry focus within the menu range from left to right (or vice versa); in the example, from the directory tree to the file list. Press again and the entry focus is shifted up one menu level.
- ◆ Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) performs a setting.
In the example of the File Select menu, this is the display of the subdirectories if a directory is marked and, if a file is marked, the selection of this file. After a file has been selected, the menu closes automatically.

The **[ESC]** key moves the cursor to the next higher menu level.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Selects a menu area	Select menu area using the rotary knob or the arrow keys. Press the rotary knob or the [ENTER] key. Rotary knob and arrow keys up/down move the cursor only within the selected menu area.	Select menu area using the arrow keys. Press the Enter key. The arrow keys up/down move the cursor only within the selected menu area.	- (The menu area is selected by selecting an entry.)
Exits a menu area	Press the [ESC] key. Rotary knob or arrow keys move the cursor between different menu areas.	Press the Enter key. The arrow keys move the cursor between different menu areas.	- (The menu area is exited by setting the cursor on an item outside the area).

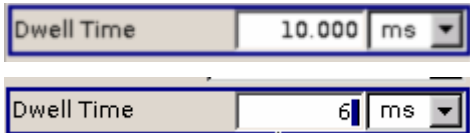
Entering a Value - Setting Parameters

Numeric and alphanumeric values can be edited in the entry fields. In the overwrite editing mode is used.

Numeric values can either be newly entered or the existing value can be varied. Incorrect entries are cleared with the **[BACK SPACE]** key.

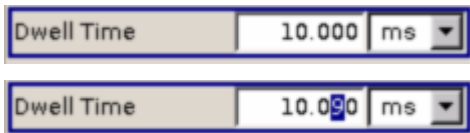
◆ Entering a new value:

A click on a numeric key activates the editing mode. The previous value is cleared and the new value can be entered.



◆ Variation:

Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) activates the editing mode. Set the cursor to the left of the number to be changed using the left/right arrow keys. The value at the cursor position is varied. An increase or decrease of the value depends on the cursor used (up/down) or on the direction of rotation of the rotary knob.



Alphanumeric values can be newly entered (e.g. file name).

◆ New entry:

The entry is started by clicking an alphanumeric key.



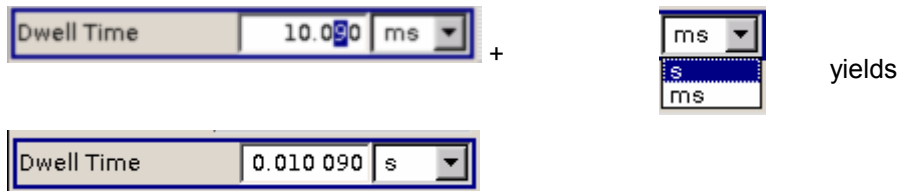
Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Enters a new value	Press an alphanumeric key.	Press a letter key or a numeric key.	-
Edits a value	Click the rotary knob. Select the desired numeric digit with the rotary knob and mark it by clicking the button. Change the number using the keypad.	Press the Enter key. Select the desired numeric digit using the left/right arrow keys. Enter new value using the keyboard.	Click the desired position to set the cursor. Change the value using the keyboard.
Varies a value	Click the rotary knob. Select the desired numeric digit with the rotary knob and mark it by clicking the button. Vary the number using the rotary knob.	Press the Enter key. Select the desired numeric digit using the left/right arrow keys. Vary the number using the up/down arrow keys.	-

Selecting a Unit - Setting Parameters

The entry of a numeric value can be terminated by pressing a unit key on the front panel, selecting a unit in the selection field next to the value or by clicking the rotary knob (= Enter). The unit is assigned in different ways:

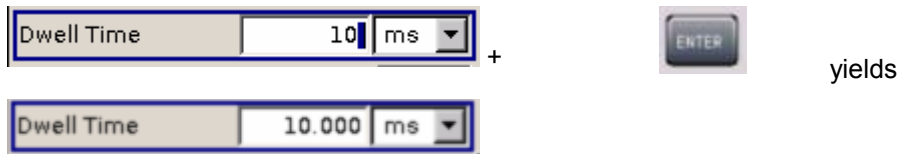
Terminating the value entry by selecting a unit in the units field

When the entry is terminated by selecting a unit in the units field next to the value, the selected unit is assigned, e.g. sym/s (for list selection see next section).



Terminating the value entry with Enter

If an entry is terminated by clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) or with the **ENTER** key, the unit displayed in the entry field next to the value is assigned (in the example ksym/s).

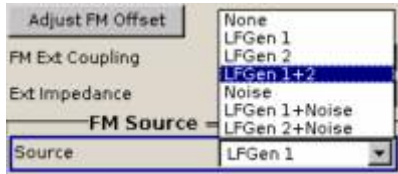


Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Assigns a unit	To terminate the entry, press one of the unit keys or select unit in the field at the right of the value (for list selection see next section).	To terminate the entry press one of the key combinations ALT + F9/ + F10/+ F11/+ F12 or select unit in the field at the right of the value (for list selection see next section).	Select unit in the field at the right of the value before entering the value (for list selection see next section).
Changes a unit	After the value entry has been terminated press a unit key or select unit in the field at the right of the value (for list selection see next section).	After the value entry has been terminated press one of the key combinations ALT + F9/+ F10/+ F11/+ F12 or select unit in the field at the right of the value (for list selection see next section).	Select unit in the field at the right of the value after the value entry (for list selection see next section).

Selecting a Value from a List - Setting Parameters

The  button next to the value field indicates that a selection list is available.

- Clicking the rotary knob (= Enter) opens the list. Selection is made by choosing an entry (item is highlighted) and confirmation with ENTER. If the list is longer than the displayed window, a scroll bar is available



Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Opens the selection list	Press rotary knob or ENTER key.	Press Enter key.	Click  button.
Selects an entry	Select entry using the rotary knob or the up/down arrow keys and confirm with the rotary knob or the ENTER key or press ON/OFF TOGGLE key several times until the desired entry is displayed in the selection field.	Select entry using the up/down arrow keys and confirm with the Enter key.	Double-click the desired entry.
Scrolls	Shift the displayed list section using the rotary knob or the up/down arrow keys.	Shift the displayed list section using the up/down arrow keys.	Press  or  button in the scroll bar until the desired entry is displayed.

Terminating Entries - Setting Parameters

Variations by means of the rotary knob are immediately set, e.g. RF frequency variation.

All other parameter settings have to be confirmed by a pressing the rotary knob or one of the unit keys.

Some settings require additional confirmation with the **Accept** button. This is the case when it is useful to first enter a few values and to confirm them together, e.g. when network settings are made. Settings not yet confirmed by **Accept** are displayed in the menu on a yellow background. This indicates that the currently displayed values do not represent the desired signal.

All settings of instrument functions that can be switched on and off are calculated and effective only after this function has been switched on.

This applies to most settings on the R&S SMA. An exception is, for instance, the frequency variation of the reference oscillator, which is immediately set.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Accepts value immediately	Vary the value using the rotary knob or the up/down arrow keys.	Vary the value with the up/down arrow keys.	-
Confirms entries	Press rotary knob or ENTER key or press unit key.	Press Enter key or one of the key combinations ALT + F9/+ F10/+ F11/+ F12.	Exit entry field.
Confirms entries in the menus with the Accept button.	Press Accept button.	Select Accept button with the arrow keys and press Enter.	Click Accept button.
Sets the entries in the instrument	If the instrument function is active, the new value is immediately calculated and set. If the instrument function is not active, the new, confirmed value is calculated and set only when the function is switched on.	(see front panel)	(see front panel)

Restoring the Previous Value - Setting Parameters

Parameter variations with the rotary knob are immediately set and therefore not reversible.

Normally, values cannot be restored also in the case of mouse control because no explicit confirmation is required in this case and entries are automatically confirmed when the entry or selection field is exited.

In the case of front-panel control or operation from the keyboard, previous values can be restored as long as the new value is not confirmed, i.e. the entry is not completed. This can be done with the **ESC** key.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Restores previous values	Press the ESC key before the entries are confirmed.	Press the Esc key before the entries are confirmed.	-

Menu Operation

Menus are operated with the **CLOSE**, **DIAGRAM** and **REARR** keys on the front panel.

- ◆ The **DIAGRAM** key moves the cursor to the block diagram. All active menus are hidden. They are still open and can be displayed again with the **WINBAR** key. When pressed again the **DIAGRAM** key opens the enlarged indication of the header section.
- ◆ The **CLOSE** key closes an active menu.
- ◆ The **REARR** key toggles between enlarged and normal size menus. When enlarged, the menu covers the header area of the display.
- ◆ The **WINBAR** key toggles between the active menus.

Note:

The **ESC** key also closes the active menu if the cursor is at the highest menu level.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Displays the block diagram in the foreground	Press the DIAGRAM key.	Press CTRL + D.	Click function block.
Displays the enlarged indication of the header section	Press the DIAGRAM key again.	Press CTRL + D.	-
Displays a menu in the foreground	Press the WINBAR key.	Press CTRL + W	-
Closes an active menu	Press the CLOSE key.	Press CTRL + G.	Click the  button in the menu bar.
Hides all menus	Click the DIAGRAM key.	Press CTRL + D.	-
Enlarges displayed menus	Click the REARR key.	Press CTRL + A.	-

Editors

The R&S SMA provides user-friendly editors for defining lists. Lists containing frequency and level value pairs are used for the list mode and the user-defined level correction.

The lists are saved to files and may thus have any length. The file name of the lists and the directory to which the files are saved are user-selectable. The file prefix is different for each list type and is permanently assigned by the system (see section "[File Management](#)", page 3.23).

List Editor

The **User Correction** and **List Mode** menus provide the list editor for defining the frequency/level value pairs. The associated buttons call up the list editor.

Edit User Cor. Data...

Edit List Mode Data...

- ◆ The selected list is displayed. If no list has been selected, a blank list of only one row is displayed.

	Frequency/Hz	Pow/dBm
1	9 000.00	-40.00
2	30 000 000.00	-10.00
3	400 000.00	4.00
4		

- ◆ The value pairs are entered in the **Frequency/Hz** and **Power/dBm** table columns. A blank row is inserted at the end of the list.
- ◆ New rows can be inserted anywhere in the table by means of the **Insert Row(s)...** button.
- ◆ After the list has been edited, i.e. changed, it can be saved under its current name by means of the **Save** button, or under a new name by means of the **Save as...** button. Only complete value pairs are taken into consideration; rows containing an entry in only one column are ignored.
- ◆ An existing list can be edited in the insert or overwrite mode.
- ◆ A new list can be created under a new name either by generating a blank file in the **File Select** menu (see section "
- ◆ ", page 3.23) or by changing an existing list which will then be saved under a new name.

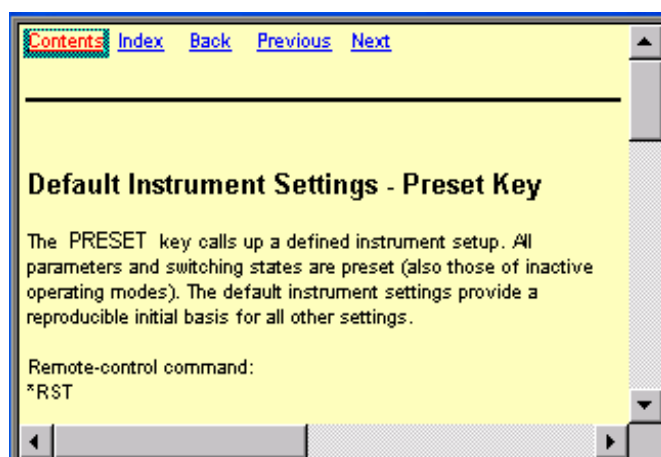
Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Call up editor. The cursor marks the first row of the Frequency/Hz column.	Use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to mark the Edit xxx Data... button in the individual menu, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key.	Mark the Edit xxx Data... button in the individual menu and press the Enter key.	Click the Edit xxx Data... button in the individual menu.
Enter value.	Use the numeric keys to enter the value and terminate the entry by pressing the unit key.	Use the numeric keys to enter the value and terminate the entry by pressing the Enter key.	-
Change column.	Press the left/right cursor keys.	Press the left/right cursor keys.	Click cell.
Change row.	Use the rotary knob or the up/down cursor keys to mark the row.	Use the up/down cursor keys to mark the row.	Click cell.
Select row. The cursor moves to the selected row.	Use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to mark the GoTo button, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key. Enter the row index in the entry field by means of the numeric keys, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key.	Mark the GoTo button and press the Enter key. Use the numeric keys to enter the row index and terminate the entry by pressing the Enter key.	Click cell.
Insert row. A row is inserted above the currently marked row. If no row has been selected, a row is inserted at the beginning of the list.	Select the row above which the new row is to be inserted. Use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to mark the Insert Row(s) button, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key.	Select the row above which the new row is to be inserted. Mark the Insert Row(s) button and press the Enter key.	Click the row above which the new row is to be inserted. Click the Insert Row(s) button.
Save list under a new name.	Use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to mark the Save as.. button, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key. Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.	Mark the Save as.. button and press the Enter key. Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.	Double-click the Save as.. button. Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.
Save list under the same name.	Use the rotary knob or the cursor keys to mark the Save button, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key.	Mark the Save button and press the Enter key.	Double-click the Save button.
Create new list.	Mark the List Mode Data or User Correction Data button, click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key. Mark Create New List , click the rotary knob or press the ENTER key. Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.	Mark the List Mode Data or User Correction Data button and press the ENTER key. Mark Create New List and press the Enter key. Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.	Double-click the List Mode Data or User Correction Data button. Double-click Create New List . Enter the file name in the File Select menu and select the directory.

Help System

The R&S SMA is equipped with a context-sensitive help function. A help page is available for each parameter and can be called any time during instrument operation. The context-sensitive page which is opened with the **[HELP]** key is part of a comprehensive help system. It is possible to move from this context-sensitive page to any page of the help system.

Note:

Compiled online help systems are also available for all functions of the R&S SMA on the CD-ROM supplied with the instrument. This help program can be called on any controller with Internet Explorer version V 4.0 and higher.



The help function is provided with a navigation bar, i.e. other help pages can be called from the context-sensitive page via the table of contents, the index, arrows for scrolling and page-internal links.

Operation of context-sensitive help

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Open the help system The help page for the respective parameter is displayed.	Press [HELP] key.	Press F1 key.	-
Close the help system	Press [HELP] key again.	Press F1 key again.	-
Activate the link The help system branches to the linked page.	Select link with rotary knob or arrow keys and activate by clicking the rotary knob or [ENTER] key.	Select link using the arrow keys and activate with the Enter key.	Click link.
Page Up/down	Select Previous , Next or Back in the help window using the arrow keys and activate by clicking the rotary knob or the [ENTER] key.	Select Previous , Next or Back in the help window using the arrow keys and activate with the Enter key.	Click Previous , Next or Back .
Scroll	Move indicated help window area using the rotary knob and the arrow keys	Move indicated help window area using the arrow keys	Click the scroll bar and move to the desired position.

Function	Front panel	PC keyboard	Mouse
Select an item in the table of contents The help page of the item is displayed.	Select Content in the help window using the arrow keys and activate by clicking the rotary knob or the ENTER key. Select the desired item using the rotary knob or the arrow keys up/down and activate by clicking the rotary knob or the ENTER key.	Select Content in the help window using the arrow keys left/right and activate with the Enter key. Select the desired item using the arrow keys and activate with Enter.	Click Content Click item.
Select an index term The help page of the term is displayed.	Select Index in the help window using the arrow keys and activate by clicking the rotary knob or the ENTER key. Select the desired item using the rotary knob or the arrow keys up/down and activate by clicking the rotary knob or the ENTER key.	Select Index in the help window using the arrow keys left/right and activate with the Enter key. Select the desired item using the arrow keys and activate with Enter.	Click Index Click item.

File Management

The R&S SMA uses files to save all instrument data, i.e. system and user data. The user data includes saved instrument settings and lists for the List mode and the user correction.

The files are stored on the CompactFlashTM Card of the instrument. The /var directory can be used to save user-defined data; any subdirectory structure can be created on /var. Some default subdirectories are predefined, but can be changed at any time.

The /opt directory is a protected and therefore unaccessible system directory. The files on this directory contain data that must not be changed. Therefore, this directory should not be accessed, since reconstruction of the system partition will lead to data loss. To prevent inadvertent deletion or overwriting of system files, this directory is not specified in the file menus.

Files can be exchanged via a memory stick. The memory stick has to be connected to the USB interface and accessed via the **File** menu.

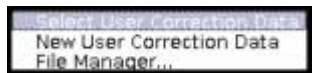
The files are accessed in a **File Select** window in the individual menus. Depending on the data type, a file can either be selected or it can be selected and saved:

- Instrument settings can be saved and loaded. In case of saving, the current setting is saved to the specified file.
- Lists, e.g. user correction lists, can be loaded. They can be generated either externally or internally. For internal generation, a new list must be created in the **File Select** window which will then be edited in the list editor of the individual menu.

A rectangular button with a light gray background and a thin black border. The text "User Cor. Data..." is centered on the button in a black, sans-serif font.

The files are differentiated according to their extensions; each type of file is assigned a specific file content. The extension is usually of no consequence to the user since access to the files occurs in the individual menus where only the relevant type of file is available.

A button in the individual menu calls up the selection of the **Select/New** and **File Manager** functions. .



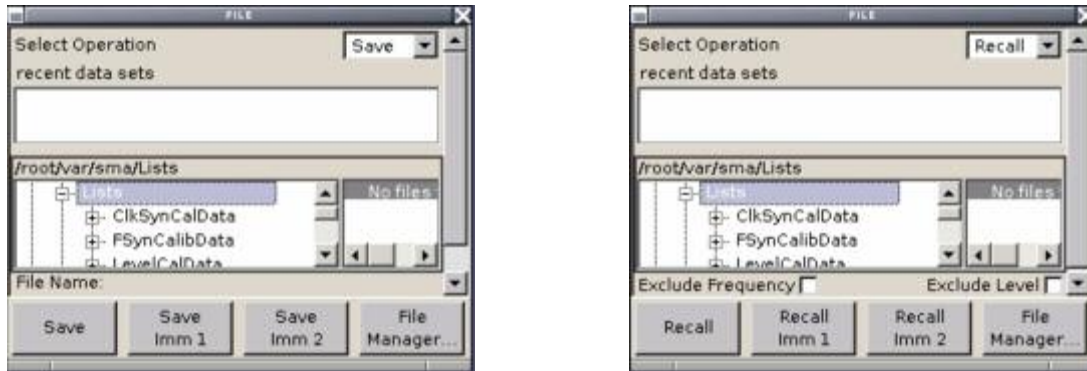
After the **Select/New** selection, a **File Select** window for loading, saving or creating a file is displayed (see the following section "[File Select Menu](#)", page 3.24).

After the **File Manager** selection, a menu for managing all files is displayed (see section "[File Manager](#)", page 3.25).

The complete instrument settings are saved and loaded in the **File** menu which is called up by means of the **[File]** key (see chapter 4, section "[Storing and Loading Instrument Data – File Key](#)").

File Select Menu

The **File Select** menu consists of several areas.



In the upper area, **Recent Data Sets**, the files last used are listed; a maximum of ten files is displayed.

The available drives and directories are displayed on the left side, the files of the selected directory on the right side. The currently selected path is displayed above the windows. Only the relevant files without file extensions are displayed. If the area is opened several times, the path last selected is displayed.

When a file is saved or created, its name is user-selectable; the extension is assigned automatically and cannot be entered. The file is saved to the selected path.

Operation is similar to the operation of menus with several areas (see section "[Selecting and Exiting a Menu Area - Setting Parameters](#)", page 3.12): By using the rotary knob or cursor keys, the area is marked; the entry focus is shifted to this area by clicking the rotary knob or using the Enter key. The rotary knob and the up/down cursor keys will then navigate only within this area. By using the left/right cursor keys, it is possible to switch between the directory tree and the file list. The subdirectories of the selected directory will only be displayed after a short delay to allow quick navigation in the directory tree. Pressing the ESC key again shifts the entry focus up one level. The button for saving or loading the file can be selected and pressed. After the setting, e.g. after selecting the file, the menu will be closed automatically.

- ◆ **Load file:**
Mark file and load it by clicking the rotary knob or by pressing the **Select** button/softkey.
- ◆ **Save file:**
Enter file name in the **File Name:** field. Mark the directory to which the file is to be saved and then click the **Save** button/softkey.
- ◆ **Create file:**
Enter file name in the **File Name:** field. Mark the directory to which the file is to be saved and then click the **Create** button/softkey. The created file is empty; it must be filled with the necessary values in the individual editor.

File Manager

The **File Manager** allows general file management such as copying, shifting, renaming and deleting files as well as generating new directories.

The **File Manager** can be called up in any menu to which files can be saved. Call-up is either at the level of the small selection menu



or via the **File Manager** button in the **File Select** window.



The File Manager can also be called up in the **Save/Recall - Setup-Settings** menu.

In the upper area, **File Type**, the **File Manager** allows the type file selection to be displayed. This can be used to process either all files (all files (*.*) selection) or a specific selection of files (e.g. user correction (*.ucor) selection). The table at the end of this section contains a list of the file types.

The available drives and directories are displayed on the left side, the files of the selected directory on the right side. The currently selected path is displayed above the windows. If the area is opened several times, the path last selected is displayed. Unlike the **File Select** window, the **File Manager** displays the full file names including extensions.

The buttons trigger the associated actions such as copying, shifting or deleting the marked files. Plus, a new directory can be created in the level below the marked directory.

Operation is similar to the operation of menus with several areas (see section "[Selecting and Exiting a Menu Area - Setting Parameters](#)", page 3.12): By using the rotary knob or cursor keys, the area is marked; the entry focus is shifted to this area by clicking the rotary knob or using the Enter key. The rotary knob and up/down cursor keys will then navigate only within this area. By using the left/right cursor keys, it is possible to switch between the directory tree and the file list. The subdirectories of the selected directory will only be displayed after a short delay to allow quick navigation in the directory tree. Pressing the **ESC** key again shifts the entry focus up one level. The buttons/softkeys can be selected and activated.

◆ **Shift file:**

Mark file and then press the **Cut** button/softkey. Mark the directory to which the file is to be shifted and then click the **Paste** button/softkey. If the target directory already contains a file with the same name, a confirmation query is displayed to confirm overwriting of this file.

◆ **Copy file:**

Mark file and then press the **Copy** button/softkey. Mark the directory to which the file is to be copied and then click the **Paste** button/softkey. If the target directory already contains a file with the same name, a confirmation query is displayed to confirm overwriting of this file.

◆ **Rename file:**

Mark file and then press the **Rename** button/softkey. An entry window for entering the new file name opens. Enter the name and press the Enter key. If a file with the same name already exists, a confirmation query is displayed to confirm overwriting of this file.

◆ **Delete file:**

Mark file and then press the **Delete** button/softkey. Prior to deletion, a confirmation query is displayed which the user must confirm for this file to be deleted.

◆ **Create new directory:**

Mark drive or directory level where the new directory is to be created and then press the **Create New Directory** button/softkey. An entry window for entering the directory name opens. Enter the name and press the Enter key.

Table 3-1 List of file extensions for user files the R&S SMA assigns automatically

List type	Contents	File suffix
Instrument State	Instrument settings	*.savrc1
User Correction	User-defined level correction values	*.uco
List	User-defined frequency/level value pairs	*.lsw

Remote Access

The R&S SMA can be remote-accessed from an external PC. This allows convenient operation of the Signal Generator from the desktop although the instrument is integrated in a rack somewhere else.

Remote access in contrast to **remote control** does not use remote-control commands but the regular user interface displayed using separate software which is installed on the external PC. The instrument can thus be manually operated from the PC as on the unit itself.

Preconditions for remote access are a connection between signal generator and PC via a LAN network and the installation of the VNC client software on the PC and on the R&S SMA.

Establishing the connection and installation of the remote-control software on the external PC is described in Chapter 1, section "[Connecting the R&S SMA to a Network \(LAN\)](#)".

After the connection is established, the current signal generator screen with the block diagram is displayed and the R&S SMA can be remote-accessed from the external PC. The individual functions are operated using the mouse and keyboard. Specific instrument functions can be executed using specific key combinations on the keyboard. Front-panel keys which are not directly available on the keyboard can be substituted by key combinations or by the front panel key emulation panel (see next section).

When the connection is set up, direct control on the R&S SMA is possible while manual remote-control is established, it can be performed alternately with the remote access.

For return to direct operation on the R&S SMA, the connection must be closed. After closing the connection, it is still enabled and can be established again any time (see Chapter 1, section "[Remote Access via an External Controller](#)").

Legend of Front-Panel Controls

The following table lists all key functions available on the front panel. Key combinations used on the PC keyboard to trigger key functions on the instrument front panel are also described. Keyboard labels are described in alphabetical order.

In addition, a front panel key emulation and an on-screen keyboard can be used for manual operation by mouse only (see below).

Front-panel key	Key of PC keyboard	Function
	Tab key (towards the right) Shift + Tab (towards the left)	Sets the cursor with the rotary knob.
	Enter	Pressing the rotary knob confirms an entry; it has the same function as the ENTER key.
	Arrow keys	Moves the cursor.
*1 / dB(m)	ALT + F12	Confirms entries in the base unit and values without a unit. Selects dBm for the RF level and dB for level offset and level step width.
. / *...#	. / *...#	Enters a period/decimal point. Enters a special character.
+/- / A↔a	- / (shift+) a—z	Enters the sign. Switches between upper-case and lower-case letters.
0-9 / a...z	CTRL+ 0-9 / a...z CTRL	Enters the number/letter.
BACKSPACE	Backspace	Clears the last entry (number, sign or decimal point)
CLOSE	CTRL + G	Closes an active menu.
DIAGRAM	CTRL+ D	Sets the cursor on the block diagram and hides all menus. Displays the enlarged indication of the header section when pressed twice.
ENTER	Enter	Terminates an entry.
ESC	ESC	Selects the next higher menu/selection level. When the editing mode is exited with ESC, the previous value is restored.
FILE	CTRL + S (storage under Windows)	Activates the menu for storing instrument settings.
FREQ	CTRL+ F	Activates the frequency entry.
G/n / dBμV	ALT + F9	Selects the unit Giga/Nano, dBμV for the RF level and dBu for the LF level.
HELP	F1	Opens/closes context-sensitive help.
INFO	CTRL + I	Opens/closes the info window.
k/m / μV	ALT + F11	Selects the units Kilo/Milli and μV for RF levels.
LEVEL	CTRL + L	Activates the level entry.
LOCAL	CTRL + Q	Switches the instrument from remote control to manual control.
M/μ / μV	ALT + F10	Selects the units Mega/Micro and μV for RF levels.
MENU	CTRL + M	Calls the menu selection list.
MOD ON/OFF	CTRL + O	Switches modulation on/off. MOD OFF is indicated in the status line.

Front-panel key	Key of PC keyboard	Function
ON/OFF TOGGLE	CTRL + T	Switches a block or parameter on/off. Toggles between the different possibilities of setting a selection parameter.
PRESET	CTRL + P	Restores a defined basic instrument setup.
REARR	CTRL + A	Enlarges displayed menus
RF ON/OFF	CTRL + R	Switches the RF output signal on/off. RF OFF is indicated in the status line.
SETUP	CTRL + E	Opens the setup menu for general instrument settings.
Softkey 1 – 8	CTRL + F1 – F8	Triggers the function assigned to the softkey.
WINBAR	CTRL + W	Toggles between the active menus.

Front Panel Key Emulation

The R&S SMA provides a front panel key emulation to enable execution of the front panel key functions by mouse e.g. for remote access. The emulation is called by a right mouse click. The front panel key functions are executed by a mouse click on the associated button.



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4 Instrument Functions

This chapter explains the functions of the signal generator and the options available in the setting menus. The associated IEC/IEEE-bus command is specified for each parameter (where applicable).

The description begins with the general instrument settings which do not directly affect signal generation. The majority of these settings can be accessed by means of front-panel key menus and not by means of function block menus.

The signal generation functions are then described, beginning with the functions which affect the RF signal (**RF** block) and the analog modulations (**Mod** block). The configuration of the modulation generators (LF generators and pulse generator) and of the LF sweep is offered in the **Mod Gen** block. The clock synthesis signal is set in the **Clock Synthesis** block. The general instrument settings include various functions, such as:

- Setting a defined basic setup using the **[PRESET]** key
(section "[Default Instrument Settings - Preset Key](#)", page 4.3)
- Switching from remote control to manual control using the **[LOCAL]** key
(section "[Switching to Manual Control - Local Key](#)", page 4.26)
- Configuring the generator and its interfaces in the **Setup** menu - e.g. setting the IEC/IEEE-bus address, starting an adjustment, querying instrument data
(section "[General Configuration of Instrument - Setup Key](#)", page 4.7)
- Calling up the online help using the **[HELP]** key
(section "[Help System - Help Key](#)", page 4.27)
- Querying messages using the **[INFO]** key
(section "[Messages - Info Key](#)", page 4.26)
- Loading and storing complete instrument settings in the **File** menu
(section "[Storing and Loading Instrument Data - File Key](#)", page 4.28)

The RF signal is configured in the RF function block:

CW mode

(section "[Overview of RF Signal](#)", page 4.35)

- LIST mode
(section "[List Mode - List](#)" page 4.105)

- Frequency and Level Sweep mode
(section "[Sweep Mode](#)", page 4.92)

RF Level

(section "[RF Level](#)", page 4.48)

RF Level Sweep

(section "[RF EMF](#)", page 4.53)

ALC

(section "[Automatic Level Control - ALC](#)", page 4.54)

Power Sensors

(section "[Power Sensors](#)", page 4.56)

User Correction

(section "[User Correction](#)", page 4.84)

The analog and external digital modulations are activated in the Mod function block:

- Amplitude Modulation
(section "[Amplitude Modulation - AM](#)", page 4.117)
- Frequency Modulation
(section "[Frequency Modulation - FM](#)", page 4.122)

Phase Modulation

(section "[Phase Modulation - PhiM](#)", page 4.129)

- Pulse Modulation
(section "[Pulse Modulation](#)", page 4.136)
- Chirp Modulation
(section "[Chirp Modulation](#)"page4.139)
- Test signals for avionic systems
(section "[DME Modulation](#)", page 4.144)

The internal LF generators, the LF frequency sweep and the pulse generator is configured in the Mod Gen function block:

- LF Frequency Sweep
(section "[LF Frequency Sweep Menu](#)", page 4.190)
- LF Output
(section "[LF Output Menu](#)",page 4.196)
- The clock synthesis is configured in the **Clock Synthesis** function block:
- Clock Synthesis
(section "[Clock Synthesis](#)", page 4.206)

General Instrument Settings

Overview of General Instrument Settings

The section "General Instrument Settings" describes the settings which do not directly affect signal generation. Most of these settings can only be accessed by means of menus which are opened using the front panel key.

The general instrument settings affect various functions, such as storing instrument settings using the **FILE** key or setting the IEC/IEEE-bus address in the menu of the **SETUP** key. The order in which the descriptions are given corresponds to the layout of the keys on the front panel of the R&S SMA (from top left to bottom right).

Default Instrument Settings - Preset Key

The **PRESET** key calls up a defined instrument setup. All parameters and switching states are preset (also those of inactive operating modes). The default instrument settings provide a reproducible initial basis for all other settings. However, functions that concern the integration of the instrument into a measurement setup are not changed, e.g. IEC/IEEE bus address or reference oscillator source settings.

Note:

Resetting the instrument to the factory state is possible in the Factory Preset - Setup Settings menu of the menu

Remote-control command :

*RST

When the instrument is switched on, it is not the preset state that is active, but rather the instrument state that was set before the instrument was switched off. An exception is the state of the RF output. The state of the RF output power-on state can be set to be always off in the **EMF** menu of the RF block.

User-defined instrument states can be stored and called up in the **File** menu.

The following table gives an overview of the presets for the most important generator settings. The other presets can be found in the information accompanying the IEC/IEEE-bus commands (Chapter "[Remote Control Commands - Description](#)").

The list below the table shows the settings that are not affected by the **PRESET** key.

Table 4-1 Preset state - important generator settings

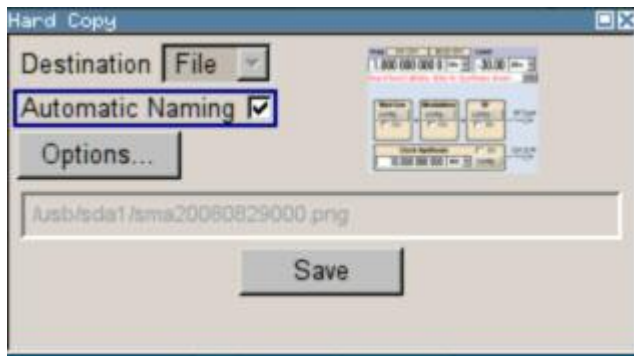
Setting	Preset value
RF frequency	1 GHz
RF level	RF output switched off
Offsets	0
Modulations	Switched off
Uninterrupted level setting	Switch off; level attenuator mode: AUTO
Internal level control	Level ALC: AUTO
User correction	Level Ucor: OFF
LF output	Switched off
Sweep	Switched off
LIST mode	Switched off

Settings that are not affected by the **PRESET** key

- Reference frequency settings (Ref Oscillator menu)
- Power on settings (Level/EMF menu)
- Network settings (Setup menu)
- IEC/IEEE-bus address (Setup menu)
- *IDN? identification (Setup menu)
- Password and settings protected by passwords (Setup menu)
- Start/Stop Gui Update (Setup menu)
- Display settings (Setup menu).

Generating a Hardcopy of the Display

The generation of a hardcopy of the display requires that an external keyboard is connected to the instrument. The hardcopy menu is called with the key combination CTRL+Z or CTRL+Y depending on the used keyboard settings.



Destination - Hardcopy

Indicates that the hardcopy is stored in a file.

Remote-control command:

HCOP:DEV FILE

Automatic Naming - Hardcopy

Activates/deactivates automatic naming of the hardcopy file. If activated the file name is automatically generated according to the rules defined in the **Options...** sub menu.

Remote-control command:

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:STAT ON

File name - Hardcopy

Indicates the file name.

The file name can be entered either manually via the file manager (button **File...**) or generated automatically.

Automatic naming is configured in the **Options...** submenu.

Remote-control command:

```
HCOP:FILE:NAME 'var/mod/am'
```

```
HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:STAT ON
```

```
HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE?
```

Save - Hardcopy

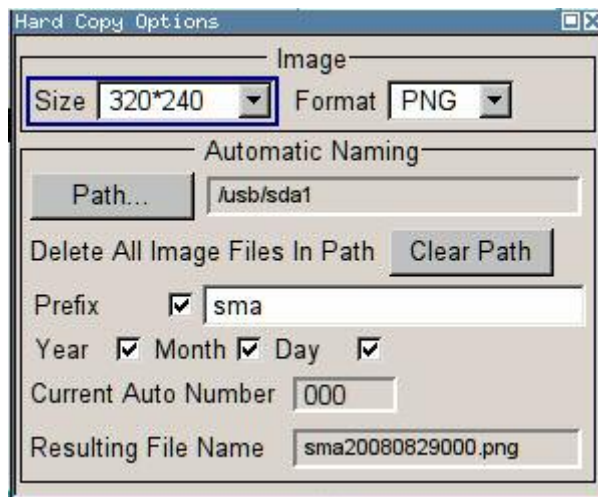
Stores the current display as hardcopy in file generating the selected format.

Remote-control command:

```
HCOP:EXEC
```

Options - Hardcopy

Opens a sub menu to enter the screenshot format and size and also to select the automatic naming settings.



Format selects the hardcopy format. Several bitmap formats are available.

Size defines the size of the bitmap in terms of pixels. The first value of the size setting defines the width, the second value the height of the image.

Automatic Naming determines the rules to create the file names and sets the directory the files are saved into. As default the automatically generated file name is composed of:

"<Path>/<Prefix><YYYY><MM><DD><Number>.<Format>".

Each component can be deactivated/activated separately to individually design the file name. The resulting file name is indicated. The **Clear Path** button deletes all image files with extensions "bmp", "img", "png", "xpm" and "csv" in the directory set for automatic naming.

Remote-control command:

HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP

HCOP:DEV:SIZE 640.480

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:STAT ON

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:DIR 'var/modulation'

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:DIR:CLE

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:PREF:STAT ON

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:PREF 'gen'

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:DAY:STAT ON

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:DAY?

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:MONT:STAT ON

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:MONT?

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:YEAR:STAT ON

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:YEAR?

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:NUMB?

HCOP:EXEC

HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE?

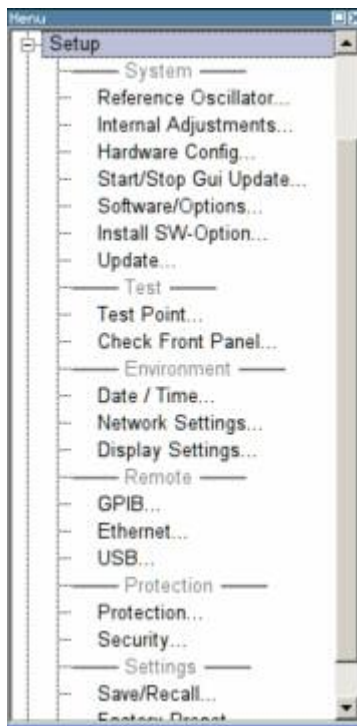
General Configuration of Instrument - Setup Key

The **SETUP** key opens the **Setup** menu. The Setup menu is divided into several sections.

- The **System** section is used to set general instrument parameters.
- The **Test** section is used to perform function tests.
- The **Environment** section is used to configure the controller interfaces.
- The **Remote** section is used to configure the remote control interfaces.
- The **Protection** is used to set the protection level for service functions.
- The **Settings** section contains the **Save/Recall** menu.

Most submenus of this key can be accessed only via the **SETUP** key or the menu tree (**MENU** key), with the following exceptions:

- The **Reference Oscillator** submenu can also be called up in the **RF** block and is therefore described in the section on this block (see section "[RF Reference Frequency - Reference Oscillator](#)", page 4.45).
- The **Save/Recall** submenu can also be called up with the **FILE** key and is therefore described in the section on this key (see section "[Storing and Loading Instrument Data - File Key](#)", page 4.28).



Internal Adjustments - Setup-System

The R&S SMA Signal Generator is extremely accurate thanks to the integrated procedures for adjustments.

All internal adjustments for which no external measuring equipment is needed can be started in the **Internal Adjustments...** menu. The adjustments with external measuring equipment are described in the Service Manual (on CD ROM, supplied with the instrument).

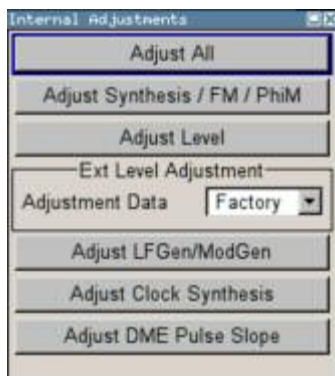
Adjustment is recommended if the temperature range in which the instrument is operated changes, or prior to all applications which require maximum level and frequency accuracy.

During adjustment a bar indicates the status of progress. If an error occurs, adjustment is terminated and an error message is output in the info line.

Note

Make sure that the instrument is warm before performing adjustments. The warm-up time is 30 minutes.

The **Internal Adjustments** menu is opened up using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **System**.



Adjust All

Starts all internal adjustments for which no external measuring equipment is needed. The adjustments with external measuring equipment are described in the Service Manual (supplied).

Remote-control command :

CAL:ALL?

Adjust Synthesis / FM / PhiM

Performs all adjustments which affect the frequency. This includes adjustment of option R&S SMA-B20, FM/PhiM Modulator, option R&S SMA-B22, Enhanced Phase Noise Performance and FM/PhiM Modulator, and option R&S SMA-B106/106L, Frequency Extension 6 GHz with/without attenuator.

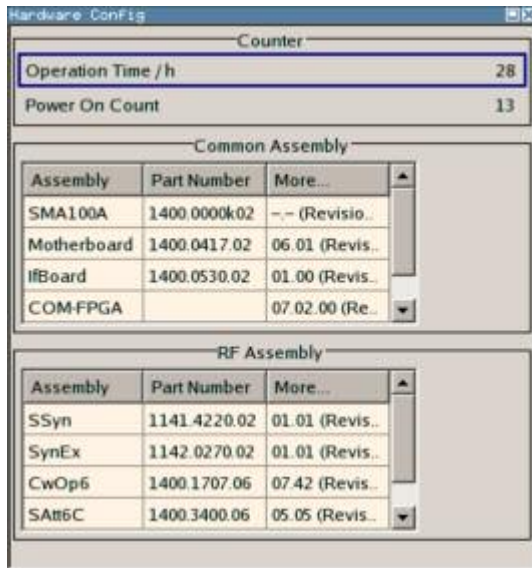
Remote-control command :

CAL:FREQ:MEAS?

Adjust Level	Performs level adjustment in the mixer range. The acquired correction values are only used with FM/PhiM or Pulse modulation. Notice: When option R&S SMA-B103L or R&S SMA-B106L is installed, a level of approximately 12 dBm is preset at the RF output connector during level adjustment. Remote-control command : CAL:LEV:MEAS?
Adjustment Data	Selects the data used for external level correction. By default the instrument uses correction data obtained in the factory before delivery. In addition, customer data can be used for external level correction. The customer data is obtained using a R&S NRP power sensor. External level correction is a protected function (see service manual, chapter 2, "Adjustment"). Remote-control command : CAL:LEV:EXT:DATA FACT
Adjust LF Gen/Mod Gen	Performs all adjustments which affect the internal modulation generator. Remote-control command : CAL:LFO:MEAS?
Adjust Clock Synthesis	Performs all adjustments which affect the clock synthesis. Remote-control command : CAL:CSYN:MEAS
Adjust DME Pulse Slope	Activates internal adjustment of the DME pulse slope for best linearity. Remote-control command: CAL:DME:MEAS?

Hardware Config... - Setup-System

In the **Hardware Config...** menu, the installed assemblies together with their variants and revision states can be displayed for servicing purposes. The **Hardware Config** menu is opened using the **SETUP** or **MENU** key under **System**.



Section **Counter** in the upper part of the menu shows the **Operation Hours** and the number of power-on (**Power On Counter**).

Remote-control command:

DIAG:INFO:OTIM? Response: "37"

DIAG:INFO:POC? Response: "147"

A table below lists the installed assemblies. It is divided into the sections **Common Assembly** and **RF Assembly**.

Assembly	Assembly name
Part Number	Part Number of assembly
More...	Opens a dialog with additional information on serial number, revision and slot of assembly and used bus by assembly (serial bus or PCI bus).

Remote-control command (see chapter 'Remote control Commands' for parameter name for modules):

DIAG:BGIN? "MBRD" Response: "MBRD 1234.5678.02 1.5.3 100023"

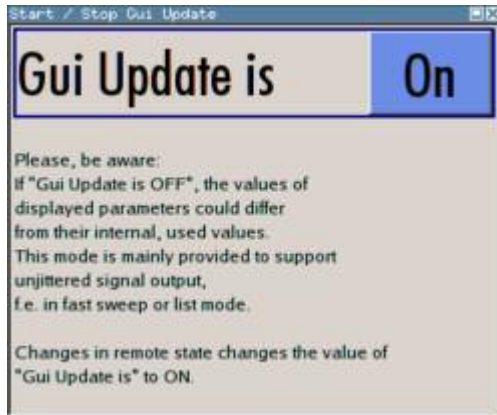
Gui Update... - Setup-System

In the **Start/Stop Gui Update...** menu the update of the displayed parameters can be switched off in order to increase speed for certain settings.

Note:

It is especially recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance with short dwell times and for fast settling times.

The indicated values are not updated and may therefore differ from the internally used values.



Remote-control command :

SYST:DISP:UPD OFF

Software / Options... - Setup-System

The **Software / Options...** menu shows the firmware version of the instrument software as well as all installed hardware and software options.

Note:

Software options purchased at a later stage can be activated with a key code. The activation code is supplied with the software option. How to install options is described in Chapter 4 of the Service Manual (on CD ROM supplied with the instrument). The installation of hardware options purchased at a later stage is also described in Chapter 4 of the Service Manual (supplied with the instrument). Most hardware options need to be installed at an authorized Rohde & Schwarz service shop.

The **Software / Options** menu is opened using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **System**.



Remote-control commands:

*OPT?

Response:

"SMA-B106, SMA-B20, SMA-B29, SMA-K23, SMA-K24, ..."

*IDN?

Response:

"Rohde&Schwarz, SMA100A, 1400.0000k02/342988, 2.02.0.0 (Release) "

The **Firmware** section of the menu shows the firmware version and the version of the software platform.

Note:

Your R&S SMA is delivered with the latest firmware version available. Firmware updates as well as the Release Notes describing the improvements and modifications are provided on the Internet at the download site of the Rohde & Schwarz SMA home page (www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/sma100a). This home page always offers the latest information on your signal generator, e.g. also on **changes of the firmware update procedure**.

The tables in the sections **Hardware** and **Software** list the installed hardware and software options.

Option	Short name of option
More...	Opens a dialog with additional information, e.g. on designation, license number, and expiration date of option For regular options, Permanent is indicated in this column. Some options are available as trial versions. This column shows their expiration date. After this date, the option is no longer available on the instrument.

Section **Loaded Modules** is provided for service purposes. It lists all loaded software modules with their versions and offers a short description of each module.

Install SW-Option... - Setup-System

Newly purchased software options are enabled in the **Install SW-Options...** menu.. They are ready to operate after they are enabled by means of a key code supplied with the option. "



Only if the R&S SMA Signal Generator is equipped with an older firmware version, a firmware update prior to enabling the software option may be required. The information on the valid firmware versions for the purchased software option is provided together with the option. The firmware update is described in the service manual instrument, chapter 4 (on CD ROM, supplied with the instrument).

Update... - Setup-System

After a firmware update it is occasionally required to also update the PCI-FPGA. This is enable in the **Update...** menu".

At the first start of the new firmware a message appears during the boot process if a PCI-FPGA update is required, also. A PCI-FPGA update is by pressing the **PCI-FPGA** button.

NOTICE

Risk of instrument impairment!

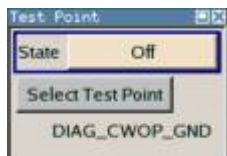
To avoid impairment of instrument functions, the update of the PCI-FPGA must not be cancelled and the instrument must not be switched off during this update.



Test Point... - Setup-Test

The **Test Point...** menu provides access to the test points available in the instrument. When activated, the voltage of the selected test point is measured and displayed. A detailed description of the test points can be found in Chapter 3 of the Service Manual (supplied with the instrument).

The **Test Point...** menu is opened using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **System**.



State Test Point

Activates the measurement of the voltage at the selected test point.

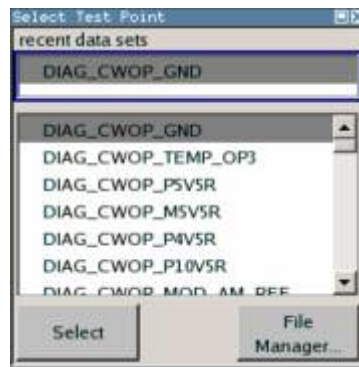
Remote-control command :

DIAG1:MEAS:POIN? 'DIAG_NO_DP'

Response: 2

Select Test Point

Calls the submenu for selecting the test point. The currently selected key is shown next to the key.



Remote-control commands:

DIAG1:POIN:CAT? (Command lists all test points)

DIAG1:POIN? 'DIAG_CWOP_P5V5R'

(With remote control, voltage measurement starts as soon as the test point is selected).

Voltage Test Point

Displays the measured voltage measurement at the selected test point.

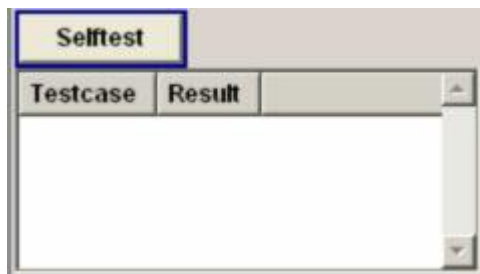
Remote-control command:

DIAG1:MEAS:POIN? 'DIAG_CWOP_P5V5R'

Response: 2

Selftest - Setup-Test

A selftest is provided for service purposes. The selftest is a protected test procedure, which can be accessed if protection level 1 is disabled. The protection dialog is called in the **Setup** menu (see "[Protection - Setup-Protection](#)", on page 4.24).

**Selftest**

Performs a selftest on all installed hardware options.

A list of the performed tests cases and the result of each of them (passed or failed) is displayed.

Remote-control command:

TEST:ALL?

Response: "Succeeded", "Failed"

Check Front Panel - Setup-Test

The **Check Front Panel** menu.. is used to check whether the front panel keys are working correctly. The menu displays all the front panel keys arranged in the same way as on the front panel. The respective function is executed by pressing the associated key.



Security - Setup-Environment

The **Security...** menu provides access to the passwords and mass storage security settings. It is opened using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **Environment**.

The menu is divided into the password sections and the security settings section. In the password section the passwords for securing a controlled access to the instrument are defined and changed.

A change of passwords for the operating system and security password requires the entry of the old and new password and the conformation of the new password. The change is only accepted after the **Change Password** button is pressed.

In the security section the remote interfaces are enabled and disabled. The settings are only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.



Change Password - Security Settings	Changes the password to the new password. Remote-control command: n.a.
Accept - Security Settings	Accepts a new entry or selection and changes the settings accordingly. Remote-control command: n.a.
User Name	Indicates the user name used for access to the operating system Linux. Remote-control commands: n.a.
Old password - User	Enters the currently used password. Default is "root". Remote-control commands: n.a.
New Password - User	Enters the new password. Remote-control commands: n.a.
Confirm New Password - User	Enters the new password for conformation. The new password is only valid after the Change Password button is pressed. Remote-control commands: n.a.
New Password - VNC	Enters the new password. The VNC password is required for remote access to the instrument via Ultr@VNC (see chapter 1). The default password is "instrument". Remote-control commands: n.a.
Confirm New Password - VNC	Enters the new password for conformation. The new password is only valid after the Change Password button is pressed. Remote-control commands: n.a.
Old password - Security	Enters the currently used password. Default is '123456'. The security password is required when changing the status of the USB and LAN interface. Remote-control commands: n.a.
New Password - Security	Enters the new password. Only numerics are permitted. Remote-control commands: n.a.

Confirm New Password - Security

Enters the new password for conformation.

The new password is only valid after the **Change Password** button is pressed.

Remote-control commands: n.a.

USB Device - Security

Enables/disables the USB interfaces. Any device connected to the USB interface is not recognized by the instrument when the interface is disabled.

The setting requires the entry of the security password and is only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.

Remote-control commands: n.a.

LAN Connections - Security

Enables/disables the LAN interfaces. Any device connected to the LAN interface is not recognized by the instrument when the interface is disabled.

The setting requires the entry of the security password and is only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.

Remote-control commands: n.a.

Security Password

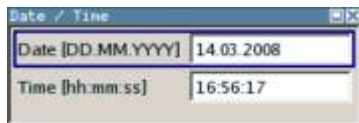
Enters the security password that is required to enable or disabled the LAN or USB interface. Default is '123456'.

All settings are only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.

Remote-control commands: n.a.

Date and Time - Setup-Environment

The **Date/Time...** menu provides access to the system time and date settings. It is opened using the **SETUP** or **MENU** key under **Environment**. The time is used on the internal controller.

**Date**

Enters the date in the format day.month.year.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:DATE 2007,06,30`

Time

Enters the time in the format hour.minute.second.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:TIME 23,59,59`

Network Settings - Setup-Environment

The **Network Settings...** menu provides access to the network settings. It is opened using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **Environment**. The R&S SMA is equipped with a network interface and can be connected to an Ethernet LAN (local area network). How to connect the signal generator to the network is described in Chapter 1.

NOTICE

Risk of impairment of network!

Connection errors may affect the entire network. We recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator.



The menu is divided into the sections **Common Settings** where the general network environment is defined, **IP Address** section where the specific identification of the computer in the network is defined, and **DNS Server Settings** where the DNS server is entered.

New entries are only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.

Accept - Network Settings

Accepts a new entry or selection and changes the settings accordingly.

Remote-control command :

```
SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:SET
SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET
```

Restart Network - Setup

Shuts down the network connection of the instrument and subsequently re-establishes the connection.

Note:

Only the connection of the instrument to the network restarts, the network itself is not affected.

Remote-control command : n.a.

The indications of the menu menu are only updated after pressing the **Get System Settings** button.

Get System Settings

Retrieves the current system settings of the instrument.

The indications in the network menu are only updated after pressing this button.

Remote-control command :
SYST:COMM:NETW:GET

Hostname

Enters the individual computer name of the R&S SMA.

Note:

The computer name can only be changed after protection level 1 is deactivated (see section "[Protection - Setup-Protection](#)")

A new entry is only accepted and the hostname changed after the **Accept** button is pressed.

A predefined name is indicated and can be used for network connections.

We recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network.

Remote-control command :
SYST:COMM:NETW:HOST RSSMA100A123456

MAC Address

Indicates the MAC address of the network adapter.

Remote-control command:
SYST:COMM:NETW:MAC?

Mode

Selects if the IP address is assigned automatically or manually or if a Peer to Peer connection is used (for setup of the connection, see chapter 1, section "Configuring the R&S SMA for Network Operation").

The selection is only accepted after the **Accept** button is pressed.

We recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network.

Auto (DHCP) The IP address is assigned automatically.
The network used must support automatic assignment of IP address (DHCP) in order to use this function.

Remote-control command :
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:MODE AUTO

Static The IP address is assigned manually.

Remote-control command:
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:MODE STAT

Peer-to-Peer A Peer to Peer connection is used.

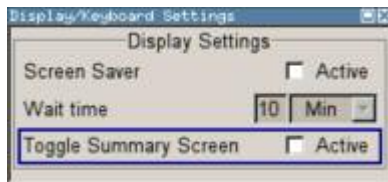
Remote-control command:
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:MODE P2P

IP Address	Only for Static and Peer to Peer mode. Enters the IP address manually. The new entry is only accepted and the IP address changed after the Accept button is pressed. In case of manual input of IP address we recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network. Remote-control command : SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD 7.8.9.10
Subnet Mask	Only for Static and Peer to Peer mode. Enters the Subnet mask. This number is used together with the IP address to identify the network segment the instrument is in. The new entry is only accepted and the subnet mask changed after the Accept button is pressed. We recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network. Remote-control command : SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SUBN:MASK 255.255.255.0
Def Gateway	Only for Static mode. Enters the IP address of the default gateway. The new entry is only accepted and the default gateway changed after the Accept button is pressed. This address identifies the router on the same network as the instrument that is used to forward traffic to destinations beyond the local network. We recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network. Remote-control command : SYST:COMM:IPAD:NETW:GAT 456

DNS Server Address Mode	Selects if the DNS server address is assigned automatically or manually. The selection is only accepted after the Accept button is pressed. In case of manual input of DNS server address we recommend that connection of the instrument to the network be coordinated with the network administrator. Connection errors may affect the entire network.
Auto (DHCP)	The DNS server address is assigned automatically. The network used must support automatic assignment of address (DHCP) in order to use this function. Remote-control command: SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:MODE AUTO
Static	The DNS server address is assigned manually. Remote-control command: SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:MODE STAT
Preferred DNS Server	Only for Static mode. Enters the preferred DNS server address manually. The new entry is only accepted and the preferred DNS server address changed after the Accept button is pressed. Remote-control command: SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:PREF 7.8.9.10
Alternate DNS Server	Only for Static mode. Enters the alternate DNS server address manually. This server is used if the DNS server specified in Preferred DNS Server is unreachable. The new entry is only accepted and the alternate DNS server address changed after the Accept button is pressed. Remote-control command: SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:ALT 7.8.9.10

Display Settings - Setup-Environment

The **Display Settings...** menu provides access to the settings for the display. It is opened using the **SETUP** or **MENU** key under **Environment**.



Screen Saver

Activates/deactivates the screen saver of the instrument display. If activated, the display lamp is shut off when no entries via front panel, external mouse or external keyboard are made for a period of time (**Wait Time**). The screen saver prolongs the life time of the display lamp.

This mode is recommended for preserving the display especially if the instrument is exclusively operated via remote control.

Remote-control command:

DISP:PSAV:STAT ON

Wait Time

Enters the idle time that must elapse before the display lamp is shut off when no entries are made.

Remote-control command: :

DISP:PSAV:HOLD 10

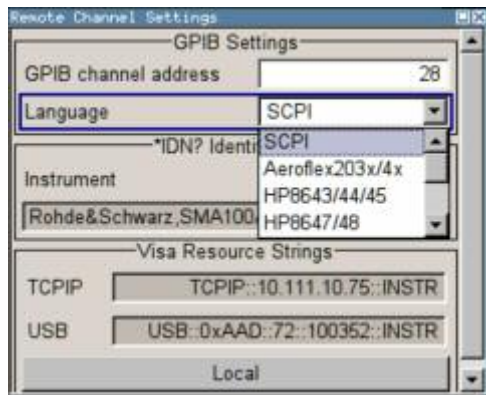
Toggle Summary Screen

Activates/deactivates the magnified frequency and level indication. If activated, the frequency and level indication covers the complete display.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Remote Channel Settings - Setup-Remote

The **Remote GPIB/Ethernet...** menu provides access to the GPIB and Ethernet settings. The **Remote GPIB...** menu is opened using the **[SETUP]** or **[MENU]** key under **Remote**.



GPIB channel address

Sets the IEC/IEEE-bus address of the instrument.

Remote-control command :

```
SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 28
```

Language

Selects the remote control command set.

The R&S SMA can also be remote controlled via the command set of several other generators, e.g. HP8662 generator. Please check for the corresponding Application Note at the download area of the product site on the Internet.

Remote-control command:

```
SYST:LANG "HP8662"
```

*IDN? Identification

Selects if the instruments identifies itself as R&S SMA or otherwise, e.g. HP8662, when queried with common command *IDN?.

If a language other than SCPI is selected, the identification string for the selected generator is preset.

In addition, a user defined identification string can be entered, e.g. to provide individual identification for each generator, e.g.

'MY_R&S_SMA1'.

Remote-control command:

```
SYST:IDEN USER
```

```
SYST:IRES 'MY_R&S_SMA1'
```

Visa Resource String

Indicates the visa resource string. This string is used for remote control of the instrument. A separate string is provided for remote control via the LAN and the USB interface

Remote-control commands:

```
SYST:COMM:NETW:RES?
```

```
Response:      TCPIP::192.1.2.3::INSTR
```

```
SYST:COMM:USB:RES?
```

```
Response:      USB::72::000000::INSTR
```

Local - Remote Channel Settings

Switches the instrument to operate in local control mode.

Switching from remote to local control mode can be also done with one of the following actions:

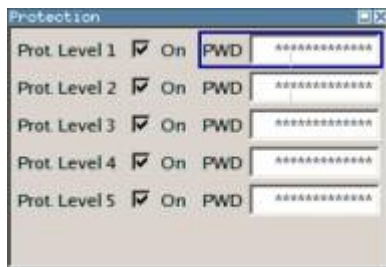
- manually with the **LOCAL** key on the front panel
- with the interface command **&GTL** via the remote-control interface
- with the key combination CTRL + Q

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

Protection - Setup-Protection

The **Protection** menu provides access to the unlocking of protected service functions (authorized personnel of R&S Service Departments only). To deactivate the protection, the correct password has to be entered. After the instrument has been switched on, the protection levels 1 to 5 are automatically activated.

Protection Level 1 can be deactivated to expand the functionality of the internal adjustment, to change the host name and to access the self tests (see service manual). The password is 123456.



Remote-control command :

```
SYST:PROT1:STAT ON  
SYST:PROT1:STAT OFF, 123456
```

Save Recall - Setup-Setting

The **Save/Recall** submenu can also be called up with the **[FILE]** key and is therefore described in the section on this key (see section "[Storing and Loading Instrument Data - File Key](#)", page 4.28).

Factory Preset - Setup-Setting

The **Factory Preset** submenu provides a function to reset the instrument's settings to their factory state. This function is activated by pressing the **Execute Factory Preset** button.

Note:

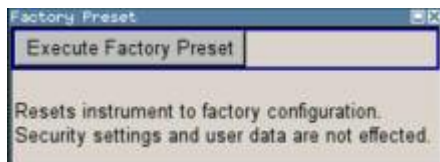
*Since **Factory Preset** resets the Remote Channel and network settings to the default values, executing Factory Preset via remote control terminates the connection to the instrument, if these settings had been configured to values different to the default ones!*

The **Factory Preset** function resets nearly all instrument settings. In addition to the regular preset by means of the **[PRESET]** key, a **Factory Preset** resets also the following values:

- Reference frequency settings (Ref Oscillator menu)
- Power on settings (Level/EMF menu)
- Network settings including hostname (Setup menu)
- Remote Channel settings including IEC/IEEE-bus address and emulation (Setup menu)
- Start/Stop Gui Update (Setup menu)
- Display and keyboard settings (Setup menu).

To maintain security, password settings and all settings protected by these passwords like disabled USB and LAN connections are not changed.

Not affected by the **Factory Preset** are also user data, lists or instrument settings files, created for example by means of the Save/Recall function.



Remote-control command :

SYST:FPR

Help - Setup-Help

The **Help** submenu offers comprehensive online help for the R&S SMA Signal Generator. A desired topic can be selected via the table of contents (select **Manual**) or the index (select **Index**).

For context-sensitive information about a marked parameter, press the **[HELP]** key. For a description of the **Help** menu, refer to the section covering to the **[HELP]** key (see section "[Help System - Help Key](#)", on page 4.27).

Switching to Manual Control - Local Key

In remote control mode a status message appears in the display header. The rest of the display remains unchanged and shows the current instrument status, i.e. the status which exists under the remote control settings. The instrument can be operated (e.g. menus can be opened). However, it is not possible to enter or change values.

The status message additionally indicates whether the **LOCAL** key is disabled or enabled (see also Chapter 5, Chapter 5 , section "[Switch-Over to Remote Control](#)").

If the **REMOTE** status message is shown, the **LOCAL** key switches the instrument from remote control to manual control. The current command must be fully processed before the mode is switched, otherwise the instrument switches immediately back to remote control.

If the **REM-LLO** status message (remote local lockout) is displayed, the instrument can be switched from remote control to manual control by means of remote control only (e.g. with the Visual Basic command `CALL IBLOC (generator%)`); the **LOCAL** key is disabled. The key is disabled by remote control with the interface message LLO.

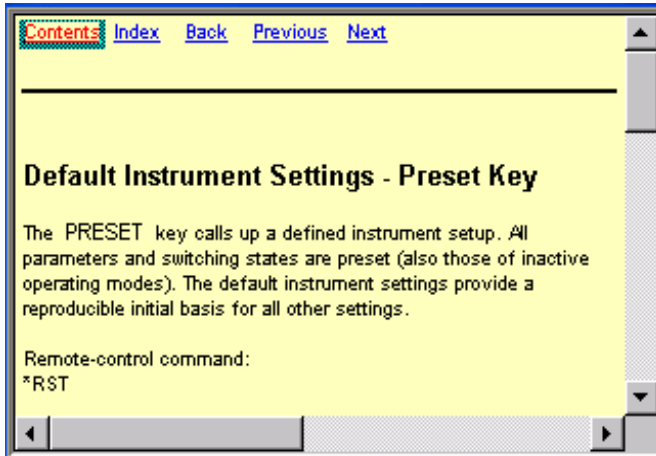
When switching from remote to manual control, the display update suppression function, if active (**SETUP- GUI Update is Off**), is automatically deactivated (**SETUP- GUI Update is On**).

Messages - Info Key

The **INFO** key opens a window containing a detailed description of every message displayed in the info bar, see chapter 3, section "[Info and Status Bar](#)" and chapter 9, section "[Error Messages](#)".

Help System - Help Key

The **HELP** key opens a browser window containing a context-sensitive description of the highlighted parameter.



The context-sensitive page which is opened with the **HELP** key is part of a comprehensive help system. It is possible to move from this context-sensitive page to any page of the help system. The following navigation aids are available:

- **Contents link**
The Contents link calls up the contents list. The contents list is used to open the individual help pages. It has a hierarchical structure. The highlighted line indicates where the currently displayed page is within the contents list.
- **Index link**
The Index link calls up the index. The index contains an alphabetical list of all terms which refer to functions of the instrument. For example, it contains all parameter names and all IEC/IEEE-bus commands. The associated help page can be opened by selecting an entry.
- **Back link**
The Back link calls up the page last viewed.
- **Internal links in the text**
They open pages which are directly linked to the described function. In this way it is possible, for example, to call up the description of the IEC/IEEE-bus command for any particular function.
- **Previous/Next links**
The Previous/Next links allow scroll through the help pages. The sequence of the described functions corresponds to their position in the menus.

The links are highlighted in blue, and can be selected and called up using the rotary knob.

Storing and Loading Instrument Data - File Key

The Signal Generator allows complete instrument settings to be stored in files on the CompactFlash™ Card. Defined and complex instrument settings can then be reproduced at any time by loading this data. If required, these settings can be loaded to various signal generators.

The **FILE** key opens the menu used to store and load instrument settings in a file. The data can be stored on the CompactFlash™ Card in a data directory. Additionally there are three intermediate memories in which the current instrument setting can be stored and then called up again by just pressing a key. This makes it possible to switch quickly between defined instrument settings.

All settings which differ from the preset plus the configuration data for the operating elements (e.g. window positions) are stored. When loaded, these referenced settings are implemented and all non-referenced parameters are set to the associated preset value. As a result the files remain relatively small since they only contain the relevant information. Furthermore, this also allows instrument settings to be transferred easily between different signal generators since once again only the settings which differ from the preset values have to be adjusted.

If a list, e.g. a frequency/level list, is used for the LIST mode or a list of user correction data, a reference to this list is also stored. The list is also loaded when the associated instrument setting is loaded. If the list has been deleted in the meantime (or it is not available on a different instrument), an error message appears if an attempt is made to access this list after the instrument setting has been loaded. The associated setting or operating mode, e.g. the LIST mode, is only started after the user has selected an existing list. If the list has been overwritten in the meantime, the new entries will be used.

Note:

*Lists are stored and loaded in the appropriate menus. For example, the user correction data list is created and stored in the **User Correction** menu.*

When loading an instrument setting, it is possible to select whether the current frequency and level setting is to be retained or whether the stored settings are to be activated. It is possible to delete stored instrument settings.

A file can be copied by loading it with "Recall" and then storing it under a new name.

Settings can be transferred easily between instruments with different equipment options and/or firmware versions because only the settings which differ from the preset values are affected. When settings are loaded, only those which are possible on the instrument are implemented. Error messages indicate the settings which cannot be implemented. The stored file is transferred from one instrument to another using the memory stick.

General file management functions such as copying and moving data are available in the **File Manager** submenu.

File Menu

The settings available in the File menu depend on the operation selected under **Select Operation**.



Select Operation

Selects the file function.

Save...

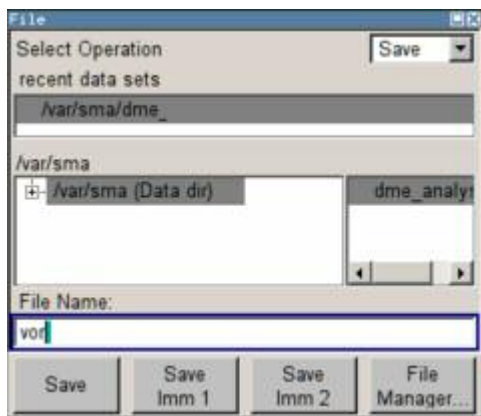
Calls the menu for storing the current instrument setting.

Recall...

Calls the menu for calling up a stored instrument setting.

Storing Instrument Settings - File

If **Save** is selected under **Select Operation**, the File menu provides options for storing the current instrument setting in a file.



Recent data sets - File

Displays the files last used. The entire path is shown in plain text.

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

Directory - File

Selects the directory in which the file is to be stored. The window opposite lists all settings files in this directory.

A new directory can be created in the File Manager (**File Manager...** button).

Remote-control command:

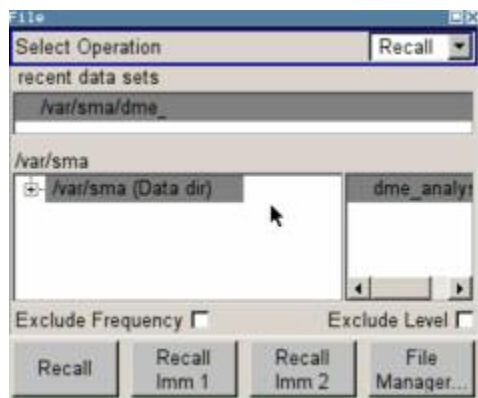
`MMEM:CDIR "/var/user"`

(The path can also be entered when the file is stored.)

File List - File	Displays the files which are in the selected directory. If a file is highlighted, it is overwritten when the file is stored. Remote-control command: MMEM:CAT?
File Name - File	Enter the file name of the file without file extension. This file is then created. Remote-control command: n.a. (The file name is entered when the file is stored.)
Save - File	Stores the current instrument settings under the specified path. Remote-control command: *SAV 1 MMEM:STOR:STAT 1, "/var/user/testfile.savrc1"
Save Immediate x	Stores the current instrument setting in one of the three intermediate memories. These instrument settings are retained until a different instrument setting is stored in the intermediate memory. When the instrument is switched off, the contents of the intermediate memories are retained. Remote-control command: *SAV 1
File Management	Calls the File Management menu. Directories can be created and files managed in this menu (see the section "File Management - File", page 4.33). Remote-control command: n.a.

Loading Instrument Settings - File

If **Recall** is selected under **Select Operation**, the **File** menu provides options for loading complete instrument settings. Here it is possible to select whether the current or stored RF frequency and RF level settings are to be used.



Recent data sets - File

Displays the files last used. The entire path is shown.

If the desired file is in the list, it can be selected in this window.

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

Directory - File

Enter the directory in which the file with the instrument setting to be loaded is located.

The **Selected file** window lists all the files in this directory.

Remote-control command:

`MMEM:CDIR "/var/user"`

File List - File

Selects the file with the desired instrument configuration.

Remote-control command:

`MMEM:CAT?`

Exclude Frequency - File

The current frequency is retained when a stored instrument setting is loaded.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FREQ:RCL EXCL`

Exclude Level - File

The current level is retained when a stored instrument setting is loaded.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:POW:RCL EXCL`

Recall - File

Loads the selected configuration.

If an instrument setting in which a sweep was activated is stored, the sweep is started when the recall command is called.

If an instrument setting which accesses lists is stored, this list is also loaded.

If the list has been deleted in the meantime, an error message appears when the instrument setting is loaded. If the list has been overwritten in the meantime, the new entries will be used.

Remote-control command :

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/user'  
MMEM:LOAD:STAT 2,"testfile.savrcl"  
*RCL 2
```

Recall Immediate x

Loads the selected configuration from one of the three intermediate memories.

If an instrument setting in which a sweep was activated is stored, the sweep is started when the recall command is called.

If an instrument setting which accesses lists is stored, this list is also loaded.

If the list has been deleted in the meantime, an error message appears when the instrument setting is loaded. If the list has been overwritten in the meantime, the new entries will be used.

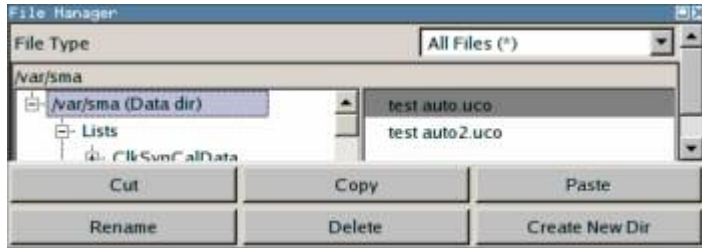
A message appears if no instrument configuration is stored in this memory.

Remote-control command :

```
*RCL 1
```

File Management - File

The **File Management** menu provides all the functions required for file management. Directories can be created, and files copied, deleted and moved between the directories on the devices (CompactFlash™ Card and memory stick). A USB stick is automatically recognized when connected to the instrument and the USB directory 'usb/ISB_DISK (data dir)' indicated in the file manager



File Type

Selects the file types to be indicated. If a file type with a specific file extension (e.g. List Mode List (*.lsw)) is selected only files with this extension are indicated in the selected directory.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Directory

Selects the directory in which the file to be deleted or copied is located. The window to the right lists all files in this directory. The file to be deleted or copied can be highlighted. The path is indicated above the directory window.

Remote-control command:
MMEM:CDIR "/var/user"

Files

Selects the file.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Cut

Cuts the selected file. It can be pasted into a different directory using the **Paste** button.

Remote-control command:
MEMM:DIR 'var/user'
MEMM:DEL 'test.savercl'

Copy

Copies the selected file. It can be pasted into a different or the same directory using the **Paste** button. When pasting the file into the same directory file name "Copy of <filename>" is given automatically. When pasting the file into a different directory, the original filename is kept.

Remote-control command:
MEMM:DIR 'var/user'
MEMM:COPY "set1.wv", "set2.wv"

Paste

Pastes the file that has been copied or cut before.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Rename Renames the selected file or directory. The new name can be entered in the **New Filename** window.

Remote-control command :

```
MMEM:MOVE "test02.dm_iqd", "set2.dm_iqd"
```

Delete Deletes the selected file. Before the file is deleted, a message appears prompting the user to confirm deletion of the file.

Remote-control command :

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/user'
```

```
MMEM:DEL 'test.savercl'
```

Create New Directory Creates a new directory. The name of the new directory can be entered in the **New Directory** window.

The directory is created as a subdirectory in the selected level.

Remote-control command :

```
MMEM:MDIR '/var/user/test'
```

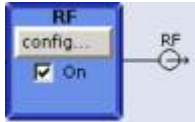
Note:

When the subdirectory is entered, it is possible to enter an absolute path name (e.g. `"/var/user//meas"`) or the path relative to the current directory (e.g. `". ./MEAS"`).

RF Signal - RF

Overview of RF Signal

Settings for the RF output signal are made under "RF Signal". These settings can be accessed in the block diagram by way of the **RF** function block, or by means of the menu with the same name which is opened using the **MENU** key.



The function block is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) without additional equipment options.

The **RF ON/OFF** key can be used to activate and deactivate the output signal irrespective of the current entry focus. The previous state is restored when the signals are reactivated.

Remote-control command:

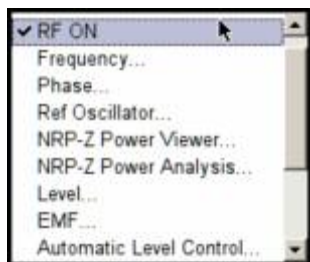
OUTP:STAT OFF

OUTP:STAT ON

The activated and deactivated state is indicated in the block diagram by means of the different block color and the status of the **On** checkbox. The disconnected connection to the output is additionally shown when the output is deactivated. An active sweep is also indicated in the block.



The RF output state can also be set in the **Configure** menu of the RF block:



The CW, Sweep and LIST modes are available for generating the RF signal.

CW	The RF signal is generated with the set frequency and level. This is the default mode.
Sweep	The RF signal is generated as a sweep with the set parameters.
List Mode	The RF signal is generated on the basis of a list of predefined frequency and level values. The duration of the individual steps can be predefined.

Instruments connected downstream can be taken into consideration when setting the frequency and level by entering a frequency and/or level offset.

Automatic level control ensures maximum level accuracy.

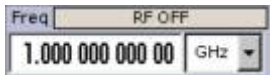
User-specific lists which contain level correction values for any frequency range (User Correction) can be created to, for example, compensate the cable attenuation in a test assembly setup.

The RF signal can be also generated in modulated form. An internal LF generator, internal pulse generator and/or the external modulation inputs **AM EXT/FM/PM EXT** at the front and **Pulse EXT** at the back of the instrument are available as the source for the analog modulations.

An external trigger signal for the sweeps and the LIST mode can be provided at the **INST TRIG** input. The input **REF IN** is used to input an external instrument reference frequency, and the output **REF OUT** serves as the output of the reference frequency (internal or external).

RF Frequency

The simplest way to set the RF frequency is to enter it directly in the header of the display.



The entry is activated by pressing the **[FREQ]** key. Changes to the frequency have an immediate effect (without confirmation with the Enter key) on the output signal.

Remote-control command

SOUR:FREQ 100 MHz

Note:

*The IEC/IEEE-bus command sets the level of the **Freq** display, i.e. an entered frequency offset is taken into consideration in the frequency value (see below).*

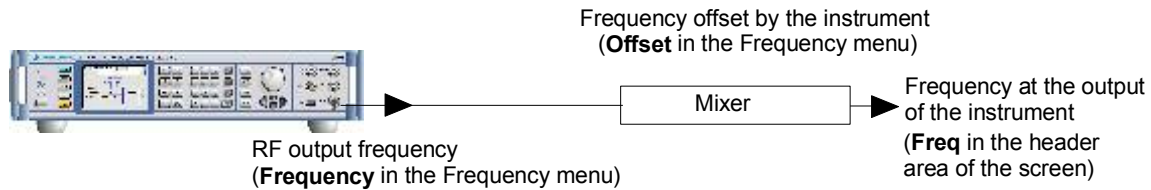
The frequency entered and displayed in the frequency entry field takes any set frequency offset into consideration, e.g. an offset set for a downstream instrument. This means that with a frequency offset the frequency displayed in the header does not correspond to the frequency at the RF output, but rather to the frequency at the output of the downstream instrument. A set frequency offset is indicated by the **FREQ OFFSET** status message.

This allows the desired frequency at the output of a downstream instrument to be entered in the frequency field. The R&S SMA Signal Generator changes the RF output frequency according to the entered offset.

However, the frequency entered and displayed in the **Frequency** menu of the **RF** function block always corresponds to the RF output frequency. Any frequency offset is not taken into consideration.

The correlation is as follows:

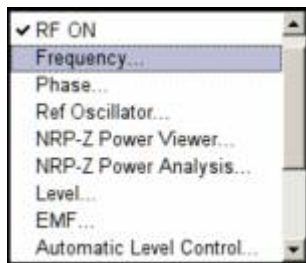
Freq in header = RF output frequency (= Freq in menu) + Freq offset (= Offset in menu)



The frequency offset is entered in the **Frequency** menu. Here it is also possible to set the frequency without taking the offset into consideration, to set the step width for the frequency entry using the rotary knob, and to set the phase for the RF output signal.

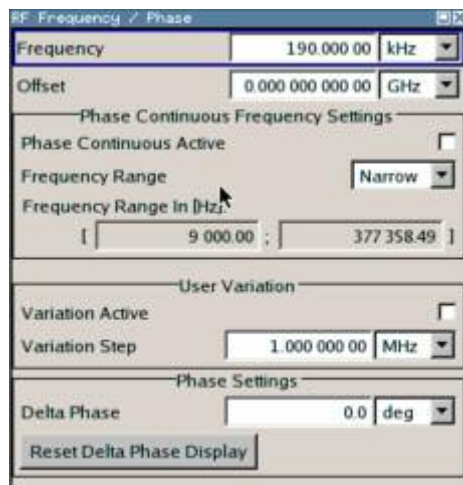
Frequency - Menu

The **Frequency** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



Frequency and frequency offset of the RF output signal is set in the upper part of the group menu. Phase continuous frequency setting can be activated in the respective section. The step width which is used when setting the frequency using the rotary knob (with **Variation Active On**) is set in the **User Variation** section.

The lower parts concern the phase settings for the output signal and are described in the section "[RF Phase](#)", page 4.44.



The frequency and offset are set in the top section of the menu. The middle section enables frequency changes to be phase continuous in a certain frequency range.

Frequency - RF Signal

Sets the RF frequency of the RF output connector. The frequency entered and displayed here corresponds to the frequency at the RF output, i.e. any offset entry is not taken into consideration.

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

Note:

*There is no GPIB command available for this setting. The GPIB command `SOUR:FREQ` sets the frequency of the **FREQ** display, i.e. the frequency containing offset.*

Frequency Offset - RF Signal

Sets the frequency offset relative to the RF frequency. The frequency offset of a downstream instrument (e.g. a mixer) is entered.

The entry does not change the RF frequency at the RF output. It only changes the RF frequency displayed in the display header. the RF frequency in the header corresponds to the frequency.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:FREQ:OFFS 0 Hz`

A phase continuous mode can be enabled in the **Phase Continuous Frequency Settings** section (see following section "", on page 4.39).

If the frequency is set using the rotary knob, the step width is defined in the **User Variation** section.

Variation Step - RF Signal

Sets the user-defined step width. This step width is used when entering the RF frequency using the rotary knob. Frequency variation with this step width must also be activated with **Variation Active**.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:FREQ:STEP 1 MHz`

Variation Active

Activates the user-defined step width used when varying the frequency value with the rotary knob.

ON

The frequency value set with the rotary knob is varied using the user-defined step width which is entered under **Variation Step**.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:FREQ:STEP:MODE USER`

OFF

The frequency value set with the rotary knob is varied in steps of one unit at the cursor position (standard operating mode).

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FREQ:STEP:MODE DEC`

Phase Continuous Frequency Setting

The phase continuous mode can be enabled in the **Phase Continuous Frequency Settings** section of the **Frequency** menu. In this mode, the output sinewave is phase continuous, i.e. there is no phase discontinuity or glitch when changing the frequency. At the transition from one frequency to another an intermediate frequency (switching transient) occurs, which causes spurs (see figure below). The transient is due to changes of the synthesizer settings (e.g. dividers, filters, phase detectors).

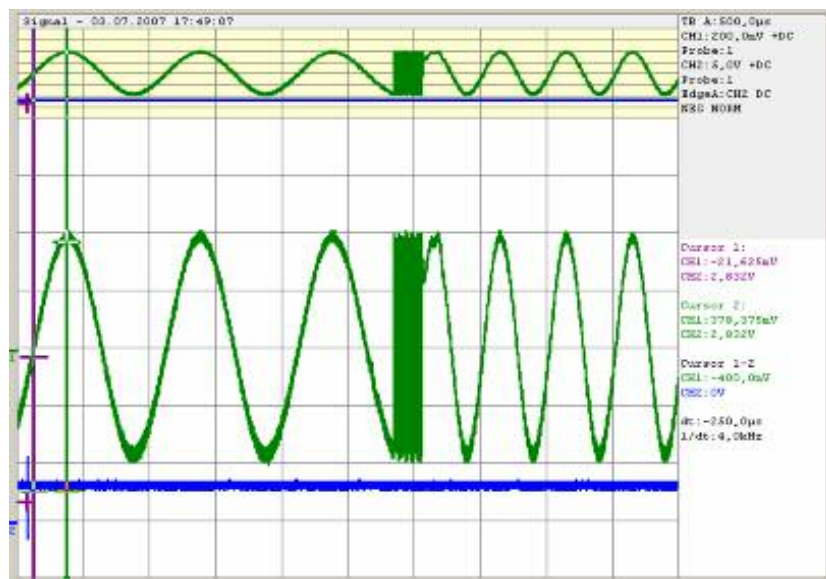


Figure 4-1: Transition for a 1 kHz step at 1 GHz without phase continuous mode active. For the graphical display the signal is down converted into the kHz range.

The phase continuous mode freezes the settings of the synthesizer (e.g. dividers, filters, phase detectors) which could generate phase discontinuities when changed. The frequency change is effectively performed by changing the fine resolution synthesizer. This allows a phase continuous change from one frequency to another without any transients (see figure below).

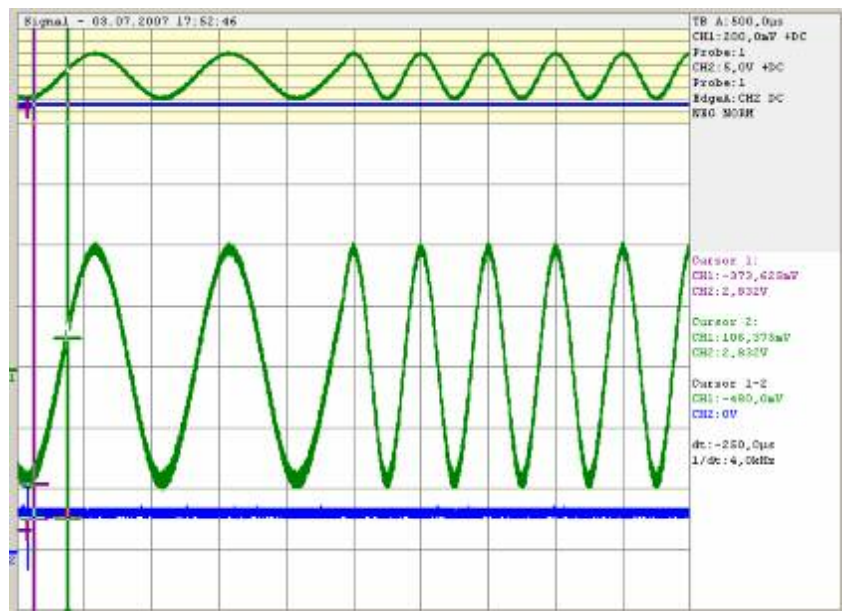


Figure 4-2: Transition for a 1 kHz step at 1 GHz with phase continuous mode active. For the graphical display the signal is down converted into the kHz range.

The available frequency range for phase continuous settings is limited by the fine resolution synthesizer used and varies with the RF frequency setting at the point of activating the phase continuous mode.

Depending on the instrument equipment - with or without option R&S SMA-B22 - the fine resolution synthesizer used is a DDS (Direct Digital Synthesizer, with option R&S SMA-B22) or a Fractional N-Synthesizer (without option R&S SMA-B22). The DDS provides generally a wider frequency range for phase continuous settings. In addition, two modes (narrow and wide) allow a selection either in favor of higher signal quality or in favor of an especially wide frequency range.

Notes:

*When phase continuous frequency setting is active, data sheet values no longer apply
Activating frequency or phase modulation deactivates phase continuous settings and vice versa.*

Setting a Phase Continuous Frequency Sweep

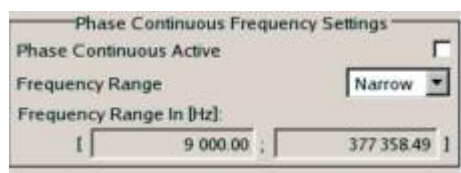
1. In the **RF Frequency Sweep** Menu, if the sweep is active, switch it off
2. In the **RF Frequency** Menu under the Phase Continuous Frequency Settings Menu
 - a. If the **Phase Continuous Frequency Mode** is Active, switch it off
 - b. Set Frequency Range to "Narrow"
 - c. Select the RF frequency
 - d. Check displayed Frequency Range
 - e. If the Frequency Range is corresponds with the selected frequency range, check the Phase Continuous Active box
 - f. If Frequency Range in Narrow Mode does not, select "Wide" for the Frequency Range and check the Phase Continuous Active box
3. In the **RF Frequency Sweep** Menu,
 - a. Modify the Start Freq and Stop Freq or Center Frequency and Span as needed.
 - b. Set the RF frequency sweep State to "ON".

Optimum user settings for the phase continuous frequency sweep:

In the **RF Frequency Sweep** Menu there are some settings that will improve the phase continuous sweep results for both **Narrow** and **Wide** mode choices.

- **Step Lin:** low step size
In order to get the best spur performance during frequency change, it is recommended to reduce the step size and (if necessary) increase the sweep speed by decreasing the Dwell Time. Effectively, the sweep will be performed in the same amount of time, but with smaller step sizes.
- **Shape:** Triangle sweep
The triangle sweep offers a uniform forward sweep and return to the beginning frequency. The saw tooth sweep produces a uniform forward sweep with an abrupt reset to the starting frequency. The abrupt reset can generate spurs.

The phase continuous settings are available in the middle section of the **Frequency** menu



**Phase Continuous Active -
RF Signal**

Activates/deactivates phase continuous frequency settings. For a given RF frequency setting, phase continuous frequency changes are possible in a limited frequency range (see table below).

For instrument without option B22:

The range is typically ± 0.5 MHz in the main synthesizer octave of 750 MHz to 1.5 GHz. For the tuning range of other frequencies see table below.

Note:

*If **Phase Continuous** is **Active** a setting of the **RF Frequency** outside the available **Frequency Range** causes an error. A settings conflict is displayed.*

For instrument with option B22:

The frequency range is indicated in the table below. The range indication is active even if phase continuous frequency setting is not yet activated. Thus, the desired range can be determined before activating the function. Two modes are available.

Note:

*If **Phase Continuous** is **Active** a setting of the **RF Frequency** outside the indicated **Frequency Range** is only possible for mode **Wide**. A settings conflict is displayed.*

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:STAT ON

**Frequency Range - RF
Signal****(instruments with SMx-B22 option only)**

Selects the mode for determining the frequency range for the phase continuous signal.

The frequency range depends on the selected mode.

Narrow

The available frequency range is smaller than with setting wide. It is asymmetrical around the RF frequency set at the point of activating the phase continuous settings (see table below).

In the narrow mode, a DDS frequency of 15 MHz to 20 MHz is used as reference signal to the phase detector. This provides a tuning range of 5 MHz in the main synthesizer octave from 750 MHz to 1.5 GHz. When activating the phase continuous settings, the current setting of the DDS is anywhere between 15 and 20 MHz, e.g. 17 MHz. Thus, the distribution around the center frequency most likely is asymmetrical, e.g. - 2 MHz and + 3 MHz for the 17 MHz. Signal quality is high because the larger mixing products are filtered by the low-pass filter (IF max. 20 MHz).

The narrow mode is recommended whenever possible due to the better signal quality (spectral purity).

It is not possible to set frequencies outside the available frequency range.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:MODE NARR

Wide

The wide mode provides a larger frequency range. The frequency range is symmetrical around the RF frequency set at the point of activating the phase continuous settings (see table below).

Due to an additional divider by 8 in the PLL the signal quality is reduced in this mode. At some frequencies non -harmonics will be present.

Setting frequencies outside the available frequency range is possible, however, a settings conflict is indicated. The usable overrange depends on the currently set RF frequency, e.g. at 1 GHz it reaches from 850 MHz to 1030 MHz.

Remote-control command

SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:MODE WIDE

RF frequency [MHZ]	Typ . range without R&S SMA-B22	Range with R&S SMA-B22 Narrow mode	Range with R&S SMA-B22 Wide mode
$f \leq 6.6$	125 kHz	625 kHz	2.5 MHz
$6.6 < f \leq 11.71875$	7.813 kHz	39.625 kHz	156.25 kHz
$11.71875 < f \leq 23.4375$	15.625 kHz	78.125 kHz	312.5 kHz
$23.4375 < f \leq 46.875$	31.25 kHz	156.25 kHz	625 kHz
$46.875 < f \leq 93.75$	62.5 kHz	312.5 kHz	1250 kHz
$93.75 < f \leq 187.5$	125 kHz	625 kHz	2.5 MHz
$187.5 < f \leq 375$	250 kHz	1250 kHz	5 MHz
$375 < f \leq 750$	500 kHz	2.5 MHz	10 MHz
$750 < f \leq 1500$	1 MHz	5 MHz	20 MHz
$1500 < f \leq 3000$	2 MHz	10 MHz	40 MHz
$3000 < f \leq 6000$	4 MHz	20 MHz	80 MHz

**Frequency Range in [Hz] -
RF Signal****(instruments with SMx-B22 option only)**

Displays the frequency range for phase continuous settings. The available frequency range depends on the mode selection (narrow or wide).

The range indication is active even if phase continuous frequency settings are not yet activated. Thus, the desired range can be determined before activating the function.

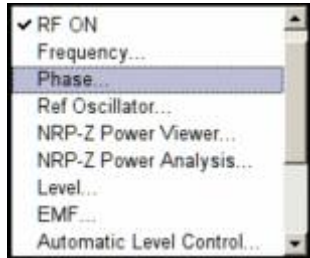
Remote-control command:`SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:LOW?``Response: 998 720 930.20``SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:HIGH?``Response: 1 003 720 930.23`

RF Phase

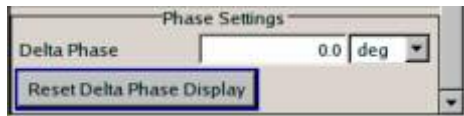
The phase of the RF output signal can be changed in the **RF Phase** menu.

Phase - Menu

The **Phase** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



The phase of the output signal can be changed in the **Phase Settings** section (upper part of the group menu).



The lower parts concern the frequency settings for the output signal and are described in the section "[RF Frequency](#)", page 4.36

Delta Phase – RF Phase

Sets the phase of the RF signal. The current phase of the signal is used as the reference. This function allows, for example, the phase of the output signal to be synchronized with the phase of a signal from a second signal generator.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:PHAS 10 DEG

Reset Delta Phase Display – RF Phase

Resets delta phase value. The set phase is adopted as the new current phase, i.e. the delta phase value is reset to 0.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:PHAS:REF

RF Reference Frequency - Reference Oscillator

In the internal reference mode the internal reference signal is available at the **REF OUT** connector (rear of instrument). The frequency of the internal reference signal is fixed to 10 MHz. The frequency of the internal reference oscillator can be varied by means of the **EXT TUNE** input at the rear of the instrument (Electronic tuning from input EXT TUNE, see data sheet for technical information).

External impairment is possible in both **Adjustment State** states (**On** or **Off**).

External tuning can be used for **EFC (Electronic Frequency Control)**, e.g. in phase noise measurement systems. The resulting frequency variation is in the range between $4E10^{-9}/\text{Volt}$ to $30E10^{-9}/\text{Volt}$ (see data sheet). It depends on the installed options and is typ. 20 Hz/Volt for an RF output frequency of 1 GHz with option R&S SMA-B22, FM/PhiM modulation with low phase noise. The maximum bandwidth for the EXT TUNE input is approx. 50 Hz. The maximum bandwidth of an external PLL (Phase Locked Loop) used in a phase noise measurement system has to be set smaller than the bandwidth of the EXT TUNE input. If a higher bandwidth is required, the use of external FM modulation (DC coupling) with low noise mode is recommended. FM-DC mode yields a fixed tuning sensitivity which is independent from the set RF output frequency and which is equal to the set FM deviation.

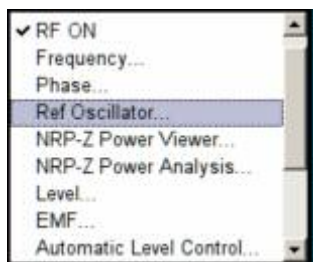
In the external reference mode an external signal with selectable frequency and defined level must be input at the **REF IN** connector. This signal is output at the **REF OUT** connector. The **EXT REF** status message appears in the display header.

Note:

The setting of the reference oscillator are not influenced by an instrument preset (PRESET key).

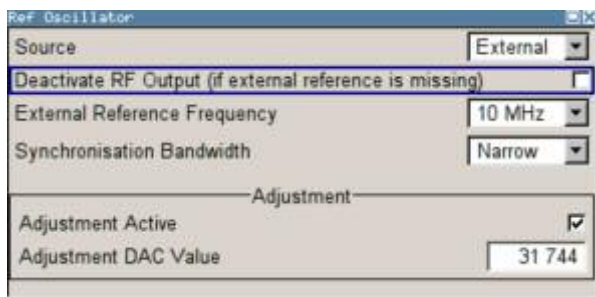
Reference Oscillator Menu

The **Reference Oscillator** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



The menu is used to select the source, to enter the frequency of an external reference signal and to adjust the reference frequency.

The external mode corresponds to EFC mode (Electronic Frequency Control). See also section "[How to configure the R&S SMA for EFC](#)" in chapter 6.



Source - Reference Oscillator

Selects the source of the reference frequency.

Internal

The internal reference signal of 10 MHz is used.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ROSC:SOUR INT

External

An external reference signal is used. The frequency of the external reference signal must be selected under **External Reference Frequency**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ROSC:SOUR EXT

Deactivate RF Output - Reference Oscillator

Determines if the RF output is switched off in case of a missing external reference signal for selection external source.

If enabled, this setting ensures that no improper RF signal due to the missing external reference signal is output and used for measurements.

In addition to the error message "Ext Ref missing", info "RF output deactivated" is indicated.

This setting is not influenced by a reset.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ROSC:EXT:RFOF:STAT ON

External Reference Frequency - Reference Oscillator

Selects the frequency of the external reference signal.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ROSC:EXT:FREQ 13E6

Synchronisation Bandwidth - Reference Oscillator (Source External only)

Selects the synchronisation bandwidth for an external reference signal. The wideband setting is provided for using good reference sources of high spectral purity.

Narrow**Instruments without R&S SMA-B22**

Synchronization bandwidth is app. 20 Hz.

Instruments with R&S SMA-B22:

Synchronization bandwidth is a few Hz. The internal 10-MHz OCXO is synchronized to the external signal. This setting is recommended if the phase noise of the external signal is worse than the phase noise of the internal OCXO.

Remote-control command: :

SOUR:ROSC:EXT:SBAN NARR

	Wide Instruments without R&S SMA-B22 Recommended standard mode. Synchronisation bandwidth is app. 750 Hz. Instruments with R&S SMA-B22: This mode is recommended for good reference sources of high spectral purity. The internal 10-MHz OCXO is bypassed and the external signal synchronizes a 100-MHz reference oscillator directly. Synchronization bandwidth is app. 100 Hz. Note: <i>If the frequency of the external reference signal is outside the tuning range of the internal OCXO, spurs due to the difference of the internal and external reference frequency are generated in the reference PLL. An error message is indicated in this case.</i> Remote-control command: SOUR:ROSC:EXT:SBAN WIDE
Adjustment Active - Reference Oscillator	Selects adjustment mode.
	Off The calibrated adjustment value of the internal reference frequency is used. This value is determined at one of the R&S service shops during calibration. Remote-control command: SOUR:ROSC:INT:ADJ:STAT OFF
	On A user-defined adjustment value is used. The value is entered under Adjustment Frequency. This allows the frequency to be impaired freely, for example to simulate a frequency error. The instrument is no longer in the calibrated state. However, the calibration value is not changed and the instrument resumes the calibrated state after switching the Adjustment State to Off. Remote-control command: SOUR:ROSC:INT:ADJ:STAT ON
Adjustment DAC value - Reference Oscillator	Enters a user-defined adjustment value for the internal reference frequency. This value is not used unless Adjustment Active On is selected. Remote-control command: SOUR:ROSC:INT:ADJ:VAL 1400

RF Level

Note:

The message **Level overrange/underrange** appears in the info line if the set level (**Level**) is in the overrange or underrange (see data sheet). The correct level setting cannot be guaranteed for the entire frequency range if the set level is in the overrange/underrange.

The simplest way to set the RF level is to enter it directly in the header of the display.



The entry is activated by pressing the **[LEVEL]** key. Changes to the level have an immediate effect (without confirmation with the Enter key) on the output signal.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:LEV:IMM:AMPL -30 dBm

Note:

The GPIB command sets the level of the **Level** display, i.e. an entered level offset is taken into consideration in the level value (see below).

dBm, dBμV, mV and μV can be used as the level units. The 4 unit keys are labeled with these units.

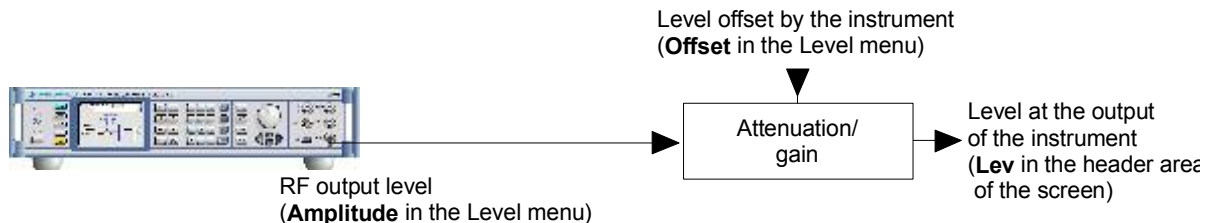
The level entered and displayed in the **Level** field takes the offset of any downstream attenuators/amplifiers into consideration by way of calculation. This means that with a level offset the level displayed in the header does not correspond to the level at the RF output, but rather to the level at the output of the downstream instrument.

This allows the desired level at the output of downstream instruments to be entered. The R&S SMA Signal Generator changes the RF output level according to the set offset.

However, the level entered and displayed in the **Level** menu of the **RF** function block always corresponds to the RF output level. Any level offset is not taken into consideration.

The correlation is as follows:

Level in header = RF output level (= Level in menu) + Level offset

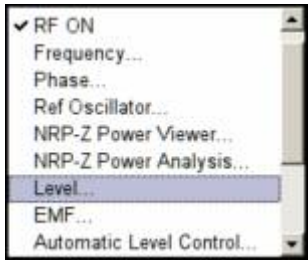


The level offset is entered in the **Level** menu. Here it is also possible to set the level without taking the offset into consideration, and to make other settings, such as level offset, attenuator mode, power-on state.

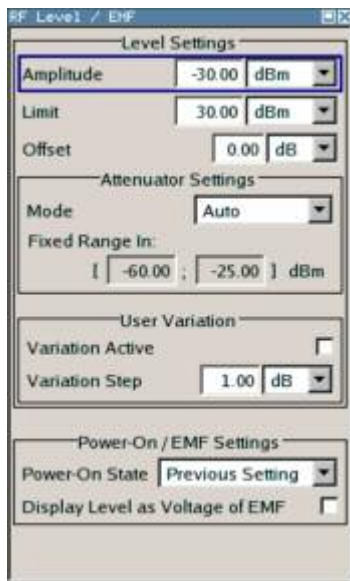
The RF output is protected against overloading by an external signal applied to the RF output (see section "[Overvoltage Protection](#)")

Level - Menu

The **Level** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **RF**.



The offset-free level, level offset and level limit are set in the top section of the menu. The attenuator mode is set in the **Attenuator Settings** section. The step width which is used when setting the level using the rotary knob (with **Variation Active On**) is set in the **User Variation** section.



The offset-free level, attenuation mode, level offset and level limit are set in the top section of the menu.

Amplitude - RF Level

Sets the RF level of the RF output connector.

The level entered and displayed here corresponds to the level at the RF output, i.e. any offset entry is not taken into consideration.

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

Note:

*There is no GPIB command available for this setting. The GPIB command `SOUR:POW:LEV:IMM:AMPL` sets the level of the **Level** display, i.e. the level containing offset.*

Limit - RF Level

Sets the level limit.

The value specifies the upper limit of the level at the RF output connector. A message appears if an attempt is made to set a level above this limit and the level at the RF output is confined to the upper limit. However, the level indication is not influenced.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:POW:LIM:AMPL 30 dBm

Level Offset - RF Level

Sets the level offset relative to the RF level.

The level offset of a downstream instrument (e.g. an attenuator or amplifier) is entered.

The entry does not change the RF level at the RF output. It only changes the RF level displayed in the display header. the RF level in the header corresponds to the level at the output of the downstream instrument.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:POW:LEV:IMM:OFFS 0

The attenuator mode is set in the **Attenuator Settings** section.

Attenuator Mode - RF Level Sets the attenuator mode at the RF output.

Auto

Standard mode. The entire level range is available. The level settings are made in the area of the electronically switching attenuator as well as in the area of the relay-switched high-power-bypass (longer switchover time, wear).

Remote-control command :

OUTP:AMOD AUTO

Normal

The level settings are made only in the area of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

This setting is wear-free, as the relays are not switched.

Remote-control command:

OUTP:AMOD NORM

High Power

The level settings are made only in the area of the high-power bypass. Only the high level range is available. The relays are not switched.

Remote-control command:

OUTP:AMOD HPOW

Fixed

The level settings are made without switching the attenuator or the relays. When this operating mode is switched on, the attenuator and the relays are fixed in their current positions and the resulting variation range is defined. The range is displayed under **Attenuator Fixed Range**.

If automatic level control is activated (**ALC State = On**), the level settings are made without interruption.

If the normal variation range is overranged or underranged, level errors increase considerably and the warning **Level under/overrange** appears in the info line. The spectral purity of the output signal decreases with high attenuation.

Remote-control command:

OUTP:AMOD FIX

Attenuator Fixed Range In – RF Level

Displays the level range in which the level is set without interruption for the "**Attenuator Mode fixed**" setting.

Remote-control commands:

OUTP:AFIX:RANG:UPP?

OUTP:AFIX:RANG:LOW?

If the level is set using the rotary knob, the step width is defined in the **User Variation** section.

Variation Step - RF Level

Sets the user-defined step width for entering the RF level using the rotary knob. Level variation with this step width must also be activated with **Variation Active**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:STEP:INCR 1dBm

Variation Active - RF Level

Activates the user-defined step width used when varying the level value with the rotary knob.

ON

The level value set with the rotary knob is varied using the user-defined step width which is entered under **Variation Step**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:STEP:MODE USER

OFF

The level value set with the rotary knob is varied in steps of one unit at the cursor position (standard operating mode).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:STEP:MODE DEC

Overvoltage Protection

The overvoltage protection prevent overloading by an external signal applied to the RF output of the R&S SMA Signal Generator.

The overload protection is tripped when the power of the external signal becomes too high. A relay opens and interrupts the connection between the RF output and attenuator. This condition is indicated in the display header by the 'OVERLOAD' status message.

- Reset the overload protection by pressing the **RF ON/OFF** key. The RF input is activated when the overload protection is reset.

Remote-control commands:

OUTP:PROT:TRIP?

OUTP:PROT:CLE

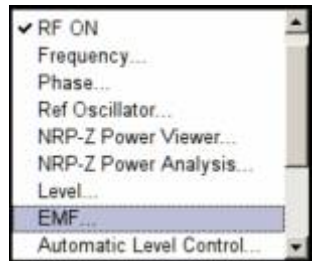
OUTP:STAT ON

RF EMF

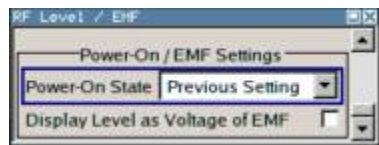
The power-on behavior of the R&S SMA Signal Generator and the level display in the display header are set in the **RF EMF** menu.

EMF - Menu

The **EMF** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



The power-on behavior of the R&S SMA Signal Generator and the level display in the display header are set in the **Power-On / EMF Settings** section.



Power-On State - RF Output

Selects the state which the RF output is to assume after the instrument is switched on.

- RF Off**

The output is deactivated when the instrument is switched on.

Remote-control command:
OUTP:PON OFF
- Previous Setting**

When the instrument is switched on, the output assumes the same state as it had when the instrument was switched off.

Remote-control command:
OUTP:PON ON

Display Level as Voltage of EMF - RF Level

Activates display of the signal level as voltage of the EMF (no-load voltage). If this setting is deactivated, the level is displayed as a voltage with 50 Ohm (presetting).

Remote-control command: n.a.

Automatic Level Control - ALC

Automatic level control (**Automatic Level Control**) can be used with almost all applications, except for pulse modulation.

The level control status is permanently displayed as a status message in the info line.



The standard operating status is level control **On**. This provides the highest level accuracy. The preset is **Auto**. In this mode the level control is automatically adapted to the operating conditions.

Level control can be switched to **Sample&Hold** or **On** for particular applications. The **Sample&Hold** state (level control Off) is recommended e.g. for two-tone measurements with two R&S SMA Signal Generators.

If **Sample&Hold** is selected, the level is recalibrated for every level and frequency setting. For this purpose, level control is activated briefly at a defined signal, the level adjuster is then held at the attained value and level control is deactivated.

IMPORTANT Automatic Level Control is deactivated with pulse modulation!

When pulse modulation is activated, the ALC state of the R&S SMA is automatically changed to ALC OFF (Sample & Hold). In this state the ALC loop is opened and the output level is not regulated but the level modulator is set directly. In order to set the correct output level, a sample & hold measurement is executed after each frequency or level setting.

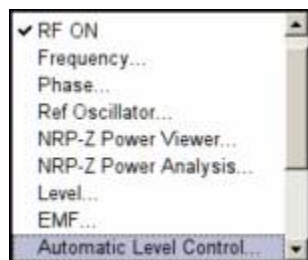
In the following cases the nominal ON level is present for typically 3...5 ms after level or frequency setting:

- No attenuator is fitted (frequency option R&S SMA-B103L/B106L)
- in High Power Mode
- in Auto mode if the level is in the High Power range, i.e. the mechanical relay bypass is switched.

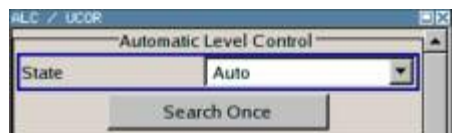
Otherwise, the level is decreased by 30 dB during **Sample&Hold** measurement

Automatic Level Control Menu

The **Auto Level Control** menu is opened in the **RF Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **RF**.



The combined **Auto Level Control...** menu provides access to the automatic level control settings in the upper section.



The lower sections provide access to function **User Correction**, see section "[User Correction](#)", page 4.84.

State - ALC

Activates/deactivates internal level control.

Off Internal level control is deactivated.
Sample&Hold

Remote-control command :

SOUR:POW:ALC OFF

SOUR:POW:ALC:OMOD SHOL

Auto Default state. Level control is automatically adapted to the operating states.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:ALC AUTO

On Internal level control is permanently activated.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:ALC ON

IMPORTANT**Automatic Level Control is deactivated with pulse modulation!**

When pulse modulation is activated, the ALC state of the R&S SMA is automatically changed to ALC OFF (Sample & Hold). In this state the ALC loop is opened and the output level is not regulated but the level modulator is set directly. In order to set the correct output level, a sample & hold measurement is executed after each frequency or level setting.

In the following cases the nominal ON level is present for typically 3..5 ms after level or frequency setting:

- No attenuator is fitted (frequency option R&S SMA-B103L/B106L)
- in High Power Mode
- in Auto mode if the level is in the High Power range, i.e. the mechanical relay bypass is switched.

Otherwise, the level is decreased by 30 dB during **Sample&Hold** measurement

Search Once - ALC

Manually activates level control briefly to allow the level to be calibrated (the **Sample&Hold** setting must be selected).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:POW:ALC:SONC

Power Sensors

Up to three R&S NRP power sensors can be connected to the generator. The SENSOR connector for the first R&S NRP power sensor is on the front panel, a second and third R&S NRP power sensor can be connected via the USB interfaces (front and rear panel, requires USB adapter R&S NRP-Z3 or R&S NRP-Z4). The connected R&S NRP power sensors are automatically detected and indicated in the **NRP-Z Power Viewer** menu.

The signal generator supports the use of R&S NRP power sensors for measurement of the output signal of the RF signal path or any freely selectable source (NRP-Z Power Viewer). In addition, it enables sweep measurements on DUTs (NRP-Z Power Analysis).

NRP-Z Power Viewer

The output signals of the RF signal path (reference level is the set RF level) or any freely selectable source can be measured.

The average signal power is continuously measured by the R&S NRP power sensor and indicated in the **NRP-Z Power Viewer** menu. Permanent display of the measurement results in the block diagram can be activated.

The signal generator supports the use of R&S NRP power sensors for the acquisition of level correction data. The acquired level correction data is used to create and activate lists in which level correction values predefined by the user are freely assigned to RF frequencies. Correction is performed by the user-defined table values being added to the output level for the respective RF frequency

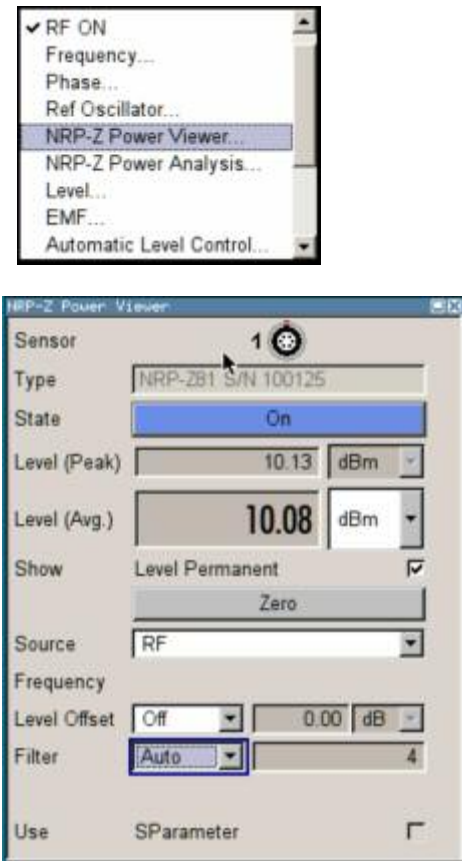
(see [Filling the Correction List with Power Sensor Measurement Data](#), on page 4.91).

Note:

Please see your R&S NRP power sensor manual for detailed information on the used power sensor.

NRP-Z Power Viewer Menu

The **Power Sensor** menu is opened either in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



Sensor - Power Sensors

Indicates the connector used for the detected sensors. The values listed below belong to the respective sensor.

Remote-control command:

SENS : POW : STAT ?

Response. 0 (no power sensor is connected)

Response. 1 (a power sensor is connected at the Sensor connector)

The sensor is selected by suffix **1**, **2** or **3** in key word SENSE or READ of the command header. Suffix 1 denotes the sensor connected to the SENSOR connector, suffix 2 the sensor connected first to one of the USB interfaces and suffix 3 the sensor connected second to one of the USB interfaces.

Note:

The software version of the connected power sensor can be retrieved by means of the remote control command:

SENS : POW : SVER ?

Type - Power Sensors

Indicates the type of the connected R&S NRP power sensor. The sensor type is automatically detected.

Remote-control command:

SENS : POW : TYPE ?

State - Power Sensors

Activates/deactivates level measurement by the power sensor.

Remote-control command:

```
INIT:POW:CONT OFF|ON
```

The local state is set with the INIT command. Switching the local state off enhances the measurement performance.

In remote control, the sensors are set up using the SENSE commands. The remote measurement is triggered by the READ query which also provides the measurement results. The state is not influenced by these commands, measurements results can be retrieved with local State on or off.

```
SENS:POW:FILT:TYPE USER
```

```
SENS:POW:FILT:LENG:USER 16
```

```
READ:POW?
```

Level (Peak)- Power Sensors

With certain power sensors only, e.g. R&S NRP-Z81.

Indicates the measured peak level value with the selected unit.

Remote-control command:

```
READ:POW?
```

Response: -55.62403263352178, -22.419472478812476
(the second value is the peak level value)

Level (Avg.)- Power Sensors

Indicates the measured average level value with the selected unit.

Remote-control command:

```
READ:POW?
```

Response: -72.419472478812476

Unit - Power Sensors

Selects the unit used for result display.

The power sensor provides the measured value in Watt.

In which unit the measured value is indicated is selected here and might be Watt, dBm or dBuV.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:UNIT:POW DBM
```

Show Level Permanent - Power Sensors

Activates the permanent indication of the power measurement result in the upper right corner of the block diagram. For each sensor, the type of sensor, the connector, the measurement source and - if set - the offset is indicated.



Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:DISP:PERM:STAT ON
```

Zero - Power Sensors

Activates the auto zero function.

Zeroing calibrates the external power sensor by adjusting its reading at zero signal power. For this purpose, the RF power source must be switched off or disconnected from the sensor (see tips below). R&S power sensors automatically detect the presence of any significant input power. This aborts zeroing and generates an error message. Zeroing can take a few seconds, depending on the sensor model; refer to the documentation of your external power sensor for more information.

Tips for zeroing

Perform zeroing

- During warm-up after switching on or connecting the instrument
- After a substantial change of the ambient temperature
- After fastening the power sensor module to an RF connector at high temperature
- After several hours of operation
- When very low-power signals are to be measured, e.g. less than 10 dB above the lower measurement limit.
- Switch off the RF power source for zeroing; do not disconnect it from the power sensor. In this way you will maintain the thermal equilibrium, and zeroing will also compensate for the noise superimposed on the measured signal (e.g. from a broadband amplifier).

Remote-control command:
SENS:POW:ZERO

Source - Power Sensors

Selects the source for measurement frequency of the sensor.

RF

Measurement source is the RF signal of the generator. The RF frequency is used as the measurement frequency of the sensor and the corresponding correction factor is used.

In this mode the RF frequency of the generator is send to the sensor automatically if changed.

Remote-control command:
SENS:POW:SOUR RF

User

Measurement source is any freely selectable source. The frequency is entered manually under frequency (e.g. for measurement of amplifier gain with 2 sensors).

Remote-control command:
SENS:POW:SOUR USER

Frequency - Power Sensors**Source User only**

Enters the frequency for measurement source **User**.

Remote-control command:
SENS:POW:FREQ 2.5MHz

Level Offset - Power Sensors

Activates and defines a level offset which is added to the measured value. This allows e.g. an attenuator in the signal path to be taken into account. The offset is always entered in dB, irrespective of the selected unit for result display.

Remote-control command:
 SENS:POW:OFFS:STAT ON
 SENS:POW:OFFS -2 dB

Filter Length - Power Sensors

Selects the filter length used for measurement.

The averaging filter is used to reduce fluctuations in the measured result to the extent desired. Such fluctuations can be caused by inherent noise of the measuring instrument, modulation of the measurement signal or beats from the superposition of adjacent carriers. A more stable display has to be traded off against longer measurements. The measurement result is obtained from a two-stage averaging process.

Note:

Longer measurements does not mean that it takes longer to display a new result, but rather that it takes longer for the result to settle when the power changes.

Measurements are continuously repeated in a predefined time window. The measurement result is obtained by averaging the measured values for the last 2N time windows. The number N is the filter length, the factor of 2 arises because the output signals from the microwave detector are chopped in order to suppress low-frequency noise and the chopping is performed at the same rate as the time windows. This means that an independent measured value can only be obtained from two consecutive values. As the filter length is the multiplier for the time window it directly influences the measurement time.

The filter length can be selected automatically or can be manually set to a fixed value. As a preliminary, you should always check if the auto mode is giving satisfactory results because you will always have to adjust an optimal, manual filter-length setting if the power is not constant.

Selection **Fixed Noise** is offered for reaching a defined measurement accuracy.

Auto

The filter length is automatically selected and adapted to the currently measured value. With very high signals the filter length and therefore the measurement time can be short. With very low signal levels the filter length and therefore the measurement time is increased in order to reduce noise. The used filter length is indicated in the field to the right.

Remote-control command:
 SENS:POW:FILT:TYPE AUTO
 SENS:POW:FILT:LENG:AUTO?

User

The filter length is set manually.

The filter length is entered in the entry window to the right. As the filter length works as a multiplier for the time window, this results in a defined measurement time.

Values 1 and 2^n are settable.

Note:

The time window varies depending on the used sensor. For most sensors it is fixed to 20 ms. For the R&S NRP-Z81 sensor it is 10 μ s. Therefore, the user filter length for the R&S NRP-Z81 has to be about 1000 times larger than the filter length for other sensors in order to achieve the same filtering result.

The **Auto Once** button can be used to search for the optimum filter length for the current measurement conditions. The found filter length is indicated in the field to the right.

Remote-control command:

SENS:POW:FILT:TYPE USER

SENS:POW:FILT:SONC

or

SENS:POW:FILT:LENG:USER 16

Fixed Noise

The filter length (averaging factor) is selected so that the sensor's intrinsic noise (2 standard deviations) does not exceed the specified noise content.

The desired noise content is entered in the entry field to the right.

To avoid very long settling times when the power is low, the averaging factor can be limited with the **Timeout** parameter.

Remote-control command:

SENS:POW:FILT:TYPE NSR

SENS:POW:FILT:NSR 0.001

SENS:POW:FILT:NSR:MTIM 4

Use SParameter - Power Sensors

Activates the use of the s-parameters correction data of the connected power sensor. For sensor with attenuator this checkbox is automatically checked.

Please see the manual of the connected R&S NRP power sensor for a description on how to use the s-parameters table.

Remote-control command:

SENS:POW:CORR:SPD:STAT ON

NRP-Z Power Analysis

The signal generator in combination with a connected R&S NRP probe enables sweep measurements on DUTs.

The measurement data of the sensors is displayed in traces in a measurement diagram. Three traces are available. The traces are automatically or manually assigned to the sensors. In addition to the data traces, a reference trace can be stored and recalled and/or the trace indication can be frozen temporarily (hold trace), thus enabling comparison of traces. Readout and comparison of particular values of the traces is possible by means of four markers.

Three measurement modes are offered.

- power versus frequency (frequency response)
- power versus power (power sweep, AM/AM)
 - these two modes are generator driven, i.e., the generator provides the measurement signal
- power versus time (power measurement in the time domain R&S NRP trace mode).
 - this mode is signal driven, i.e. besides the generator signal also external signals can be analyzed. It requires an additional trigger event, for which level, hysteresis and dropout time are freely settable.

The timing can be selected for normal and fast measurements for all modes.

By the use of a separate frequency than the set generator frequency, measurement results retrieved at a different frequency can be displayed in the diagram (e.g. as provided at the output of the DUT).

In order to ease operation, several hardkeys are allocated special functions if the NRP-Z power analysis menus are active:



The **Rearrange** key toggles between different zoom levels for the diagram (examples see "[Example Test Setup - Power Analysis](#)"):

- standard, diagram and buttons are displayed
- full display, buttons, diagram with marker and marker list are displayed,
- full display, diagram with marker list but no buttons, and
- full display only diagram.



The **Menu** and **Setup** keys directly open a special power analysis menu. Either the complete menu tree or the setup menu tree is available in addition to the power analysis menu.



The **ON /Off** key toggles between measurement start and stop.

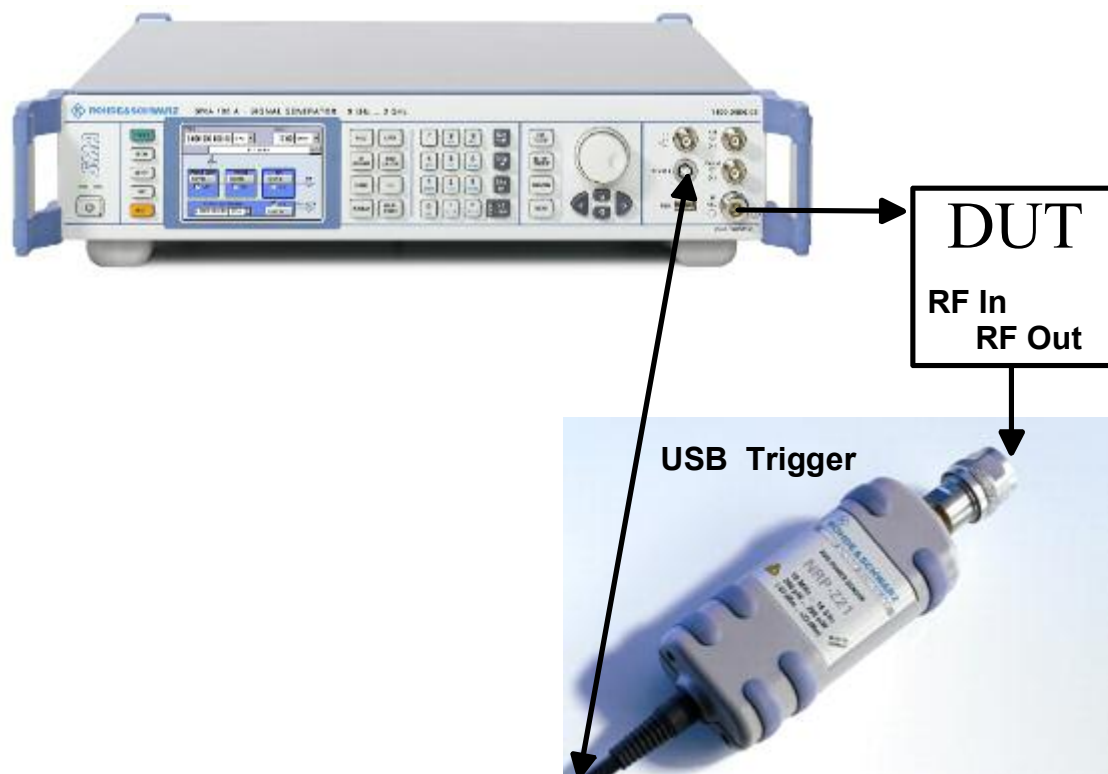
Example Test Setup - Power Analysis

As a power meter has no built-in selection, it is measuring all signal components from nearly DC to 40 GHz and higher. Therefore, the DUT's signal must be rather pure or subjected to external filtering (harmonics, spurious) before measured.

The test setup for the power analysis in the

power versus frequency or power versus power

is as follows:



Connect the DUT (e.g. bandpass) to the RF output of the instrument and the RF input of the R&S NRP-Zxx sensor (e.g. R&S NRP-Z21).

Connect the USB output of the R&S NRP-Zxx to the SENSOR connector of the the instrument

Open the **NRP-Z Analysis** diagram in the **Level** block of the generator

Setup the measurement and scale diagram in the **Configure...** dialog (e.g. fast measurement, 200 measurement points, range, x-axis and y-axis scale).

Trigger measurement by pushing the **Start** button in the **NRP-Z Power Analysis** diagram.

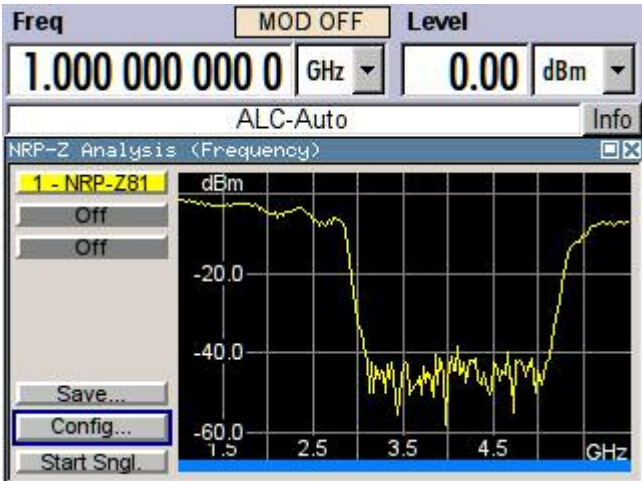
Optional: set markers by means of rotary knob. To access the markers activate the zoomed diagram with the **Rearrange** key. The markers are moved by means of the cursor and the roll key to the desired trace position.

Optional: store a hardcopy of the measurement results (**Save...** submenu).

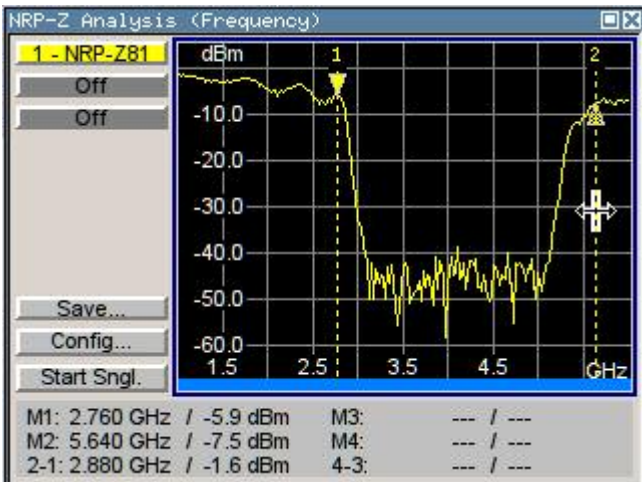
Optional: apply user correction. **Ucor** is also available for NRP-Z measurements (see section "[User Correction](#)", on page 4.84).

The following graphs show the measurement results of a single measurement with the above example settings and an RF frequency from 1 to 6 GHz and level range from -65 dB to 5 dB. The different zoom levels are shown:

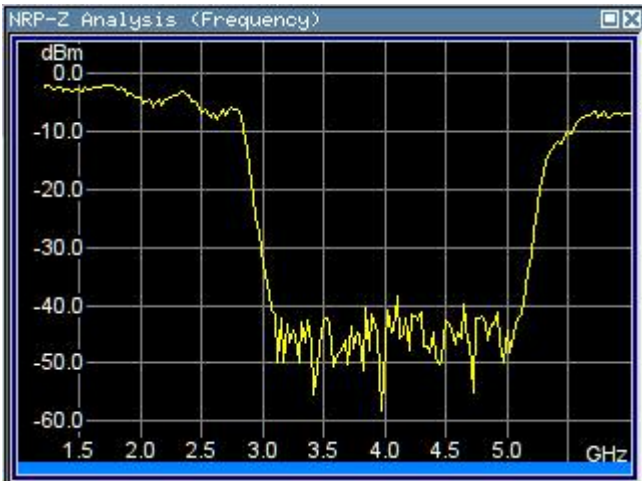
Standard display, diagram and buttons are displayed:



Full display, buttons, diagram with marker and marker list are displayed:

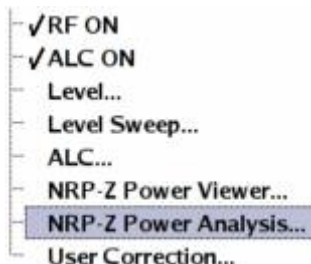


Full display, only the diagram is displayed:

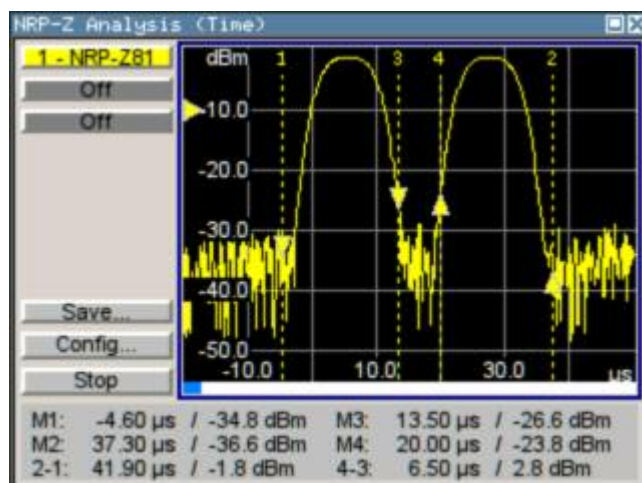


Measurement Diagram - Power Analysis

The **NRP-Z Power Response** menu is activated in the level control block.



The dialog comprises the measurement diagram with start button and provides access to the sub menus for setting up the measurement and sensor parameters, for configuring the diagram and trace indication, and for storing hardcopies of the measurement results.



The size of the diagram depends on the zoom level which can be toggled by means of the **Rearrange** key. Markers and the marker list are available in the medium zoom level which is shown in the graph above (see also "[Markers - Power Analysis](#)"). The list below the diagram shows the numerical readout of the marker values.

The x-axis of the measurement diagram is freely scalable in the frequency or power range of the generator, the power range for the y-axis is +100 dBm to -200 dBm. In addition, a separate frequency range for x-axis scaling in power versus frequency mode can be used.

The available time range for power versus time measurements is -1s to +2s.

It is possible to select single or continuous measurement mode in the **Config...** menu. Single starts a single measurement after the trigger, continuous causes a restart of the measurement after each pass. The measurement is triggered by pushing the start button. In continuous mode, the start button is replaced by a stop button after the trigger which can be used to cancel the measurement. A progress bar indicates the current status of the measurement.

In time mode additional triggering is required which is configured in the trigger submenu.

Changing to trace source Hold freezes the current trace indication in the diagram.

Some front panel keys are assigned special functions if the power analysis is active (see overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)"):

Trace Buttons - Power Analysis

The three buttons in the upper left corner of the measurement diagram indicate the sensor assignment to the respective trace. They open the settings menu for the traces, see section "[Setup Trace - Power Analysis](#)", on page 4.77.

Up to three traces can be indicated at one time. On connection, the sensors are automatically detected and assigned to the traces. By default, sensor 1 is assigned to trace 1, sensor 2 to the trace 2 and sensor 3 to trace 3. If the default trace is already used, the sensor has to be assigned manually in the trace sub menu. See overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)".

Save... - Power Analysis

Opens a sub menu to store a screenshot of the current measurement diagram, see section "[Save Hardcopy - Power Analysis](#)", on page 4.81.

See also overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)".

Config... - Power Analysis

Opens a sub menu to configure the power analysis measurement, see section "[Configure Measurement, Diagram and Sensor - Power Analysis](#)", on page 4.67.

See also overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)".

Start - Power Analysis

Triggers the measurements with the NRP-Zxx power sensors. The measurement results are indicated in the measurement diagram. A progress bar indicates the current status of the measurement.

See overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)".

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:INIT
*OPC?
TRAC1:POW:SWE:DATA:POIN?
TRAC1:POW:SWE:DATA:XVAL?
TRAC1:POW:SWE:DATA:YVAL?
```

Configure Measurement, Diagram and Sensor - Power Analysis

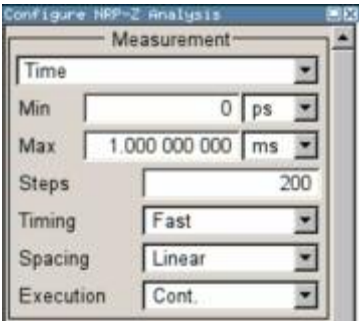
The Configure Sub menu is divided into several sections.

In the **Measurement** section, the measurement mode is selected and the measurement settings are made.

In the **Diagram** section the scaling and the coloring of the diagram is defined.

In the **Sensor** section the sensor specific settings are performed.

In the measurement section the mode is selected, the start and stop values for the sweep are set, and additional parameter settings are made.



Measurement Mode - Power Analysis Selects the measurement mode.

Frequency Power versus frequency measurement (frequency response).

Remote-control command :
SENS:POW:SWE:MODE FREQ

Power Power versus power measurement (power sweep, AM/AM).

Remote-control command :
SENS:POW:SWE:MODE POW

Time Power versus time measurement (envelope power measurement as a function of time, NRP trace mode). This is done by sampling power over a time interval and then assigning the internal power values that have been determined to a number of points.

Remote-control command :
SENS:POW:SWE:MODE TIME

Min - Power Analysis

Enters the minimum frequency/power/time of the measurement.

The available frequency/power range depends on the frequency/power range of the generator and the used power sensor.

The range for the start time is -1s to +1s. Value 0 defines the trigger point. By choosing a negative time value, the trace can be shifted in the diagram.

It is possible, that the measurement cannot be performed over the complete time range because of limitations due to sensor settings. In this case, an error message is output.

If this value is changed for a finished single measurement, only the scaling of the X-axis is changed. This allows to zoom the trace. However, for subsequent measurements the measurement range is changed according to the new setting.

If this value is changed during a continuous measurement, only the scaling of the X-axis is changed for measurement cycles that still were triggered before the change. For subsequent measurement cycles the measurement range is changed according to the new setting.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:STAR 1e6
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:STAR -40dbm
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:STAR 1s
```

Max - Power Analysis

Enters the maximum frequency/power/time of the measurement.

The available frequency/power range depends on the frequency/power range of the instrument and the used power sensor.

The range for the stop time is 0s to 2 s. Value 0 defines the trigger point.

It is possible, that the measurement cannot be performed over the complete time range because of limitations due to sensor settings. In this case, an error message is output.

If this value is changed for a finished single measurement, only the scaling of the X-axis is changed. This allows to zoom the trace. However, for subsequent measurements the measurement range is changed according to the new setting.

If this value is changed during a continuous measurement, only the scaling of the X-axis is changed for measurement cycles that still were triggered before the change. For subsequent measurement cycles the measurement range is changed according to the new setting.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:STOP 22e9
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:STOP 40dbm
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:STOP 10 s
```


Steps - Power Analysis

Enters the number of steps for the sweep. The number of measured points is steps + 1. The number of steps is one of the parameters that define the measurement speed. The higher the number of step, the longer the measurement takes /frequency and power mode).

Remote-control command :

SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:STEP 1e3

SENS:POW:SWE:POW:STEP 1e3

SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:STEP 1e3

Timing - Power Analysis

Selects the timing mode of the measurement.

Fast**Frequency and Power mode:**

Fast measurement with an integration time of 2 ms for each measurement step.

Time mode:

The sensor averaging is set to 1 (no averaging).

Remote-control command :

SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:TIM:MODE FAST

SENS:POW:SWE:POW:TIM:MODE FAST

SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:TIM:MODE FAST

Normal**Frequency and Power mode:**

A longer but more precise measurement (integration time is 20 ms/step).

Time mode:

The sensor averaging is set to 4.

Remote-control command :

SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:TIM:MODE NORM

SENS:POW:SWE:POW:TIM:MODE NORM

SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:TIM:MODE NORM

Spacing - Power Analysis

Sets the mode for calculating the sweep steps.

In power versus frequency mode, selection between linear and logarithmic is possible.

Linear**Power versus frequency**

In a linear sweep, the frequency is swept in equidistant steps over the continuous frequency range. The x-axis is a linear frequency axis.

Power versus power

The sweeps are performed at constant frequency but with variable generator power that is swept in linear, equidistant steps over a continuous range. The x-axis is a dB-linear power axis.

Power versus time

The sweeps are performed at constant frequency and stimulus power. The measurement is repeated over a specified period of time at constant time intervals.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:SPAC:MODE LIN
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:SPAC:MODE? (fixed to linear)
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:SPAC:MODE? (fixed to linear)
```

Logarithmic**Power versus frequency**

In a logarithmic sweep, the frequency is swept in equidistant steps on a logarithmic scale. The x-axis is a logarithmic frequency axis.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:SPAC:MODE LOG
```

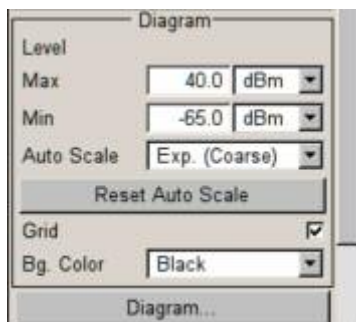
Execution - Power Analysis

Selects single or continuous mode for power analysis. The measurement is started in the diagram using the start button. For time mode an additional trigger is required (see "[Trigger - Power](#)").

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:RMOD SING
```

In the Diagram area the scaling of the y-axis and the appearance of the diagram is set.



Min - Max Y-Axis - Power Analysis

Selects the minimum and maximum value of the y-axis.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:MAX 10DBM
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:MIN -10DBM
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:MAX 10DBM
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:MIN -10DBM
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:MAX 10DBM
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:MIN -10DBM
```

Auto Scale - Power Analysis

Activates/deactivates autoscaling of the Y axis of the diagram. The Auto scale function adjusts the scale divisions so that the entire trace fits into the diagram area.

Off

Auto scale is deactivated. If switching from activated to deactivated Auto scaling, the scaling is maintained.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO OFF
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO OFF
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO OFF
```

**Exp.
(Course/Fine)**

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 db to 5 dB for selection fine.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO CEXP|FEXP
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO CEXP|FEXP
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO CEXP|FEXP
```

**Flt.
(Coarse/Fine)**

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is either expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale or scaled down if the trace fits into a reduced scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 db to 5 dB for selection fine.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO CFL | FFL
SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO CFL | FFL
SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO CFL | FFL
```

Reset Auto Scale - Power Analysis

Resets the scaling of the Y-axis to suitable values after the use of auto scaling in the expanding mode. For this mode, the y scale might get too expanded because of temporarily high power values. The reset function resets the diagram in such a way that it matches smaller power values again.

Remote-control command:

SENS:POW:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO:RES

SENS:POW:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO:RES

SENS:POW:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO:RES

Grid - Power Analysis

Activates/deactivates the indication of a grid in the diagram area.

Remote-control command:

DISP:WIND:POW:SWE:GRID:STAT ON

Bg Color - Power Analysis

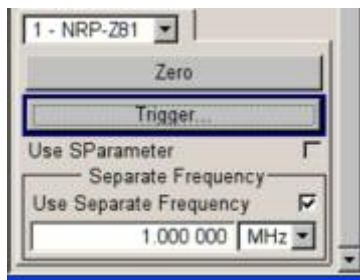
Selects the background color of the diagram, black or white. The background color is also effective for the hardcopy of the diagram.

Remote-control command:

DISP:WIND:POW:SWE:BACK:COL WHIT

Diagram.. - Power Analysis Returns to the Power Analysis Diagram.

In the Power sensor area the specific parameters for the selected sensor are set. This part of the menu might differ from the following description depending on the power analysis mode. Please refer to the manual of the power sensor.

**Power Sensor - Power Analysis**

Selects the power sensor to be set if more than one sensor is connected to the instrument.

Remote-control command: n.a.

(in remote control the sensor is selected via the numeric suffix in the sense key word of the command, e.g. SENSE2:POWer:SWEep:...)

Zero - Power Analysis

Activates the auto zero function.

Zeroing calibrates the external power sensor by adjusting its reading at zero signal power. For this purpose, the RF power source must be switched off or disconnected from the sensor (see tips below). R&S power sensors automatically detect the presence of any significant input power. This aborts zeroing and generates an error message. Zeroing can take a few seconds, depending on the sensor model; refer to the documentation of your external power sensor for more information.

Tips for zeroing

Perform zeroing

- During warm-up after switching on or connecting the instrument
- After a substantial change of the ambient temperature
- After fastening the power sensor module to an RF connector at high temperature
- After several hours of operation
- When very low-power signals are to be measured, e.g. less than 10 dB above the lower measurement limit.
- Switch off the RF power source for zeroing; do not disconnect it from the power sensor. In this way you will maintain the thermal equilibrium, and zeroing will also compensate for the noise superimposed on the measured signal (e.g. from a broadband amplifier).

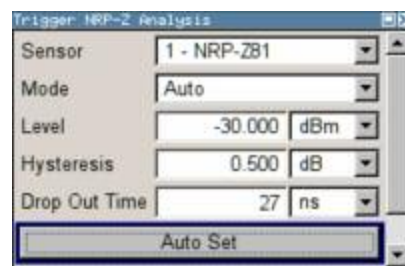
Remote-control command :

SENS2 : POW : ZERO

Trigger - Power Analysis

Measurement Mode Time only.

Opens the trigger menu. For measurement mode time, the measurement start has to be known to the sensor as the measurement is controlled by the sensor.



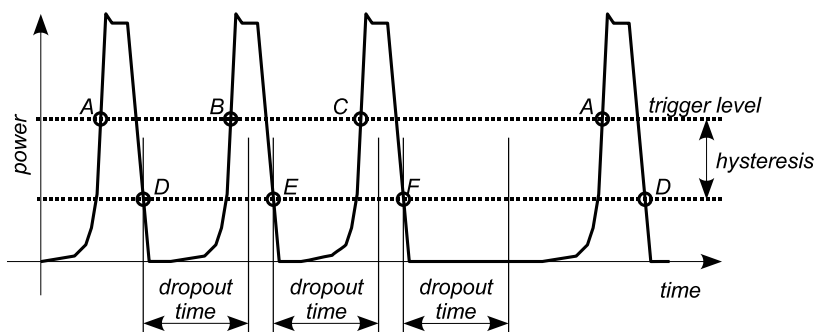
Mode selects if the measurement is free running or starts only after a trigger event.

Level sets the trigger threshold. This setting is also possible by means of the trigger marker on the left side of the diagram.

Hysteresis sets the hysteresis of the internal trigger threshold. Hysteresis is the magnitude (in dB) the trigger signal level must drop below the trigger threshold (positive trigger slope) before triggering can occur again.

Drop out Time determines the minimum time for which the signal must be below (above) the power level defined by **Level** and **Hysteresis** before triggering can occur again. This prevents the trigger system from being activated too early if the trigger threshold is briefly underranged or exceeded.

The dropout time parameter is useful when dealing with, for example, GSM signals with several active slots. When performing a measurement in sync with the signal, a trigger event is to be produced at A, but not at B or C. As the RF power between the slots is below the threshold defined by **Level** and **Hysteresis**, the trigger hysteresis alone cannot prevent triggering at B or at C. This is why the dropout time parameter is selected to be greater than the time elapsed between points E and B and between F and C, but less than the time elapsed between G and A. This ensures that triggering will take place at A.



As the mechanism associated with the *dropout time* parameter is reactivated whenever the trigger threshold is crossed, unambiguous triggering can also be obtained for many complex signals. By contrast, all triggering is suppressed during the hold-off time. For the example described, this would mean that although stable triggering conditions could be obtained with a suitable hold-off time (regular triggering at the same point), it would not be possible to set exclusive triggering at A.

Auto Set sets the trigger level, the hysteresis and drop out time are not influenced.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:SOUR FREE
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:LEV 1dB
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:HYST 0dB
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:DTIM 0s
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:AUTO ONCE
```

Use SParameter - Power Analysis

Activates the use of the s-parameters correction data of the connected power sensor. For sensor with attenuator this checkbox is automatically checked.

Please see the manual of the connected R&S NRP power sensor for a description on how to use the s-parameters table.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS2:POW:CORR:SPD:STAT ON
```

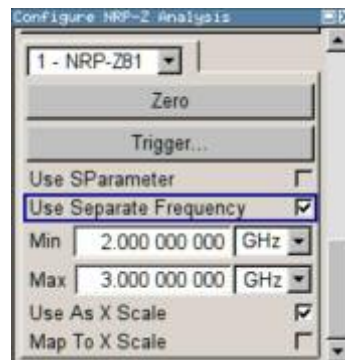
Use Separate Frequency-Power Analysis

This setting is offered for measurements with DUTs that change the measurement frequency (e.g. modulators), thus changing the input frequency of the sensor. The menu is different for the different measurement modes:

Power versus frequency measurement

Activates the use of a different frequency range other than the set signal generator frequency range for the measurement. The separate minimum and maximum frequency values are entered below.

The x-scale of the diagram can be adjusted to the separate frequency range with functions **Use as X Scale** and **Map to X Scale**.

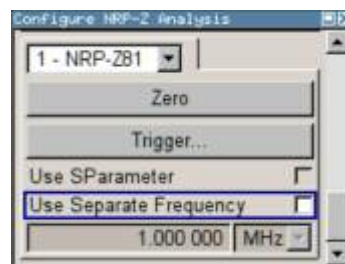


Remote-control command:

```
SENS2:POW:SWE:FREQ:SENS:SRAN:STAT ON
```

Power versus power measurement Power versus time measurement

Activates the use of a different frequency other than the set signal generator frequency for the measurement. The separate frequency value is entered in the entry window below.



Remote-control command:

```
SENS2:POW:SWE:POW:SENS:SFR:STAT ON
SENS2:POW:SWE:POW:SENS:SFR 1.0MHZ
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:SFR:STAT ON
SENS2:POW:SWE:TIME:SENS:SFR 1.0MHZ
```

Min Frequency - Power Analysis

Power versus frequency measurement active Use Separate Frequency only.

Enters the minimum frequency of the measurement.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS2:POW:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STAR 2GHz
```

Max Frequency - Power Analysis**Power versus frequency measurement active Use Separate Frequency only.**

Enters the maximum frequency of the measurement.

Remote-control command :

SENS2:POW:SWE:FREQ:SENS:SRAN:STOP 3GHz

Use as X Scale - Power Analysis

Measurement Mode Frequency only.

Activates the use of the separate frequency min and max values for the scaling of the x-axis. Thus, the trace for this sensor is visible in the diagram , especially for frequency range that differ substantially from the generator settings.

If more than one sensor is active and uses separate frequency, this options is only available for one sensor. To indicate the traces of the other sensors, function **Map to X Scale** has to be used.

Remote-control command : n.a.

Map to X Scale - Power Analysis

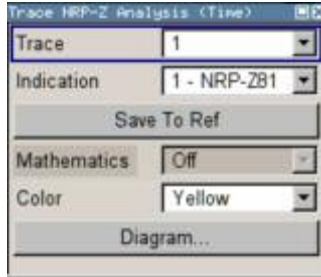
Mode Frequency and active Use Separate Frequency only.

Maps the trace of a sensor that uses separate frequency to the current scaling of the diagram. Usually the scale is determined by the set frequency range of the generator. If more than one sensor is active and uses separate frequency the scale can also be determined by the separate frequency range of one of the other sensors.

Remote-control command : n.a.

Setup Trace - Power Analysis

Traces are used to display measurement results in the diagram area. The measurement data can be current (sensor trace) or stored trace data, either in a file (reference trace) or in a temporary memory (hold trace). Up to three traces can be indicated at one time. On connection, the sensors are automatically detected and assigned to a trace. By default, sensor 1 is assigned to trace 1, sensor 2 to trace 2 and sensor 3 to trace 3. If the default trace is used already, the sensor has to be assigned manually in the trace menu.



The reference trace or hold trace enable comparison of traces. The reference trace or the hold trace are assigned to one of the traces and the sensor measurement to be compared to another trace.

Example:

The current single measurement of sensor 2 which is assigned to trace 2 shall be used as reference trace.

1. Select **Trace 2** with **Indication 2 - NRP-Zx** and press the **Save To Ref** button.
2. Select **Trace 1** and **Indication Ref**.
3. Press the **Diagram** button, two identical traces are now indicated.
4. Push the **Start single** Button and a new measurement cycle with sensor 2 is triggered. The resulting measurement trace can be compared to the former measurement which is visible as reference trace.

Trace - Power Analysis

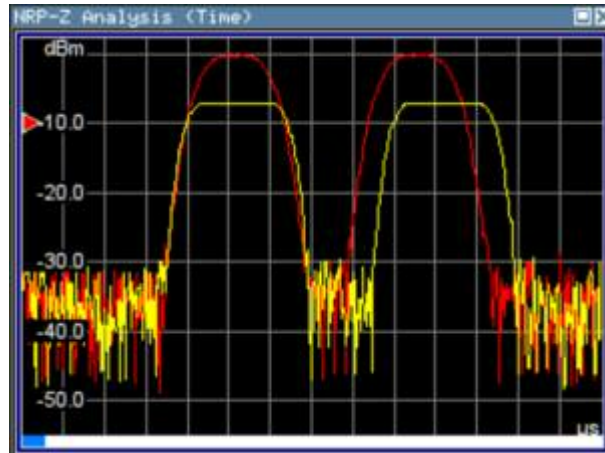
Selects the index of the trace. The source for the trace data is selected below. The trace color for each of the three possible traces is preset but can be changed.

Remote-control command: n.a.

(in remote control, the trace is selected by the suffix of keyword TRACe)

Indication - Power Analysis Selects the source for the trace data.

The selection is indicated on the trace button in the measurement diagram.



Red = reference or hold trace

Yellow = current measurement trace

Off No source is selected, the trace is not indicated.

Remote-control command:

TRAC1:POW:SWE:STAT OFF

2 - NRP-Z11

The current measurement results of the selected power sensor are the source for the trace data. The index at the beginning of the sensor name indicates the used connector, e.g. 2 indicates that the sensor is connected via a USB interface. The data are either continuously updated (continuous measurement) or represent a single measurement cycle (single measurement).

Remote-control command:

TRAC2:POW:SWE:STAT ON

TRAC2:POW:SWE:FEED SENS2

Ref Selects the reference trace. The reference trace represents the state of the sensor trace at the moment when it was stored. The reference trace is a static trace that was stored in a file and can be recalled.

It is possible to store one reference trace only.

Remote-control command:

TRAC1:POW:SWE:COPY REF

TRAC2:POW:SWE:FEED REF

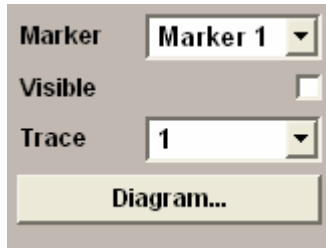
TRAC2:POW:SWE:STAT ON

	Hold	Freezes the current trace data. The hold trace is a temporary trace that is available until the NRP Power Analysis is finished. Freezing the trace of a sensor on one trace and displaying the measurement values of the same sensor on a other trace allows fast comparison between measurements. Remote-control command: <code>n.a.</code> (this feature is available for manual control only)
Save to Ref - Trace Power Analysis		Saves the selected trace as reference trace. One reference trace is available at a time. Remote-control command: <code>TRAC1:POW:SWE:COPY REF</code>
Color - Trace Power Analysis		Selects the color of the trace. Remote-control command: <code>TRAC2:POW:SWE:COL BLUE</code>
Diagram.. - Power Analysis		Returns to the Power Analysis Diagram.

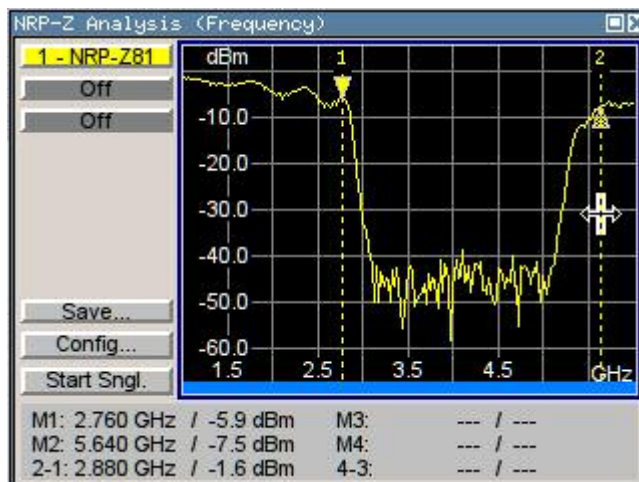
Markers - Power Analysis

Readout and comparison of particular values of the traces is possible by means of four markers. The markers can be edited either in the diagram or in the **Marker** sub menu that is called with the SETUP key.

In the **Marker** menu, the marker can be made visible and assigned to a certain trace. The exact position still has to be defined in the diagram. "



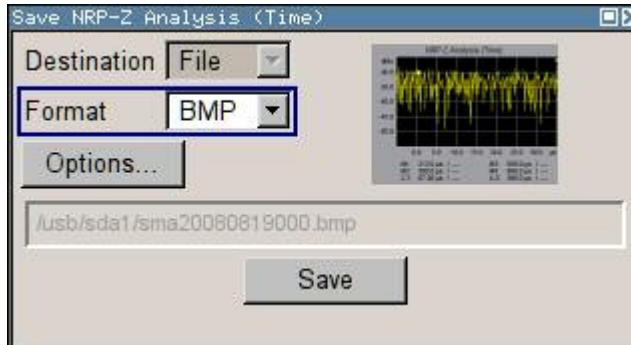
Markers and the marker list are available in the medium zoom level which is shown in the graph below. To access the markers activate the zoomed diagram with the **Rearrange** key. The markers are moved by means of the cursor and the roll key to the desired trace position. One click activates the marker cursor, the second click attaches the cursor to the selected marker which now can be moved to the desired position. Two clicks on the ESC key set the focus back to the diagram.



Save Hardcopy - Power Analysis

The **Save ...** button in the Power Analysis diagram opens a sub menu to store a screenshot of the current measurement diagram.

The current screen shot is stored as indicated, i.e. with or without marker indication. The different diagram views are toggled with the **Rearrange** key or the key combination **<STR+a>** on an external keyboard (see overview of features and operation in section "[NRP-Z Power Analysis](#)").



Destination - Power Analysis

Indicates that the hardcopy is stored in a file.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV FILE
```

Format - Power Analysis

Selects the file format.

Several bitmap graphic format are offered. In addition, format *.csv is available which stores the measurement values as ASCII data. The csv settings are performed in the **Options...** submenu.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
```

File name - Power Analysis

Indicates the file name.

The file name can be entered either manually via the file manager (button File...) or generated automatically. Automatic naming is activated and configured in the **Options...** submenu.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME 'var/nrp_sweep/trace01'
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:STAT ON
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE?
```

Save Hardcopy - Power Analysis

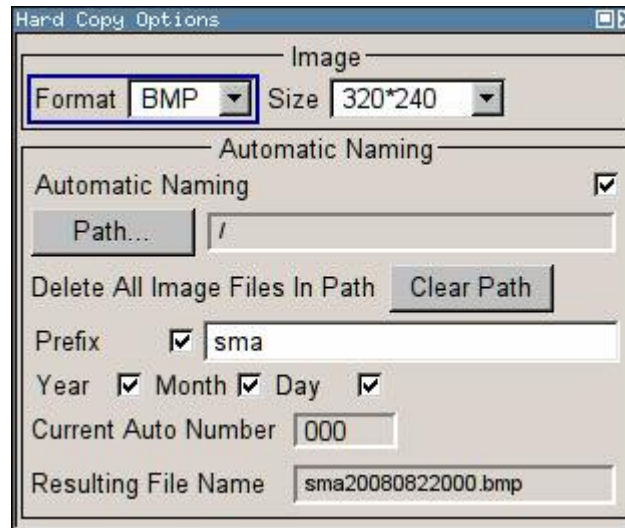
Stores the current measurement diagram as hardcopy in a graphic file format or the trace data in a csv-file, depending on the selected file format.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:EXEC
```

Save Options - Power Analysis

Opens a sub menu to enter the screenshot format and size and also to activate and select the automatic naming settings.



Format selects the hardcopy format. In addition to several bitmap formats, format *.csv available which stores the measurement values as ASCII data.

Size defines the size of the bitmap in terms of pixels. The first value of the size setting defines the width, the second value the height of the image.

Automatic Naming determines the rules to create the file names and sets the directory the files are saved into. The **Clear Path** button deletes all image files with extensions "bmp", "img", "png", "xpm" and "csv" in the directory set for automatic naming.

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:SIZE 640.480
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:STAT ON
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:DIR 'var/analysis'
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:DIR:CLE
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:PREF:STAT ON
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:PREF 'sensor'
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:DAY:STAT ON
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:DAY?
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:MONT:STAT ON
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:MONT?
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:YEAR:STAT ON
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:YEAR?
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE:NUMB?
```

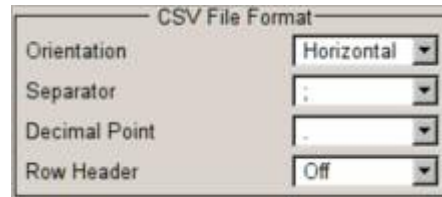
```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:EXEC
```

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME:AUTO:FILE?
```

CSV Options Hardcopy- Power Analysis

If file format *.csv is selected, the trace data is saved as an ASCII file with separated values. Additional settings are available in the hardcopy options submenu.

CSV files can be imported into the program MS Excel and then processed further. The value separator and the decimal point have to be adjusted according to the used language version to ensure correct import.



Orientation defines the orientation of the X/Y value pairs:

Horizontal:

X/Y values of trace 1 in rows 1 and 2,
X/Y values of trace 2 in rows 3 and 4,
X/Y values of trace 3 in rows 5 and 6

Example:

```
Trace1,X[Hz]: 10000.0; 10010.0; 10020.0; 10030.0; ...
Trace1,Y[dBm]: -20.09; -19.17; -18.19; -15.43; ...
Trace2,X[Hz]: 10000.0; 10010.0; 10020.0; 10030.0; ...
Trace2,Y[dBm]: -19.09; -18.17; -17.19; -14.43; ...
Trace3,X[Hz]: 10000.0; 10010.0; 10020.0; 10030.0; ...
Trace3,Y[dBm]: -21.09; -20.17; -19.19; -16.43; ...
```

Vertical:

X/Y values of trace 1 in column 1 and 2,
X/Y values of trace 2 in column 3 and 4,
X/Y values of trace 2 in column 5 and 6

Example:

```
Trace1,X[Hz]; Trace1,Y[dBm]; Trace2,X[Hz]; Trace2,Y[dBm];
Trace3,X[Hz]; Trace3,Y[dBm];

10000.0;-20.09;10000.0;-20.09;10000.0;20.09;
10010.0;-19.17;10010.0;-19.17;10010.0;-19.17;
10020.0;-18.19;10020.0;18.19;10020.0;-18.19;
10030.0;-15.43;10030.0;-15.43;10030.0;-15.43;.....
```

Separator defines which character should be used to separate the values, either tabulator, semicolon, comma or blank.

Decimal Point defines which character should be used as the decimal point of the values, either dot or comma.

Row Header defines whether each row (or column depending on the orientation) should be preceded by a header containing information about the trace, i.e. the index of the trace and the type of value (frequency or power or time). Example:

```
Trace=2;Source=detecting...;X[Hz]";"Trace=2;Source=detecting...;Y[dBm]";
```

Remote-control command:

```
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:HEAD OFF
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:ORI HOR
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:SEP:COL TAB
SENS:POW:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:DPO DOT
```

User Correction

The "User Correction" function is used to create and activate lists in which level correction values predefined by the user are freely assigned to RF frequencies. Correction is performed by the user-defined table values being added to the output level for the respective RF frequency.

With frequencies which are not contained in the list, the level correction is determined by interpolation of the closest correction values.

The lists are created in the List Editor. Each list is stored in its own file with the predefined file extension *.uco. The name of the User Correction file can be freely selected. The files are loaded from the **Lists...** file manager. Externally created tables with pairs of frequency and level values can be converted into User Correction files using the import function. The external files must have the file extension *.txt or *.csv. These file formats are provided e.g. by the Microsoft Excel program. The separators for table columns and for decimal floating-point numerals can be set. In addition, internally created User Correction data can be exported into ASCII files using the export function.

The amplitude can also be corrected automatically by means of a R&S NRP power sensor connected to the generator output signal. With the aid of the **Fill with Sensor** function, a table with correction values for external test assemblies can be automatically determined, e.g. for compensating the frequency response of cables. The User Correction list with the correction values acquired by the sensor is generated in the **Edit User Correction List** menu. The correction values can be acquired any time irrespective of the modulation settings of the generator.

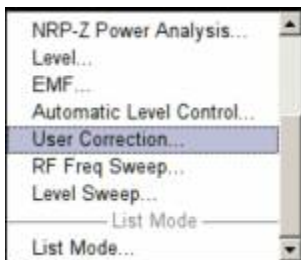
If user correction is activated, the **UCOR** display (User Correction) is shown in the header together with the **Level** display. The RF output level is the sum of both values.

Level + UCOR = Output level

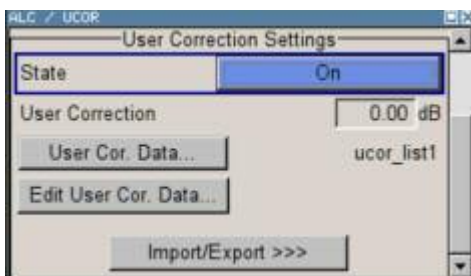
If activated, user correction is effective in all operating modes.

User Correction Menu

The **User Correction** menu is opened either in the **RF** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **RF**.



The combined menu ALC /UCOR provides access to function User Correction in the lower section. The menu is used to activate/deactivate user correction, and to create, select and activate the correction data lists.



The upper sections provide access to the automatic level control settings, see section "[User Correction](#)", page 4.84 .

State - User Correction

Activates/deactivates user correction.

The **UCOR** status message appears in the frequency and level display.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:CORR:STAT ON

Value - User Correction

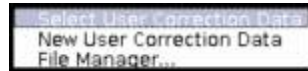
Indicates the current value for level correction.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:CORR:VAL?

User Correction Data - User Correction

Calls the **File Select** menu for selecting and creating a list or the **File Manager**.



Remote-control command :

SOUR:CORR:CSET:CAT?

Response:

'Ucor1', 'Ucor2'

SOUR:CORR:CSET:SEL 'Ucor1'

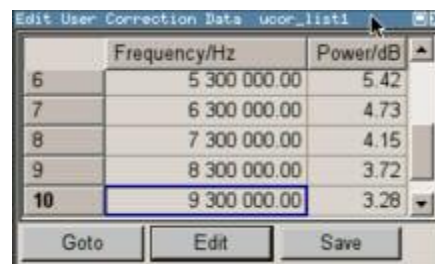
SOUR:CORR:CSET:DEL 'Ucor2'

Edit User Correction Data - User Correction

Calls the editor for editing the selected user correction list. A list consists of any number of frequency/level value pairs. The currently selected list is displayed.

Important:

Save list only after filling both columns (frequency and level), otherwise the entries are lost.



Frequency /Hz

Enter the frequency to which the level correction value applies.

Note:

*The **Fill..** function allows to automatically enter a any number of frequencies with freeley selectable range and increment.*

*Using the **Fill With Sensor** function of the **Edit** sub menu requires only the entry of the frequency values. The level values are automatically acquired by the connected power sensor.*

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:CORR:CSET:SEL 'Ucor1'
```

```
SOUR:CORR:CSET:DATA:FREQ 100MHz,...
```

Power /dB

Enters the level correction value to which the specified frequency applies. The values can be entered manually or automatically with the **Fill With Sensor** function (requires option R&S SMA-K83, see below).

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:CORR:CSET:SEL 'Ucor1'
```

```
SOUR:CORR:CSET:DATA:POW 1dB,0.8dB,...
```

Goto

Selects row for editing.



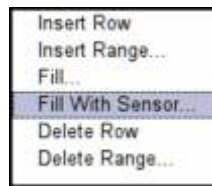
If Goto row is selected, a window opens for entering the requested row.

Remote-control command: n.a.

(it is not possible to change individual positions of the list)

Edit

Calls a selection of possible actions described below.

**Insert Row**

Insert a new row before the marked row.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Insert Range

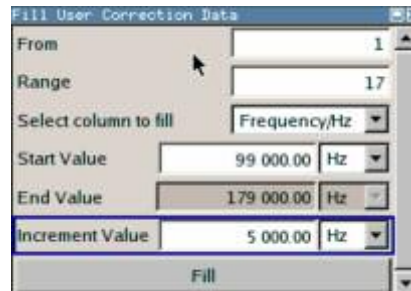
Insert new rows before the marked row. The number of rows to be inserted can be defined in an entry window.



Remote-control command: n.a .

Fill....

Opens a sub menu for defining a set of list values to be automatically entered in the ucor list.



The start line and the number of rows to be filled are defined under **From** and **Range**.

The column to be filled is selected under **Select column to fill**. Depending on the selection here, the default for start, end, and increment value are set. As the settings are interdependent, a change of one parameter may result in the automatic change of one or more of the other parameters.

The filling of the column with the selected value settings is started with button **Fill**.

Important:

Save list only after filling both columns (frequency and level), otherwise the entries are lost.

Remote-control command: n.a .

Fill With Sensor

Calls the menu to activate the filling of the user correction list with level values acquired by the selected power sensor (see section "[Filling the Correction List with Power Sensor Measurement Data](#)").

Deletes the row before the marked row.

Delete Row

Remote-control command: n.a .

Delete Range	Deletes the rows before the marked row. The number of rows to be deleted can be defined in an entry window. Remote-control command: n.a .
Save As	Open the file menu to save the list under a new name. Each list is saved to the R&S SMA Signal Generator CompactFlash™ Card as a separate file with the file prefix *.uco. The file name and the directory to which the file is saved are user-selectable. Important: <i>Save list only after filling both columns (frequency and level), otherwise the entries are lost.</i> Remote-control command: n.a .
Save	The list is saved under its current name. Important: <i>Save list only after filling both columns (frequency and level), otherwise the entries are lost.</i> Remote-control command: n.a . (the list is automatically saved after the values have been entered)

User correction list can be imported from externally created files or exported into text or CSV-files. The import/export settings are available after clicking the **Import/Export** button.

Import/Export - User Correction

Expands the menu with the area for import and export of user correction files.

Externally edited Excel tables with frequency/level pairs can be imported as text or CSV-files and used for user correction.

On the other hand, internally created user correction list can be exported as text or CSV-files.

The image shows two screenshots of a software dialog box titled "Import / Export List Files". The top screenshot shows the "Import" mode. It has a "Mode" dropdown set to "Import". Under "ASCII File Settings", the "Extension" is set to "TXT", "Decimal Point" is set to "Point", and "Column Separator" is set to "Semicolon". There are buttons for "Select ASCII Source", "Select Destination", and "Import". The bottom screenshot shows the "Export" mode. The "Mode" dropdown is set to "Export". The "ASCII File Settings" are the same. There are buttons for "Select ASCII Destination", "Select Source", and "Export". Both screenshots have a "<<< Hide Import/Export" button at the top.

Mode - User Correction

Selects if user correction lists should be imported or exported. The settings offered depend on the selected mode.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CORR:DEXC:MODE IMP

Extension - User Correction

Selects the file extension of the ASCII file to be imported or exported. Selection TXT (text file) or CSV (Excel file) is available. .

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CORR:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT

Decimal Point - User Correction

Selects the decimal separator used in the ASCII data between '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) with floating-point numerals. .

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT

Column Separator- User Correction

Selects the separator between the frequency and level column of the ASCII table the user correction list is exported to or imported from. .

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
```

Select ASCII Source / Destination - User Correction

Calls the **File Manager** for selecting the ASCII file to be imported into a user correction list (source) or the ASCII file the user correction list is exported (destination) in. .

Remote-control command:

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/ucor'
```

```
SOUR:CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL "list1.txt"
```

Destination / Source - User Correction

Calls the **File Manager** for selecting the user correction list to be exported (source) into an ASCII file or the destination for the ASCII file to be imported (destination) in. .

Remote-control command:

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/ucor'
```

```
SOUR:CORR:DEXC:SEL "list1.txt"
```

Import / Export - User Correction

Starts the export or import of the selected file.

When import is selected, the ASCII file is imported as user correction list.

When export is selected, the user correction list is exported into the selected ASCII file.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:CORR:DEXC:EXEC
```

Filling the Correction List with Power Sensor Measurement Data

The level correction values for the user correction list can be acquired by means of R&S NRP power sensors. The R&S NRP sensor is connected to the SENSOR connector. Configuration of the connection is performed in the **Power Sensor** menu (see "[Power Sensors](#)"). The filling of the ucor list with measurement data is performed in the ucor list editor (see above "[User Correction Menu](#)").

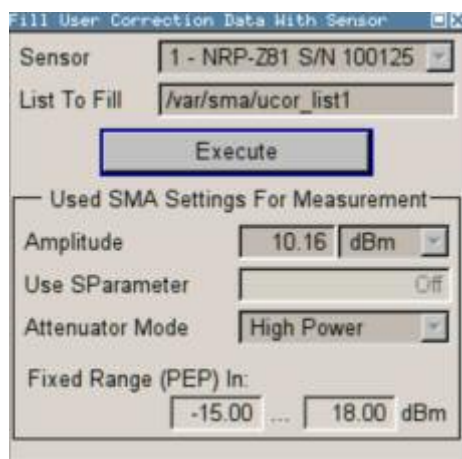
In the editor, the frequencies for which the correction values are to be acquired are entered in the frequency column (either manually or by means of the Fill... menu).

Important:

Do not save the list at this point, because the frequency entries are lost as long as there are no entries for the level column also. In the following these entries are automatically acquired by the connected power sensor.

All level correction values for the given frequency values are measured using the Power sensor and automatically filled in the selected list after the **Execute** button is pressed.. The list is automatically stored and recalled again after filling.

The **Fill with Sensor** button of the **Edit User Correction Data** menu opens the associated menu.



The menu indicates the relevant generator settings. The **Execute** button is only enabled if a sensor is detected and the user correction list contains at least one frequency value.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CORR:CSET:DATA:SENS:POW:SONC

Sweep Mode

The R&S SMA Signal Generator offers three different sweep types (frequency sweep, level sweep and LF sweep) to be activated alternatively. Each type has 5 modes which differ with respect to the sweep cycle mode (continuous, individual and step-by-step) and triggering mode (automatic, internal and external).

A phase continuous frequency sweep can be generated after activating the phase continuous mode, see section "[Setting a Phase Continuous Frequency Sweep](#)", on page 4.40.

The LF sweep is activated and configured in the **Mod Gen** block.

A sweep is set in five basic steps which are shown below taking a frequency sweep as an example:

- Set the sweep range (**Start Freq** and **Stop Freq** or **Center Freq** and **Span**).
- Select linear or logarithmic sweep spacing (**Spacing**).
- Set the step width (**Step Lin/Log**) and dwell time (**Dwell Time**).
- Activate the sweep (**Mode** to **Auto**, **Single**, **Step** or **Extern Single**, **Extern Step**).
- Trigger the sweep, except for Auto mode (**Execute Single Sweep**, **Current Frequency** or **External Trigger Signal**).

Notes:

*Sweeps and LIST mode can not be activated simultaneously, they deactivate each other.
It is recommended to switch off the GUI update (Setup menu) for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times.*

Frequency Sweep Menu

The **Frequency Sweep** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or in the menu tree of the MENU key under **RF Signal**.



In the top section of the menu, the RF sweep mode is activated and the sweep mode is selected.

The buttons are used to reset the RF sweep (all sweep modes) or to execute the RF sweep (**Single** mode).

The sweep range, sweep spacing and dwell time are set in the bottom section.

The sweep range of the RF sweep can be entered in two ways, either by entering the **Start** and **Stop** value or by entering the **Center** and **Span**. The two sets of parameters influence each other in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Start} &= (\text{Center} - \text{Span}/2) \\ \text{Stop} &= (\text{Center} + \text{Span}/2) \\ \text{Center} &= (\text{Start} + \text{Stop})/2 \\ \text{Span} &= (\text{Stop} - \text{Start})\end{aligned}$$

State – RF Frequency Sweep

Activates/deactivates RF sweep mode.

Note:

Activating the RF frequency sweep automatically deactivates the list mode, LF sweep and Level sweep.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
SOUR:FREQ:MODE CW
```

Mode – RF Frequency Sweep

Selects the Sweep instrument operating mode and the Sweep mode.

Auto

Sets an automatic repeated sweep cycle. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Auto** mode, the cycle continues from the current sweep setting.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO
TRIG:FSW:SOUR AUTO
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
```

Single

Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by the **Execute Single Sweep** button.

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Single** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Single** sweep always starts at the start frequency when triggered.

The **Reset** button stops the sweep and resets it to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO
TRIG:FSW:SOUR SING
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:EXEC
```

Step

Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle.

If this mode is activated, the cursor moves to the value displayed for **Current Freq**. Any variation to the **Current Freq** value triggers a sweep step. The step width is set below at entry field **Step Lin** or **Step Log**.

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Step** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Step** sweep starts at the current RF frequency.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE MAN
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN 0.5E4
SOUR:FREQ:MAN 1E6
```

(the value entered with command

`SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN|LOG` sets the step width. The value entered with command

`SOUR:FREQ:MAN` has no effect, the command only triggers the next sweep step. However, the value has to be in the currently set sweep range (start to stop). In remote control only a step-by-step sweep from start to stop frequency is possible)

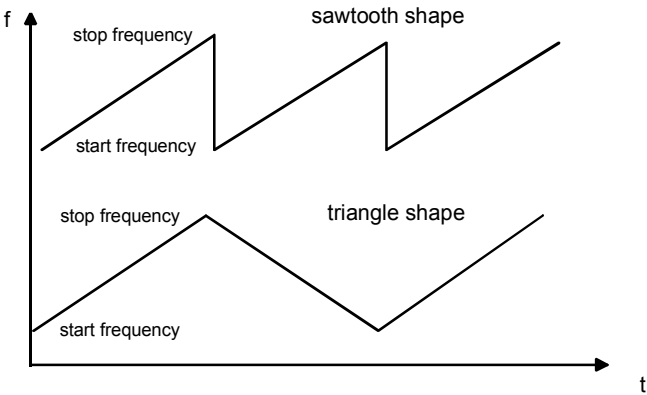
- Extern Single** Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by an external trigger signal.
- If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Single** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Single** sweep always starts at the start frequency when triggered.
- The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.
- The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG).
- Remote-control command:
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO
TRIG:FSW:SOUR EXT
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
- Extern Step** Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle. Each sweep step is triggered by an external trigger signal (trigger source as described under **Extern Single**). The step width is set below at entry field **Step Lin** or **Step Log**.
- If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Step** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Step** sweep always starts at the start frequency when triggered.
- The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.
- Remote-control command:
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE STEP
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN
SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN 1 MHz
TRIG:FSW:SOUR EXT
SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE
(External trigger)

Extern Start/Stop	Sets an automatically repeated sweep cycle that is started, stopped and restarted by subsequent external trigger events. The first external trigger signal starts the sweep (Start). The next external trigger signal stops the sweep at the current frequency (Stop). The third external trigger signal starts the sweep at the start frequency (Start). If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the Extern Start/Stop mode, the current sweep is stopped and the Extern Start/Stop sweep starts at the start frequency when triggered. The Reset button resets the sweep to the start frequency. The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG). Remote-control command: SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO TRIG:FSW:SOUR EAUT SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE (External trigger)

The sweep range, sweep spacing and dwell time are set in the bottom section.

Execute Single Sweep – RF Frequency Sweep (Mode Single only)	Triggers the sweep manually. A manual sweep can only be triggered if Mode Single is selected. Remote-control commands: SOUR:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO TRIG:FSW:SOUR SING SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE SOUR:SWE:FREQ:EXEC
Reset Sweep – RF Frequency Sweep	Resets the sweep. The start frequency is set and the next sweep starts from there. Remote-control command: SWE:RES:ALL
Start Freq - RF Frequency Sweep	Sets the start frequency. Remote-control command: SOUR:FREQ:STAR 100MHz
Stop Freq - RF Frequency Sweep	Sets the stop frequency. Remote-control command: SOUR:FREQ:STOP 500MHz

Center Freq - RF Frequency Sweep	Sets the center frequency. Remote-control command : SOUR:FREQ:CENT 300MHz
Span - RF Frequency Sweep	Sets the span. Remote-control command : SOUR:FREQ:SPAN 400MHz
Current Freq - RF Frequency Sweep	Displays the current frequency. If Step is set, the frequency for the next frequency step of the sweep is entered here. Remote-control command SOUR:FREQ:MAN 300MHz
Spacing - RF Frequency Sweep	Selects linear or logarithmic sweep spacing. Remote-control command : SOUR:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN LOG
Shape - RF Frequency Sweep	Selects the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape) .



Sawtooth	One sweep runs from start to stop frequency. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency, i.e. the shape of the sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth. Remote-control command : SOUR:SWE:FREQ:SHAP SAWT
Triangle	One sweep runs from start to stop frequency and back,i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency. Remote-control command : SOUR:SWE:FREQ:SHAP TRI

Step Lin/Log - RF Frequency Sweep

Sets the step width for the individual sweep steps. This entry is effective for all sweep modes.

Step Lin or **Step Log** is displayed depending on whether **Spacing Lin** or **Log** is selected.

Step Lin

With the linear sweep, the step width is a fixed frequency value which is added to the current frequency. The linear step width is entered in Hz.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN 1 MHz

Step Log

With the logarithmic sweep, the step width is a constant fraction of the current frequency. This fraction is added to the current frequency. The logarithmic step width is entered in %.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LOG 1 PCT

Dwell Time - RF Frequency Sweep

Sets the dwell time. The dwell time determines the duration of the individual sweep steps

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:FREQ:DWEL 10ms

Ext Trigger Input Slope - RF Frequency Sweep

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied instrument trigger. This setting affects the INST TRIG input (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument).

Positive

The rising edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP POS

Negative

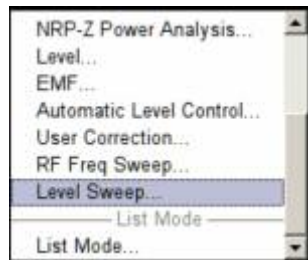
The falling edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

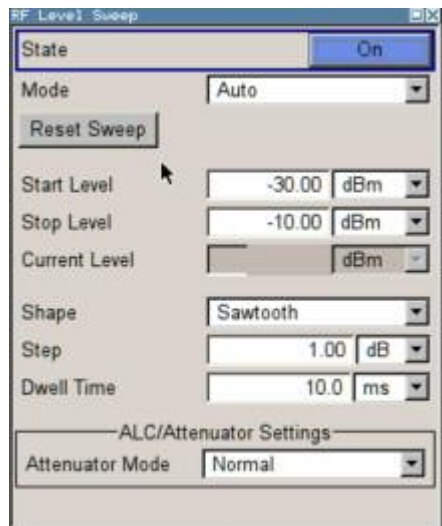
SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP NEG

Level Sweep Menu

The **Level Sweep** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **RF**.



In the top section of the menu, the Level Sweep mode is activated and the level range and the sweep mode are selected. The buttons are used to reset the level sweep (all sweep modes) or to execute the level sweep (**Single** mode).



The sweep range, sweep spacing and dwell time are set in the bottom section.

State - RF Level Sweep Activates Level Sweep mode.

Note:
Activating the level sweep automatically deactivates the list mode, LF sweep and RF sweep.

Remote-control commands:
SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
SOUR:POW:MODE CW

Mode - RF Level Sweep	Selects the Level Sweep instrument operating mode and the Sweep mode.
Auto	Sets an automatic repeated sweep cycle. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the Auto mode, the cycle continues from the current sweep setting. The Reset button resets the sweep to the start level. Remote-control commands: SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO TRIG:PSW:SOUR AUTO SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
Single	Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by the Execute Single Sweep button. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the Single mode, the current sweep is stopped. The Single sweep always starts at the start level. The Reset button stops the sweep and resets it to the start level. Remote-control commands: SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO TRIG:PSW:SOUR SING SOUR:POW:MODE SWE SOUR:SWE:POW:EXEC
Step	Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle. If this mode is activated, the cursor moves to the value displayed for Current Level. Each sweep step is triggered by a variation of the value in the Current Level entry window. The step width is set below at entry field Step. If this mode is activated, the cursor moves to the value displayed for Current Level. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the Step mode, the current sweep is stopped. The Step sweep starts at the current level value. The Reset button resets the sweep to the start level. Remote-control commands: SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE MAN SOUR:POW:MODE SWE SOUR:SWE:POW:STEP 0.5 SOUR:POW:MAN -15 (the value entered with command SOUR:SWE:POW:STEP sets the step width. The value entered with command SOUR:POW:MAN has no effect, the command only triggers the next sweep step. However, the value has to be in the sweep range (start to stop value) In remote control only a step-by-step sweep from start to stop level is possible)

- Extern Single** Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by an external trigger signal.
- If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Single** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Single** sweep always starts at the start level.
- The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG).
- The **Reset** button stops the sweep and resets it to the start level.
- Remote-control commands:
- ```
SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO
TRIG:PSW:SOUR EXT
SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
```
- Extern Step** Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle. Each sweep step is triggered by an external trigger signal (trigger source as described under **Extern Single**). The step width is set below at entry field **Step**.
- If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Step** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Step** sweep always starts at the start level.
- The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start level.
- Remote-control command:
- ```
SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE STEP
SOUR:SWE:POW:STEP 0.5
TRIG:PSW:SOUR EXT
SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
```

**Extern
Start/Stop**

Sets an automatically repeated sweep cycle that is started, stopped and restarted by subsequent external trigger events.

The first external trigger signal starts the sweep (Start).

The next external trigger signal stops the sweep at the current level (Stop).

The third external trigger signal starts the sweep at the start level (Start).

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Start/Stop** mode, the current sweep is stopped and the **Extern Start/Stop** sweep starts at the start level when triggered.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start level.

The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG).

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO
TRIG:PSW:SOUR EAUT
SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
```

**Reset Sweep - RF Level
Sweep**

Resets the sweep. The start level is set and the next sweep starts from there.

Remote-control command:

```
SWE:RES:ALL
```

**Execute Single Sweep - RF
Level Sweep**

Triggers the sweep manually. A manual sweep can only be triggered if **Mode Single** is selected.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO
TRIG:PSW:SOUR SING
SOUR:POW:MODE SWE
SOUR:SWE:POW:EXEC
```

The sweep range, sweep spacing and dwell time are set in the middle section.

**Start Level - RF Level
Sweep**

Sets the start level.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:POW:STAR -100
```

**Stop Level – RF Level
Sweep**

Sets the stop level.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:POW:STOP -10
```

Current Level - RF Level Sweep

Displays the current level.

If **Step** is set, the level for the next level step of the sweep is entered here.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:POW:MAN -30

Shape - RF Level Sweep

Selects the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape) .

Sawtooth

One sweep runs from the start level to the stop level. The subsequent sweep starts at the start level again, i.e. the shape of sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:SWE:POW:SHAP SAWT

Triangle

One sweep runs from start to stop level and back, i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start level again.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:SWE:POW:SHAP TRI

Step - RF Level Sweep

Sets the step width for the individual sweep steps. This entry is effective for all sweep modes.

With the level sweep, the logarithmic step width is a constant fraction of the current level. This fraction is added to the current level. The logarithmic step width is entered in dB.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:POW:STEP 3

Dwell Time - RF Level Sweep

Enters the dwell time. The dwell time determines the duration of the individual sweep steps.

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:SWE:POW:DWEL 10ms

Instrument Trigger Input Slope

External trigger only.

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied instrument trigger.

This setting affects the INST TRIG input (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument).

Positive

The rising edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP POS

Negative

The falling edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP NEG

The attenuator mode is set in the bottom section.

Attenuator Mode

Sets the ranges of level settings for the level sweep. The level settings are either performed in the low level (electronically switching attenuator) or in the high level (relay-switched high-power-bypass) ranges.

Note:

An error message is generated and the best possible level is set if the sweep contains level values outside the selected range.

Normal

The level settings are made in the area of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:POW:AMOD NORM

High Power

The level settings are made only in the area of the high-power bypass. Only the high level range is available.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:SWE:POW:AMOD HPOW

List Mode - List

Similar to a sweep, a series of previously defined frequency and level points is processed in LIST mode. In contrast to a sweep, however, a list with freely selectable value pairs (frequency and level) can be created. The value range for frequency and level covers the entire configurable value range of the instrument.

Note:

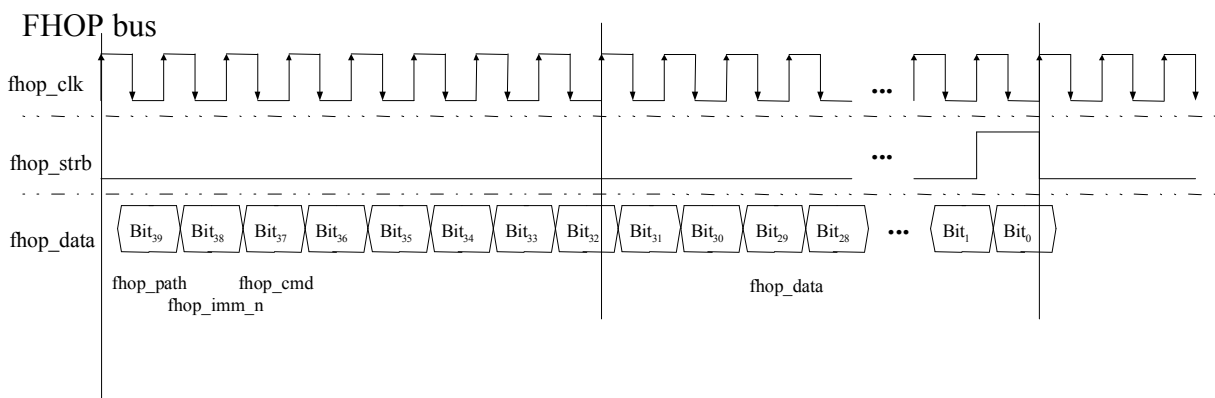
LIST mode and sweeps can not be activated simultaneously, they deactivate each other.

The lists can be created in the List Editor. Each list is stored in its own file with the predefined file extension *. **lsw**. The name of the List file can be freely selected. The files are loaded from the **Lists...** file manager. Externally created tables with pairs of frequency and level values can be converted into List files using the import function. The external files must have the file extension *.txt or *.csv. These file formats are provided e.g. by the Microsoft Excel program. The separators for table columns and for decimal floating-point numerals can be set. In addition, internally created List data can be exported into ASCII files using the export function.

The necessary hardware settings are calculated the first time a list is processed. With long dwell times, this calculation can be performed while the list is being processed; the entered dwell times are observed. With very short dwell times, calculation of the hardware settings increases the dwell time for the initial processing cycle; the entered value is only observed from the second processing cycle onwards. In this case a message appears to inform the user that there is a deviation between the current and set dwell times. No further calculations are required after the first run through a list. The current dwell times will definitely no longer deviate from the set dwell times.

The list is either processed from the beginning to the end of the list (modes **Auto**, (**External**) **Single**, (**External**) **Step**) or by hopping from one freely selectable list index (frequency/level pair) to the next (modes **Ext Hop**, **Ext Hop Direct**).

The Fast Hop control signals (clock, strobe and data) are supplied via the serial FHOP bus on the **AUX I/O** interface at the rear of the instrument. Data transmission starts with the MSB (most significant bit). A strobe marks the LSB (least significant bit) and thus the end of a valid data sequence (40 bits). The data bits determine the RF path, the Fast Hop mode (direct or not) and the processed list index. The timing of the control signals is illustrated in the following figure.



Input control signals for List Modes Fast Hop and Fast Hop Direct on the serial FHOP bus of the AUX I/O interface

Function of data bits of FHOP bus (fhop_data line, see following figure) and their function for controlling fast frequency hopping

Data bit name (bit number)	Function
path (39)	Bit 39 must be set to 0
imm_n (38)	Selects Fast Hop mode: 0 = Fast Hop Direct (the selected settings are performed at once after data transfer of a complete sequence (40 bits) without additional triggering) 1 = Fast Hop (the selected settings are performed after an instrument trigger)
cmd (37 to 32)	Selects function for fast hop mode. Bit 32 must be set to 1 (= List Mode) Bits 37 to 33 must be set to 0 (= reserved for future extensions)
data (31 to 0)	Data bits Determine the list index (frequency/level setting) to be processed for List Mode

Example:

The bit sequence 0100-0001-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000-0000-1010 on data line **fhop_data** selects the list index 10 of the currently loaded list. The frequency and level setting associated with this index are performed after the next instrument trigger.

Preconditions:

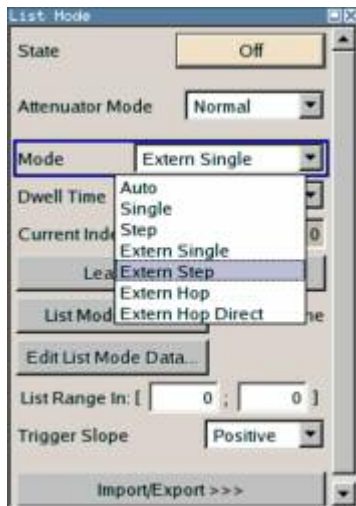
List Mode **Fast Hop** is selected in the LIST menu and a list with at least 10 entries is loaded. An external trigger is provided at the **INST TRIG** connector.

List Mode menu

The **List Mode** menu is opened in the **RF** function block or using the **MENU** key under **RF**.



The menu is used to activate/deactivate operating mode List, to create, select and activate the lists, and to select the trigger mode and the dwell time.



State - List Mode

Activates/deactivates the LIST mode. The currently selected list is processed.

In case of a new or modified list, the necessary hardware settings are automatically determined on activation of the list mode. The data determined in this way is stored along with the list and is available whenever the list is used again.

This means that when activating the list mode, the system checks whether any hardware settings are present. If so, the list is started immediately, but if not they are automatically determined (the list is learnt).

A **Learn List Mode Data** button is available for deliberately activating list learning.

Note:

*Activating the list mode automatically deactivates all sweeps.
During list mode the frequency and level indications are dimmed,
they do not display the currently set values.*

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST

Attenuator Mode

Sets the ranges of level settings for the list mode. The level settings are either performed in the low level (electronically switching attenuator) or in the high level (relay-switched high-power-bypass) ranges.

Note:

An error message is generated and the best possible level is set if the list contains level values outside the selected range.

Normal

The level settings are made in the area of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

Remote-control command:

LIST:POW:AMOD NORM

High Power

The level settings are made only in the area of the high-power bypass. Only the high level range is available.

Remote-control command:

LIST:POW:AMOD HPOW

Mode - List Mode

Selects the cycle mode of the LIST mode.

Auto

Cycle from the beginning to the end of the list with automatic restart at the beginning. The duration of a list step is determined by the set dwell time. Button **Reset** restarts the list at the starting point.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST
SOUR:LIST:MODE AUTO
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR AUTO
```

Single

Single cycle from the beginning to the end of the list. If **Single** is selected, the cycle is not started immediately. The **Execute Single** button appears under the **Mode** line. The cycle is started with this button. The duration of a list step is determined by the set dwell time. Button **Reset** restarts the list at the starting point.



Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST
SOUR:LIST:MODE AUTO
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR SING
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:EXEC
```

Step

Manual, step-by-step processing of the list. Activating **Step** stops the current list and the cursor moves to the value displayed for **Current Index**. It is now possible to scroll up and down in the list in discrete steps by varying the index or to enter a freely selectable index. The duration of a list step is determined by the time between two index entries.



Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST
SOUR:LIST:MODE STEP
SOUR:LIST:IND 3
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR SING
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:EXE
```

Extern Single

Single cycle from the beginning to the end of the list as with **Single**, but started by an external trigger. Button **Reset** restarts the list at the starting point.

The external trigger signal is input at the BNC connector INST TRIG on the rear of the instrument.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST
SOUR:LIST:MODE AUTO
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR EXT
```


Extern Step	Step-by-step cycle using the external trigger signal. Each trigger event starts a single step. The list is processed in ascending order. The duration of a list step is determined by the time between two trigger events. Button Reset restarts the list at the starting point. The external trigger signal is input at the BNC connector INST TRIG on the rear of the instrument. Remote-control commands: SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST SOUR:LIST:MODE STEP SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR EXT (external trigger)
Ext Hop	Index-by-index cycle. The processed list index is determined by the external control signals provided via the serial FHOP bus on the AUX I/O interface at the rear of the instrument (see above, introduction to list mode). The external trigger signal is used. Each trigger event starts the processing of the frequency and level settings associated with selected index (trigger source as described under Extern Single). The duration of a list step is determined by the time between two trigger events. Note that the fhop_imm_n bit has to be disabled on the fhop_data line (= 1, see above, introduction to list mode). Remote-control commands: SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST SOUR:LIST:MODE STEP SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR HOP (external trigger)
Ext Hop Direct	Index-by-index cycle. The processed list index is determined by the external control signals provided via the serial FHOP bus on the AUX I/O interface at the rear of the instrument. Processing of the frequency and level settings associated with selected index is automatically started at the end of data transmission. Note that the fhop_imm_n bit has to be enabled on the fhop_data line (= 0, see above, introduction to list mode). Remote-control commands: SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST SOUR:LIST:MODE STEP SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR DHOP (external trigger)

**Execute Single - List Mode
(Mode Single only)**

Triggers the list manually. This button is available only if **Mode Single** is selected.

Remote-control commands

```
SOUR:FREQ:MODE LIST
SOUR:LIST:MODE AUTO
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:SOUR SING
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:EXEC
```

Reset - List Mode

Resets the list to the starting point.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:RES
```

Dwell Time - List Mode

Enters the dwell time. The dwell time determines the duration of a list step in list operating modes **Auto**, **Single** and **Extern Single**. In these modes a complete list is processed either once or continuously.

In list operating modes **Step** and **Extern Step**, the set dwell time does not affect signal generation. In this case, the duration of a list step is determined by the time between two (internal or external) trigger events.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:DWEL 10 ms
```

Current Index - List Mode

Sets the list index in **Step** mode.

Remote-control command: n.a.

**Learn List Mode Data... -
List Mode**

Starts the determination of the hardware setting for the selected list. The data determined in this way is stored along with the list.

It may be necessary to deliberately activate list learning in the event of greatly altered environmental conditions that require new hardware settings.

If this is not done, a previously learned hardware setting will continue to be used when list mode is switched on (**State = On**). If no setting is available, e.g. when the list is used for the first time, learning is automatically activated.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:LEAR
```

**List Mode Data... - List
Mode**

Calls the **File Select** menu for selecting and creating a list or the **File Manager**.



Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:CAT?
```

Response: 'MYLIST', 'LIST1', 'LIST2'

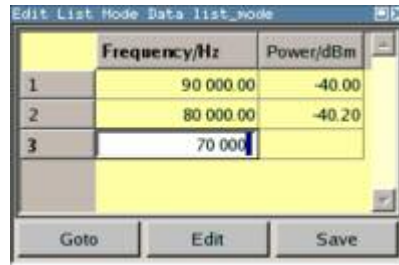
```
SOUR:LIST:SEL 'LIST2'
```

```
SOUR:LIST:DEL 'LIST1'
```

```
SOUR:LIST:DEL:ALL
```

Edit List Mode Data... - List Mode

Calls the editor for editing the selected list. A list consists of any number of frequency/level value pairs. The currently selected list is displayed.



Frequency/Hz Enter the frequency of the frequency/power value pair.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LIST:FREQ 1.4GHz, 1.3GHz, 1GHz...

Pow/dBm Enter the level of the frequency/power value pair.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LIST:POW 0dBm, 2dBm, 2dBm, 3dBm, ...

Goto

Selects row for editing.



If Goto row is selected, a window opens for entering the requested row.



Remote-control command: n.a.

(it is not possible to change individual positions of the list)

Edit

Calls a selection of possible actions described below.

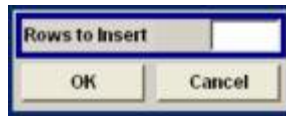
**Insert Row**

Insert a new row before the marked row.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Insert Range

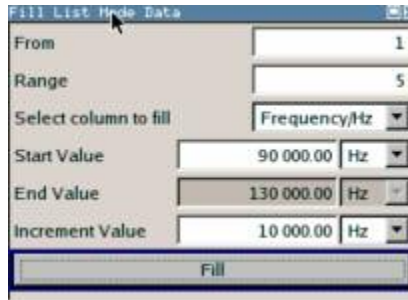
Insert new rows before the marked row. The number of rows to be inserted can be defined in an entry window.



Remote-control command: n.a.

Fill....

Opens a sub menu for defining a set of list values to be automatically entered in the ucor list.



The start line and the number of rows to be filled are defined under **From** and **Range**.

The column to be filled is selected under **Select column to fill**. Depending on the selection here, the default for start, end, and increment value are set. As the settings are interdependent, a change of one parameter may result in the automatic change of one or more of the other parameters.

The filling of the column with the selected value settings is started with button **Fill**.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Save as

Open the file menu to save the list under a new name.

Each list is saved to the R&S SMA Signal Generator CompactFlash™ Card as a separate file with the file prefix *.lsw. The file name and the directory to which the file is saved are user-selectable.

Remote-control command: n.a.

Save

The list is saved under its current name.

Remote-control command: n.a.

(the list is saved automatically after the values have been entered)

List Range In - List Mode	Defines an index range in the current list by setting the start and stop index. Only the values in the selected index range are processed in LIST mode, all other list entries are ignored. Remote-control command: SOUR:LIST:IND:STAR 15 SOUR:LIST:IND:STOP 155
Trigger Slope	Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied instrument trigger. This setting affects the INST TRIG input (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument).
	Positive The rising edge of the trigger signal is active. Remote-control command: SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP POS
	Negative The falling edge of the trigger signal is active. Remote-control command: SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP NEG
Import/Export - List Mode	Expands the menu with the area for import and export of list mode files. Externally edited Excel tables with frequency/level pairs can be imported as text or CSV-files and used for list mode. On the other hand, internally created list mode list can be exported as text or CSV-files..
Mode - List Mode	Selects if list mode lists should be imported or exported. . The settings offered below depend on the selected mode. Remote-control command: SOUR:LIST:DEXC:MODE IMP
Extension - List Mode	Selects the file extension of the ASCII file to be imported or exported. Selection TXT (text file) or CSV (Excel file) is available. . Remote-control command: SOUR:LIST:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT
Decimal Point - List Mode	Selects the decimal separator used in the ASCII data between '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) with floating-point numerals. . Remote-control command: SOUR:LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT

Column Separator- List Mode

Selects the separator between the frequency and level column of the ASCII table. .

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
```

Select ASCII Source / Destination - List Mode

Calls the **File Manager** for selecting the ASCII file to be imported into a list mode list (source) or the ASCII file the list mode list is exported (destination) in. .

Remote-control command:

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/user/list'
```

```
SOUR:LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL "list1.txt"
```

Destination / Source - List Mode

Calls the **File Manager** for selecting the list mode list to be exported (source) into an ASCII file or the destination for the ASCII file to be imported (destination) in. .

Remote-control command:

```
MEMM:DIR 'var/user/list'
```

```
SOUR:LIST:DEXC:SEL "list1.txt"
```

Import / Export - List Mode

Starts the export or import of the selected file.

When import is selected, the ASCII file is imported as list mode list.

When export is selected, the list mode list is exported into the selected ASCII file.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LIST:DEXC:EXEC
```

Modulations

The R&S SMA Signal Generator provides amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (analog and digital), phase modulation (analog and digital), pulse modulation and chirp modulation. In addition, the RF signal can be modulated with a wide variety of internal modulations waveforms, e.g. sine waves, triangle/rectangular/trapeze signals, and noise. Test signals for avionic systems can be generated (VOR (VHF Omnidirectional Range), ILS-GS (Instrument Landing System - Glide Slope), ILS-LOC (Instrument Landing System - Localizer) and Marker Beacon).

Analog amplitude and pulse modulation are available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) without additional equipment options. A standard LF generator and pulse generator are provided for internal modulation.

Frequency modulation (FM) and phase modulation (PhiM) require option R&S SMA-B20 (FM/PhiM Modulator) or R&S SMA-B22 (Enhanced Phase Noise Performance and FM/PhiM Modulator). Chirp modulation is available with one of these options and an interface board with part number 1400.0530.02.

Option Multifunction Generator, R&S SMA-K24, provides a second LF Generator and a Noise generator. The LF Generator can be used as a second modulation source with extended frequency range and selectable signal shapes. The noise source provides white noise with selectable bandwidth and level distribution as additional modulation source.

Extended pulse modulation features are provided by option R&S SMA-K23, Pulse Generator.

The test signals for avionic systems are available with option R&S SMA-K25, VOR/ILS modulation. DME modulation requires option R&S SMA-K26.

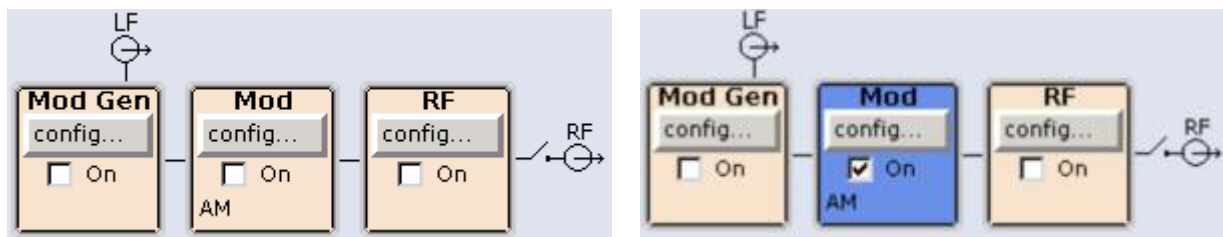
Settings for the modulation are made in separate modulation menus. These menus can be accessed in the block diagram by way of the **MOD** function block, or by means of the menu with the same name which is opened using the **MENU** key.



The **MOD ON/OFF** key switches the active modulations on and off. Pressing the key again restores the status that was active before the last switch-off. **MOD OFF** is displayed in the info line of the header next to the **Level** field.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MOD:ALL:STAT OFF



The activated and deactivated state is indicated in the block diagram by means of the different block color and the status of the **On** checkbox. The active modulations are indicated in the block.

Modulation Sources

For amplitude, pulse, frequency, phase and VOR/ILS modulation the internal and external modulation source can be used. For Marker Beacon modulation only the internal modulation sources are available. For external digital FM and PhiM only external modulation sources can be used.

Internal Modulation Sources

Two LF generators, a noise generator and a pulse generator are available as internal modulation sources for a fully equipped instrument. The first LF generator supplies sinusoidal signals (see also the section "[LF Generator and LF Output - Mod Block](#)", page 4.190). The second LF generator supplies signals with selectable shapes. The frequency range is extended. The pulse generator provides single and double pulse modulation with selectable pulse widths and periods. The LF generator is also used for the generation of the VOR/ILS signals. The noise generator supplies white noise with selectable bandwidth and level distribution.

External Modulation Sources

The modulation inputs AM EXT, FM/PM EXT and PULSE EXT at the rear of the instrument are provided as the external modulation source for amplitude, pulse, frequency and phase modulation. The external signal for digital FM/PM modulation is fed in via the AUX I/O interface.

The AM EXT connector can be used to feed in external VOR/ILS signal in addition.

The external modulation signal at the inputs must have a voltage of $V_s = 1 \text{ V}$ ($V_{eff} = 0.707 \text{ V}$) in order to achieve the displayed modulation depth and range. The input voltage should not exceed $1.1 V_s$, otherwise modulation distortions might occur. With external pulse modulation, the switching point is max. 2.4 V and the voltage at the input should not exceed 5 V. The maximum modulation frequency is 10 MHz for frequency and phase modulation.

Simultaneous Operation of Several Modulations or Other Operating Modes

The table shows the modulations and operating modes which can be activated simultaneously (+) or which deactivate each other (-).

	AM	FM	digital FM	PhiM	digital PhiM	Pulse	VOR	ILS	MB	ADF	DME
Amplitude modulation (AM)	/	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frequency modulation (FM)	+	/	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Digital Frequency modulation (FM)	+	-	/	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Phase modulation (PhiM)	+	-	-	/	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Digital Phase modulation (PhiM)	+	-	-	-	/	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pulse modulation	-	+	+	+	+	/	-	-	-	-	-
VOR modulation	-	+	+	-	+	-	/	-	-	-	-
ILS modulation	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	/	-	-	-
Marker Beacon modulation	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	/	-	-
ADF modulation	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	/	-
DME modulation	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	/

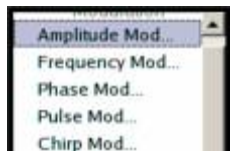
Amplitude Modulation - AM

An internal and/or external source can be selected for amplitude modulation. Two LF modulation generators and a noise generator are available as the internal source for a fully equipped instrument. Two-tone AM is possible by simultaneously switching on the external and internal or both internal sources.

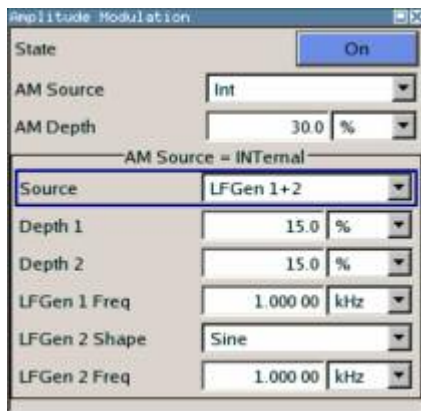
The AM EXT input connector for external feed of analog modulation signals is at the front of the instrument. The coupling mode of the input (AC or DC) can be selected.

Amplitude Modulation Menu

The **Amplitude Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **MENU** key under **Mod**.



In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The modulation source can be selected independently for the different modulation types and the LF output. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu or in the **Mod Gen** block (internal source only). These settings affect all modulations which use the same modulation source. For a fully equipped instrument two LF generators and a noise generator are available as internal sources.



Note:

If an avionic modulation (VOR/ILS..) is activated this modulation is deactivated and an error message indicated in the info line.

State - AM

Activates/deactivates AM modulation.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:AM:STAT ON

AM Source - AM

Selects the source for the AM signal.

Int

Selects the internal modulation source for AM modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:SOUR INT

Ext

Selects the external source. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:SOUR EXT

Int + Ext

Selects the internal and external source at the same time. This setting enables two-tone AM modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:SOUR INT,EXT

AM Depth

Sets the modulation depth in percent.

Note:

With two-tone modulation please observe that the set modulation depth is valid for both signals and the sum modulation depth is determined by doubling the set modulation depth. This results in overmodulation if the maximal value for modulation depth is exceeded (see data sheet).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:DEPT 20PCT

AM Sensitivity

(Source External only)

Displays the input sensitivity of the AM EXT input in %/V. The display only appears in the case of external modulation.

The modulation depth entered under **AM Depth** is reached with 1 Volt modulation of the input.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:SENS?

Response: "30"

AM Ext Coupling

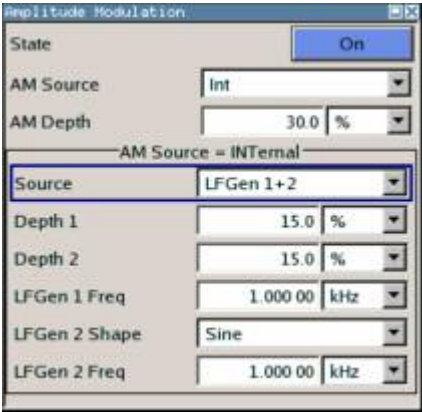
(Source External only)

Selects the coupling mode (AC or DC) for external feed.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:EXT:COUP AC

In case of selection **Source Int**, the settings for the internal modulation sources are offered in the **AM Source = INTERNAL** section of the Amplitude Modulation menu. These settings affect all analog modulations which use the same modulation sources.



Source – AM

(Source Internal only)elects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

- None

Switches off all internal modulation sources.
Remote-control command: n . a .
- LFGen1
LFGen2

Selects one of the internal LF generators as the source for AM modulation.
Remote-control command:
SOUR:AM:INT:SOUR LF1
- LFGen1+2

Selects both internal LF generators as the source for AM modulation. LF frequency and modulation depth can be set separately. The added modulation depths of the two modulation generators must not exceed the overall modulation depth.

This selection enables two-tone AM modulation.
Remote-control command:
SOUR:AM:INT:SOUR LF12
- Noise

Selects noise signal. The modulation signal is white noise either with Gaussian distribution or equal distribution.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:AM:INT:SOUR NOIS
- LFGen1+Noise
LFGen2+Noise

Selects one LF generator as the source for AM modulation and the noise signal. In addition to the AM modulation signal, white noise is used as modulation signal.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:AM:INT:SOUR LF1N

Depth 1/Depth 2 - AM

(Source Internal, LFGGen1+2 only)

Selects the modulation depth for the two LF generators. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation depth set in the upper part of the menu.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:AM:INT2:DEPT 10PCT

LF Gen 1/2 Freq - AM

(Source Internal, LFGGen1+2 only)

Sets the frequency of the two LF generators.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:FREQ 1E3

LF Gen 2 Shape - AM

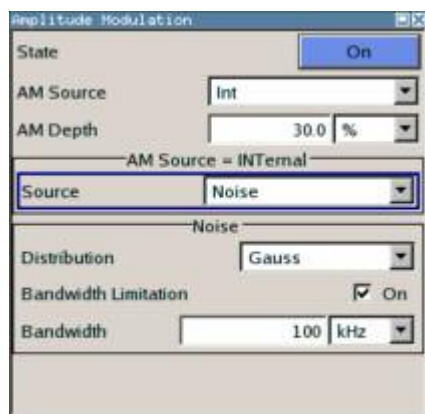
(Source Internal, LFGGen2 only)

Selects the shape of the second LF generator signal. In case of selection **Trapeze**, additional settings concerning the duration of the single trapeze elements can be made (see **LF Output** menu).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:SHAP SIN

In case of internal modulation source, the settings for the noise source are offered in the **Noise** section of the Amplitude Modulation menu. This setting affects all analog modulations which use the noise generator as the internal modulation source.

**Distribution - Noise**

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Selects the noise power density distribution of noise.

Gaussian

The noise power density has a Gaussian distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST GAUS

Equal

The noise power density has an even distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST EQU

Bandwidth Limitation - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enabled /disables bandwidth limitation of noise.

ON

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. The noise level in the frequency band is indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT ON

OFF

The noise signal is generated within the maximum bandwidth of 10 MHz. The noise level per Hz is indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT OFF

Bandwidth - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enters the noise bandwidth in case bandwidth limitation is enabled. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps (range 100 .. 1 MHz), 1 MHz (range 1 MHz .. 5 MHz) and 5 MHz (5 MHz ... 10 MHz) are possible.

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. Noise level per Hz and noise level in the system bandwidth are indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID 300kHz

Frequency Modulation - FM

Frequency modulation requires option R&S SMA-B20 (FM/PhiM Modulator) or option R&S SMA-B22 (Enhanced Noise Performance and FM/PhiM Modulator).

An internal and/or external source can be selected for frequency modulation. Two LF modulation generators and a noise generator are available as internal sources for a fully equipped instrument. Two-tone FM is possible by simultaneously switching on the external and internal or both internal sources.

The FM/PM EXT input connector for external feed of analog modulation signals is at the front of the instrument. The coupling mode of the input (AC or DC) and the input impedance (50 Ohm or high) can be selected.

The digital FM signal is fed in via the AUX I/O interface.

Selection between **Low Noise** mode (with better signal/noise ratio, but reduced setting range for modulation bandwidth and deviation, see data sheet) and standard mode is possible with option R&S SMA-B22.

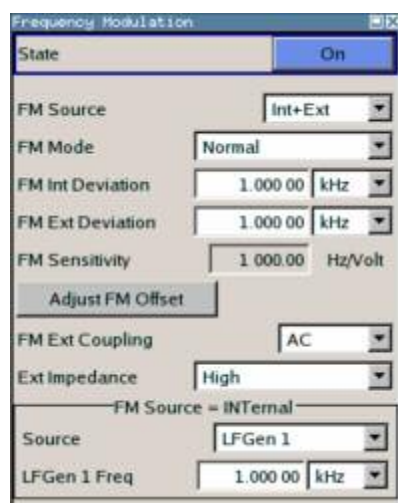
Note:

It is not possible to use analog frequency modulation simultaneously with digital frequency modulation or with analog or digital phase modulation.

Frequency Modulation Menu

The **Frequency Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod**.

In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation is switched on. The modulation source can be selected independently for the different modulation types and the LF output. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu or in the **Mod Gen** block (internal source only). These settings affect all modulations which use the same modulation sources. For a fully equipped instrument two LF generators and a noise generator are available as internal sources.



State - FM

Activates/deactivates FM modulation.

Activation of FM deactivates phase modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:STAT ON

FM Source - FM

Selects the source for the FM signal.

Int

Selects the internal source for FM modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:SOUR INT

Ext

Selects the external source for analog frequency modulation. The external signal is input via the FM/PM EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:SOUR EXT

Int + Ext

Selects the internal and external source at the same time. This setting enables two-tone FM modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:SOUR INT,EXT

Ext digital

Selects the external source. The external digital signal is input via the AUX I/O connector.

This mode is provided for fast frequency hopping. The FM-Data bus is directly connected to the DDS of the synthesiser module. Thus, very fast frequency hopping (settling times of ≤ 10 us) is possible for frequency bandwidth up to 40/80 MHz, depending on the RF frequency. The accuracy of the set frequency deviation is limited to 50ppm.

The binary format of the external digital data can be selected (see **Binary Format**).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:SOUR EDIG

FM Mode - FM

Selects the mode for the frequency modulation.

Normal

The maximum range for modulation bandwidth and FM deviation is available..

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:MODE NORM

**Low Noise
(requires
option R&S
SMA- B22)**

Frequency modulation with phase noise and spurious characteristics close to CW mode. The range for modulation bandwidth and FM deviation is reduced (see data sheet)..

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:MODE LNO

FM Int/Ext Deviation

Sets the modulation deviation in Hz.

The deviation is given as the absolute deviation in relation to the set center frequency, e.g. a deviation 5 MHz at a center frequency of 1GHz leads to a frequency modulation between 995 MHz and 1005 MHz.

The maximal deviation depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet). It is possible to enter a deviation that is too high for a certain RF frequency or to vary the RF frequency to a range in which the deviation can no longer be set. In this case the maximally possible deviation is set and an error message is displayed.

The deviation of the internal source must not exceed the deviation of the external source in case of modulation source **Int+Ext**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:DEV 1kHz

SOUR:FM:EXT:DEV 10kHz

FM Sensitivity

(Source External only)

Displays the input sensitivity of the FM/PM EXT input in Hz/V. The display only appears in the case of external modulation.

The modulation depth entered under **FM Depth** is reached with 1 Volt modulation of the input.

Note:

The input voltage should not exceed 1.1 V_s, otherwise modulation distortions might occur.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:SENS?

Response: "1E3"

Adjust FM Offset

Starts the adjustment for the FM/PhiM modulator. The option is adjusted with respect to DC-offset.

Remote-control command :

CAL:FMOF?

FM Ext Coupling

(Source External only)

Selects the coupling mode (AC or DC) for external feed.

Note:

Coupling for external feed via input FM/PM EXT can be set independently for modulations FM and PhiM.

AC

The d.c. voltage content is separated from the modulation signal.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:FM:EXT:COUP AC

DC

The modulation signal is dc-coupled.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:EXT:COUP DC

Ext Impedance - FM

(Source External only)

Selects the impedance for external feed via the FM/PM EXT input. Selection 50 Ohm and high (>100 kOhm) is available.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:INP:MOD:IMP G50

Binary Format - FM

(Source External Digital only)

Selects the binary format for external digital frequency modulation (see table below). The data is input via the AUX I/O interface.

NOTICE**Risk of instrument damage!**

The maximum possible input voltage is 3.3 V dc.

Offset Binary

Offset Binary code is selected. This code represents analog values between full scale and minus full scale.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:EXT:DIG:BFOR BOFF

Two's Complement

Two's Complement code is selected.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:FM:EXT:DIG:BFOR DCOD

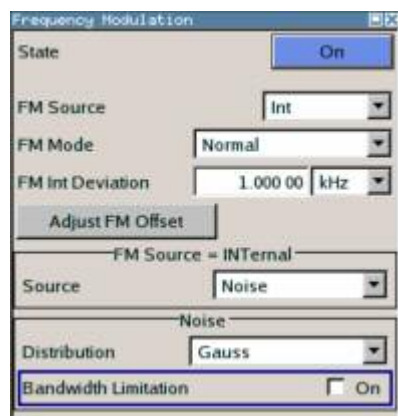
Binary data formats

Scale	Example for set frequency deviation = 10 MHz	Offset Binary	Two's Complement
+ full scale	10 MHz	1111....1111	0111....1111
+0.75 full scale	7.5 MHz	1110....0000	0110....0000
+0.5 full scale	5 MHz	1100....0000	0100....0000
+0.25 full scale	2.5 MHz	1010....0000	0010....0000
0	0 MHz	1000....0000	0000....0000
-0.25 full scale	-2.5 MHz	0110....0000	1110....0000
-0.5 full scale	- 5 MHz	0100....0000	1100....0000
- 0.75full scale	-7.5 MHz	0010....0000	1010....0000
- full scale + 1LSB	- 9.999695 MHz	0000....0001	1000....0001
- full scale	- 10 MHz	0000....0000	1000....0000

Pin connection for input of digital FM data via AUX I/O connector

Connection	Parallel data input with 16-bit word width for digital FM modulation data.
11 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 15 (MSB)
12 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 14
13 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 13
14 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 12
15 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 11
16 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 10
17 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 9
18 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 8
19 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 7
20 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 6
21 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 5
22 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 4
23 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 3
24 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 2
25 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 1
26 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 0 (LSB)

In case of selection **Source Int**, the settings for the internal modulation sources are offered in the **FM Source = INTERNAL** section of the Frequency Modulation menu. These settings affect all analog modulations which use the same modulation sources



Internal Source - FM

(Source Internal only)

Selects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

None

Switches off all internal modulation sources.

Remote-control command: `n.a.`

**LFGen1
LFGen2**

Selects one of the internal LF generators as the source for FM modulation.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FM:INT:SOUR LF1`

LFGen1+2

Selects both internal LF generators as the source for FM modulation. LF frequency and deviation can be set separately. The added deviation of the two modulation generators must not exceed the overall deviation.

This selection enables two-tone FM modulation.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FM:INT:SOUR LF12`

Noise

Selects the internal noise signal. The modulation signal is white noise either with Gaussian distribution or equal distribution.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FM:INT:SOUR NOIS`

**LFGen1+Noise
LFGen2+Noise**

Selects one LF generator as the source for FM modulation plus the internal noise signal. White noise is used as modulation signal in addition to the FM modulation signal. The added deviation of the two modulation generators must not exceed the overall deviation.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FM:INT:SOUR LF1N`

Deviation 1/Deviation 2 - FM

(Source Internal, LFGen1+2 only)

Selects the deviation for the two frequency modulation signals. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation deviation set in the upper part of the menu.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:FM:INT2:DEV 900Hz`

LF Gen 1/2 Freq - FM

(Source Internal, LFGen1+2 only)

Sets the frequency of the two LF generators.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:LFO2:FREQ 1E3`

LF Gen 2 Shape - FM

(Source Internal, LFGGen2 only)

Selects the shape of the second LF generator. In case of selection trapeze, additional settings concerning the duration of the single trapeze elements can be made (see **LF Output** menu).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:SHAP SQU

In case of internal modulation source, the settings for the noise source are offered in the **Noise** section of the Frequency Modulation menu. This setting affects all analog modulations which use the noise generator as the internal modulation source.

Distribution - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Selects the noise power density distribution of the noise.

Gaussian

The noise power density has a Gaussian distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST GAUS

Equal

The noise power density has an even distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST EQU

Bandwidth Limitation - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enabled /disables bandwidth limitation of noise.

ON

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. The noise level in the frequency band is indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT ON

OFF

The noise signal is generated within the maximum bandwidth of 10 MHz. The noise level per Hz is indicated in the LF Output menu of the Mod Gen block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT OFF

Bandwidth - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enters the noise bandwidth in case bandwidth limitation. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps (range 100 .. 1 MHz), 1 MHz (range 1 MHz .. 5 MHz) and 5 MHz (5 MHz ... 10 MHz) are possible.

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. Noise level per Hz and noise level in the system bandwidth are indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID 300kHz

Phase Modulation - PhiM

Phase modulation requires option R&S SMA-B20 (FM/PhiM Modulator) or option R&S SMA-B20 (Enhanced Noise Performance and FM/PhiM Modulator).

Note:

It is not possible to use analog phase modulation simultaneously with digital phase modulation or with analog or digital frequency modulation.

An internal and/or external source can be selected for phase modulation. Two LF modulation generators and a noise source are available as internal sources for a fully equipped instrument.

The FM/PM EXT input connector for external feed of analog modulation signals is at the front of the instrument. The coupling mode of the input (AC or DC) and the input impedance (50 Ohm or high) can be selected.

The digital PM signal is fed in via the AUX I/O interface.

Selection between three modulation modes is possible:

High Bandwidth mode with full setting range for modulation bandwidth and limited PhiM deviation.

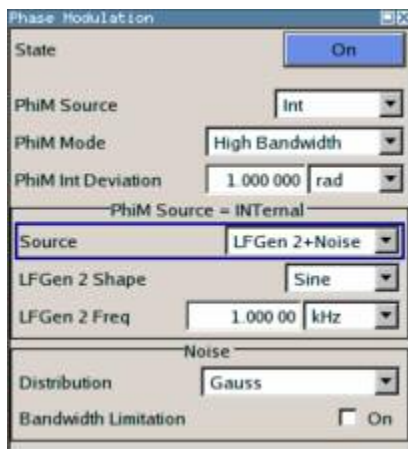
Low Phase noise mode with better signal/noise ratio, but reduced setting range for modulation bandwidth and deviation (see data sheet, requires option R&S SMA-B22).

High Deviation mode with full setting range for PhiM deviation and a reduced setting range for modulation bandwidth. Phase noise is reduced in the lower modulation frequency range (compared to **High Bandwidth** mode).

Phase Modulation Menu

The **Phase Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **MENU** key under **Mod**.

In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The modulation source can be selected independently for the different modulation types and the LF output. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu or in the **Mod Gen** block (internal source only). These settings affect all modulations which use the same modulation sources. For a fully equipped instrument two LF generators and a noise generator are available as internal sources.



State - PhiM	Activates/deactivates PhiM modulation. Activation of PhiM deactivates frequency modulation. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:STAT ON
PhiM Source	Selects the source for the PhiM signal.
Int	Selects the internal source for PhiM modulation. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:SOUR INT
Ext	Selects the external source for analog phase modulation. The external signal is input via the FM/PM EXT connector. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:SOUR EXT
Int + Ext	Selects the internal and external source at the same time. The external signal is input via the FM/PM EXT connector. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:SOUR INT,EXT
Ext digital	Selects the external source. The external digital signal is input via the AUX I/O connector. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:SOUR EDIG
PhiM Mode	Selects the mode for the phase modulation..
High Bandwidth	The maximum range for modulation bandwidth is available. However, phase noise is increased for low modulation frequencies. The range for PhiM deviation is limited. This mode is recommended for high modulation frequencies. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:MODE HBAN
High Deviation	The maximum range for PhiM deviation is available. Phase noise is improved for low frequencies compared to High Bandwidth mode. The range for modulation frequency is limited (see data sheet). This mode is recommended for low modulation frequencies and high PhiM deviation. Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:MODE HDEV
Low Noise (requires option R&S SMA-B22)	Phase modulation with phase noise and spurious characteristics close to CW mode. The range for modulation bandwidth and PM deviation is reduced (see data sheet). Remote-control command: SOUR:PM:MODE LNO

PhiM Deviation

Sets the modulation deviation in RAD.

The maximal deviation depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet). It is possible to enter a deviation that is too high for a certain RF frequency or to vary the RF frequency to a range in which the deviation can no longer be set. In this case the maximally possible deviation is set and an error message is displayed.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:PM:DEV 2.5
SOUR:PM:EXT:DEV 2.5
```

PhiM Sensitivity

(Source External only)

Displays the input sensitivity of the FM/PM MOD input in RAD/V. The display only appears in the case of external modulation.

The modulation depth entered under **PhiM Depth** is reached with 1 Volt modulation of the input.

Note:

The input voltage should not exceed 1.1 V_s, otherwise modulation distortions might occur.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:PM:SENS?
```

PhiM External Coupling

(Source External only)

Selects the coupling mode (AC or DC) for external feed.

Note:

Coupling for external feed via input FM/PM EXT can be set independently for modulations FM and PhiM.

AC

The DC voltage content is separated from the modulation signal.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:PM:EXT:COUP AC
```

DC

The modulation signal is not altered.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:PM:EXT:COUP DC
```

PhiM External Input Impedance

(Source External only)

Selects the input impedance for external feed via the FM/PM EXT input. Selection 50 Ohm and high impedance (>100 kOhm) is available.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:INP:MOD:IMP G50
```

Ext PhiM Binary Format – PhiM

(Source External Digital only)

Selects the binary format for external digital phase modulation (see table below). The data is input via the AUX I/O interface.

NOTICE Risk of instrument damage!

The maximum possible input voltage is 3.3 V dc.

Offset Binary

Offset Binary code is selected. This code represents analog values between full scale and minus full scale.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PM:EXT:DIG:BFOR BOFF

Two's Complement

Two's Complement code is selected.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PM:EXT:DIG:BFOR DCOD

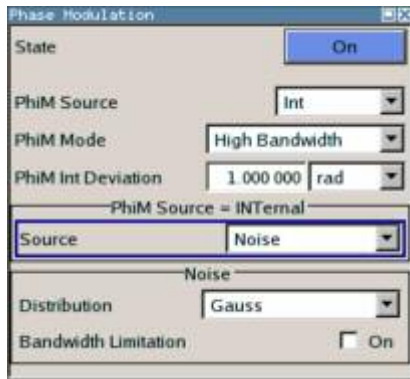
Binary data formats

Scale	Example for set phase deviation = 120 DEG	Offset Binary	Two's Complement
+ full scale	120 DEG	1111....1111	0111....1111
+0.75 full scale	90 DEG	1110....0000	0110....0000
+0.5 full scale	60 DEG	1100....0000	0100....0000
+0.25 full scale	30 DEG	1010....0000	0010....0000
+ 0	0 DEG	1000....0000	0000....0000
-0.25 full scale	-30 DEG	0110....0000	1110....0000
-0.5 full scale	- 60 DEG	0100....0000	1100....0000
- 0.75full scale	- 90 DEG	0010....0000	1010....0000
- full scale + 1LSB		0000....0001	1000....0001
- full scale	- 120 DEG	0000....0000	1000....0000

Pin connection for input of digital PM data via AUX I/O connector

Connection	Parallel data input with 16-bit word width for digital PM modulation data.
11 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 15 (MSB)
12 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 14
13 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 13
14 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 12
15 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 11
16 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 10
17 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 9
18 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 8
19 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 7
20 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 6
21 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 5
22 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 4
23 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 3
24 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 2
25 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 1
26 - FM_DAT	FM_DATA 0 (LSB)

In case of selection **Source Int**, the settings for the internal modulation sources are offered in the **PM Source = INTERNAL** section of the Phase Modulation menu. These settings affect all analog modulations which use the same modulation sources.



Internal Source - PhiM

(Source Internal only)

Selects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

None	Switches off all internal modulation sources. Remote-control command: <code>n.a.</code>
LFGen1 LFGen2	Selects one of the internal LF generators as the source for phase modulation. Remote-control command: <code>SOUR:PM:INT:SOUR LF1</code>
LFGen1+2	Selects both internal LF generators as the source for phase modulation. LF frequency and deviation can be set separately. The added deviation of the two modulation generators must not exceed the overall deviation. Remote-control command: <code>SOUR:PM:INT:SOUR LF12</code>
Noise	Selects the internal noise source. The modulation signal is white noise either with Gaussian distribution or equal distribution. Remote-control command: <code>SOUR:PM:INT:SOUR NOIS</code>
LFGen1+Noise LFGen2+Noise	Selects one LF generator as the source for phase modulation plus the noise signal. White noise is used as modulation signal in addition to the PhiM modulation signal, Remote-control command: <code>SOUR:PM:INT:SOUR LF1N</code>

Deviation 1 /Deviation 2 - PhiM

(Source Internal, LFGen1+2 only)

Selects the deviation for the two phase modulation signals. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation deviation set in the upper part of the menu.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PM:INT2:DEV 12DEG

LF Gen 1/2 Freq - PhiM

(Source Internal, LFGen1+2 only)

Sets the frequency of the two LF generators.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:FREQ 1E3

LF Gen 2 Shape - PhiM

(Source Internal, LFGen2 only)

Selects the shape of the second LF generator. In case of selection Trapeze, additional settings concerning the duration of the single trapeze elements can be made (see **LF Output** menu).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:SHAP SQU

In case of internal modulation source, the settings for the noise source are offered in the Noise section of the Phase Modulation menu. This setting affects all analog modulations which use the noise generator as the internal modulation source.

Distribution - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Selects the noise power density distribution of the noise.

Gaussian

The noise power density has a Gaussian distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST GAUS

Equal

The noise power density has an even distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST EQU

Bandwidth Limitation - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enabled /disables bandwidth limitation of noise.

ON

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. The noise level in the frequency band is indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT ON

OFF

The noise signal is generated within the maximum bandwidth of 10 MHz. The noise level per Hz is indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT OFF

Bandwidth - Noise

(Source Internal, Noise only)

Enters the noise bandwidth in case bandwidth limitation. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps (range 100 .. 1 MHz), 1 MHz (range 1 MHz .. 5 MHz) and 5 MHz (5 MHz ... 10 MHz) are possible.

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. Noise level per Hz and noise level in the system bandwidth are indicated in the **LF Output** menu of the **Mod Gen** block.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID 300kHz

Pulse Modulation

External and internal Pulse modulation is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) without additional equipment options. A standard pulse generator is available for internal modulation.

Internal Pulse Modulation with extended features, e.g. generation of double pulse, requires option R&S SMA-K23, Pulse Generator.

An internal or external source can be selected for pulse modulation. In case of external source, the external signal is input via the PULSE EXT connector at the rear of the instrument. In case of internal source, this connector can be used as external trigger or gate signal input for internal pulse modulation. The polarity and input impedance of the connector can be selected.

The pulse signal is output at the PULSE VIDEO connector at the rear of the instrument.

IMPORTANT

Automatic Level Control is deactivated with pulse modulation!

When pulse modulation is activated, the ALC state of the R&S SMA is automatically changed to ALC OFF (Sample & Hold). In this state the ALC loop is opened and the output level is not regulated but the level modulator is set directly. In order to set the correct output level, a sample & hold measurement is executed after each frequency or level setting.

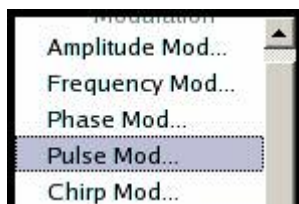
In the following cases the nominal ON level is present for typically 3..5 ms after level or frequency setting:

- No attenuator is fitted (frequency option R&S SMA-B103L/B106L)
- in High Power Mode
- in Auto mode if the level is in the High Power range, i.e. the mechanical relay bypass is switched.

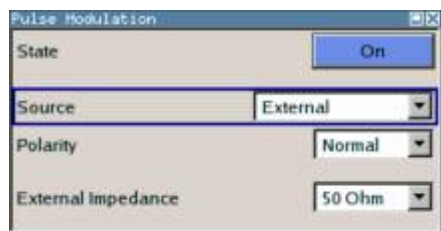
Otherwise, the level is decreased by 30 dB during **Sample&Hold** measurement

Pulse Modulation Menu

The **Pulse Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the MENU key under **Mod**.



In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu.



In case of modulation source pulse generator, the settings for the pulse characteristics and the trigger are offered in the **Pulse Generator** section of the Pulse Modulation menu. Option R&S SMU-K23 offers extended features, e.g. generation of double pulse or selection of trigger mode. For description of the pulse generator menu see "[Pulse Generator Menu](#)", on page 4.200.

State - Pulse Modulation

Activates/deactivates pulse modulation. If modulation source pulse generator is selected, the pulse generator and the Video/Sync signal output are automatically switched on/off according to the pulse modulation state.

The settings for the pulse generator can be made in the lower part of the **Pulse Modulation** menu. The same settings are available in the **Pulse Generator** menu of the **MOD Gen** block. Please refer to the description of the menu in section "[Pulse Generator Menu](#)", page 4.200.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:STAT ON

Source - Pulse Modulation

Selects the source for the pulse modulation signal.

Pulse Generator

Selects the internal pulse generator as modulation source. The internal pulse generator signal is provided at the **PULSE VIDEO** output, the sync signal at the **PULSE SYNC** output.

Without option R&S SMA-K23:

The internally generated rectangular signal is used for the pulse modulation. The frequency of the internal signal can be set in the LF Output menu.

With option R&S SMA-K23:

If option R&S SMA-K23 is installed, the characteristics of the generated pulse can be set in a wide range, and double pulse generation is possible. The settings are made in the Pulse generator section of the menu.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:SOUR INT

External

Selects the external source. The external modulation signal is input via the **PULS EXT** connector. It is provided at the **PULSE VIDEO** output.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:SOUR EXT

Polarity - Pulse Modulation (Source External only)

Selects the polarity of the external modulation signal.

Normal

The RF level is On if the level is High at the modulation input.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:POL NORM

Invert

The RF level is Off if the level is High at the modulation input.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:POL INV

Pulse External Input Impedance

(Source External only)

Selects the impedance for external feed via the PULSE EXT input. Selection 50 Ohm and 10 kOhm are available.

Remote-control command

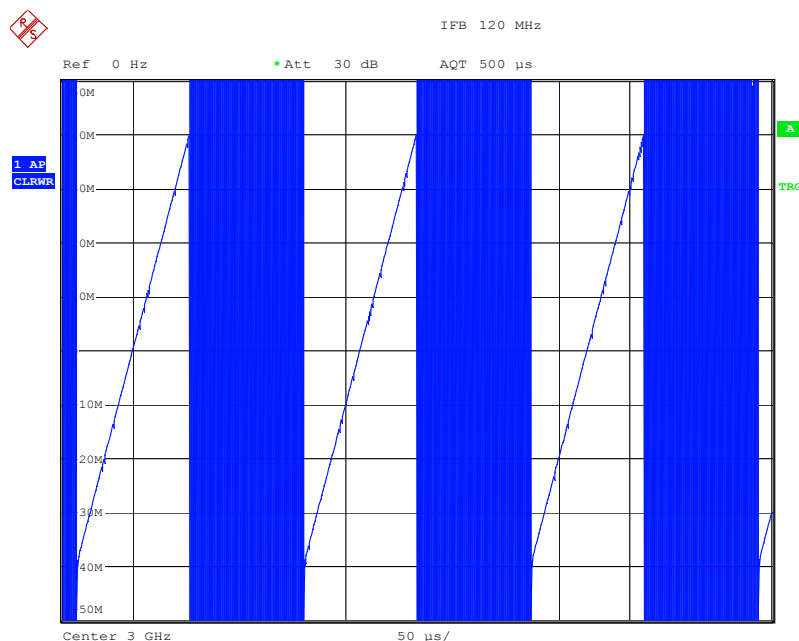
SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:IMP G50

Chirp Modulation

Chirp modulation is used in radar technique to achieve pulse compression. Pulse compression increases the sensitivity and resolution of radar systems by modifying transmitted pulses to improve their auto-correlation properties. To chirp the radar signal is one way of accomplishing this. A chirp is a signal in which the frequency increases or decreases over time.

The R&S SMA always uses chirp modulation together with pulse modulation. The modulation signals for FM and Pulse modulator are generated and synchronized internally. The internal pulse generator is used as the modulation source for the pulse modulator and the internal LF generator as source for the frequency modulation. Normal FM mode is used. Using external modulation signals is not possible for chirp modulation.

The following graph shows the FM demodulated signal of chirped pulses with a chirp bandwidth of 80 MHz and a pulse width of 80 μ s. Chirp direction is up.



Date: 10.MAR.2008 15:38:01

Chirp modulation is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-B20 or B22 and interface board with part number 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02.

Chirp Modulation with extended ranges for resolution, pulse width and period requires option R&S SMA-K23, Pulse Generator.

The PULSE EXT connector at the rear of the instrument this connector can be used as external trigger or gate signal input. The polarity and input impedance of the connector can be selected.

The pulse signal is output at the PULSE VIDEO connector at the rear of the instrument, the sync signal at the PULSE SYNC output.

The FM modulation signal can be output at the LF connector.

IMPORTANT All other analog modulations are deactivated during chirp modulation!

When chirp modulation is activated, any active analog modulation is automatically switched off.

Automatic Level Control (ALC) is deactivated with chirp modulation!

When chirp modulation is activated, the ALC state of the R&S SMA is automatically changed to ALC OFF (Sample & Hold). In this state the ALC loop is opened and the output level is not regulated but the level modulator is set directly. In order to set the correct output level, a sample & hold measurement is executed after each frequency or level setting.

In the following cases the nominal ON level is present for typically 3..5 ms after level or frequency setting:

- No attenuator is fitted (frequency option R&S SMA-B103L/B106L)
- in High Power Mode
- in Auto mode if the level is in the High Power range, i.e. the mechanical relay bypass is switched.

Otherwise, the level is decreased by 30 dB during **Sample&Hold** measurement.

Note:

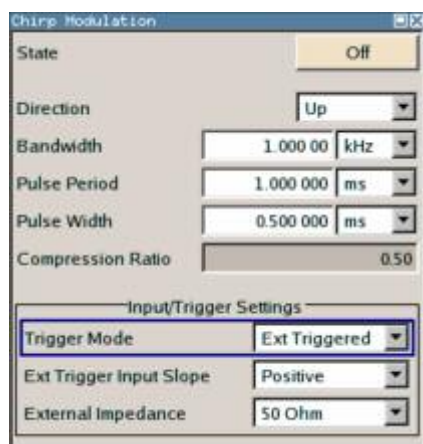
The Sample&Hold measurement for the ALC is performed at the chirp center frequency. Therefore, the frequency response of the RF path may result in level errors for the FM modulated carrier especially with high chirp bandwidths.

Chirp Modulation Menu

The **Chirp modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod**.



In the upper section of the menu, the modulation is configured and switched on. The configuration of the trigger source is performed in the lower section of the menu. Option R&S SMA-K23 offers an extended range for resolution, pulse period and pulse width settings.



State - Chirp Modulation Activates/deactivates chirp modulation

Note:
Any active modulation is automatically switched off when chirp modulation is activated.

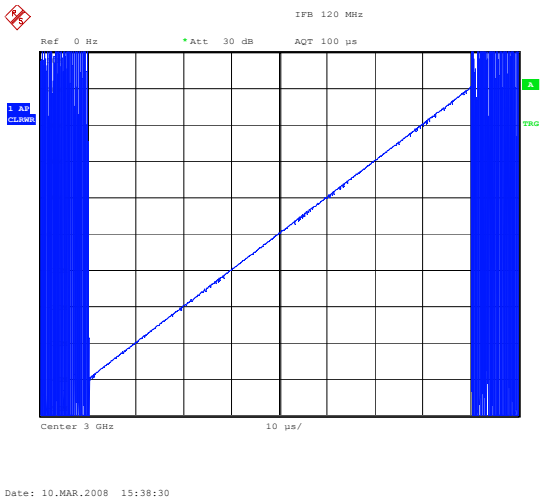
The pulse generator signal is provided at the **PULSE VIDEO** output, the sync signal at the **PULSE SYNC** output. These outputs are automatically switched on/off according to the chirp modulation state. The FM modulation signal can be output at the LF connector.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:CHIR:STAT ON

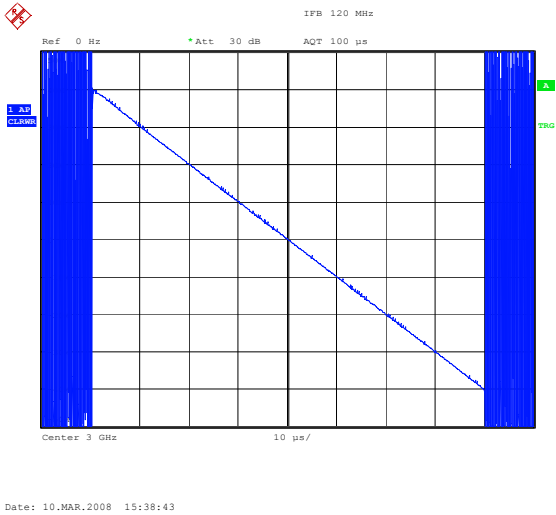
Direction - Chirp Modulation Selects the direction of the chirp modulation.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:CHIR:DIR UP|DOWN

Up The chirp starts with the lower frequency.



Down The chirp starts with the higher frequency.



Bandwidth - Chirp Modulation

Sets the modulation bandwidth in Hz.

The bandwidth denotes the difference between the maximum and minimum frequency, e.g. a bandwidth of 10 MHz at a center frequency of 1 GHz leads to a frequency modulation between 995 MHz and 1005 MHz.

The maximum bandwidth depends on the currently set RF frequency (see data sheet). It is possible to enter a bandwidth that is too high for a certain RF frequency or to vary the RF frequency to a range in which the bandwidth can no longer be set. In this case the maximum possible bandwidth is set and an error message is displayed.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:BAND 1kHz

Pulse Period - Chirp Modulation

Sets the period of the generated chirp. Option R&S SMA-K23 provides a resolution of 20 ns.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:PER 1ms

Pulse Width - Chirp Modulation

Sets the width of the generated chirp. The pulse width must be at least 1 us less than the set pulse period. Option R&S SMA-K23 provides a resolution of 20 ns.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:PULS:WIDT 0.1ms

Compression Ratio - Chirp Modulation

Indicates the pulse compression ratio, i.e. the product of pulse width [s] and bandwidth [Hz]. Pulse compression increases the range resolution as well as the signal to noise ratio of pulsed signals.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:COMP:RAT?

Trigger Mode - Chirp Modulation

Selects the trigger mode for chirp modulation signals.

Auto

The chirp modulation signals are generated continuously.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:MODE AUTO

Ext Triggered

The chirp modulation signals are triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:MODE EXT

Ext Gated

The chirp modulation signals are gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:MODE EGAT

**External Trigger Input
Slope - Chirp Modulation**

(External Trigger only)

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied trigger at the PULSE EXT connector.

Positive

The chirp modulation signals are triggered on the positive slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:EXT:SLOP POS

Negative

The chirp modulation signals are triggered on the negative slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:EXT:SLOP NEG

**Gate Input Polarity - Chirp
Modulation**

(External Gate only)

Selects the polarity of the Gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Positive

The chirp modulation signals are generated while the gate signal is high.

Remote-control command:

:SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:EXT:GATE:POL NORM

Negative

The chirp modulation signals are generated while the gate signal is low.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:EXT:GATE:POL INV

**External Impedance - Chirp
Modulation**

(External trigger or gate only)

Selects the input impedance for the external trigger and gate signal input PULSE EXT (10 kOhm or 50 Ohm).

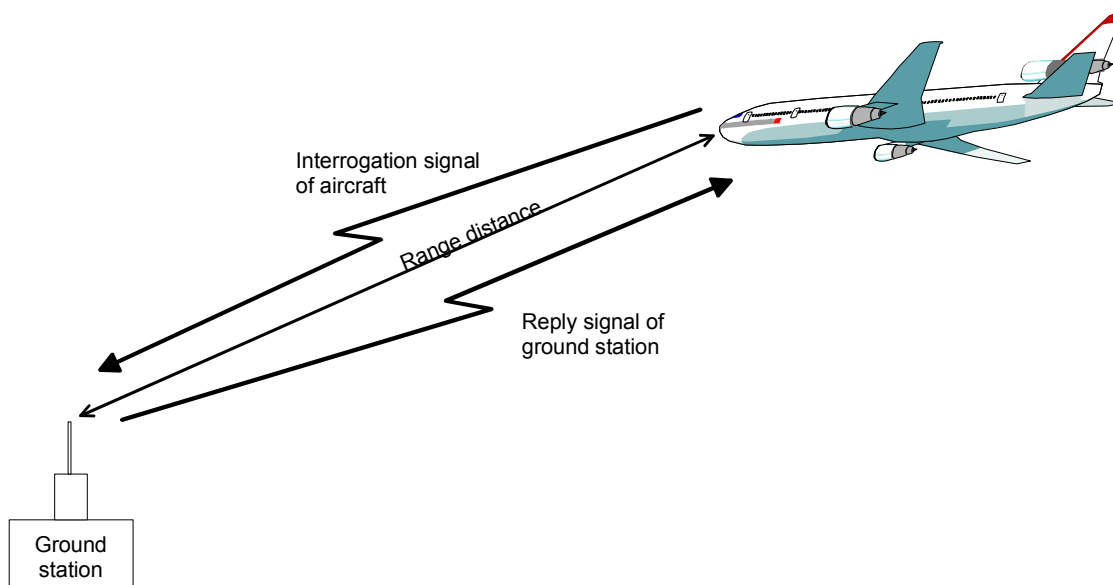
Remote-control command:

SOUR:CHIR:TRIG:EXT:IMP G50

DME Modulation

Option R&S SMA-K26 enables DME modulation on the R&S SMA.

DME (Distance Measurement Equipment) is a radar system which determines the slant distance between the aircraft and the ground station. On the aircraft, the time is measured which the radio signal takes to travel from the aircraft to the ground station and back. The aircraft is equipped with an interrogator and the ground station with a transponder.



The DME channels are paired with the VOR frequencies, they are in the range between 1025 to 1150 MHz for the interrogator and 962 and 1213 MHz for the transponder. The spacing for all channels is 1 MHz. X and Y channels differ in the spacing between the two pulses of the pulse pair and in the delay for the reply pulse.

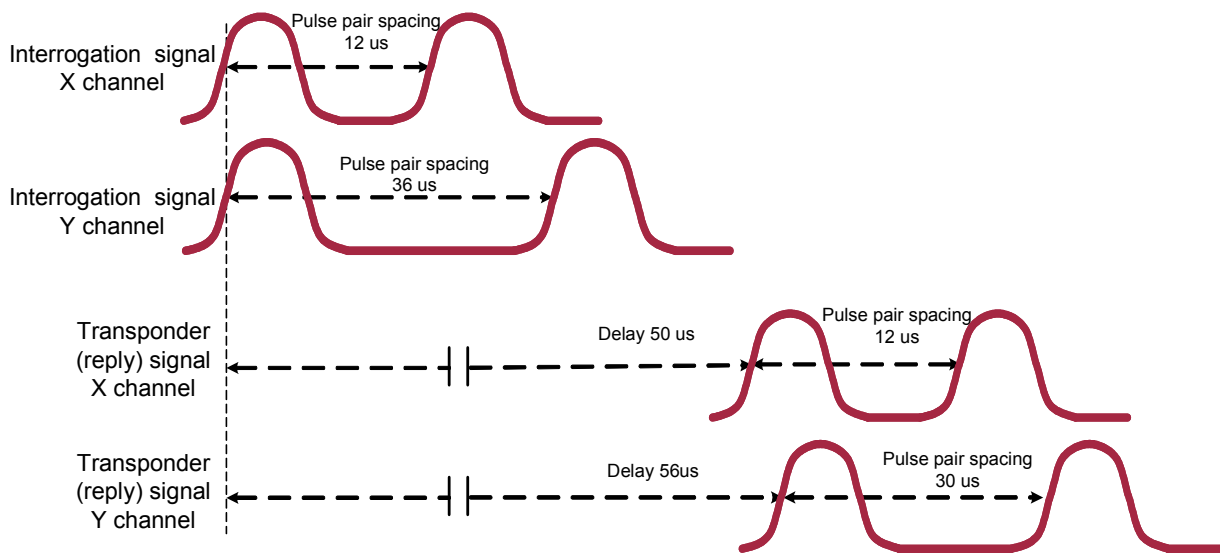
The interrogator transmits a stream of pulse pairs with fixed duration and spacing. The ground based transponder receives the pulse train and re-transmits them after a defined delay on a frequency which is ± 63 MHz from the interrogation frequency. The airborne interrogator identifies its own stream of pulses and measures the time between the start of interrogation and response from the ground transponder in order to evaluate the slant distance. The distance is given in nautic miles (nm). 1 nm is 1852.01 meters and corresponds to a run time of 12.359 μ s.

Two different modes are offered for the DME test signal:

- ◆ DME Interrogation pulse stream from the interrogator, X or Y channel (simulation of aircraft interrogator)
- ◆ DME Reply reply pulses from the transponder + optional ID signal, X or Y channel (simulation of ground station)

In addition a single test pulse can be generated.

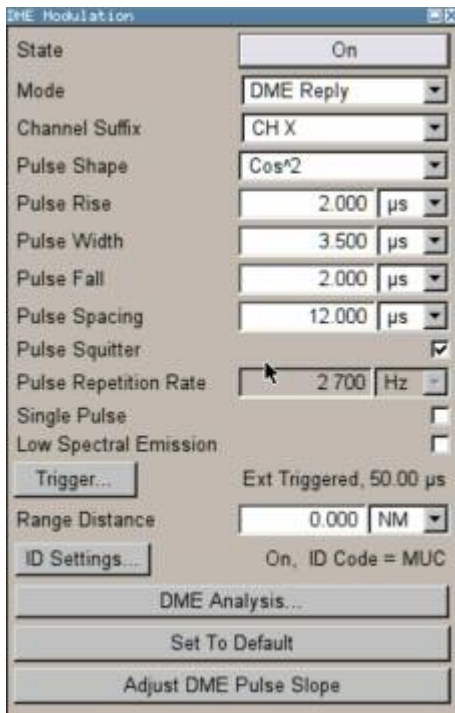
The following graph shows the timing of the pulse pairs (slant range distance = 0 nm)



DME Modulation Menu

The **DME modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod**.

In the upper section of the menu, the modulation is configured and switched on. The configuration of the pulse pairs and the trigger source is performed in the lower section of the menu. Reply response measurement is enabled using a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor.



State - DME Modulation

Activates/deactivates DME modulation

Note:

Modulations PULSE, VOR, ILS-GS, ILS-LOC, MKR-BCN, ADF, AM, and internal FM/PhiM are automatically switched off when DME modulation is activated. Also, the pulse generator is automatically switched off.

The DME modulation signal can be output at the LF connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:STAT ON

Mode - DME Modulation

Selects the mode of the DME modulation. The mode determines the signal type that is simulated. The exact timing of the signal for each mode is determined by the selected channel (X or Y, see below).

The timing and shape of the pulses can be freely selected, by default these values are set according to the standard.

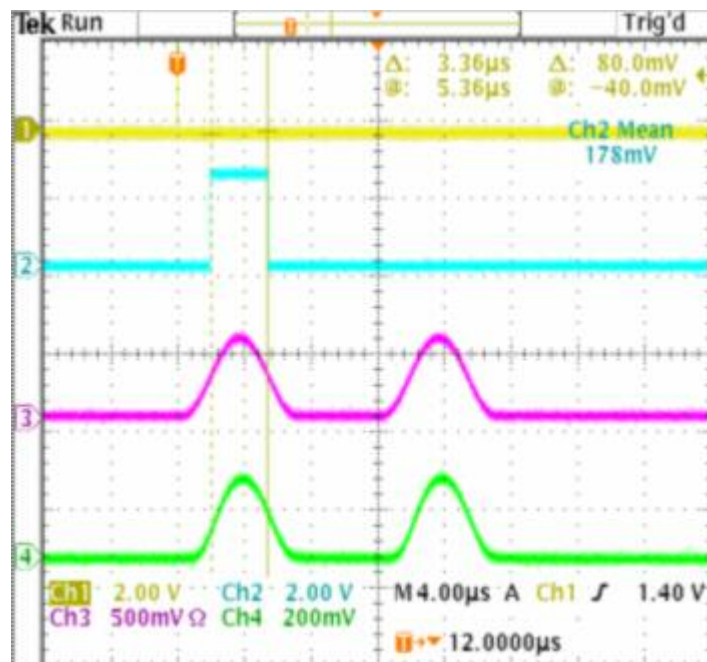
DME Interrogation CH X/Y

The interrogation signal of the airborne transmitter is simulated.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:MODE INT

The following graph shows the interrogation signal of channel X. (Trigger = Auto).



- 1: SYNC signal (pulse width 50ns)
- 2: VIDEO signal (active with 50 % pulse width of first DME pulse)
- 3: LF Output signal (DME modulation signal)
- 4: RF Output signal (measured with external detector)

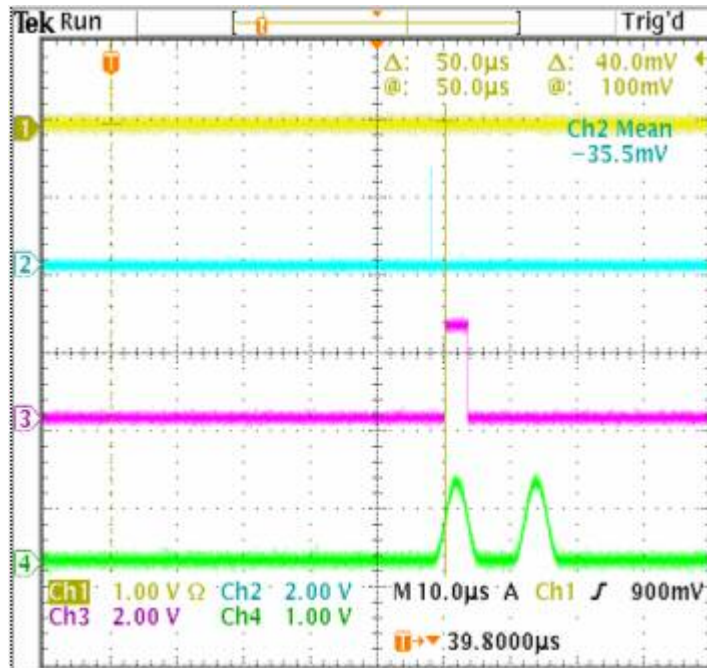
DME Reply CH X/Y The reply signal of the ground based transponder is simulated. The trigger is automatically set to external and the default trigger delay either to 50 us (channel X) or 56 us (channel Y) depending on the selected channel. The trigger signal is input via the PULSE EXT connector.

The interval between the pulse pairs can be set to a fixed value (repetition rate) or to random generation (pulse squitter).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:MODE REPL

The following graph shows the reply signal of channel X (Trigger = External). In case of a trigger event, the reply pulse pair is generated after the set trigger delay.



- 1: external TRIGGER signal (T: pulse width 50ns)
- 2: SYNC signal (pulse width 50ns)
- 3: VIDEO signal with a delay of 50 us between external trigger and Video signal (= range distance of 0 nm) (active with 50 % pulse width of first DME pulse)
- 4: LF Output signal (DME modulation signal)

Channel Suffix - DME Modulation

Selects the channel that is simulated.

Standard compliant X and Y channels differ in the spacing between the two pulses of the pulse pair and the delay of the ground station (see table below).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:CSUF X

Channel	Pulse spacing interrogation mode	Pulse spacing reply mode	Reply delay 1st pulse	Reply delay 2nd pulse
X	12 us	12 us	50 us	50 us
Y	36 us	30 us	56 us	50 us

Pulse Shape - DME Modulation

Selects the pulse shape.

Cos^2

The falling and the rising edge of the pulse are cos^2 shaped.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:SHAP COS2

Cos Cos^2

The rising edge is cos shaped and the falling edge is cos^2 shaped.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:SHAP COSCOS2

Linear

The falling and the rising edge of the pulse are shaped linear.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:SHAP LIN

Pulse Rise - DME Modulation

Sets the rise time of the pulse (10% to 90% of peak voltage).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:RISE 2.5us

Pulse Width - DME Modulation

Sets the pulse width (50% to 50% of peak voltage).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:WIDT 0.1ms

Pulse Fall - DME Modulation

Sets the fall time of the pulse (90% to 10% of peak voltage).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:FALL 2.1us

Pulse Spacing - DME Modulation

Sets the spacing between the first and second pulse of a pulse pair (time between half-voltage points on the leading edge of each pulse).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:PPS 3.5us

Reply Efficiency - DME Modulation

(for Reply mode on only)

Sets the relation between reply pulse pairs and received trigger signals, e.g. with a set efficiency of 50% only every second trigger event leads to the generation of a reply pulse pair.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:EFF 100PCT

Pulse Squitter - DME Modulation

(for Reply mode on only)

Activates the random pulse repetition rate. The average repetition rate is 2700 pp/s. The pulse spacing is distributed randomly in the range of 60 us to about 1500 us according to EUROCAE EN-54 6.2.12.

The squitter pulses are constantly sent by the ground station in order to ensure proper operation and in order to ease synchronization of the aircraft interrogator to the ground station.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:SQU ON

Pulse Repetition Rate - DME Modulation**Interrogation mode**

Sets the pulse repetition rate for trigger setting Auto or Ext Gated.

Reply Mode

Indicates the mean pulse repetition rate in squitter mode.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:RATE 2700

Single Pulse - DME Modulation

Activates generation of a single test pulse.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:SING ON

Low Spectral Emission - DME Modulation

Activates the generation of a DME signal with higher spectral purity but less dynamic compared to the default mode. The ON/OFF ratio of the pulses is reduced from typ. >100 dB to typ 35 dB.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:LOW ON

Trigger - DME Modulation

The button opens the menu for setting the trigger (see section "[Trigger Settings for DME](#)").

Range Distance - DME Modulation

(Reply mode only)

Sets the simulated distance between interrogator and transponder for reply mode. The distance is given in nautic miles (nm). 1 nm is 1852.01 meters and corresponds to a run time of 12.359 μ s. .

The range distance and the external trigger delay are interdependent according to:

$$\text{range distance} = (\text{trigger delay} - \text{X/Y mode delay}) / 12.359 \mu\text{s/nm}$$

(X mode delay = 50 μ s, Y mode delay is 56 μ s)

Changing one value automatically changes the other value.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:RDIS 900nm

ID Settings - DME Modulation

(Reply mode only)

Opens the menu for setting the DME ID signal (see section "[ID Settings for DME Reply Mode](#)").

DME Analysis - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector.

Opens the menu for setting the DME Analysis (see section "[DME Analysis](#)").

Set To Default - DME Modulation

Sets a default DME signal (interrogation mode channel X).

Selects the default settings for the pulse parameters according to standard (EUROCAE ED57/ED54 and ICAO ANNEX 10 to the convention of international civil aviation).

The state of the modulation is not influenced by this button.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:PRES

Adjust DME Pulse Slope - DME Modulation

Activates internal adjustment of the DME pulse slope for best linearity.

Remote-control command:

CAL:DME:MEAS?

Trigger Settings for DME

Trigger Mode - DME Modulation

Selects the trigger mode for DME modulation signals. For Reply mode only external trigger is possible

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:DME:TRIG AUTO < EXT | EGAT`

- Auto** The DME modulation signals are generated continuously.
- Ext Triggered** The DME modulation signals are triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.
- Ext Gated** The DME modulation signals are gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Trigger Delay - DME Modulation (External Trigger only)

Sets the delay between the external trigger and the first DME output pulse (50% voltage point of first pulse). For DME Reply mode this simulates the defined delay of the DME transponder and twice the run time of the signal (from interrogator to transponder and back). The delay is a measure of the range distance, thus, the two values are interdependent according to:

$\text{Delay} = X/Y \text{ mode delay} + \text{range distance} * 12.359 \text{ nm}/\mu\text{s}$

(X mode delay = 50 us, Y mode delay is 56 us)

Changing one value automatically changes the other value.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:DME:TRIG:DEL 150us`

Trigger Slope - DME Modulation (External Trigger only)

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied trigger at the PULSE EXT connector.

- Positive** The DME modulation signals are triggered on the positive slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:DME:TRIG:SLOP POS`

- Negative** The DME modulation signals are triggered on the negative slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:DME:TRIG:SLOP NEG`

Trigger Impedance - DME Modulation (External trigger or gate only)

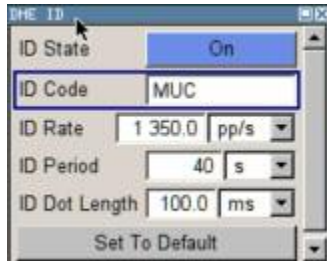
Selects the input impedance for the external trigger and gate signal input PULSE EXT (10 kOhm or 50 Ohm).

Remote-control command:

`SOUR:DME:TRIG:IMP G50`

ID Settings for DME Reply Mode

In the DME ID submenu the identification sequence for the reply signal is defined. Each airport identifies itself with a three letter code, for example 'MUC' for the Munich airport. This information is transmitted in morse code. The transmission of the identification sequence can be switched off.



ID State - DME Modulation (Reply mode only)

Switches on/off the generation of the identification sequence (ID signal) of the ground station. The ID signal consists of a series of pulse pairs transmitted at a rate of 1350 Hz.

The transmission of the ground signal is interrupted every 40 seconds (ID period) and one ID sequence is transmitted instead. The "key down time" of the ground signal corresponds to the period of transmission for a dot or dash in the morse code ID sequence (e.g. 100ms for a dot). During the key down times reply pulses are not transmitted, however, they are transmitted between the key down times.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:DME:ID:STAT ON
```

ID Code - DME Modulation (Reply mode only)

Enters the coding of the ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (ID signal).

The ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table of morse below). The length of the morse code can be varied. The dash time is always three times the length of the dot length.

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:DME:ID:CODE 'MUC'
```

Overview of morse for ID code:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
a	.-	n	-.
b	-...	o	---
c	-.-.	p	.-..
d	-..	q	--.-
e	.	r	.-.
f	..-	s	---
g	--.	t	-
h		u	..-
i	..	v	...-
j	.-...	w	.-..
k	-.-	x	-.-.-
l	.-..	y	-.--
m	--	z	--..

Note:

The following values are default values, the dot length can be varied and determines also the length of the dash and the spaces.

A dot (.) has a tone duration of 100 ms

A dash (-) has a tone duration of 300ms

The time between two tones is 100ms

The time between two letters is 300ms

Example:

ID code = MUC

The word length = $300+100+300 + 300 + 100+100+300 + 100 + 100 + 300 + 300+100+100+100+300+100+100 = 2900 \text{ ms}$

**ID Rate - DME Modulation
(Reply mode only)**

Enters the pulse repetition rate of the ID sequence.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ID:RATE 1350

ID Period - DME Modulation (Reply mode only) Enters the period of the ID sequence by means of seconds.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ID:PER 40

ID Dot Length - DME Modulation (Reply mode only)

Enters the length of a morse dot by means of seconds. The length of the dash (3xdot), space (=dot) and letter space (=3xdot) is also determined by this entry.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ID:DOTL 100ms

Set To Default ID- DME Modulation

Selects the default settings for the ID signal. .

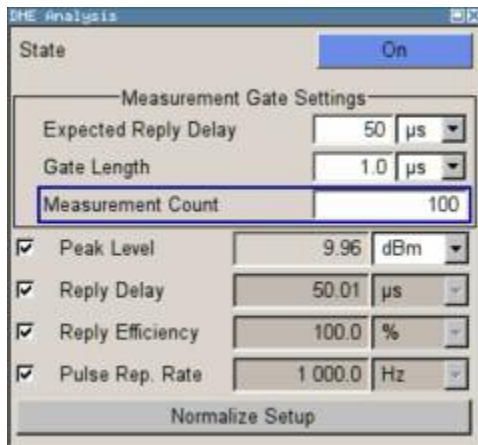
Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ID:PRES

DME Analysis

The DME analysis uses a R&S NRP-Z81 Power Sensor to measure the reply delay, the average peak power, the efficiency and the pulse repetition rate of the ground station transponder. The interrogation signal is simulated by the R&S SMA and transmitted to the transponder. The reply signal of the transponder is measured using the power sensor and is analyzed by internal software routines in order to determine these parameters. The measurement values are indicated in the DME menu.

DME Analysis Menu



DME Analysis State - DME Modulation

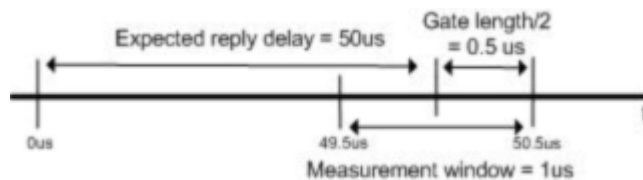
Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector.

Activates the DME analysis. The R&S SMA100A generates interrogation pulse pairs and starts an internal counter for time measurement.

The measurement gate settings determine the measurement window (expected reply delay $\pm$ gate length/2). Only reply pulses for which the 50% voltage point of the rising edge of the first pulse is within the measurement window are used to evaluate the delay time and reply efficiency. The delay measurement is averaged within the measurement cycle. The reply efficiency is calculated once for each measurement cycle.

Example:

The gate length is 1 μ s and the expected reply delay is 50 μ s. The measurement window lies in the range between 49.5 and 50.5 μ s. Only pulse pairs are used for the measurement whose 50% voltage point of the rising edge of the first pulse is within this range.



Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:STAT ON

Expected Reply Delay - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Enters the expected reply delay.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:GATE:EDEL 50us

Gate Length - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector.

Sets the gate length for the measurement window.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:GATE:LENG 1us

Measurement Count - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Sets the number of pulse pairs which are sent from the R&S SMA (= interrogator) to the ground station in one measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:GATE:COUN 100

Peak Level State - DME Modulation Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Activates/deactivates the measurement of the average peak level of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:POW:STAT ON

Peak Level - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Indicates the measured average peak level of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:POW?

Reply Delay Status- DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Activates/deactivates the measurement of the average reply delay of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:TIME:STAT ON

Reply Delay - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Indicates the measured average reply delay of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:TIME?

Reply Efficiency State- DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Activates/deactivates the measurement of the reply efficiency in percent. The measurement is the ratio of the number of measured valid reply pulse pairs to transmitted pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:EFF:STAT ON?

Reply Efficiency - DME Modulation

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Indicates the measured reply efficiency in percent. The measurement is the ratio of the number of measured valid reply pulse pairs to transmitted pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:DME:ANAL:EFF?

**Pulse Repetition
Frequency State - DME
Modulation**

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Activates/deactivates the measurement of the mean pulse repetition rate of the DME ground station. For this measurement all received pulses of the DME ground station are considered. The typical measurement time for this parameter is approx. 1 second.

This measurement and the measurement of the delay, efficiency and average peak power are performed alternately. Therefore, the speed of the pulse repetition measurement increases if all other measurements are deactivated.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:PPR:STAT ON

**Pulse Repetition
Frequency - DME
Modulation**

Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Indicates the measured mean pulse repetition rate of the DME ground station.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:PPR?

**Normalize Setup- DME
Modulation**

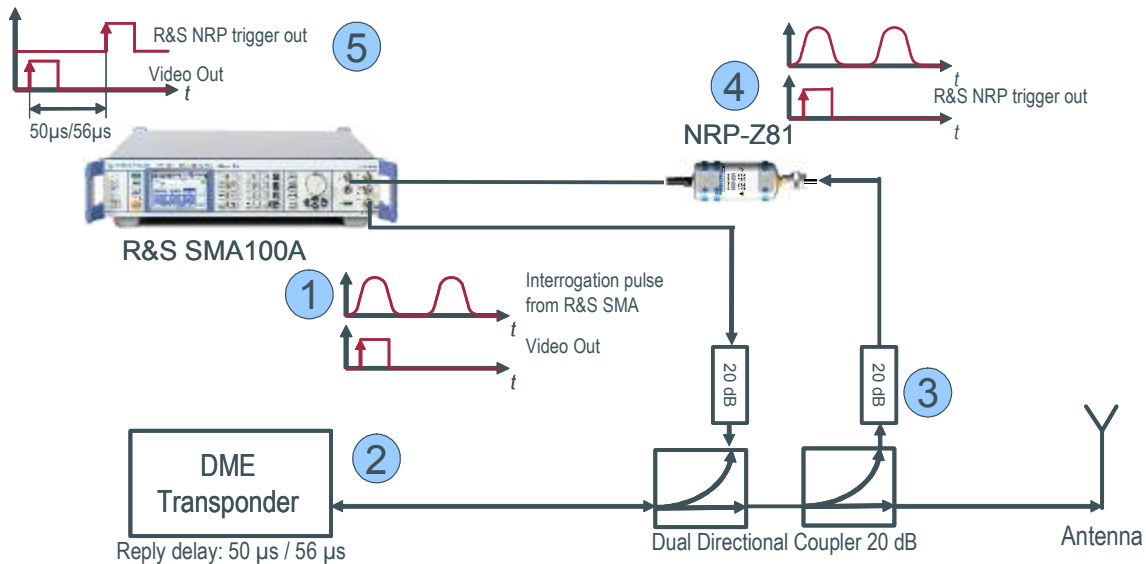
Only if a R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor is connected to the R&S SMA sensor connector

Performs a normalization of the test setup. The delay due to the test setup is measured and subsequently considered in the reply measurements.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:DME:ANAL:NORM?

Test Setup for DME Analysis



NOTICE

Possible damage to the power sensor

High output power of the DME transponder (up to 1 kW) might destroy the power sensor.

Therefore, the attenuator at the power sensor input must be selected in such a way, that the power applied to the power sensor is in the allowed range of the R&S NRP-Z81 before connecting the power sensor to the coupler.

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Procedure for DME Reply Delay measurement

1. The R&S SMA100A generates interrogation pulse pairs and starts an internal counter for time measurement.
2. The interrogation pulse pair is received by the DME transponder, which should reply after a 50 or 56 microsecond delay (depending on the channel) with a reply pulse pair.
3. The transmitted power is coupled to the power sensor input.
4. The transmitted reply pulse pair is received by the R&S NRP-Z81 wideband power sensor, which triggers the R&S SMA100A to stop the time measurement. The R&S NRP-Z81 also measures the peak pulse power and sends this information to the R&S SMA100A.
5. The R&S SMA100A displays the peak pulse power of the reflected reply pulse pair, the reply delay of the DME transponder (ideally 50 or 56 microseconds) and the DME transponder efficiency (the number of response pulse pairs as a percentage of interrogation pulse pairs). Finally, the reply delay value has to be corrected by adding twice the signal delay caused by the cable between coupler and antenna. The delay has to be added twofold because both, the delay for the received signal and the delay for the transmitted signal, have to be taken into account. The following equation provides a typical value for the twofold signal delay due to cable length:

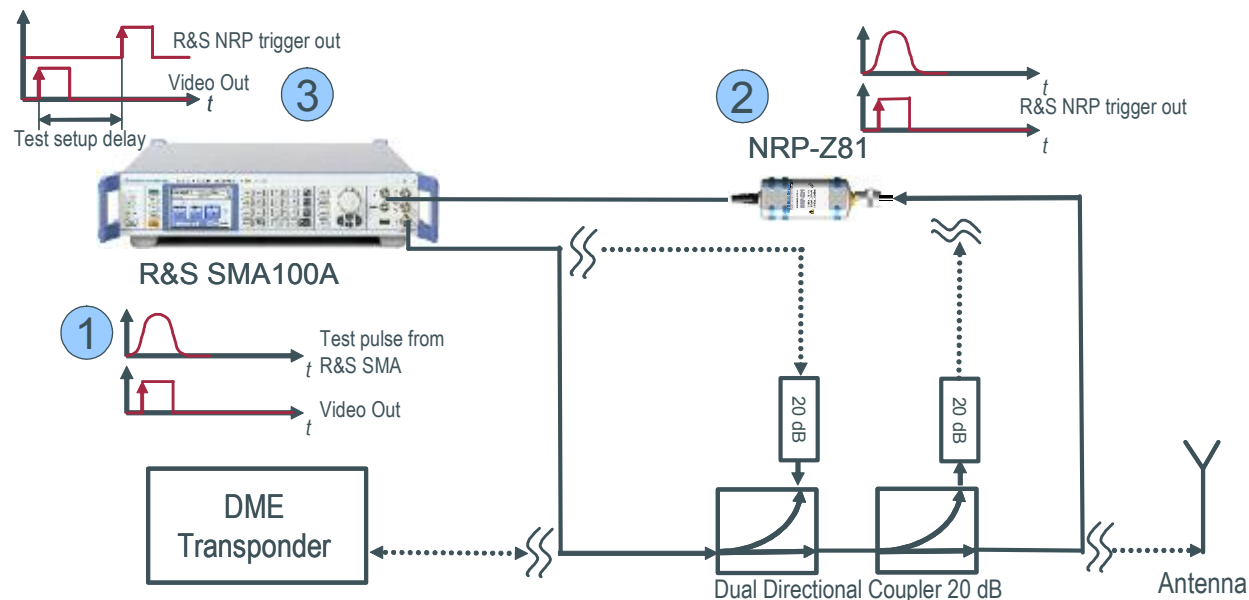
$$\Delta t = \frac{2 \times l \times \sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{c}$$

whereas l = cable length in meters,

ϵ_r = relative dielectric constant (e.g., 2.1 for teflon, 2.25 for polyethylene)

$c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s

Optional normalization of the test setup removes additional delays that are due to the test setup.



Procedure for Test Setup Normalization

1. The R&S SMA100A generates a test pulse for normalization and starts the counter for time measurement. The test pulse is transmitted to the R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor via the dual directional coupler, the connections to the DME transponder and the antenna are interrupted.
2. The test pulse is received by the R&S NRP-Z81 wideband power sensor, which triggers the R&S SMA100A to stop the time measurement.
3. The R&S SMA100A registers the test setup delay and considers it in a subsequent DME analysis measurement. The correction value is stored on the internal flash disk and therefore available also after a restart of the signal generator.

VOR Modulation

VOR modulation (VHF Omnidirectional Range) is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-K25.

VOR systems provide directional information for air planes in flight. The VOR stations transmit a carrier which is modulated with two separate 30 Hz modulations. One of the 30Hz signals (Reference signal) remains in the same phase at all reception positions around the VOR station. The other 30Hz signal received (Variable signal) will differ in phase by exactly the angular displacement of the receiver around the VOR from the Zero radial. The aircraft receiver demodulates the two 30Hz signals and compares their phase difference.

Four different modes are offered for the VOR test signal:

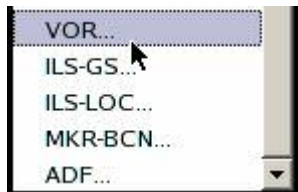
- ◆ Norm VOR modulation + optional COM/ID tone
- ◆ VAR Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the 30 Hz signal content of the VOR signal.
- ◆ Subcarrier Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the unmodulated 9960 Hz FM carrier of the VOR signal
- ◆ Subcarrier + FM Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the frequency-modulated 9960 Hz FM carrier of the VOR signal

An external signal can be added to the internal signal (EXT AM = EXT (MOD AM)). The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

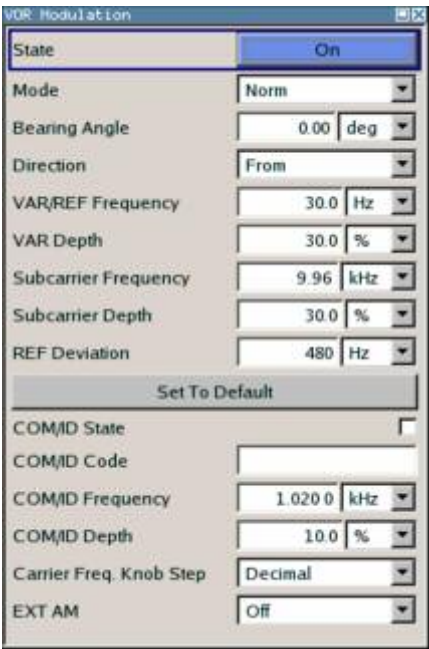
The VOR signal is output at the LF OUT connector at the front of the instrument.

VOR Modulation Menu

The **VOR Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod**.



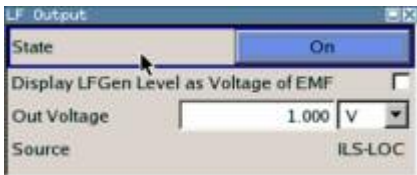
In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu.



State - VOR Modulation Activates/deactivates VOR modulation.

Activation of VOR modulation deactivates AM, ILS, Marker Beacon and ADF modulation.

Source selection is disabled in the **LF Output** menu:



Remote-control command :
SOUR:VOR:STAT ON

Mode - VOR Modulation Selects the operating mode for the VOR modulation signal.

- Norm**

VOR modulation is active.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:VOR:MODE NORM
- VAR**

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the VAR signal component (30Hz signal content) of the VOR signal. The modulation depth of the 30 Hz signal corresponds to the value set under **Var Depth**.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:VOR:MODE VAR

	Subcarrier Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the unmodulated FM carrier (9960Hz) of the VOR signal. The modulation depth corresponds to the value set under Subcarrier Depth.
	Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:MODE SUBC
	Subcarrier + FM Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the frequency-modulated FM carrier (9960Hz) of the VOR signal. The frequency deviation corresponds to the value set under Ref Deviation, the modulation depth corresponds to the value set under Subcarrier Depth.
	Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:MODE FMS
Bearing Angle - VOR Modulation	Enters the phase angle between the 30Hz VAR signal and the 30Hz reference signal.. The orientation of the angle depends on the selected direction. Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:BANG 20DEG
Direction - VOR Modulation	Enters the reference position of the phase information.
	From Selection of the beacon as a reference position. The angle set under Bearing Angle corresponds to the angle between the geographic north and the connection line from beacon to airplane. Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:BANG:DIR FROM
	To Selection of the airplane position as a reference position. The angle set under Bearing Angle corresponds to the angle between the geographic north and the connection line from airplane to beacon. Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:BANG:DIR TO
VAR/REF Frequency - VOR Modulation	Enters the frequency of the VAR signal and the REF signal. . As the two signals must have the same frequency, the setting is valid for both signals. Remote-control command: SOUR:VOR:VAR:FREQ 30

VAR Depth - VOR Modulation

Enters the AM modulation depth of the 30Hz VAR signal. The sum of subcarrier depth, VAR depth and COM/ID and must be smaller than 100 PCT.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:VAR:DEPT 30PCT

Subcarrier Frequency - VOR Modulation

Enters the frequency of the FM carrier..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:SUBC:FREQ 9960

Subcarrier Depth - VOR Modulation

Enters the AM modulation depth of the FM carrier. The sum of subcarrier depth, VAR depth and COM/ID depth must be smaller than 100 PCT.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:SUBC:DEPT 30PCT

REF Deviation - VOR Modulation

Enters the frequency deviation of the REF signal on the FM carrier.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:REF:DEV 480

Set to Default - VOR Modulation

Activates the VOR default setting.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:PRES

Parameter	Value
State	Off
Mode	Norm
Source	Internal
Bearing Angle	0 deg
Direction	From
VAR / REF Frequency	30 Hz
VAR Depth	30 Percent
Subcarrier Frequency	9960 kHz
Subcarrier Depth	30 Percent
REF Deviation	480 Hz
COM/ID State	Off
COM/ID Frequency	1020 kHz
COM/ID Depth	10 percent

COM/ID State - VOR Modulation

Switches on/off an additional communication/identification signal (COM/ID signal).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:COM:STAT ON

COM/ID Code - VOR Modulation

Enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal).

The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table of morse below).

If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:COM:CODE 'MUC'

Overview of morse for COM/ID code:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
a	.-	n	-.
b	...-	o	---
c	-.-.	p	.-..
d	..--	q	--.-
e	.	r	.-.
f	..-.	s	---
g	--.	t	-
h		u	..-
i	..	v	...-
j	.-..	w	.-..
k	-.-	x	-.--
l	.-..	y	-.--
m	--	z	--..

Note:

A dot (.) has a tone duration of 100 ms

A dash (-) has a tone duration of 300ms

The time between two tones is 100ms

The time between two letters is 300ms

After each word a word space is entered. The word repetition rate is 7 words/minute. As the word length can vary between 900 ms and 4500 ms the word space between the word varies accordingly.

Example:

COM/ID code = MUC

The word length = $300 + 100 + 300 + 300 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 300 + 300 + 300 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 300 + 100 + 100 = 3100 \text{ ms}$

COM/ID Frequency - VOR Modulation

Enters the frequency of the COM/ID signals.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:COM:FREQ 1020

COM/ID Depth - VOR Modulation

Enters the AM modulation depth of the COM/ID signal..The sum of subcarrier depth, VAR depth and COM/ID depth must be smaller than 100 PCT.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:VOR:COM:DEPT 10 PCT

Carrier Frequency Step - VOR Modulation

Selects the variation of the carrier frequency via the rotary knob.

Remote-control command : n.a.

Decimal

Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

Defined

Variation in predefined steps according to the standardized VOR transmitting frequencies (see table, values in MHz).

Table 1 Standardized VOR transmitting frequencies (MHz)

108.0 0	109.4 0	110.8 0	112.1 0	112.8 0	113.5 0	114.2 0	114.9 0	115.6 0	116.3 0	117.0 5	117.7 5
108.0 5	109.4 5	110.8 5	112.1 5	112.8 5	113.5 5	114.2 5	114.9 5	115.6 5	116.3 5	117.1 0	117.8 0
108.2 0	109.6 0	111.0 0	112.2 0	112.9 0	113.6 0	114.3 0	115.0 0	115.7 0	116.4 0	117.1 5	117.8 5
108.2 5	109.6 5	111.0 5	112.2 5	112.9 5	113.6 5	114.3 5	115.0 5	115.7 5	116.4 5	117.2 0	117.9 0
108.4 0	109.8 0	111.2 0	112.3 0	113.0 0	113.7 0	114.4 0	115.1 0	115.8 0	116.5 0	117.2 5	117.9 5
108.4 5	109.8 5	111.2 5	112.3 5	113.0 5	113.7 5	114.4 5	115.1 5	115.8 5	116.5 5	117.3 0	
108.6 0	110.0 0	111.4 0	112.4 0	113.1 0	113.8 0	114.5 0	115.2 0	115.9 0	116.6 0	117.3 5	
108.6 5	110.0 5	111.4 5	112.4 5	113.1 5	113.8 5	114.5 5	115.2 5	115.9 5	116.6 5	117.4 0	
108.8 0	110.2 0	111.6 0	112.5 0	113.2 0	113.9 0	114.6 0	115.3 0	116.0 0	116.7 5	117.4 5	
108.8 5	110.2 5	111.6 5	112.5 5	113.2 5	113.9 5	114.6 5	115.3 5	116.0 5	116.8 0	117.5 0	
108.0 0	110.4 0	111.8 0	112.6 0	113.3 0	114.0 0	114.7 0	115.4 0	116.1 0	116.8 5	117.5 5	
109.0 5	110.4 5	111.8 5	112.6 5	113.3 5	114.0 5	114.7 5	115.4 5	116.1 5	116.9 0	117.6 0	
109.2 0	110.6 0	112.0 0	112.7 0	113.4 0	114.1 0	114.8 0	115.5 0	116.2 0	116.9 5	117.6 5	
109.2 5	110.6 5	112.0 5	112.7 5	113.4 5	114.1 5	114.8 5	115.5 5	116.2 5	117.0 0	117.7 0	

EXT AM - VOR Modulation Switching on/off an external modulation. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

Off Selects the internal modulation source for VOR modulation.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:VOR:SOUR INT

EXT (MOD AM) Selects the external source. The external signal is added to the internal signal. Switching off the internal source is not possible. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector. The sensitivity is 10 mV per percent modulation depth.

Note:

There can be an overmodulation as a function of the level of the external signal without a corresponding caution message being generated. In order to avoid an overmodulation, the peak value of the external signal is to be delimited corresponding to the sum of the modulation depths of the remaining VOR signal components.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:VOR:SOUR INT,EXT

ILS-GS Modulation

ILS-GS modulation (Instrument Landing System - Glide Slope) is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-K25.

ILS systems provide information relating to the position of the air plane relative to the runway during landing. The ILS-GS system indicates if the air plane is above, below or on the glide path. The carrier is modulated by a 90 Hz and a 150 Hz tone and sent to a separate directional antenna system. The antenna array is arranged so that the 90 Hz signal is stronger above of the glide path, and the 150 Hz signal is stronger below the glide path. The information on position is provided after demodulation of the signals by evaluating the difference in depth of modulation (DDM)

Three different modes are offered for the ILS-GS test signal:

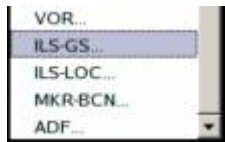
- ◆ Norm Standard localizer/glideslope signal
- ◆ 90 Hz Suppression of the 150Hz modulation tone
- ◆ 150 Hz Suppression of the 90Hz modulation tone

An external signal can be added to the internal signal (EXT AM = EXT (MOD AM)). The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

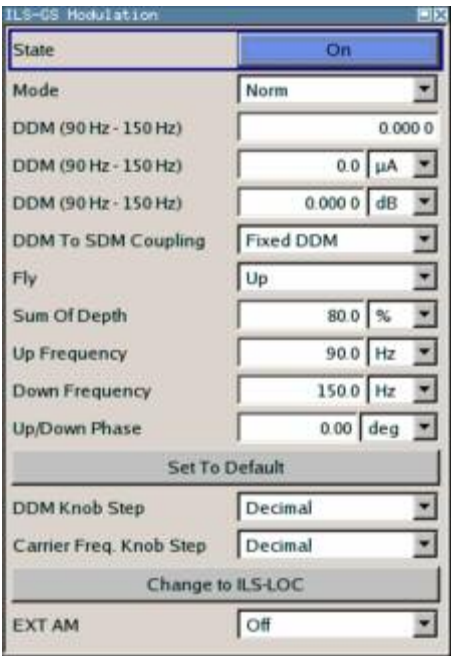
The ILS-GS signal is output at the LF OUT connector at the front of the instrument.

ILS-GS Modulation Menu

The **ILS-GS Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **MENU** key under **Mod**.



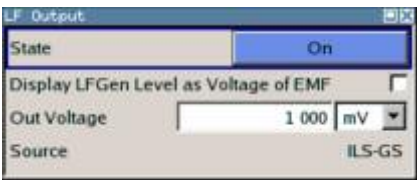
In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu.



State - ILS-GS Modulation Activates/deactivates ILS-GS modulation.

Activation of ILS-GS modulation deactivates AM, VOR, ILS-LOC, Marker Beacon and ADF modulation.

Source selection is disabled in the **LF Output** menu:



Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:GS:STAT ON

Mode - ILS-GS Modulation Selects the operating mode for the ILS-GS modulation signal.

- Norm**

ILS-GS modulation is active.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:ILS:GS:MODE NORM
- 90 Hz**

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the upper lobe signal component (90Hz signal content) of the ILS-GS signal. The modulation depth of the 90-Hz signal results from the settings of parameters **Sum of depth (SDM)** and **DDM** according to **(Direction Down)**:
$$AM(90\text{ Hz}) = 0.5 \times (SDM + DDM \times 100\%)$$
and **(Direction Up)**
$$AM(90\text{ Hz}) = 0.5 \times (SDM - DDM \times 100\%)$$
Remote-control command:
SOUR:ILS:GS:MODE ULOB

150 Hz Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the lower lobe signal component (150-Hz signal content) of the ILS-GS signal. The modulation depth of the 150-Hz signal results from the settings of parameters **Sum of depth (SDM)** and **DDM** according to (**Direction Down**):

$$\text{AM (150 Hz)} = 0,5 \times (\text{SDM} + \text{DDM} \times 100\%)$$

and (**Direction Up**)

$$\text{AM (150 Hz)} = 0,5 \times (\text{SDM} - \text{DDM} \times 100\%)$$

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:ILS:GS:MODE LLOB`

DDM Polarity- ILS-GS Modulation

Defines the polarity for DDM calculation (see DDM Depth).

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:POL P90_150`

DDM Depth- ILS-GS Modulation

Enters the difference in depth of modulation between the upper lobe (90Hz) and the lower lobe (150Hz) tone of the ILS-GS modulation signal. The DDM value is calculated to formula:

Polarity 90 Hz - 150 Hz (default setting):

$$\text{DDM} = [\text{AM}(90 \text{ Hz}) - \text{AM}(150 \text{ Hz})] / 100\%$$

Polarity 150 Hz - 90 Hz:

$$\text{DDM} = [\text{AM}(150 \text{ Hz}) - \text{AM}(90 \text{ Hz})] / 100\%$$

A variation of the DDM value automatically leads to a variation of the value of the instrument current and the DDM value in dB.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:DEPT 0.1`

DDM Current - ILS-GS Modulation

Enters the current of the ILS indicating instrument corresponding to the DDM value. the instrument current is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM } \mu\text{A} = \text{DDM} \times 857,125 \mu\text{A}$$

A variation of the instrument current automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the DDM value in dB.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:CURRE 0`

DDM Logarithmic- ILS-GS Modulation

Enters the DDM value in dB. The dB value is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM dB} = 20 \times \text{LOG} [(\text{SDM} + \text{DDM} \times 100\%) / (\text{SDM} - \text{DDM} \times 100\%)]$$

A variation of the value automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the instrument current.

Remote-control command :

`SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:LOG 0`

DDM to SDM Coupling- ILS-GS Modulation	Selects if the DDM value is fixed or is changed with a change of sum of modulation depths (SDM, see below).
Fixed	The absolute DDM values stays constant when the SDM is changed. Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:COUP FIX
SDM	The absolute DDM values changes when the SDM is changed. The DDM value expressed in dB stays constant. Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:COUP SDM
Fly - ILS-GS Modulation	Selects the simulation mode for the ILS-GS modulation signal. A change of the setting automatically changes the sign of the DDM value. This setting simulates the direction in which the pilot has to correct the course.
Up	The 150-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is negative (the airplane is too low, it must climb). Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR UP
Down	The 90-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is positive (the airplane is too high, it must descend). Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR DOWN
Sum of Depth - ILS-GS Modulation	Enters the arithmetic sum of the modulation depths of the upper lobe (90Hz) and lower lobe (150Hz) ILS-GS signal contents. The RMS modulation depth of the sum signal depends on the phase setting of both modulation tones. The sum of Sum of Depth and COM/ID depth must be smaller than 100 PCT. Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:SDM 80PCT
Up Frequency - ILS-GS Modulation	Enters the modulation frequency of the upper antenna lobe . Remote-control command: SOUR:ILS:GS:ULOB:FREQ 90

Down Frequency - ILS-GS Modulation

Enters the modulation frequency of the lower antenna lobe .

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:GS:LLOB:FREQ 150

Up/Down Phase - ILS-GS Modulation

Enters the phase between the modulation signals of the upper and lower antenna lobe. The zero crossing of the lower lobe (150Hz) signal serves as a reference. The angle refers to the period of the signal of the lower antenna lobe.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:GS:PHAS 0DEG

Set to Default - ILS-GS Modulation

Activates the ILS-GS default setting.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:GS:PRES

Parameter	Value
State	Off
Mode	Norm
DDM	0
Fly	Up
Sum of Depth	80 Percent
Up Frequency	90 Hz
Down Frequency	150 Hz
Up/Down Phase	0 deg
COM/ID State	Off
COM/ID Frequency	1020 kHz
COM/ID Depth	10 percent

DDM Knob Step - ILS-GS Modulation

Selects the variation of the DDM values via the rotary knob.

Remote-control command : n . a .

Decimal Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

Defined Variation in predefined steps according to the standardized DDM values:

-0.4000
 -0.1750 (Glide Sector)
 -0.0910, 0,0450
 0.0000 (Glide Path)
 +0.0450, +0,0910
 +0.1750 (Glide Sector)
 +0.4000

**Carrier Frequency Step -
ILS-GS Modulation**

Selects the variation of the carrier frequency via the rotary knob.

Decimal

Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:GS:FREQ:STEP DEC

ICAO

Activates variation in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS-GS transmitting frequencies (see table, values in MHz). The start value can be selected in the field **ICAO Channel** below.

The selection of the ICAO channel is effective on both ILS modulations. A change to modulation ILS-LOC automatically causes the RF frequency to be adapted to the localizer value which is coupled to the glide slope setting (see table).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:GS:FREQ:STEP ICAO

Table 2 Standardized ILS-GS and ILS-LOC transmitting frequencies (MHz) and the associated ICAO channels

LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) /ICAO channel)
108.10 / 334.70 / 18X	108.70 / 330.50 / 24X	109.30 / 332.00 / 30X	109.90 / 333.80 / 36X	110.50 / 329.60 / 42X	111.10 / 331.70 / 48X	111.70 / 333.50 / 54X
108.15 / 334.55 / 18Y	108.75 / 330.35 / 24Y	109.35 / 331.85 / 30Y	109.95 / 333.65 / 36Y	110.55 / 329.45 / 42Y	111.15 / 331.55 / 48Y	111.75 / 333.35 / 54Y
108.30 / 334.10 / 20X	108.90 / 329.30 / 26X	109.50 / 332.60 / 32X	110.10 / 334.40 / 38X	110.70 / 330.20 / 44X	111.30 / 332.30 / 50X	111.90 / 331.10 / 56X
108.35 / 333.95 / 20Y	108.95 / 329.15 / 26Y	109.55 / 332.45 / 32Y	110.15 / 334.25 / 38Y	110.75 / 330.05 / 44Y	111.35 / 332.15 / 50Y	111.95 / 330.95 / 56Y
108.50 / 329.90 / 22X	109.10 / 331.40 / 28X	109.70 / 333.20 / 34X	110.30 / 335.00 / 40X	110.90 / 330.80 / 46X	111.50 / 332.90 / 52X	
108.55 / 329.75 / 22X	109.15 / 331.25 / 28Y	109.75 / 333.05 / 34Y	110.35 / 334.85 / 40Y	110.95 / 330.65 / 46Y	111.55 / 332.75 / 52Y	

ICAO Channel - ILS-GS Modulation

Selects the ICAO channel, i.e, the ILS-GS transmitting frequency. The RF-frequency is set to the value selected here. A variation of the carrier frequency by the rotary knob is performed in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS-GS transmitting frequencies (see table). The ICAO channel settings for ILS-GS and ILS-LOC are coupled. .

Remote-control command

SOUR:ILS:GS:ICAO:CHAN CH18Y

Change to ILS-LOC - ILS-GS Modulation

Changes to ILS-LOC modulation and opens the menu. The current state of the ILS GS modulation (On or Off) is also set for ILS-LOC. The RF frequency setting automatically changes to the transmitting frequency associated with the set ICAO channel for ILS-LOC if the state is on. .

Remote-control command: n.a.

EXT AM - ILS-GS Modulation

Switching on/off an external modulation. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

Off

Selects the internal modulation source for ILS-GS modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:SOUR INT

EXT (MOD AM)

Selects the external source. The external signal is added to the internal signal. Switching off the internal source is not possible. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector. The sensitivity is 10 mV per percent modulation depth.

Note:

There can be an overmodulation as a function of the level of the external signal without a corresponding caution message being generated. In order to avoid an overmodulation, the peak value of the external signal is to be delimited corresponding to the sum of the modulation depths of the remaining ILS signal components.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:SOUR INT,EXT

ILS-LOC Modulation

ILS-LOC modulation (Instrument Landing System - Localizer) is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-K25.

ILS systems provide information relating to the position of the air plane relative to the runway during landing. The ILS-LOC system indicates if the air plane is to the left, right or on the glide path. The carrier is modulated by a 90 Hz and a 150 Hz tone and sent to a separate directional antenna system. The antenna array is arranged so that the 90 Hz signal is stronger on the left side of the glide path, and the 150 kHz signal is stronger on the right side of the glide path. The information on position is provided after demodulation of the signals by evaluating the difference in depth of modulation (DDM)

Three different modes are offered for the ILS-LOC test signal:

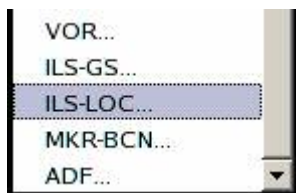
- ◆ Normal Standard localizer/glideslope signal + optional COM/ID tone (can be switched on)
- ◆ 90 Hz Suppression of 150 Hz modulation tone
- ◆ 150 Hz Suppression of 90 Hz modulation tone

An external signal can be added to the internal signal (EXT AM = EXT (MOD AM)). The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector at the rear of the instrument.

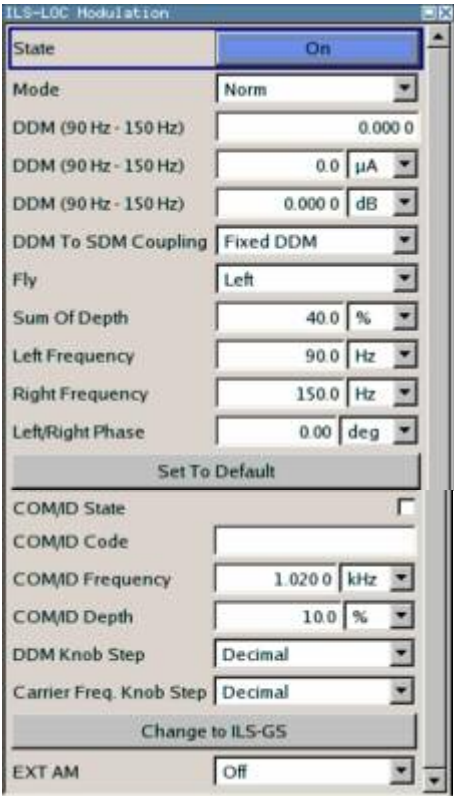
The ILS-LOC signal is output at the LF OUT connector at the front of the instrument.

ILS-Localizer Modulation Menu

The **ILS-LOC Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **MENU** key under **Mod**.



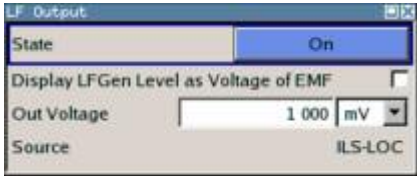
In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu.



State - ILS-LOC Modulation Activates/deactivates ILS-LOC modulation.

Activation of ILS-LOC modulation deactivates AM, VOR, ILS-GS, Marker Beacon and ADF modulation.

Source selection is disabled in the **LF Output** menu:



Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:STAT ON

Mode - ILS-LOC Modulation Selects the operating mode for the ILS-LOC modulation signal.

Norm ILS-LOC modulation is active.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:ILS:LOC:MODE NORM

90 Hz Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the left lobe (90Hz) signal component of the ILS-LOC signal. The modulation depth of the 90Hz signal results from the settings of parameters **Sum of depth (SDM)** and **DDM** according to (parameter **Fly = Right**):

$$AM(90 \text{ Hz}) = 0,5 \times (SDM + DDM \times 100\%)$$

and (parameter **Fly = Left**):

$$AM(90 \text{ Hz}) = 0,5 \times (SDM - DDM \times 100\%)$$

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:MODE LLOB

150 Hz Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the right lobe (150Hz) signal component of the ILS-LOC signal. The modulation depth of the 150-Hz signal results from the settings of parameters **Sum of depth (SDM)** and **DDM** according to (parameter **Fly = Right**):

$$AM (150 \text{ Hz}) = 0,5 \times (SDM + DDM \times 100\%)$$

and (parameter **Fly = Left**):

$$AM (150 \text{ Hz}) = 0,5 \times (SDM - DDM \times 100\%)$$

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:MODE RLOB

DDM Polarity- ILS-LOC Modulation

Defines the polarity for DDM calculation (see DDM Depth).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:POL P90_150

DDM Depth - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the difference in depth of modulation between the signal of the left lobe (90 Hz) and the right lobe (150 Hz). The DDM value is calculated to formula:

Polarity 90 Hz - 150 Hz (default setting):

$$DDM = [AM(90 \text{ Hz}) - AM (150 \text{ Hz})] / 100\%$$

Polarity 150 Hz - 90 Hz:

$$DDM = [AM(150 \text{ Hz}) - AM (90 \text{ Hz})] / 100\%$$

A variation of the DDM value automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value in dB and the value of the instrument current.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:DEPT 0.2

DDM Current - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the current of the ILS indicating instrument corresponding to the DDM value. The instrument current is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM } \mu\text{A} = \text{DDM} \times 967.75 \mu\text{A}$$

A variation of the instrument current automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the DDM value in dB.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:CURRE 0

DDM Logarithmic- ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the DDM value in dB. The dB value is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM dB} = 20 \times \text{LOG} [(SDM + DDM \times 100\%) / (SDM - DDM \times 100\%)]$$

A variation of the value automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the instrument current.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:LOG 0

DDM to SDM Coupling- ILS-LOC Modulation

Selects if the DDM value is fixed or is changed with a change of sum of modulation depths (SDM, see below).

Fixed

The absolute DDM values stays constant when the SDM is changed.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:COUP FIX

SDM

The absolute DDM values changes when the SDM is changed. The DDM value expressed in dB stays constant.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:COUP SDM

Fly - ILS-LOC Modulation

Selects the simulation mode for the ILS-LOC modulation signal. A change of the setting automatically changes the sign of the DDM value.

This setting simulates the direction in which the pilot has to correct the course.

Left

The 150-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is negative (the airplane is too far to the right, it must turn to the left).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:DIR LEFT

Right

The 90-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is positive (the airplane is too far to the left, it must turn to the right).

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:DDM:DIR RIGH

Sum of Depth - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the arithmetic sum of the modulation depths of the left lobe (90Hz) and right lobe (150Hz) ILS-LOC signal contents. The RMS modulation depth of the sum signal depends on the phase setting of both modulation tones. The sum of Sum of Depth and COM/ID depth must be smaller than 100 PCT.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:SDM 80PCT

Left Frequency - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the left viewed from the air plane.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:LLOB:FREQ 90

Right Frequency - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the right viewed from the air plane.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:RLOB:FREQ 150

Left/Right Phase - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the phase between the modulation signals of the left and right antenna lobe. The zero crossing of the right lobe (150Hz) signal serves as a reference. The angle refers to the period of the signal of the right antenna lobe.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:PHAS 0DEG

Set to Default - ILS-LOC Modulation

Activates the ILS-LOC default setting.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:PRES

Parameter	Value
State	Not affected by Set to default
Mode	Norm
Source	Internal
DDM	0
Fly	Up
Sum of Depth	40 Percent
Left frequency	90 Hz
Right Frequency	150 Hz
Left/Right Phase	0 deg
COM/ID State	Off
COM/ID Frequency	1020 kHz
COM/ID Depth	10 percent

COM/ID State - ILS-LOC Modulation

Switches on/off an additional communication/identification signal (COM/ID signal).

Remote-control command :
SOUR:ILS:LOC:COM:STAT ON

COM/ID Code - ILS LOC Modulation

Enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal).

The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table of morse below).

If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:COM:CODE 'MUC'

Overview of morse for COM/ID code:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
a	.-	n	-.
b	-...	o	---
c	-. -.	p	.-. -.
d	-. ..	q	--. .-
e	.	r	.-.
f	..-.	s	...
g	--.	t	-
h		u	..-
i	..	v	...-
j	.-...	w	.-..
k	-. .-	x	-. ..-
l	.-..	y	-. ---
m	--	z	--..

Note:

A dot (.) has a tone duration of 100 ms

A dash (-) has a tone duration of 300ms

The time between two tones is 100ms

The time between two letters is 300ms

After each word a word space is entered. The word repetition rate is 7 words/minute. As the word length can vary between 900 ms and 4500 ms the word space between the word varies accordingly.

Example:

COM/ID code = MUC

The word length = $300+100+300 + 300 + 100+100+100+100+300 + 300 + 300+100+100+100+300+100+100 = 3100 \text{ ms}$

COM/ID Frequency - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the frequency of the COM/ID signals..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:COM:FREQ 1020

COM/ID Depth - ILS-LOC Modulation

Enters the AM modulation depth of the COM/ID signal..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:COM:DEPT 10 PCT

DDM Knob Step - ILS-LOC Modulation

Selects the variation of the DDM values via the rotary knob.

Remote-control command : n.a.

Decimal

Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

Defined

Variation in predefined steps according to the standardized DDM values:

-0,2000,
-0.1550 (Course Sector)
-0,0930, -0,0460
0,0000 (Course Line)
+0,0460, +0,0930
+0,1550 (Course Sector)
+0,2000

Carrier Frequency Step - ILS-LOC Modulation

Selects the variation of the carrier frequency via the rotary knob.

Decimal

Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:FREQ:STEP DEC

ICAO

Activates variation in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS-GS transmitting frequencies (see table, values in MHz). The start value can be selected in the field **ICAO Channel** below.

The selection is effective on both ILS modulations. A change to modulation ILS-GS automatically causes the RF frequency to be adapted to the glide slope value which is coupled to the localizer setting (see table).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:FREQ:STEP ICAO

Table 3 Standardized ILS-GS and ILS-LOC transmitting frequencies (MHz) and the associated ICAO channels

LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel	LOC/GS (MHz) / ICAO channel
108.10 / 334.70 / 18X	108.70 / 330.50 / 24X	109.30 / 332.00 / 30X	109.90 / 333.80 / 36X	110.50 / 329.60 / 42X	111.10 / 331.70 / 48X	111.70 / 333.50 / 54X
108.15 / 334.55 / 18Y	108.75 / 330.35 / 24Y	109.35 / 331.85 / 30Y	109.95 / 333.65 / 36Y	110.55 / 329.45 / 42Y	111.15 / 331.55 / 48Y	111.75 / 333.35 / 54Y
108.30 / 334.10 / 20X	108.90 / 329.30 / 26X	109.50 / 332.60 / 32X	110.10 / 334.40 / 38X	110.70 / 330.20 / 44X	111.30 / 332.30 / 50X	111.90 / 331.10 / 56X
108.35 / 333.95 / 20Y	108.95 / 329.15 / 26Y	109.55 / 332.45 / 32Y	110.15 / 334.25 / 38Y	110.75 / 330.05 / 44Y	111.35 / 332.15 / 50Y	111.95 / 330.95 / 56Y
108.50 / 329.90 / 22X	109.10 / 331.40 / 28X	109.70 / 333.20 / 34X	110.30 / 335.00 / 40X	110.90 / 330.80 / 46X	111.50 / 332.90 / 52X	
108.55 / 329.75 / 22X	109.15 / 331.25 / 28Y	109.75 / 333.05 / 34Y	110.35 / 334.85 / 40Y	110.95 / 330.65 / 46Y	111.55 / 332.75 / 52Y	

ICAO Channel - ILS-LOC Modulation

Selects the ICAO channel, i.e. the ILS-LOC transmitting frequency. The RF-frequency is set to the value selected here. A variation of the carrier frequency by the rotary knob is performed in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS-LOC transmitting frequencies (see table). The ICAO channel settings for ILS-GS and ILS-LOC are coupled. .

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ILS:LOC:ICAO:CHAN CH18Y

Change to ILS-GS - ILS-LOC Modulation

Changes to ILS-GS modulation and opens the menu. The state of the ILS LOC modulation (On or Off) is also set for ILS-GS. The RF frequency setting automatically changes to the transmitting frequency associated with the set ICAO channel for ILS-GS if the state is on. .

Remote-control command : n.a.

**EXT AM - ILS-LOC
Modulation**

Switching on/off an external modulation. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector.

Off

Selects the internal modulation source for ILS-LOC modulation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:SOUR INT

EXT (MOD AM)

Selects the external source. The external signal is added to the internal signal. Switching off the internal source is not possible. The external signal is input via the AM EXT connector. The sensitivity is 10 mV per percent modulation depth.

Note:

There can be an overmodulation as a function of the level of the external signal without a corresponding caution message being generated. In order to avoid an overmodulation, the peak value of the external signal is to be delimited corresponding to the sum of the modulation depths of the remaining ILS signal components.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:ILS:LOC:SOUR INT,EXT

Marker Beacon Modulation

Marker Beacon modulation is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-K25.

The Marker Beacon signal is output at the LF OUT connector at the front of the instrument.

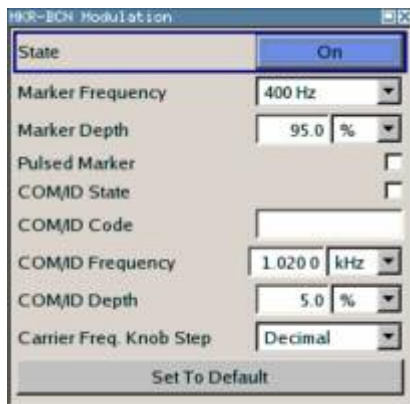
ILS systems provide information relating to the position of the air plane relative to the runway during landing. The Markers indicate the distance of the air plane relative to the threshold of the runway. The modulation frequency changes from outer to the inner marker which are located at a defined distance from the runway. The altitude of the air plane should be 200 feet by the time the middle marker with a modulation frequency of 1300 Hz is reached.

Marker Beacon Modulation Menu

The **Marker Beacon Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **MENU** key under **Mod**.



In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the selected external and/or internal modulation source is performed in the lower section of the menu.

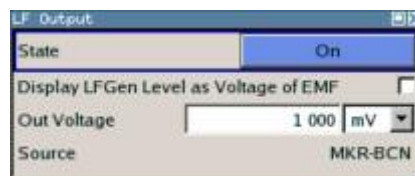


State - Marker Beacon Modulation

Activates/deactivates Marker Beacon modulation.

Activation of Marker Beacon modulation deactivates AM, VOR, ILS and ADF modulation.

Source selection is disabled in the **LF Output** menu:



Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:STAT ON

Marker Frequency - Marker Beacon Modulation

Enters the modulation frequency of the marker signal.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:FREQ 400

Marker Depth - Marker Beacon Modulation

Enters the modulation depth of the marker signal.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:DEPT 95PCT

Pulsed Marker - Marker Beacon Modulation

Activates/deactivates pulsed marker.

If activated, the markers are output with the following on/off ratio:

Outer Marker (400 Hz): 375 ms on, 125 ms off, ...

Middle Marker (1300 Hz) 375 ms on, 125 ms off,
83 ms on, 83 ms off, ...

Inner Marker (3000 Hz) 83 ms on, 83 ms off (6dots/sec)

If deactivated, the markers are output uncoded (key down).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:PULS ON

COM/ID State - Marker Beacon Modulation

Switches on/off an additional communication/identification signal (COM/ID signal).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:COM:STAT ON

COM/ID Code - Marker Beacon Modulation

Enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal).

The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table of morse below).

If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:COM:CODE 'MUC '

Overview of morse for COM/ID code:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
a	.-	n	-.
b	-...	o	---
c	-.-.	p	.-.-.
d	-..	q	--.-
e	.	r	.-.
f	..-.	s	---
g	--.	t	-
h		u	..-
i	..	v	...-
j	.-...	w	.-..
k	-.-	x	-..-
l	.-..	y	-.--
m	--	z	--..

Note:

A dot (.) has a tone duration of 100 ms

A dash (-) has a tone duration of 300ms

The time between two tones is 100ms

The time between two letters is 300ms

After each word a word space is entered. The word repetition rate is 7 words/minute. As the word length can vary between 900 ms and 4500 ms the word space between the word varies accordingly.

Example:

COM/ID code = MUC

The word length = $300+100+300 + 300 + 100+100+300 + 300 + 300+100+100+100+300+100+100$
= 2900 ms

COM/ID Frequency - Marker Beacon Modulation Enters the frequency of the COM/ID signals..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:COM:FREQ 1020

COM/ID Depth - Marker Beacon Modulation Enters the AM modulation depth of the COM/ID signal..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:MBE:COM:DEPT 10 PCT

Carrier Frequency Knob Step - Marker Beacon Modulation Selects the variation of the carrier frequency via the rotary knob.

Remote-control command : n.a.

Decimal Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

An RF frequency of 75 MHz is automatically set when Marker Beacon modulation is switched on.

Defined Variation in predefined steps according to the standardized Marker Beacon transmitting frequencies (see table, values in MHz)

Note:

If Defined is selected, the current RF frequency is automatically switched over to the next Marker Beacon transmitting frequency acc. to the table when switching on the modulation.

Table 4 Standardized Marker beacon transmitting frequencies (MHz)

74.600	75.675	74.750	74.825	74.900	74.975	75.050	75.125	75.200	75.275	75.350
74.625	74.700	74.775	74.850	74.925	75.000	75.075	75.150	75.225	75.300	75.375
74.650	74.725	74.800	74.875	74.950	75.025	75.100	75.175	75.250	75.325	75.400

Set To Default - Marker Beacon Modulation

Activates the Marker Beacon default setting. The RF frequency is set to 75 MHz.

Remote-control command :
SOUR : MBE : PRES

Parameter	Value
State	Off
Source	Internal
Marker frequency	400 Hz
Marker Depth	95 %
COM/ID State	Off
COM/ID Frequency	1020 kHz
COM/ID Depth	10 percent
Rf frequency	75 MHz

ADF Modulation

ADF modulation (Automatic Direction Finders) is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) equipped with option R&S SMA-K25.

The ADF signal is output at the LF OUT connector at the front of the instrument.

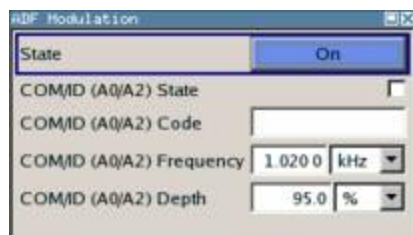
The ADF modulation provides a predefined test signal for ADF systems (Automatic Direction Finder). ADF receivers provide the relative bearing of a basic ground based Non Directional Beacon (NDB) to the fore/aft axis of the aircraft by using a directional antenna assembly in the aircraft. The ADF determines the direction to the NDB station relative to the aircraft and is used for instrument approaches (autopilot). It provides additional information to other navigation equipment, e.g. VOR.

ADF Modulation Menu

The **ADF Modulation** menu is opened in the **Mod** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod**.



In the upper section of the menu, the modulation source is selected and the modulation switched on. The configuration of the communication/identification signal is performed in the lower section of the menu.

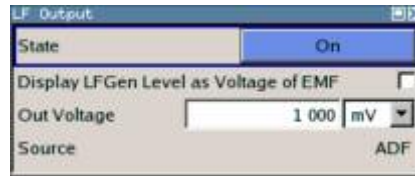


State - ADF Modulation

Activates/deactivates ADF modulation. A unmodulated carrier with a frequency of 190 kHz (default) is generated. After switching on the COM/ID tone the carrier is modulated with 95 percent AM depth at a 1,02 kHz modulation rate.

Activation of ADF modulation deactivates AM, VOR, ILS and Marker Beacon modulation.

Source selection is disabled in the **LF Output** menu:



Remote-control command :

SOUR:ADF:STAT ON

COM/ID(A0/A2) State - ADF Modulation

Switches on/off the communication/identification signal (COM/ID signal). The COM/ID tone is modulated onto the carrier (A0/A2 transmission).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ADF:COM:STAT ON

COM/ID(A0/A2) Code - ADF Modulation

Enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal).

The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table of morse below).

If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ADF:COM:CODE 'MUC '

Overview of morse codes for COM/ID code:

Letter	Morse Code	Letter	Morse Code
a	.-	n	-. .
b	-... .	o	---
c	-.-. .	p	.-.-. .
d	-.. .	q	--. .-
e	. .	r	.-. .
f	..-. .	s	---
g	--. .	t	- .
h		u	..- .
i	.. .	v	...-
j	.-... .	w	.-.--
k	-.-. -	x	-..- .
l	.-... .	y	-.-- .
m	-- .	z	--.. .

Note:

A dot (.) has a tone duration of 100 ms

A dash (-) has a tone duration of 300ms

The time between two tones is 100ms

The time between two letters is 300ms

After each word a word space is entered. The word repetition rate is 7 words/minute. As the word length can vary between 900 ms and 4500 ms the word space between the word varies accordingly.

Example:

COM/ID code = MUC

The word length = $300 + 100 + 300 + 300 + 100 + 100 + 300 + 300 + 300 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 300 + 100 + 100$
= 2900 ms

COM/ID (A0/A2) Frequency - ADF Modulation

Enters the frequency of the COM/ID signals..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ADF:COM:FREQ 1020

COM/ID(A0/A2) Depth - ADF Modulation

Enters the AM modulation depth of the COM/ID signal..

Remote-control command :

SOUR:ADF:COM:DEPT 10 PCT

LF Generator and LF Output - Mod Block

One LF generator providing sinusoidal signals in the frequency range 0.1 Hz to 1 MHz is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) without additional equipment options.

Option Multifunction Generator, R&S SMA-K24, provides a second LF generator that can be used as a second modulation source with the frequency range of 0,1 Hz ... 10 MHz and selectable signal shapes and also as source for a noise modulation signal. In addition it extends the frequency range of the first LF generator to 0,1 Hz ... 10 MHz, also.

The internal LF generators are the internal sources for the analog modulations AM and FM / PhiM, and as the signal source for the LF output at the front of the instrument.

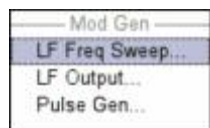
The LF generator settings can be made both in the modulation menus and in the **LF Output** menu. The settings are effective for all modulations using the internal modulation source. For example, a change to the frequency of the first LF generator automatically has an effect on AM modulation if the first LF generator is selected as the AM modulation source (i.e. **Internal LFGen1** is selected as **Source**).

The LF Sweep mode is activated in the **LF Sweep** menu. RF frequency and level sweeps are activated in the respective menus of the RF block.

Option Pulse Generator, R&S SMA-K23, provides extended features for generating single and double pulse signals. The generator is activated and configured in the **Pulse Generator** menu of the **LF output** block or in the **Pulse Modulation** menu of the **Mod** block (**Pulse Generator** is selected as **Source**).

LF Frequency Sweep Menu

The **LF Frequency Sweep** menu is opened in the **Mod Gen** function block or using the **MENU** key under **LF Gen**.



In the top section, the LF Sweep mode is activated and the sweep mode is selected. The buttons are used to reset the LF sweep (all sweep modes) or to execute the LF sweep (**Single** mode).



The sweep range, sweep spacing and dwell time are set in the bottom section.

State - LF Sweep Activates LF Sweep mode.

Note:

Activating the LF sweep automatically deactivates the list mode, RF frequency sweep and level sweep.

Remote-control commands:

SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE

SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE CW

Mode - LF Sweep Selects the Sweep instrument operating mode and Sweep mode.

Auto

Sets an automatic repeated sweep cycle. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Auto** mode, the cycle continues from the current sweep setting.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO

TRIG0:SWE:SOUR AUTO

SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE

Single

Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by the **Execute Single Sweep** button.

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Single** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Single** sweep always starts at the start frequency.

The **Reset** button stops the sweep and resets it to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO

TRIG0:SWE:SOUR SING

SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:EXEC

Step

Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle. Each sweep step is triggered by a variation of the value in the **Current Freq** entry window.

If this mode is activated, the cursor moves to the value displayed for **Current Freq**. If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Step** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Step** sweep starts at the current LF frequency.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE MAN
SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN 1E3
SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MAN 12 kHz
```

(the value entered with command

`SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN|LOG` sets the step width. The value entered with command

`SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MAN` has no effect, the command only sets the next sweep step. In remote control only a step-by-step sweep from start to stop frequency is possible)

Extern Single

Sets a single sweep cycle. The sweep is triggered by an external trigger signal.

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Single** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Single** sweep always starts at the start frequency.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG).

Remote-control command:

```
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO
TRIG0:SWE:SOUR EXT
SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
```

Extern Step

Sets a step-by-step sweep cycle. Each sweep step is triggered by an external trigger signal (trigger source as described under **Extern Single**). The step width is set below at entry field **Step Lin** or **Step Log**.

If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the **Extern Step** mode, the current sweep is stopped. The **Extern Step** sweep always starts at the LF start frequency.

The **Reset** button resets the sweep to the start frequency.

Remote-control commands:

```
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE STEP
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN
SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP LIN 1E3
TRIG0:SWE:SOUR EXT
SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE
(External trigger)
```

Extern Start/Stop	Sets an automatically repeated sweep cycle that is started, stopped and restarted by subsequent external trigger events. The first external trigger signal starts the sweep (Start). The next external trigger signal stops the sweep at the current frequency (Stop). The third external trigger signal starts the sweep at the start frequency (Start). If a different sweep mode was activated prior to the Extern Start/Stop mode, the current sweep is stopped and the Extern Start/Stop sweep starts at the start frequency when triggered. The Reset button resets the sweep to the start frequency. The external trigger signal is input at the rear of the instrument (BNC connector INST TRIG). Remote-control command: <pre>SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO TRIG0:SOUR EAUT SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE (External trigger)</pre>
Reset Sweep - LF Sweep	Resets the sweep. The start frequency is set and the next sweep starts from there. Remote-control command: <pre>SWE:RES:ALL</pre>
Sweep Source - LF Sweep	Selects the sweep source. Remote-control command: <pre>SOUR:LFO:SWE:SOUR LF1</pre>
Execute Single Sweep - LF Sweep	Triggers the sweep manually. A manual sweep can only be triggered if Mode Single is selected. Remote-control commands <pre>SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO TRIG0:SWE:SOUR SING SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:EXEC</pre>

The sweep range, sweep spacing, dwell time and the external trigger slope are set in the bottom section.

Start Freq - LF Sweep	Sets the start frequency. Remote-control command : <code>SOUR:LFO:FREQ:STAR 100kHz</code>
Stop Freq - LF Sweep	Sets the stop frequency. Remote-control command : <code>SOUR:LFO:FREQ:STOP 50kHz</code>
Current Freq - LF Sweep	Displays the current frequency. If Step is set, the frequency for the next frequency step of the sweep is entered here. Remote-control command <code>SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MAN 15 kHz</code>
Spacing - LF Sweep	Selects linear or logarithmic sweep spacing. Remote-control command : <code>SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:SPAC LIN LOG</code>
Shape - LF Sweep	Selects the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape) . Sawtooth One sweep runs from start to stop frequency. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency, i.e. the shape of the sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth. Remote-control command : <code>SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:SHAP SAWT</code> Triangle One sweep runs from start to stop frequency and back, i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency. Remote-control command : <code>SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:SHAP TRI</code>

Step Lin/Log - LF Sweep

Sets the step width for the individual sweep steps. This entry is effective for all sweep modes.

Step Lin or **Step Log** is displayed depending on whether **Spacing Lin** or **Log** is selected.

Step Lin

With the linear sweep, the step width is a fixed frequency value which is added to the current frequency. The linear step width is entered in Hz.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN 1 kHz

Step Log

With the logarithmic sweep, the step width is a constant fraction of the current frequency. This fraction is added to the current frequency. The logarithmic step width is entered in %.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LOG 1 PCT

Dwell Time - LF Sweep

Sets the dwell time. The dwell time determines the duration of the individual sweep steps.

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:DWEL 10ms

Ext Trigger Input Slope - LF Sweep

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied instrument trigger.

This setting affects the INST TRIG input (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument).

Positive

The rising edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP POS

Negative

The falling edge of the trigger signal is active.

Remote-control command:

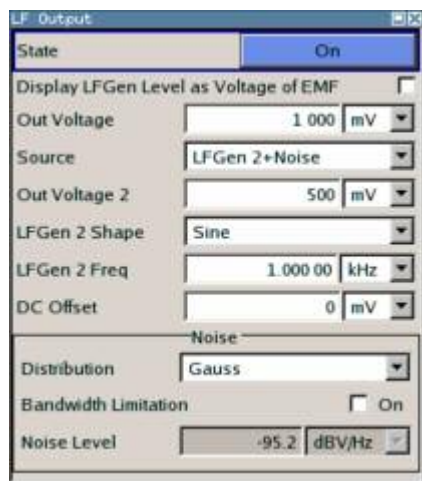
SOUR:INP:TRIG:SLOP NEG

LF Output Menu

The **LF Output** menu is opened in the **Mod Gen** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod Gen**.

The **LF Output** menu provides access to the configuration of the internal modulation generators. In addition, the LF output is configured in this menu. The available settings depend on the source selected and on the installed options.

In the upper section of the menu, the LF output source is selected and the LF output is switched on. The source can be selected independently for the different modulations and the LF output. The configuration of the selected internal source is performed in the lower section of the **LF Output** menu or in the individual modulation menus of the **Mod** block (e.g. Amplitude Modulation menu). These settings affect all modulations which use the same modulation sources and the LF output. For a fully equipped instrument two LF generators and a noise generator are available as internal sources.



State - LF Output

Activates/deactivates the LF Output.

The selected modulation signal is output at the LF output connector at the front of the instruments.

Remote-control command :

SOUR:LFO:STAT ON

Out Voltage - LF Output

Sets the output voltage of the LF output. The entered value determines the peak voltage.

Remote-control command :

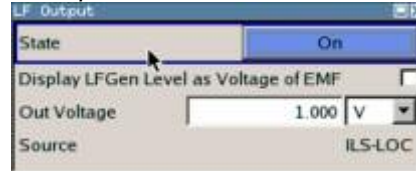
SOUR:LFO:VOLT 1 V

Source – LF Output

Selects the internal source to be used for the LF Output signal. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

Note:

If an avionic modulation (VOR/ILS..) is activated all settings except for the output voltage are disabled and the avionic modulation is indicated under Source.

Example:

In order to enable source selection again, the avionic modulation must be deactivated first.

None

Switches off all internal sources.

Remote-control command: n.a.

**LFGen1
LFGen2**

Selects one of the internal LF generators as the source for the LF Output signal.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SOUR LF1

SOUR:LFO:SOUR LF2

LFGen1+2

Selects both LF generators as the source for the LF Output signal. LF frequency and output voltage can be set separately for the two LF generators. The added output voltage of the two modulation generators must not exceed the overall voltage.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SOUR LF12

Noise

Selects the internal noise signal. The LF output signal is white noise either with Gaussian distribution or equal distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SOUR NOIS

**LFGen1+Noise
LFGen2+Noise**

Selects one LF generator and the noise signal as the source for LF Output.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:SOUR LF1N

Output Voltage 1/2 - LF Output (Source LFGGen1+2 only)

Selects the output voltage for the two LF generators. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall output voltage set in the upper part of the menu.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:INT:VOLT 0.5V`

LF Gen 1/2 Freq - LF Output (Source LFGGen1+2 only)

Sets the frequency of the two LF generators.

This setting affects all analog modulations which use the LF generator as the internal modulation source.

Note:
VOR/ILS is indicated and setting the frequency is disabled if VOR/ILS modulation is activated.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:FREQ 1E3`

LF Gen 2 Shape - LF Output (Source LFGGen2 only)

Selects the shape of the second LF generator. In case of selection Trapeze additional settings concerning the duration of the single trapeze elements can be made.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:SHAP SQU`

Trapeze Rise - LF Output (Source LFGGen2 only)

Selects the rise time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:RISE 13US`

Trapeze High - LF Output (Source LFGGen2 only)

Selects the high time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:HIGH 33US`

Trapeze Fall - LF Output (Source LFGGen2 only)

Selects the fall time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Remote-control command:
`SOUR:LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:FALL 13US`

Trapeze Low - LF Output (Source LFGen2 only) Selects the low time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:LOW 63US

DC Offset - LF Output Sets a DC offset at the LF Output.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:LFO:OFFS -0.5V

The settings for the noise source are offered in the **Noise** section of the menu. This setting affects all analog modulations which use the noise generator as the internal modulation source.

Distribution - Noise (Source Noise only)

Selects the noise power density distribution of the noise.

Gaussian

The noise power density has a Gaussian distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST GAUS

Equal

The noise power density has an even distribution.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:DIST EQU

Bandwidth Limitation - Noise

(Source Noise only)

Enabled /disables system bandwidth limitation of noise.

ON

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. The noise level in the frequency band is indicated at **Noise level (System Bandwidth)**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT ON

OFF

The noise signal is generated within the maximum bandwidth of 10 MHz. The noise level per Hz is indicated at **Noise level**.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:BWID:STAT OFF

Noise Level - Noise

(Source Noise only)

Indicates the level of the noise signal per Hz in the total bandwidth.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:NOIS:LEV:REL?

Bandwidth

(Source Noise only)

Enters the noise bandwidth in case bandwidth limitation is enabled. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps (range 100 .. 1 MHz), 1 MHz (range 1 MHz .. 5 MHz) and 5 MHz (5 MHz ... 10 MHz) are possible. For these bandwidth settings, the maximum level drop-off is 1 dB.

The noise signal is generated within the set frequency bandwidth. The noise level in the frequency band is indicated at **Noise level (System Bandwidth)**.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:NOIS:BWID 300kHz

Noise Level (System Bandwidth) - Noise

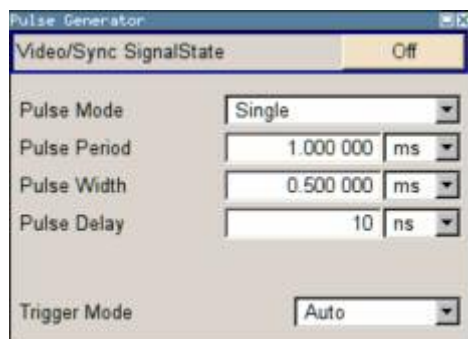
(Source Noise only)

Indicates the noise level in the system bandwidth for enabled bandwidth limitation. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps are possible.

Remote-control command :
SOUR:NOIS:LEV:ABS?

Pulse Generator Menu

The **Pulse Generator** menu is opened in the **Mod Gen** function block or using the **[MENU]** key under **Mod Gen**. The same settings can be made in the lower part of the **Pulse Modulation** menu of the **MOD** block if source pulse generator is selected.



State - Video/Sync Signal

Switches on/off the signal output at the **PULSE/VIDEO** connector. The signal output and the pulse generator are automatically switched on with activation of pulse modulation if pulse generator is selected as modulation source. The signal output can be switched off subsequently.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:PGEN:STAT ON

Pulse Mode – Pulse Generator

Selects and activates the pulse mode.

Single

A single pulse is generated in one pulse period.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:MODE SING

Double

Two pulses are generated in one pulse period. Additional settings for the double pulse are available in the menu.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:MODE DOUB

Pulse Period - Pulse Generator

Sets the period of the generated pulse. The period determines the repetition frequency of the internal signal.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:PER 0.05ms

Pulse Width - Pulse Generator

Sets the width of the generated pulse. The width determines the pulse length. The pulse width must be at least 20 ns less than the set pulse period.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:WIDT 22ms

Pulse Delay - Pulse Generator

Sets the pulse delay. The pulse delay determines the time that elapses after a trigger event before pulse modulation starts. The pulse delay is not effective for double pulse generation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:DEL 22us

Double Pulse Width - Pulse Generator

(Double Pulse only)

Sets the width of the second pulse in case of double pulse generation.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:DOUB:WIDT 33 us

Double Pulse Delay - Pulse Generator

(Double Pulse only)

Sets the delay from the start of the first pulse to the start of the second pulse.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:DOUB:DEL 22us

Trigger Mode - Pulse Generator

Selects the trigger mode for pulse modulation.

Auto

The pulse generator signal is generated continuously.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:MODE AUTO

Ext Triggered

The pulse generator signal is triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:MODE EXT

Ext Gated

The pulse generator signal is gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:MODE EGAT

The following graphs show the generation of pulse signals using trigger modes **Ext Triggered** (Single and Double Pulse) and **Ext Gated**. The measurement were made using a 6-dB-attenuator.

Trigger Mode: **Ext Triggered** / Double Pulse State: **Off**

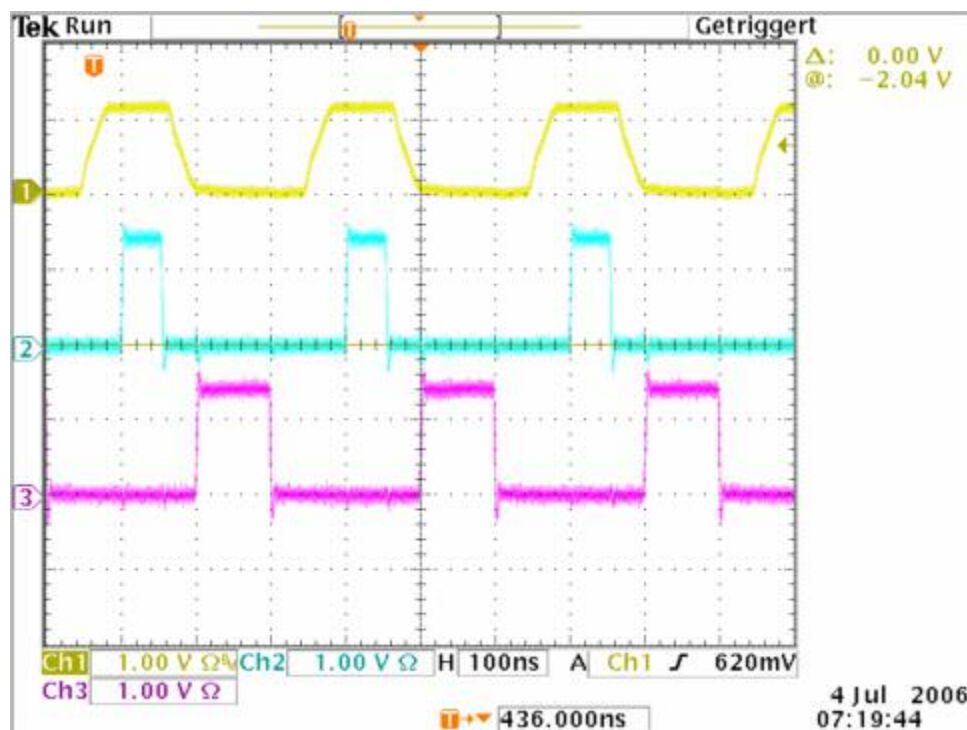
Additional pulse parameter settings:

External Trigger Input Slope: **Positive**

Pulse Delay: **100 ns**

Pulse Width: **100 ns**

The setting for Pulse Period is without effect.



Channel 1 indicates the external trigger signal which is input at the PULSE EXT connector. The positive slope is active.

Channel 2 indicates the sync signal. The sync signal starts after a trigger delay of typically 50 ns (see specifications). The sync signal is output at the PULSE SYNC connector.

Channel 3 indicates the pulse signal. The pulse signal starts after the set pulse delay of 100 ns. It is output at the PULSE VIDEO connector.

Trigger Mode: **Ext Triggered** / Double Pulse State: **On**

Additional pulse parameter settings:

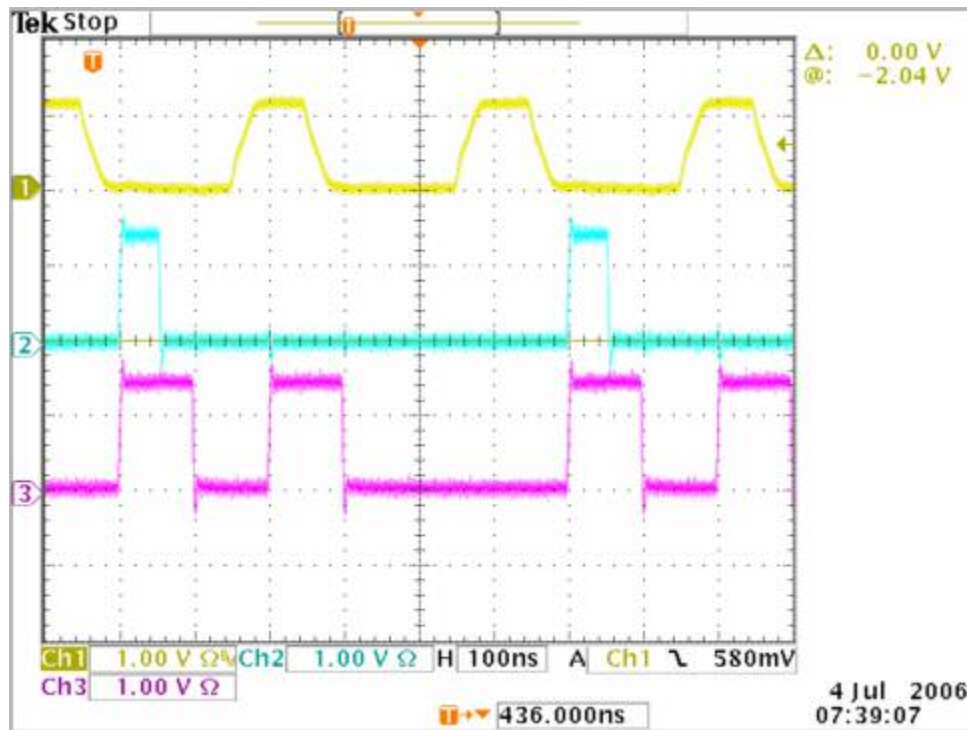
External Trigger Input Slope: **Negative**

Pulse Width: **100 ns**

Double Pulse Width: **100 ns**

Double Pulse Delay: **200 ns**

The settings for Pulse Period and Pulse Delay are without effect.



Channel 1 indicates the external trigger signal which is input at the PULSE EXT connector. The negative slope is active. A second trigger signal during double pulse generation is without effect.

Channel 2 indicates the sync signal. The sync signal starts after a trigger delay of typically 50 ns (see specifications). The sync signal is output at the PULSE SYNC connector.

Channel 3 indicates the double pulse signal. The first pulse starts without a delay. The second pulse starts after the set double pulse delay (time between start of first pulse to start of second pulse). The double pulse is output at the PULSE VIDEO connector.

Trigger Mode: **Ext Gated** / Double Pulse State: **Off**

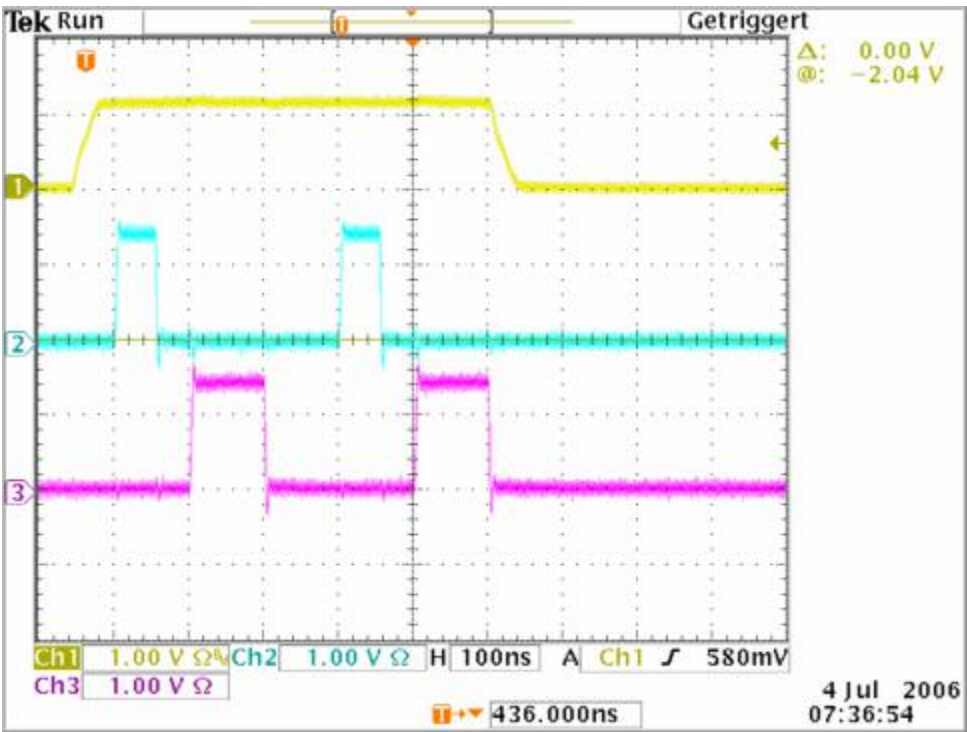
Additional pulse parameter settings:

Gate Input Polarity: **Positive**

Pulse Delay: **100 ns**

Pulse Width: **100 ns**

Pulse Period: **300 ns**.



Channel 1 indicates the external gate signal which is input at the PULSE EXT connector. The signal is active when it is high (positive).

Channel 2 indicates the sync signal. The sync signal starts after a trigger delay of typically 50 ns (see specifications). It is repeated after the set pulse period of 300 ns as long as the gate signal is active. The sync signal is output at the PULSE SYNC connector.

Channel 3 indicates the pulse signal. The first pulse starts after the pulse delay of 100 ns. The second pulse starts after the set pulse period. They are output at the PULSE VIDEO connector.

**External Trigger Input
Slope - Pulse Generator**

(External Trigger only)

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied trigger at the PULSE EXT connector.

Positive

The pulse generator is triggered on the positive slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:SLOP POS

Negative

The pulse generator is triggered on the negative slope of the external trigger signal.

Remote-control command:
SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:SLOP NEG

Gate Input Polarity - Pulse Generator

(External Gate only)

Selects the polarity of the Gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Positive

The pulse signal is generated while the gate signal is high.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:GATE:POL NORM

Negative

The pulse signal is generated while the gate signal is low.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:GATE:POL INV

External Impedance - Pulse Generator

(External trigger or gate only)

Selects the input impedance for the external trigger and gate signal input PULSE EXT.

Remote-control command:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:IMP G50

Overview of Clock Synthesis

The clock synthesis provides a separate system clock with a freely selectable frequency for test setups that require an additional clock reference. For example, in a test setup that uses an A/D converter the required system clock for data sampling can be provided without the need of additional signal generator.

The generated clock reference is synchronized to the selected reference clock of the signal generator (internal or external). The differential signal is output at the **CLK SYN** and **CLK SYN N** connector at the rear of the instrument.

Settings are made in the **Clock Synthesis** block. The function block is available for the basic unit (R&S SMA + frequency option R&S SMA-B10x) including option R&S SMA-B29.

Clock Synthesis

The **Clock Synthesis** menu is opened in the **Clock Synthesis** function block or using the key under **Clock Synthesis**.

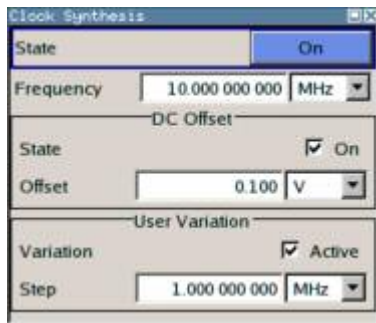
The clock signal can be activated and deactivated directly using the key (the function block must be highlighted beforehand).

The activated and deactivated state is indicated in the block diagram by means of the different block color and the status of the **On** checkbox. The disconnected connection to the output is additionally shown when the output is deactivated.

The Clock Synthesis state can also be set in the **Configure** menu of the block:



The clock synthesis state is activated and frequency is set in the top section of the menu.



The step width which is used when setting the clock frequency using the rotary knob (with **Variation Active On**) is set in the **User Variation** section.

State - Clock Synthesis

Activates/deactivates generation of a system clock for output CLK SYN at the rear of the instrument .

Remote-control command :

CSYN:STAT ON

Frequency - Clock Synthesis

Sets the frequency. The frequency entered and displayed here corresponds to the frequency at the CLK SYN output.

Remote-control command :

CSYN:FREQ 1E7

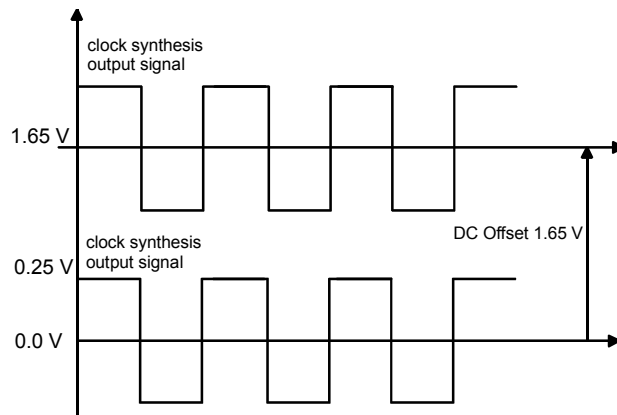
A DC offset can be defined in the **DC Offset** section.

State DC Offset - Clock Synthesis

Requires modules with part number 1400.2749.02 (see **Setup** menu).

Activates a DC offset for both clock synthesis signal outputs.

The DC offset can be used e.g. to shift the clock synthesis output signal into the trigger threshold of some logic elements.



Remote-control command :

CSYN:OFFS:STAT ON

DC Offset - Clock Synthesis

Requires modules with order number 1400.2749.02 (see **Setup** menu).

Enters the value of the DC offset for both clock synthesis signal outputs.

Remote-control command :

CSYN:OFFS 0.25 V

If the clock frequency is set using the rotary knob, the step width is defined in the **User Variation** section.

Variation Step - Clock Synthesis

Sets the user-defined step width. This step width is used when entering the clock frequency using the rotary knob. Frequency variation with this step width must also be activated with **Variation Active**.

Remote-control command :

CSYN:FREQ:STEP 1MHz

Variation Active

Activates the user-defined step width used when varying the frequency value with the rotary knob.

ON

The frequency value set with the rotary knob is varied using the user-defined step width which is entered under **Variation Step**.

Remote-control command:

CSYN:FREQ:STEP:MODE USER

OFF

The frequency value set with the rotary knob is varied in steps of one unit at the cursor position (standard operating mode).

Remote-control command:

CSYN:FREQ:STEP:MODE DEC

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5 Remote Control - Basics

Introduction - Remote Control Basics

This chapter provides:

- ◆ Instructions on how to set up the signal generator for remote control operation.
- ◆ A general introduction to remote control of programmable instruments. This includes the description of the command structure and syntax according to the SCPI standard, the description of command execution and of the status registers.

The remote control commands of the instrument are described in detail after each related Instrument Function section. In addition, the description of each menu parameter is linked to the related remote control command.

In chapter 6, "[Remote Control - Commands](#)" all remote control functions are described in detail. The subsystems are listed by alphabetical order according to SCPI. A list is provided for remote control emulation of the signal generator HP 8662A at the end of the chapter

The instrument is equipped with the following interfaces for remote control:

- IEC/IEEE bus interface according to standard IEC 625.1/IEEE 488.2
- LAN interface: the network card uses 100 MHz Ethernet IEEE 802.3u; the protocol is based on the VXI-11 standard.
- USB interface: The type B interface (device USB) is used for remote control.

The connectors are located at the rear of the instrument and permit a connection to a controller for remote control either via GPIB, via a local area network (LAN) or the USB interface. The remote control interfaces and their interface functions are described in Chapter 8, "[Maintenance and Remote Control Interfaces](#)".

A VISA installation on the controller is a prerequisite for remote control over LAN or USB interface.

VISA is a standardized software interface library providing input and output functions to communicate with instruments. For more information about VISA refer to the user documentation.

SCPI (**S**tandard **C**ommands for **P**rogrammable **I**nstruments) commands - messages - are used for remote control. Commands that are not taken from the SCPI standard follow the SCPI syntax rules. The instrument supports the SCPI version 1999. The SCPI standard is based on standard IEEE 488.2 and aims at the standardization of device-specific commands, error handling and the status registers. The tutorial "Automatic Measurement Control – A tutorial on SCPI and IEEE 488.2" from John M. Pieper (R&S order number 0002.3536.00) offers detailed information on concepts and definitions of SCPI.

This section assumes basic knowledge of programming and operation of the controller. A description of the interface commands can be obtained from the relevant manuals.

The requirements that the SCPI standard places on command syntax, error handling and configuration of the status registers are explained in detail in the following sections. Tables provide a fast overview of the bit assignment in the status registers. The tables are supplemented by a comprehensive description of the status registers.

The program examples for IEC/IEEE-bus programming are all written in VISUAL BASIC. A condition for programming in VISUAL BASIC is that the modules NIGLOBAL (Niglobal.bas) and VBIB32 (Vbib_32.bas) are added to the projects.

Note:

Manual control is designed for maximum possible operating convenience. In contrast, the priority of remote control is the "predictability" of the device status. Therefore, control programs should always define an initial device status (e.g. with the command *RST) and then implement the required settings.

Drivers for the generator, e.g. IVI-COM and LabVIEW drivers, are available in the download area of the R&S product website (<http://www.rohde-schwarz.com/product/SMA100A>)

Getting Started

The short and simple operating sequence given below permits fast putting into operation of the instrument and setting of its basic functions. As a prerequisite, the IEC/IEEE-bus address, which is factory-set to 28, must not have been changed.

1. Connect instrument and controller using IEC/IEEE-bus cable and switch them on.
2. Write and start the following program on the controller:

CALL IBFIND("DEV1", generator%)	'Open port to the instrument
CALL IBPAD(generator%, 28)	'Inform controller about instrument address
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "*RST;*CLS")	'Reset instrument
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "FREQ 50MHz")	'Set frequency to 50 MHz
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "POW -7.3dBm")	'Set output level -7.3m dBm
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "OUTP:STAT ON")	'Switch on RF output
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "AM:SOUR INT")	'Set AM modulation source LFGN
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "LFO:FREQ 15kHz")	'Set modulation frequency to 15 kHz
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "AM 30PCT")	'Set AM modulation depth 30%
CALL IBWRT(generator%, "AM:STAT ON")	'Switch on AM

An amplitude-modulated signal is now applied at the RF-output of the instrument.

3. To return to manual control, press the **LOCAL** key at the front panel.

Switchover to Remote Control

On power-on, the instrument is always in the manual operating state and can be operated via the front panel controls or via mouse and external keyboard.

In case of remote control via the IEC/IEEE bus, the instrument is set to remote control (REMOTE status) by means of an addressed command.

With remote control via Ethernet, remote control is not automatically set by means of a command. The instrument must be explicitly set to the REMOTE state, e.g. by sending the interface command **&GTR** (go to remote).

In the REMOTE state, instrument control from the front panel or via mouse and keyboard is disabled. Menus can be opened, however, e.g. to verify settings. Buttons and setting fields are displayed in gray and cannot be activated. REMOTE is displayed in the status line.

The instrument remains in the REMOTE mode until local control is selected either manually with the **LOCAL** key on the front panel or with the interface command **&GTL** via the remote-control interface.

Switching from manual operation to remote control and vice versa does not affect the remaining instrument settings.

In the remote control mode, the front-panel keys and an external mouse or keyboard that may be connected can be disabled with command **:SYST:KLOC ON**. Menus cannot be opened in this case and switchover from remote control to manual operation is only possible by means of a remote-control command. Inadvertent switchover with the **LOCAL** key is not possible in this case.

Operation of the **LOCAL** key alone can be disabled with interface command **&LLO**.

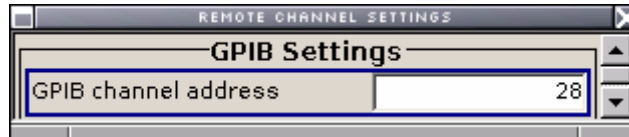
Remote Control via IEC/IEEE Bus

To be able to control the instrument via the IEC/IEEE bus, instrument and controller must be linked by an IEC/IEEE-bus cable. An IEC/IEEE-bus card, the card drivers and the program libraries for the programming language used must be provided in the controller.

The controller must address the instrument with the set IEC/IEEE-bus address. The IEC/IEEE bus address of the instrument is factory-set to 28. It can be changed manually in the **Environment - GPIB** menu or via IEC/IEEE bus with command `SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB: ADDRess`. Addresses 0 to 30 are permissible.

Manually:

Setup - Remote - GPIB ...



Via IEC/IEEE bus:

<code>CALL IBFIND("DEV1", generator%)</code>	'Open port to the instrument
<code>CALL IBPAD(generator%, 28)</code>	'Inform controller about old address
<code>CALL IBWRT(generator%, "SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 18")</code>	'Set instrument to new address
<code>CALL IBPAD(generator%, 18)</code>	'Inform controller about new address

Sending the first command starts remote control operation.

Return to manual operation is possible via the front panel or the IEC/IEEE bus.

Manually:

➤ Press the **LOCAL** key.

Notes:

Before the transition, command processing must be completed as otherwise transition to remote control is performed immediately.

*The **LOCAL** key can be disabled by the interface message &LLO (see Chapter 8, Section ["IEC/IEEE Bus Messages"](#)) in order to prevent unintentional transition. In this case, transition to manual mode is only possible via the IEC/IEEE bus.*

*The **LOCAL** key can be enabled again by deactivating the REN line of the IEC/IEEE bus (see Chapter 8, Section ["IEC/IEEE Bus Messages"](#)).*

Via IEC/IEEE bus:

...

<code>CALL IBLOC(generator%)</code>	'Set instrument to manual operation

...

Remote Control via LAN Interface

For remote control via a network, the PC and the instrument must be connected via the LAN interface to a common network with TCP/IP network protocol.

Connection of the Signal Generator to a network and the querying of a computer name is described in section "[Connection to the Network](#)".

Software for instrument control and the VISA program library must be installed on the controller. Instrument control is via the VXI-11 standard protocol.

Only the IP address or the computer name (host name) is required for link setup. The IP address/computer name is part of the "visa resource string" used by the programs for identification and control of the instrument. The visa resource string has the form:

TCPIP::ipaddr::inst0::INSTR

ipaddr has to be replaced by the IP address or the computer name of the instrument.

For instance, if the instrument has the IP address 192.1.2.3, TCPIP::192.1.2.3::inst0::INSTR is the valid resource name. Specification of **inst0** in the resource string is optional. In this example, also TCPIP::192.1.2.3::INSTR is therefore a valid resource string.

A resource name with computer name could be TCPIP::RSSM1::INSTR, for instance.

TCPIP designates the network protocol used and **INSTR** indicates that the VXI-11 protocol is used.

Note:

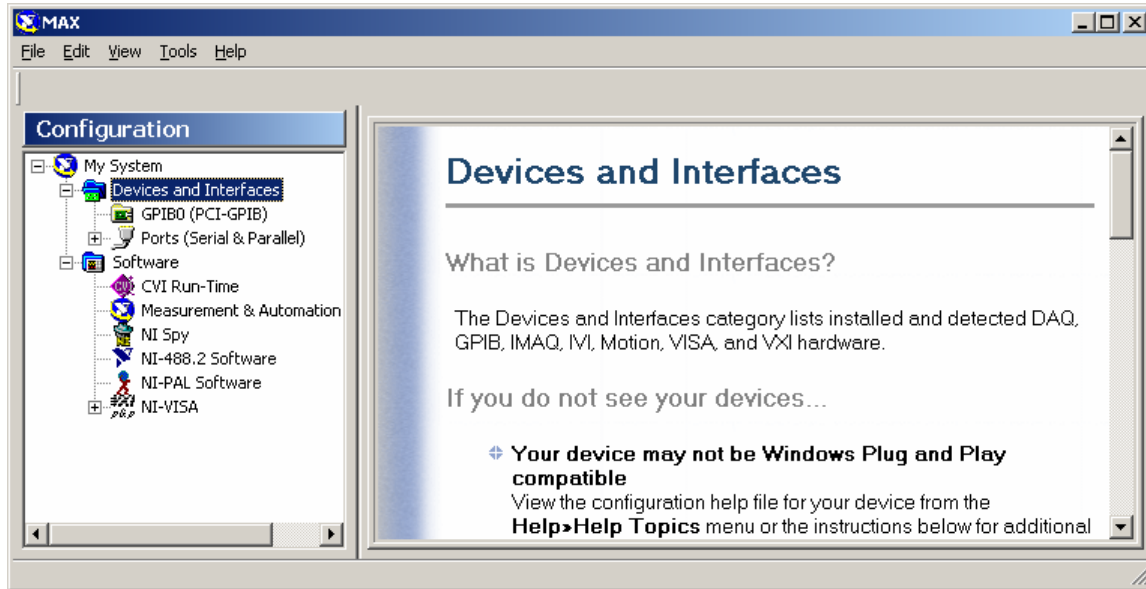
The visa resource string is indicated in the Setup-Remote -Ethernet menu.

If several instruments are connected to the network, each instrument has its own IP address and associated resource name. The controller identifies these instruments by means of the resource name.

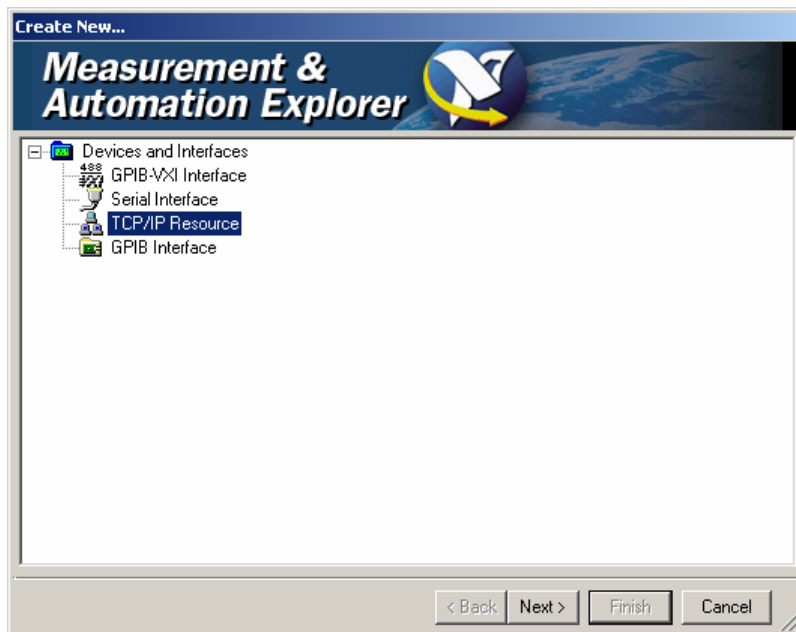
In the example below, the program 'Measurement & Automation Explorer' from National Instruments is used for setting up an Ethernet remote-control link. Link setup with this program is easy and first tests can be performed. The R&S Signal Generator is preconfigured for networks using DHCP (dynamic host configuration protocol). If this configuration is used, the computer name must be entered at the position of the IP address. It is also possible to assign a fixed IP address to the instrument.

Setting up Control of the Signal Generator in the 'Measurement & Automation Control' Program.

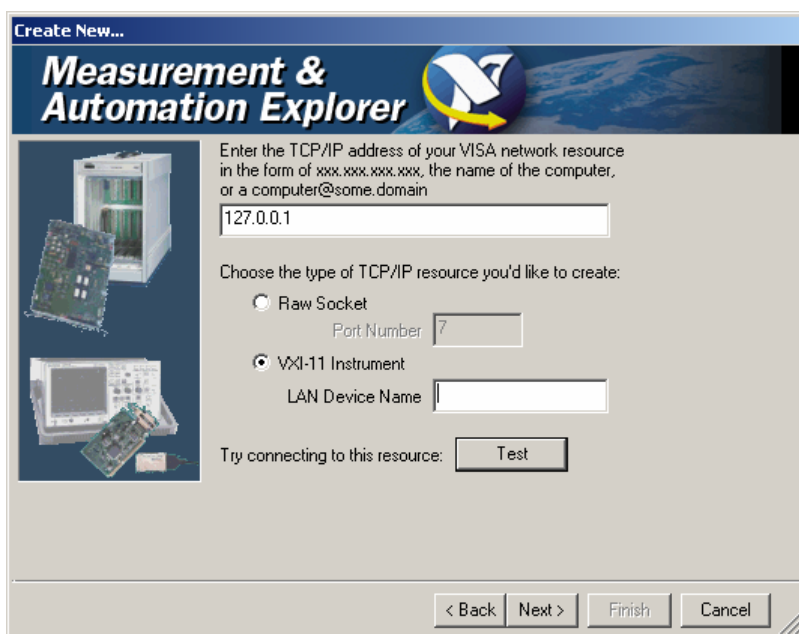
- Start program on the controller
- Open the **Create new** menu with the right mouse key.



- Select **TCP/IP Resource** and open the next page of the **Create new** menu with the right mouse key.

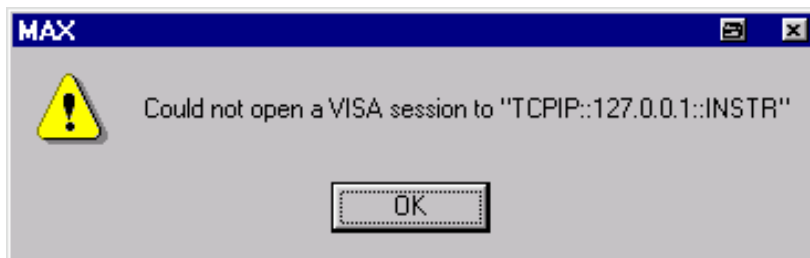
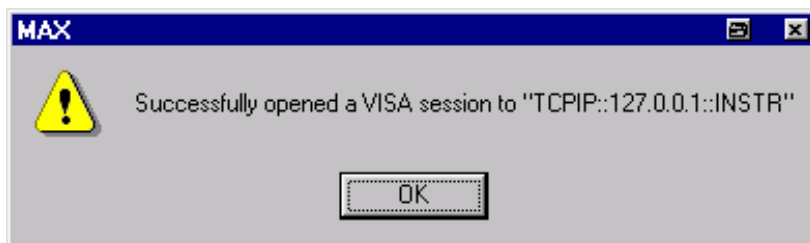


- Enter the IP address of the Signal Generator and select **VXI-11 Instrument** (the computer name may be entered instead).

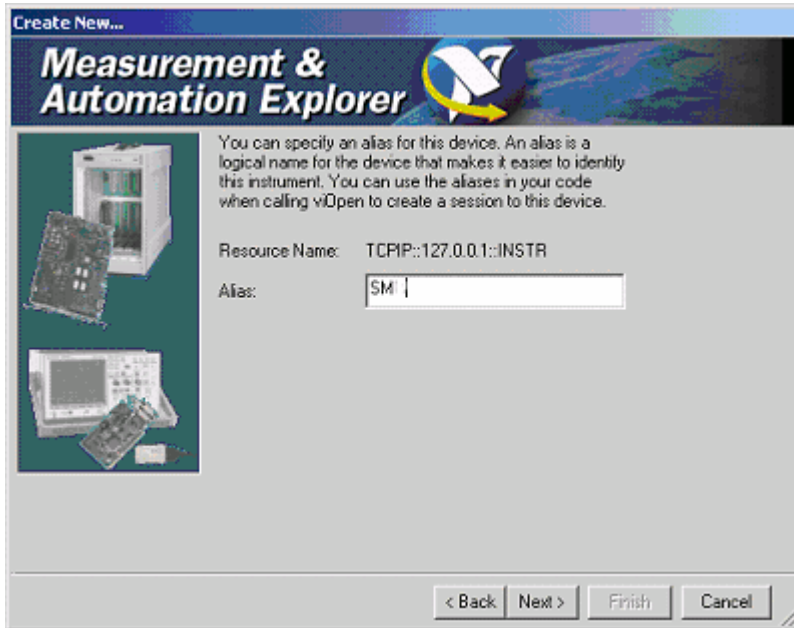


- Press the **Test** button

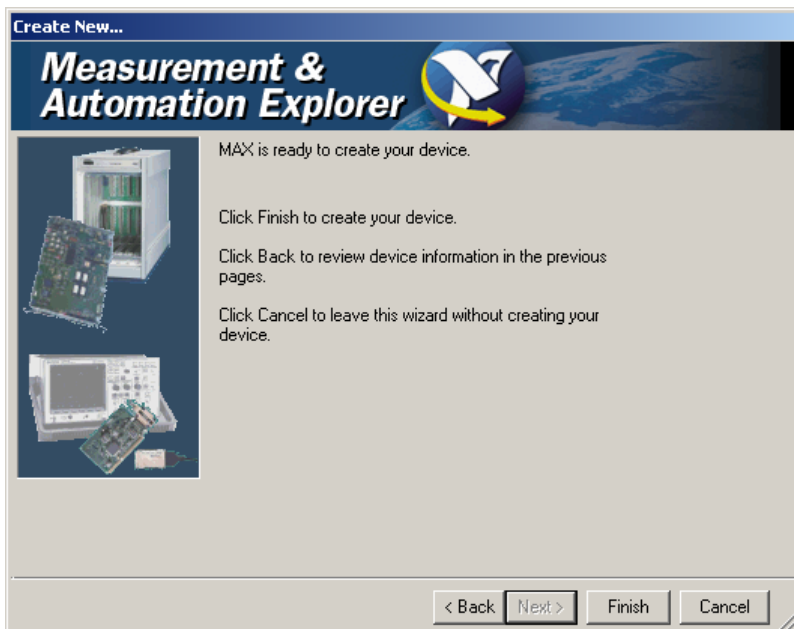
A message indicates whether the link to the Signal Generator can be set up or not. If a connection cannot be set up, check whether the controller and the instrument are connected to the network (network cable) and switched on. Correct spelling of the IP address or the computer name can also be checked. For further error location, inform the network administrator. In large networks, specification of additional addresses may be required for link setup, e.g. gateway and subnet mask, which are known to the network administrator.



- Press the **Next** button. An alias name for the instrument can be entered in the next window. This name must not be mistaken for the computer name. It is only used for instrument identification within the program and displayed in the menu as an option in case of an Ethernet link.



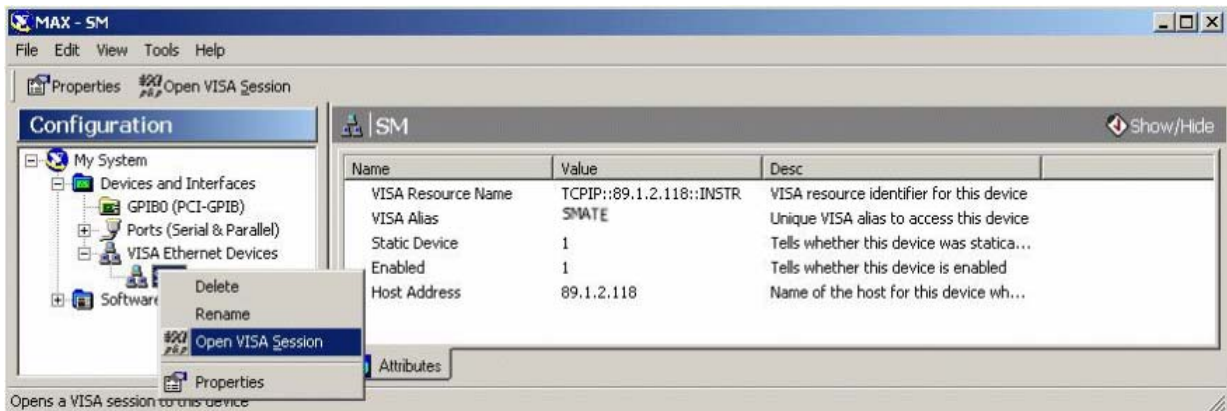
- Press **Next** and then the **Finish** button. The instrument is now registered in the program and can be addressed via the resource or alias name.



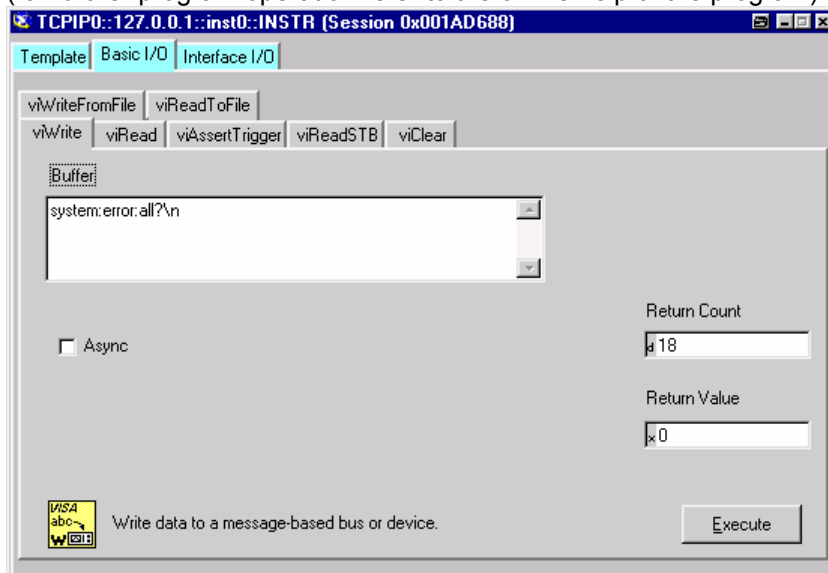
Starting the Measurement & Automation program for remote control of the Signal Generator

- Start program on the controller
- In the **Configuration** window, open **Instruments and Interfaces** and select R&S **SM** (= Alias) under **VISA Ethernet Devices**.

- Open the menu by clicking **Open VISA Session** with the right mouse key.



- On the **viWrite** tab under **Basic I/O**, commands can be sent to the instrument; instrument responses are displayed on the **viRead** tab (for further program operation refer to the online help of the program).



Return to manual operation is possible via the front panel or the LAN interface.

Manually:

- Press the **LOCAL** key.

Notes:

The **LOCAL** key can be disabled by the universal command **&LLO** (see Chapter 8, Section ["IEC/IEEE Bus Messages"](#)) in order to prevent unintentional transition. In this case, transition to manual mode is only possible via remote control.

The **LOCAL** key can be enabled again by the interface message **&NREN** (see Chapter 8, Section ["IEC/IEEE Bus Messages"](#)).

Via IEC/IEEE bus:

```
...
CALL IBLOC(generator%) 'Set instrument to manual operation
```

Remote Control via USB Interface

The PC and the instrument must be connected via the USB type B interface. A USB connection requires the VISA library to be installed on the controller. VISA will detect and configure the R&S SMA automatically when the USB connection is established. No entry of an address string and no separate driver installation is necessary.

The used USB address string is:

USB::::<product Id>::::INSTR

0x0AAD is the vendor Id for Rohde&Schwarz, 0x48 is the product Id for R&S SMA and the serial number is the individual serial number on the rear of the instrument.

Example:

"USB::0x0AAD::0x0048::100001::INSTR"

Interface and Device Messages

The messages transferred via the data lines of the IEC/IEEE-bus (see Chapter 8, Section "[IEC/IEEE Bus Interface](#)") or via a TCP/IP network can be divided into two groups:

- **interface messages** and
- **device messages.**

Interface Messages

Interface messages are transferred on the data lines of the IEC/IEEE bus, the ATN control line being active. They are used for communication between controller and instrument and can only be sent by a computer which has the function of an IEC/IEEE bus controller.

Interface commands can be further subdivided into

- **universal commands**
- **addressed commands**

Universal commands act on all devices connected to the IEC/IEEE-bus without previous addressing, addressed commands only act on devices previously addressed as listeners. The interface messages relevant to the instrument are listed in Chapter 8, Section "[IEC/IEEE Bus Messages](#)".

If an Ethernet connection is present, signalling via a hardware control line is not required. The IEC/IEEE-bus interface commands are emulated (see Chapter 8, "[IEC/IEEE Bus Messages](#)").

Device Messages (Commands and Device Responses)

Device messages are transferred on the data lines of the IEC/IEEE-bus, the "ATN" control line not being active. ASCII character set is used.

If an Ethernet connection is present, signalling via a hardware control line is not required.

The device messages are equal for the different interfaces (IEC/IEEE bus and Ethernet). A distinction is made according to the direction in which they are sent:

Commands (Program Messages)	are messages the controller sends to the instrument. They operate the device functions and request information.
	The commands are subdivided according to two criteria:
	1. According to the effect they have on the instrument:
Setting commands	cause instrument settings such as a reset of the instrument or setting the frequency.
Queries	cause data to be provided for output on the IEC/IEEE bus, e.g. for identification of the device or polling a parameter value. Queries are formed by directly appending a question mark to the header.
	2. According to their definition in standard IEEE 488.2 and SCPI:
Common Commands	are exactly defined as to their function and notation in standard IEEE 488.2. They refer to functions such as management of the standardized status registers, reset and selftest.
Device-specific Commands	refer to functions depending on the features of the instrument such as frequency setting. A majority of these commands has also been standardized by the SCPI committee. Device-specific extensions following the SCPI rules are permitted by the standard.
Device responses (Response Messages and Service Request)	are messages the instrument sends to the controller after a query. They can contain measurement results, instrument settings and information on the instrument status (cf. Section " Responses to Queries ", page 5.16).

Structure and syntax of the device messages are described in the following Section.

SCPI Command Structure and Syntax

The commands consist of a so-called header and, in most cases, one or more parameters. The header and parameter are separated by a "white space" (ASCII code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank). The headers may consist of several key words. Queries are formed by directly appending a question mark to the header.

Note:

The commands used in the following examples are not in every case implemented in the instrument.

Common Commands Common commands consist of a header preceded by an asterisk "*" and one or more parameters, if any.

Examples

*RST	RESET, resets the device
*ESE 253	EVENT STATUS ENABLE, sets the bits of the event status enable register
*ESR?	EVENT STATUS QUERY, queries the contents of the event status register.

Device-specific commands

Hierarchy: Device-specific commands are of hierarchical structure (see figure below). The different levels are represented by combined headers. Headers of the highest level (root level) have only one key word. This key word denotes a complete command system

Example: SOURce

This key word denotes the command system SOURce.

For commands of lower levels, the complete path has to be specified, starting on the left with the highest level, the individual key words being separated by a colon ":".

Example: SOURce:FM:EXtErnal:COUPling AC

This command lies in the fourth level of the SOURce. It sets the coupling of the external signal source to AC.

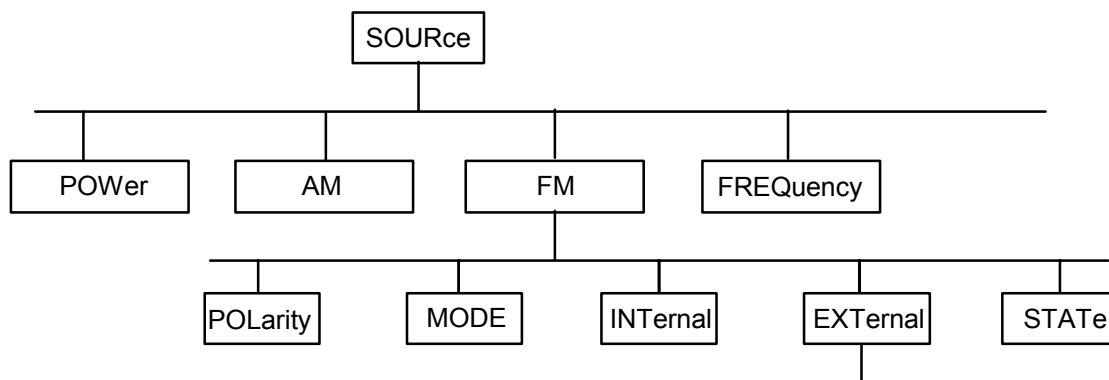


Figure 5-1 Example for the tree structure of the SCPI command systems; the SOURce system

Multiple key words

Some key words occur on several levels within one command system. Their effect depends on the structure of the command, i. e. on the position in the command header they are inserted in.

Example:

```
SOURce:FM:POLarity NORMal
```

This command contains key word POLarity in the third command level. It defines the polarity between modulator and modulation signal.

```
SOURce:FM:EXTernal:POLarity NORMal
```

This command contains key word POLarity in the fourth command level. It defines the polarity between modulation voltage and the resulting direction of the modulation only for the external signal source indicated.

Optional key words:

Some command systems permit certain key words to be optionally inserted into the header or omitted. These key words are marked by square brackets in this manual. The full command length must be recognized by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standard. Some commands are considerably shortened by omitting optional key words.

Example:

```
[SOURce]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet 1
```

This command immediately sets the offset of the signal to 1 dB. The following command has the same effect:

```
POWer:OFFSet 1
```

Long and short form:

The key words feature a long form and a short form. Either the short form or the long form can be entered, other abbreviations are not permitted.

Example: STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle 1= STAT:QUES:ENAB 1

Note:

Upper-case and lower-case notation only serves to distinguish the two forms in the manual, the instrument itself does not distinguish upper-case and lower-case letters.

Parameters:

Parameters must be separated from the header by a "white space". If several parameters are specified in a command, they are separated by a comma ",". A few queries permit the parameters MINimum, MAXimum and DEFault to be entered. For a description of the types of parameter, refer to Section ["Parameters"](#).

Example: SOURce:POWer:ATTenuation? MAXimum Answer: 60
his query requests the maximal value for the attenuation.

Numeric suffix:

If a device features several functions or features of the same kind, e.g. several inputs, the desired function can be selected by a suffix added to the command. Entries without suffix are interpreted like entries with the suffix 1. Optional keywords must be specified if they select a function with the suffix.

Example:

```
SOURce:LFOutput2:FREQuency 1.5kHz
```

This command sets the frequency of secondLF generator frame.

Structure of a Command Line

A command line may consist of one or several commands. It is terminated by an EOI together with the last data byte.

Several commands in a command line must be separated by a semicolon ";". If the next command belongs to a different command system, the semicolon is followed by a colon ":". A colon ":" at the beginning of a command marks the root node of the command tree.

Example: `"SOURce:POWer:CENTer MINimum;:OUTPut:STATe ON"`

This command line contains two commands. The first command is part of the SOURce system and is used to specify the center frequency of the output signal of RF output. The second command is part of the OUTPut system and sets the attenuation of the output signal of RF output.

If the successive commands belong to the same system, having one or several levels in common, the command line can be abbreviated. To this end, the second command after the semicolon starts with the level that lies below the common levels (see also Figure 5-1. The colon following the semicolon must be omitted in this case.

Example: `"SOURce:FM:MODE NORMAl;:SOURce:FM:INTernal:FREQuency 1kHz"`

This command line is represented in its full length and contains two commands separated from each other by the semicolon. Both commands are part of the SOURce command system, subsystem FM, i.e. they have two common levels.

When abbreviating the command line, the second command begins with the level below SOURce:FM. The colon after the semicolon is omitted.

The abbreviated form of the command line reads as follows:

`"SOURce:FM:MODE NORMAl;INTernal:FREQuency 1kHz"`

However, a new command line always begins with the complete path.

Example: `"SOURce:FM:MODE NORMAl"`

`"SOURce:FM:INTernal:FREQuency 1kHz"`

Responses to Queries

A query is defined for each setting command unless explicitly specified otherwise. It is formed by adding a question mark to the associated setting command. According to SCPI, the responses to queries are partly subject to stricter rules than in standard IEEE 488.2.

1. The requested parameter is transmitted without header.

Example: `SOURce:AM:EXTernal:COUPling?`

Answer: AC

2. Maximum values, minimum values and all further quantities, which are requested via a special text parameter are returned as numerical values

Example: `SOURce:FREQuency? MAX`

Answer: 1E3

4. Boolean values are returned as 0 (for OFF) and 1 (for ON).

Example: `OUTPut:STATe?`

Answer (for ON): 1

5. Text (character data) is returned in a short form

Example: `SOURce:AM:SOURce?`

Answer (for EXTernal): EXT

Parameters

Most commands require a parameter to be specified. The parameters must be separated from the header by a "white space". Permissible parameters are numerical values, Boolean parameters, text, character strings and block data. The type of parameter required for the respective command and the permissible range of values are specified in the command description.

Numerical values

Numerical values can be entered in any form, i.e. with sign, decimal point and exponent. Values exceeding the resolution of the instrument are rounded up or down. The mantissa may comprise up to 255 characters, the values must be in the value range $-9.9E37$ to $9.9E37$. The exponent is introduced by an "E" or "e". Entry of the exponent alone is not allowed.

Units In the case of physical quantities, the unit can be entered. Permissible unit prefixes are G (giga), MA (mega), MOHM and MHZ are also permissible), K (kilo), M (milli), U (micro) and N (nano). If the unit is missing, the basic unit is used.

Example:

`SOURce:FREQuency 1.5 kHz = SOURce:FREQuency 1.5E3`

Some settings allow relative values to be stated in percent. According to SCPI, this unit is represented by the `PCT` string.

Example:

`SOURce:SWEep:FREQuency:STEP:LOGarithmic 5PCT`

Special numeric values

The texts MINimum, MAXimum, DEFault, UP and DOWN are interpreted as special numerical values.

In the case of a query, the associated numerical value is provided.

Example:

Setting command: `SOURce:LFOutput:VOLTage MAXimum`

Query: `SOURce:LFOutput:VOLTage?` Answer: 4

MIN/MAX MINimum and MAXimum denote the minimum and maximum value

DEF DEFault denotes a preset value. This value conforms to the default setting, as it is called by the *RST command.

UP/DOWN UP, DOWN increases or reduces the numerical value by one step. The step width can be specified via an allocated step command for each parameter which can be set via UP, DOWN.

INF/NINF INFinity, Negative INFinity (NINF) represent the numerical values -9.9E37 or 9.9E37, respectively. INF and NINF are only sent as device responses.

NAN Not A Number (NAN) represents the value 9.91E37. NAN is only sent as device response. This value is not defined. Possible causes are division by zero, subtraction or addition of infinite and the representation of missing values.

Boolean Parameters

Boolean parameters represent two states. The ON state (logically true) is represented by ON or a numerical value unequal to 0. The OFF state (logically untrue) is represented by OFF or the numerical value 0. ON or OFF is returned by a query.

Example:

Setting command: `:SOURce:AM:STATe ON`

Query: `:SOURce:AM:STATe?` Answer: 1

Text

Text parameters observe the syntax rules for key words, i.e. they can be entered using a short or long form. Like any parameter, they have to be separated from the header by a white space. In the case of a query, the short form of the text is provided.

Example:

Setting command: `:SOURce:SWEep:POWer:MODE MANual`

Query: `:SOURce:SWEep:POWer:MODE?` Answer: MAN

Strings

Strings must always be entered within quotation marks (' or ").

Example: `CORR:CSET "UCOR1"` or `:CORR:CSET 'UCOR1'`

Block data

Block data are a transmission format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data. A command using a block data parameter with definite length has the following structure:

Example: `MMEMory:DATA test_file.wv, #45168xxxxxxxx`

Test_file.wv denotes the name of the file to which the data are written. The comma is followed by the binary data block. The hash symbol # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example the 4 following digits indicate the length to be 5168 bytes. The data bytes follow. During the transmission of these data bytes all End or other control signs are ignored until all bytes are transmitted.

The format of the binary files within the block depends on the IEC/IEEE-bus command

`SOURce:LIST:FREQuency|:POWer`

`SOURce:CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQuency|:POWer`

use the IEEE-754 format for double precision floating point numbers. Each number is represented by 8 bytes.

Example:

`a# = 125.345678E6`

`b# = 127.876543E6`

`CALL IBWRT(generator%, "SOURCE:CORRECTION:CSET:DATA:FREQ
#216" + MKD$(a#) + MKD$(b#))`

- #' in the command string introduces the binary block,
- '2' indicates that 2 digits specifying the length will follow next,
- '16' is the length of the binary block (in bytes), here: 2 double precision floating point number with 8 bytes each.
- The actual binary data follow now. As the function IBWRT requires a text string, MKD\$ is used for the type conversion.

The following ASCII format has the same effect:

`CALL IBWRT(generator%, "SOURce:CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQ
125.345678E6, 127.876543E6")`

Overview of Syntax Elements

The following survey offers an overview of the syntax elements.

- : The colon separates the key words of a command. In a command line the separating semicolon marks the uppermost command level.
- ; The semicolon separates two commands of a command line. It does not alter the path.
- , The comma separates several parameters of a command.
- ? The question mark forms a query.
- * The asterisk marks a common command.
- " Quotation marks introduce a string and terminate it.
- # The hash symbol # introduces binary, octal, hexadecimal and block data.

Binary: #B10110

Octal: #O7612

Hexa: #HF3A7

Block: #21312

A "white space" (ASCII-Code 0 to 9, 11 to 32 decimal, e.g. blank) separates header and parameter.

Instrument Model and Command Processing

The block diagram in the figure below shows how SCPI commands are serviced in the instrument. The individual components work independently and simultaneously. They communicate with each other by means of so-called "messages".

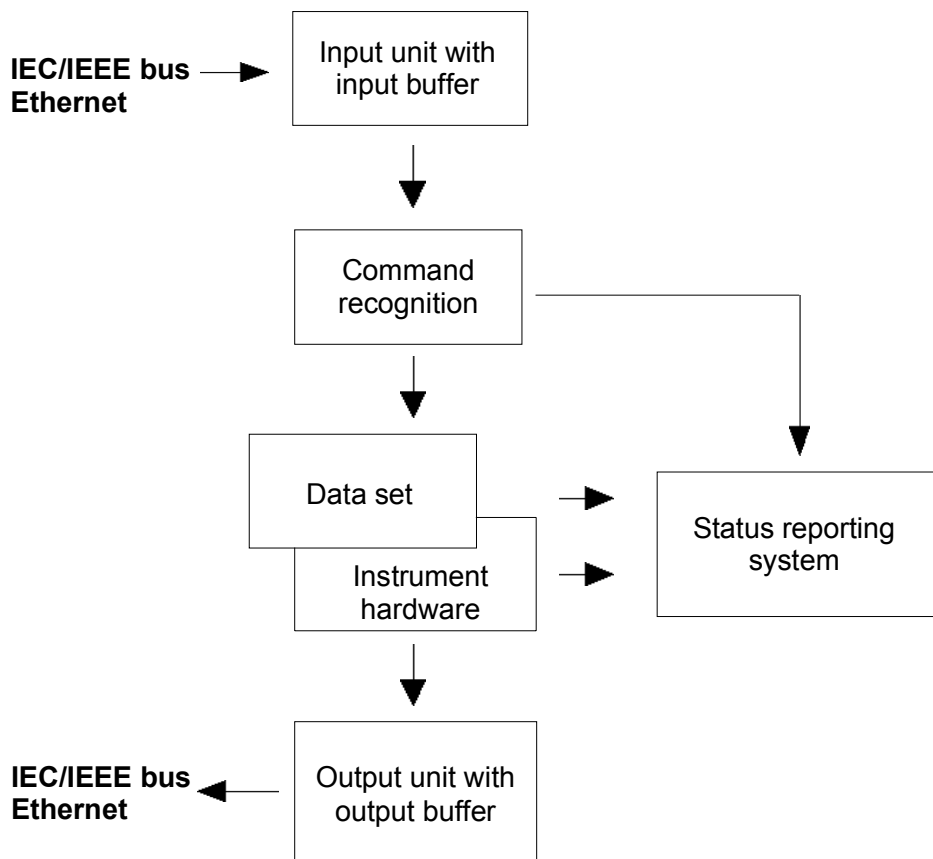


Figure 5-2 Instrument model in the case of remote control via IEC/IEEE bus or TCP/IP network

Input Unit

The input unit receives commands character by character from the IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet and collects them in the input buffer. The input unit sends a message to the command recognition as soon as the input buffer is full or as soon as it receives a delimiter, <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR>, as defined in IEEE 488.2, or the interface message DCL.

If the input buffer is full, the traffic is stopped and the data received up to then is processed. Subsequently the traffic is continued. If, however, the buffer is not yet full when receiving the delimiter, the input unit can already receive the next command during command recognition and execution. The receipt of a DCL clears the input buffer and immediately initiates a message to the command recognition.

Command Recognition

The command recognition analyses the data received from the input unit. It proceeds in the order in which it receives the data. Only a DCL is serviced with priority, a GET (Group Execute Trigger), e.g., is only executed after the commands received before. Each recognized command is immediately transmitted to the data set but not executed immediately.

The command recognition detects syntax errors in the commands and transfers them to the status reporting system. The rest of a command line after a syntax error is analyzed further if possible and serviced. After the syntax test, the value range of the parameter is checked, if required.

If the command recognition detects a delimiter or a DCL, it also requests the data set to perform the necessary instrument hardware settings. Subsequently it is immediately prepared to process further commands. This means that new commands can already be serviced while the hardware is still being set ("overlapping execution").

Data Base and Instrument Hardware

The expression "instrument hardware" denotes the part of the instrument fulfilling the actual instrument function - signal generation etc. The controller is not included. The term "database" denotes a database that manages all the parameters and associated settings required for setting the instrument hardware.

Setting commands lead to an alteration in the data set. The data set management enters the new values (e.g. frequency) into the data set, however, only passes them on to the hardware when requested by the command recognition. As this is only ever effected at the end of a command line, the order of the setting commands in the command line is not relevant.

The data are only checked for their compatibility among each other and with the instrument hardware immediately before they are transmitted to the instrument hardware. If the detection is made that execution is not possible, an "execution error" is signaled to the status reporting system. All alterations of the data set are canceled, the instrument hardware is not reset. Due to the delayed checking and hardware setting, however, impermissible instrument states can be set for a short period of time within one command line without this leading to an error message. At the end of the command line, however, a permissible instrument state must have been reached again.

Example:

With **Frequency Modulation**, the settable FM deviation depends on the set RF frequency and the FM mode. The Signal Generator responds as follows:

Assuming the set RF frequency is 60 MHz and normal FM mode is set, i.e. the maximum value for FM deviation is 650 kHz. A deviation of 1 MHz should be set. To do so, the RF frequency has to be changed to e.g. 100 MHz. The following commands are sent:

1. All commands in one program message:

```
:SOUR:FM:STAT ON; :SOUR:FM:DEV 1MHz; :SOUR:FREQ 100MHz
```

This command line yields the desired setting. Since a valid state is obtained at the end of the program message, no error message is issued.

2. Each command in a separate program message:

```
:SOUR:FM:STAT ON
:SOUR:FM:DEV 1MHz
:SOUR:FREQ 100MHz
```

The command for setting the FM deviation is rejected and an execution error is generated. At the time when this command is processed, the previous setting of the RF frequency (60 MHz) is still valid, i.e. the value for the FM deviation is outside the permissible value range. The two other commands are set.

3. The two first commands in one program message, the third command in a separate program message.

```
:SOUR:FM:STAT ON; :SOUR:FM:DEV 1MHz  
:SOUR:FREQ 100MHz
```

The command for setting the FM deviation is rejected and an execution error is generated. At the time when this command is processed, the previous setting of the RF frequency (60 MHz) is still valid, i.e. the value for the FM deviation is outside the permissible value range. The two other commands are executed.

This example shows that it is advisable to send interdependent commands in one program message as in this case the sequence in which they are sent is irrelevant.

For further examples on command sequence see section "[Command Sequence and Command Synchronization](#)".

Queries induce the data set management to send the desired data to the output unit.

Status Reporting System

The status reporting system collects information on the instrument state and makes it available to the output unit on request. The exact structure and function are described in section "

Output Unit

The output unit collects the information requested by the controller, which it receives from the data set management. It processes it according to the SCPI rules and makes it available in the output buffer.

If the instrument is addressed as a talker without the output buffer containing data or awaiting data from the data set management, the output unit sends the error message "Query UNTERMINATED" to the status reporting system. No data are sent on the IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet, the controller waits until it has reached its time limit. This behavior is specified by SCPI.

Command Sequence and Command Synchronization

IEEE 488.2 defines a distinction between overlapped and sequential commands:

- An overlapped command is one which does not automatically finish executing before the next command starts executing. Overlapped commands allow the program to do other tasks while being executed.
- A sequential command is one which always finishes before the next command starts executing. Sequential commands are not implemented in the generator, however the execution time of most commands is so short that they act as sequential commands.

If a particular device action can be performed only after the execution of a previous overlapped command, the controller must know when the overlapped command has finished. The necessary interaction between the controller and the test instrument is called command synchronization.

Command Sequence

According to section "[Data Base and Instrument Hardware](#)", overlapped execution is possible in principle for all commands of the signal generator. Equally, setting commands within one command line are not necessarily serviced in the order in which they have been received. In order to make sure that commands are actually carried out in a certain order, each command must be sent in a separate command line (see also example in section "[Data Base and Instrument Hardware](#)").

Example : Commands and queries in one command line

The response from a query combined in a program message with commands that affect the queried value is not predictable. Sending

```
SOURce:FREQuency 1E+9; LEVel -80
```

```
SOURce:FREQuency?
```

always returns 1E+9 (1GHz). When: `SOURce:FREQuency 1E+9; FREQuency?; LEVel -80`

is sent, however, the result is not specified by SCPI. The result could be the RF generator frequency before the command was sent since the instrument might defer executing the individual commands until a program message terminator is received. The result could also be 1GHz if the instrument executes commands as they are received.

As a general rule, send commands and queries in different program messages.

Command Synchronization

In order to prevent an overlapped execution of commands, one of commands *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI can be used. All three commands cause a certain action only to be carried out after the hardware has been set and has settled. By suitable programming, the controller can be forced to wait for the respective action to occur (see table).

Table 5-1 Synchronization with *OPC, *OPC? and *WAI

Command	Action	Programming the controller
*OPC	Sets the Operation Complete bit in the ESR after all previous commands have been executed.	- Setting bit 0 in the ESE - Setting bit 5 in the SRE - Waiting for service request (SRQ)
*OPC?	Stops command processing until 1 is returned. This is only the case after the Operation Complete bit has been set in the ESR. This bit indicates that the previous setting has been completed.	Sending *OPC? directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands can be executed. Disabling bit 4 (MAV) of the SRE register. Alternative: Service request or timeout method with enabled MAV bit; see below.
*WAI	Stops further command processing until all commands sent before *WAI have been executed. Note: While waiting it is still possible to send messages to the device.	Sending *WAI directly after the command whose processing should be terminated before other commands are executed.

Command synchronization by means of a *WAI or *OPC? appended to an overlapped command is a good choice if the overlapped command takes only little time to process. The two synchronization techniques simply block overlapped execution of the command.

For time consuming overlapped commands it is usually desirable to allow the controller or the R&S signal generator to do other useful work while waiting for command execution. Use one of the following methods:

***OPC with a service request**

1. Set the OPC mask bit (bit no. 0) in the ESE: *ESE 1
2. Set bit no. 5 in the SRE: *SRE 32 to enable ESB service request.
3. Send the overlapped command with *OPC
4. Wait for a service request

The service request indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

***OPC? with a service request**

1. Set bit no. 4 in the SRE: *SRE 16 to enable MAV service request.
2. Send the overlapped command with *OPC?
3. Wait for a service request

The service request indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

Event Status Register (ESE)

1. Set the OPC mask bit (bit no. 0) in the ESE: *ESE 1
2. Send the overlapped command without *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI
3. Poll the operation complete state periodically (by means of a timer) using the sequence: *OPC; *ESR?

A return value (LSB) of 1 indicates that the overlapped command has finished.

***OPC? with short timeout**

1. Send the overlapped command without *OPC, *OPC? or *WAI
2. Poll the operation complete state periodically (by means of a timer) using the sequence: <short timeout>; *OPC?

A return value (LSB) of 1 indicates that the overlapped command has finished. In case of a timeout, the operation is ongoing.

3. Reset timeout to former value
4. Clear the error queue with SYStem:ERRor? to remove the "-410, Query interrupted" entries.

Status Reporting System

The status reporting system (cf. Figure 5-3) stores information on errors which have occurred. This information is stored in the error queue. The error queue can be queried via IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet.

The information is of a hierarchical structure. The register status byte (STB) defined in IEEE 488.2 and its associated mask register service request enable (SRE) form the uppermost level. The STB receives its information from the standard event status register (ESR) which is also defined in IEEE 488.2 with the associated mask register standard event status enable (ESE).

The IST flag ("Individual Status") and the parallel poll enable register (PPE) allocated to it are also part of the status reporting system. The IST flag, like the SRQ, combines the entire instrument status in a single bit. The PPE fulfills an analog function for the IST flag as the SRE for the service request.

The output buffer contains the messages the instrument returns to the controller. It is not part of the status reporting system but determines the value of the MAV bit in the STB.

Overview of the Status Register

The following figure shows the status registers used in the Signal Generator.

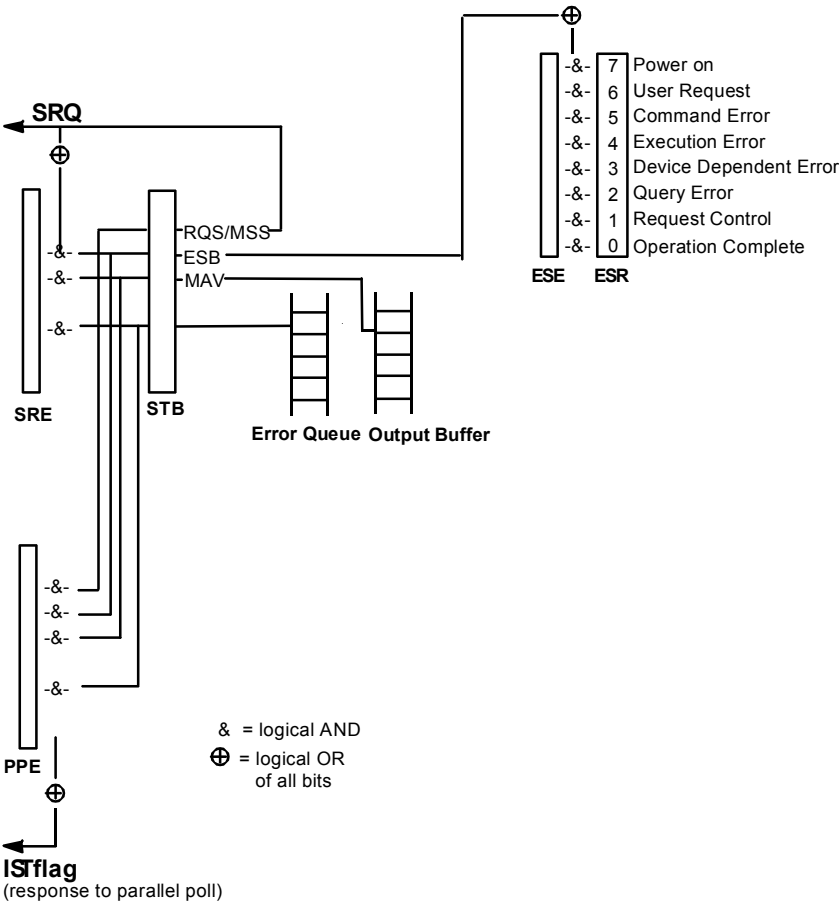


Figure 5-3 Overview of status registers

Status Byte (STB) and Service Request Enable Register (SRE)

The STB is already defined in IEEE 488.2. It provides a rough overview of the instrument status by collecting the pieces of information of the lower registers. A special feature is that bit 6 acts as the sum bit of the remaining bits of the status byte.

The STATUS BYTE is read out using the command `"*STB?"` or a serial poll.

The STB is linked to the SRE. Each bit of the STB is assigned a bit in the SRE. Bit 6 of the SRE is ignored. If a bit is set in the SRE and the associated bit in the STB changes from 0 to 1, a Service Request (SRQ) is generated on the IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet, which triggers an interrupt in the controller if this is appropriately configured and can be further processed there.

The SRE can be set using command `"*SRE"` and read using `"*SRE?"`.

Table 5-2 Meaning of the bits used in the status byte

Bit no.	Meaning
0 to 1	Not used
2	Error Queue not empty The bit is set when an entry is made in the error queue. If this bit is enabled by the SRE, each entry of the error queue generates a Service Request. Thus an error can be recognized and specified in greater detail by polling the error queue. The poll provides an informative error message. This procedure is to be recommended since it considerably reduces the problems involved with Remote control.
3	Not used
4	MAV bit (Message available) The bit is set if a message is available in the output buffer which can be read. This bit can be used to enable data to be automatically read from the instrument to the controller.
5	ESB bit Sum bit of the event status register. It is set if one of the bits in the event status register is set and enabled in the event status enable register. Setting of this bit indicates a serious error which can be specified in greater detail by polling the event status register.
6	MSS bit (Master-Status-Summary-Bit) The bit is set if the instrument triggers a service request. This is the case if one of the other bits of this register is set together with its mask bit in the service request enable register SRE.
7	Not used

IST-Flag and Parallel Poll Enable Register (PPE)

By analogy with the SRQ, the IST flag combines the entire status information in a single bit. It can be queried by means of a parallel poll (cf. Section "[Parallel Poll](#)", page 5.28") or using the command `"*IST?"`.

The parallel poll enable register (PPE) determines which bits of the STB contribute to the IST flag. The bits of the STB are ANDed with the corresponding bits of the PPE, with bit 6 being used as well in contrast to the SRE. The IST flag results from the ORing of all results. The PPE can be set using commands `"*PRE"` and read using command `"*PRE?"`.

Event Status Register (ESR) and Event Status Enable Register (ESE)

The ESR is defined in IEEE 488.2. The event status register can be read out using command "`*ESR?`".

The ESE is the associated ENABLE part. It can be set using the command "`*ESE`" and read using the command "`*ESE?`".

Table 5-3 Meaning of the bits used in the event status register

Bit No.	Meaning
0	Operation Complete This bit is set on receipt of the command <code>*OPC</code> exactly when all previous commands have been executed.
1	not used
2	Query Error This bit is set if either the controller wants to read data from the instrument without having sent a query, or if it does not fetch requested data and sends new instructions to the instrument instead. The cause is often a query which is faulty and hence cannot be executed.
3	Device-dependent Error This bit is set if a device-dependent error occurs. An error message with a number between -300 and -399 or a positive error number, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
4	Execution Error This bit is set if a received command is syntactically correct but cannot be performed for other reasons. An error message with a number between -200 and -300, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
5	Command Error This bit is set if a command which is undefined or syntactically incorrect is received. An error message with a number between -100 and -200, which denotes the error in greater detail, is entered into the error queue.
6	User Request This bit is set on pressing the LOCAL key, i.e., when the instrument is switched over to manual control.
7	Power On (supply voltage on) This bit is set on switching on the instrument.

Application of the Status Reporting System

In order to effectively use the status reporting system, the information contained there must be transmitted to the controller and further processed. There are several methods, which are outlined in the following.

Service Request

Under certain circumstances, the instrument can send a service request (SRQ) to the controller. Usually this service request initiates an interrupt at the controller, to which the control program can react appropriately. As evident from section "[Overview of the Status Register](#)", page 5.25, an SRQ is always initiated if one or several of bits 2, 3, 4, 5 or 7 of the status byte are set and enabled in the SRE. Each of these bits combines the information of the error queue or the output buffer. In order to use the possibilities of the service request effectively, all bits should be set to "1" in the enable registers SRE and ESE.

Example:

Use command "`*OPC`" to generate an SRQ

- `CALL IBWRT(generator%, "*ESE 1")` set bit 0 of ESE (Operation Complete)
- `CALL IBWRT(generator%, "*SRE 32")` set bit 5 of SRE (ESB)

After its settings have been completed, the instrument generates an SRQ.

The SRQ is the only possibility for the instrument to become active on its own. Each controller program should set the instrument such that a service request is initiated in the case of malfunction. The program should react appropriately to the service request.

Serial Poll

In a serial poll, just as upon the command "`*STB`", the status byte of an instrument is queried. However, the query is made via interface messages and is thus clearly faster. The serial-poll method has already been defined in IEEE 488.1 and used to be the only standard possibility for different instruments to poll the status byte. The method also works for instruments which do not adhere to SCPI or IEEE 488.2.

The VISUAL BASIC command for executing a serial poll is "`IBRSP()`". The serial poll is mainly used to obtain a fast overview of the state of several instruments connected to the IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet.

Parallel Poll

In a parallel poll, the controller uses a single command to request up to eight instruments to transmit one bit of information each on the data lines, i.e., to set the data line allocated to each instrument to a logical "0" or "1". In addition to the SRE register, which determines the conditions under which an SRQ is generated, there is a parallel poll enable register (PPE). This register is ANDed with the STB bit by bit, considering bit 6 as well. The results are ORed, the result is possibly inverted and then sent as a response to the parallel poll of the controller. The result can also be queried without parallel poll by means of the command "`*IST?`".

The instrument first has to be set for the parallel poll using the VISUAL BASIC command "`IBPPC()`". This command allocates a data line to the instrument and determines whether the response is to be inverted. The parallel poll itself is executed using "`IBRPP()`".

The parallel poll method is mainly used to find out quickly which one of the instruments connected to the IEC/IEEE bus has sent a service request. To this effect, SRE and PPE must be set to the same value.

Query by Means of Commands

Each part of any status register can be read by means of queries. The individual commands are listed in the description of the STATUS Subsystem. The returned value is always a number that represents the bit pattern of the register queried. This number is evaluated by the controller program.

Queries are usually used after an SRQ in order to obtain more detailed information on the cause of the SRQ.

Error Queue Query

Each error state in the instrument leads to an entry in the error queue. The entries of the error queue are detailed plain-text error messages that can be looked at in the ERROR menu via manual control or queried via the IEC/IEEE bus or via the Ethernet using command "SYSTem:ERRor?". Each call of "SYSTem:ERRor?" provides one entry from the error queue. If no error messages are stored there any more, the instrument responds with 0, "No error".

The error queue should be queried after every SRQ in the controller program as the entries describe the cause of an error more precisely than the status registers. Especially in the test phase of a controller program the error queue should be queried regularly since faulty commands from the controller to the instrument are recorded there as well.

Reset Values of the Status Reporting Systems

Commands *RST, *DCL and SYSTem:PRESet and switching on the supply voltage also affect the status reporting system. None of the commands, except for *RST and SYSTem:PRESet influences the functional instrument settings. In particular, DCL does not change the instrument settings.

Table 5-4 Resetting the Status Reporting System

Event Effect	Switching on supply voltage		DCL,SDC (Device Clear, Selected Device Clear)	*RST or SYSTem:PRESet	STATus:PRESet	*CLS
	Power-On-Status-Clear					
	0	1				
Clear STB,ESR	–	yes	–	–	–	yes
Clear SRE,ESE	–	yes	–	–	–	–
Clear PPE	–	yes	–	–	–	–
Clear error-queue	yes	yes	–	–	–	yes
Clear output buffer	yes	yes	yes	1)	1)	1)
Clear command processing and input buffer	yes	yes	yes	–	–	–

1) Every command being the first in a command line, i.e. immediately following a <PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR> clears the output buffer

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6 Remote Control - Commands

In the following, all remote control commands for the R&S SMA will be presented in detail with their parameters and the ranges of numerical values.

An introduction to remote control and the status registers of the R&S SMA is given in chapter 5, "[Remote Control Basics](#)".

Command Description

Notation

All commands implemented in the instrument are first listed in tables and then described in detail, arranged alphabetically according to the command subsystems. The notation is adapted to the SCPI standard. The SCPI conformity information is included in the individual description of the commands.

Table of Commands

Command:	In the command column, the table provides an overview of the commands.
Parameter:	The parameter column indicates the requested parameters together with their specified range.
Unit:	The unit column indicates the basic unit of the physical parameters.
Remark:	In the remark column an indication is made on: – whether the command does not have a query form, – whether the command has only one query form

Individual description The individual description contains the complete notation of the command. An example for each command, the *RST value and the SCPI information are included as well. The options that are required to execute the command are listed. In case of dependencies between commands they are also indicated.

Upper/lower case notation Upper/lower case letters are used to mark the long or short form of the key words of a command in the description (see Chapter 5). The instrument itself does not distinguish between upper and lower case letters.

Special characters | A selection of key words with an identical effect exists for several commands. These keywords are indicated in the same line; they are separated by a vertical stroke. Only one of these keywords needs to be included in the header of the command. The effect of the command is independent of which of the keywords is used.

Example: `SOURce:FREQuency:CW|:FIXed`

The two following commands with identical meaning can be created. They set the frequency of the fixed frequency signal to 1 kHz

`SOURce:FREQuency:CW 1E3 = SENSE:FREQuency:FIXed 1E3`

A vertical stroke in parameter indications marks alternative possibilities in the sense of "or". The effect of the command is different, depending on which parameter is used.

Example: Selection of the parameters for the command

```
SOURce:COUPling AC | DC
```

If parameter AC is selected, only the AC content is fed through, in the case of DC, the DC as well as the AC content.

- [] Key words in square brackets can be omitted when composing the header (cf. Chapter 5, Optional Keywords). The full command length must be accepted by the instrument for reasons of compatibility with the SCPI standards.
Parameters in square brackets can be incorporated optionally in the command or omitted as well.
- { } Parameters in braces can be incorporated optionally in the command, either not at all, once or several times..

Description of parameters Due to the standardization, the parameter section of SCPI commands consists always of the same syntactical elements. SCPI has therefore specified a series of definitions, which are used in the tables of commands. In the tables, these established definitions are indicated in angled brackets (<...>) and will be briefly explained in the following (see also Chapter 5, Section "Parameters").

<Boolean> This keyword refers to parameters which can adopt two states, "on" and "off". The "off" state may either be indicated by the keyword **OFF** or by the numeric value 0, the "on" state is indicated by **ON** or any numeric value other than zero. Parameter queries are always returned the numeric value 0 or 1.

<numeric_value>
<num>

These keywords mark parameters which may be entered as numeric values or be set using specific keywords (character data).
The following keywords given below are permitted:

- MINimum This keyword sets the parameter to the smallest possible value.
- MAXimum This keyword sets the parameter to the largest possible value.
- DEFault This keyword is used to reset the parameter to its default value.
- UP This keyword increments the parameter value.
- DOWN This keyword decrements the parameter value.

The numeric values associated to MAXimum/MINimum/DEFault can be queried by adding the corresponding keywords to the command. They must be entered following the quotation mark.

Example: SOURce:FREQuency? MAXimum
eturns the maximum possible numeric value of the center frequency as result.

<arbitrary block program data>

This keyword is provided for commands the parameters of which consist of a binary data block.

Common Commands

The common commands are taken from the standard IEEE 488.2 (IEC 625.2). Identical commands have an identical effect in different instruments. The headers of these commands consist of an asterisk "*" followed by three letters. Many common commands affect the status reporting system, which is described in detail in Chapter 5.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
*CLS			Clear status; no query
*ESE	0...255		Event status enable
*ESR?	0...255		Standard event status query; query only
*IDN?			Identification query; query only
*IST?	0...255		Individual status query; query only
*OPC			Operation complete
*OPT?			Option identification query; query only
*PRE	0...255		Parallel poll register enable
*PSC	0 1		Power on status clear
*RCL	1...10		Recall
*RST			Reset; no query
*SAV	1...10		Save
*SRE	0...255		Service request enable
*STB?			Status byte query; query only
*TRG			Trigger; no query
*TST?			Self test query; query only
*WAI			Wait to continue; no query

*CLS

CLEAR STATUS sets the status byte (STB), the standard event register (ESR), and the EVENT part of the QUEStionable and OPERation register to zero. The command does not change the enable and transition parts of the registers. It deletes the output buffer.

*ESE 0...255

EVENT STATUS ENABLE sets the event status enable register to the specified value. The *ESE? query command returns the content of the event status enable register in decimal form.

*ESR?

STANDARD EVENT STATUS QUERY returns the content of the event status register in decimal form (0...255) and then sets the register to zero.

*IDN?

IDENTIFICATION QUERY queries the instrument identification. The instrument type, serial number and firmware version are returned. Example:

Rohde&Schwarz,SMA100A,1400.0000k02/100070,2.02.136 (Release)

*IST?

INDIVIDUAL STATUS QUERY returns the content of the IST flag in decimal form (0 | 1). The IST flag is the status bit which is sent during a parallel poll.

***OPC**

OPERATION COMPLETE sets bit 0 in the event status register when all previous commands have been processed. This bit can be used to trigger a service request.

***OPC?**

OPERATION COMPLETE QUERY returns a 1 when all previous commands have been processed. It is important to ensure that the timeout set at the IEC/IEEE bus is long enough.

***OPT?**

OPTION IDENTIFICATION QUERY queries the options configured in the instrument and returns a list of the installed options. The options are separated by commas.

***PRE 0 ... 255**

PARALLEL POLL REGISTER ENABLE sets the parallel poll enable register to the specified value. The *PRE? query command returns the content of the parallel poll enable register in decimal form.

***PSC 0 | 1**

POWER ON STATUS CLEAR determines whether the content of the ENABLE registers are retained or reset at power on.

- Parameters:**
- 0** The content of the status registers is retained at power on. If the status registers ESE and SRE are configured accordingly, this may cause a service request to be triggered at power on.
 - 1** The content of the status registers is reset at power on.

The **query** *PSC? retrieves the contents of the Power-on-Status-Clear flag. The answer is either 0 or 1.

***RCL <number>**

RECALL calls up the instrument status which was stored under the specified number using the *SAV command, e.g. *SAV 4. It also activates the instrument settings which are stored in a file and loaded using the `MMEMory:LOAD <number>, <file_name.extension>` command.

***RST**

resets the instrument to a defined default state. The command has the same effect as pressing the **PRESET** key. The default setting is given in the description of the commands.

Functions that concern mainly the integration of the instrument into a measurement setup or are password related are not changed:

- Reference frequency settings
- Power on settings
- Network settings
- IEC/IEEE-bus address
- Password and settings protected by passwords
- Start/Stop Gui Update
- Display settings.
- *IDN? Identification

Note:

Resetting the instrument to the factory state can be performed manually in the Setup menu or with command `SYSTem:FPRreset`.

***SAV <number>**

SAVE stores the current device state under the specified number (see also *RCL). The command is used to store the current instrument state in an intermediate memory. The instrument state can be recalled by using the command *RCL with the associated number. To transfer the stored instrument settings in a file, command `MMEMory:STORe <number>, <file_name.extension>` is used. Parameter file extension is *.savrcl. Parameter <number> is the specific number defined with the *SAV command, e.g. *SAV 4.

***SRE 0 ... 255**

SERVICE REQUEST ENABLE sets the service request enable register to the specified value. Bit 6 (MSS enable bit) remains 0. This command determines the conditions under which a service request is triggered. The *SRE? query command reads out the content of the service request enable register in decimal form. Bit 6 is always 0.

***STB?**

READ STATUS BYTE QUERY reads out the content of the status byte in decimal form.

***TRG**

TRIGGER triggers all actions which are waiting for a trigger event. Specific trigger events can be triggered by means of the "TRIGger" command system (sweep and lists).

***TST?**

SELF TEST QUERY triggers all self tests of the instrument and outputs an error code in decimal form (see Service Manual supplied with the instrument).

***WAI**

WAIT-to-CONTINUE does not allow subsequent commands to be processed until all previous commands have been executed and all signals are in their transient condition.

***RST**

RESET resets the instrument to a defined default state. The command has the same effect as pressing the **[PRESET]** key. The default setting is given in the description of the commands.

Functions that concern mainly the integration of the instrument into a measurement setup or are password related are not changed:

- Reference frequency settings
- Power on settings
- Network settings
- IEC/IEEE-bus address
- Password and settings protected by passwords
- Start/Stop Gui Update
- Display settings.
- *IDN? Identification

SOURce:PRESet

The command presets all parameters which are related to the signal path.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example: " SOUR : PRES "
 'presets all settings that are related to signal path.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device-specific

CALibration Subsystem

The CALibration system contains the commands for adjustment. Adjustment is triggered by the query commands. The response "0" indicates error-free adjustment, and the response "1" means that an error occurred during adjustment.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
CALibration:ALL[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:CSYNthesis[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:DME[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:FMOffset[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:FREQuency[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:LEVel:EXTer:n:DATA	FACT CUST		
CALibration:LEVel[:MEASure]?			Query only
CALibration:LFOutput[:MEASure]			

CALibration:ALL[:MEASure]?

The command starts all internal adjustments for which no external measuring equipment is needed.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: CAL:ALL? 'starts the adjustment of all functions for the entire instrument.

Response: 0

'adjustment has been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

CALibration:CSYNthesis[:MEASure]?

The command performs all adjustments which affect the clock synthesis.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: CAL:CSYN? 'starts the adjustment of all functions for the entire instrument.

Response: 0

'adjustment has been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	R&S SMA-B29	Compliant

CALibration:DME[:MEASure]?

The command starts internal adjustment of the DME pulse slope for best linearity.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: CAL:DME? 'starts the adjustments of the DME pulse slope for best linearity.

Response: 0

'the adjustments have been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

CALibration<[1]|2>:FMOFset[:MEASure]?

The command starts all adjustment for the FM/PhiM modulator.
The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `CAL:FMOF?` 'starts the adjustments for the FM/PhiM modulator.

Response: 0 'the adjustments have been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Device-specific

CALibration:FREQuency[:MEASure]?

The command starts all adjustments which affect the frequency.
The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `CAL:FREQ?` 'starts the adjustments for maximum frequency accuracy.

Response: 0 'the adjustments have been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

CALibration:LEVel:EXTErn:DATA FACT | CUST

Selects the data used for external level correction.

By default the instrument uses correction data obtained in the factory before delivery. In addition, customer data can be used for external level correction. The customer data is obtained using a R&S NRP power sensor. External level correction is a protected function (see service manual, chapter 2, "Adjustment").

Example: `CAL:LEV:EXT:DATA FACT`
 'selects the use of the data acquired at the factory for external level correction.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
FACTory	-		Device-specific

CALibration:LEVel[:MEASure]?

The command starts level adjustment in the mixer range. The acquired correction values are only used with FM/PhiM or Pulse modulation
The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `CAL:LEV?` 'starts the level adjustment in the mixer range.

Response: 0 'the adjustments have been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

CALibration:LFOOutput[:MEASure]

The command performs all adjustments which affect the internal modulation generators.

Example: `CAL:LFO?` 'starts the adjustments for the modulation generators.

Response: 0 'the adjustments have been performed successfully.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

CSYNthesis Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands used to define the frequency settings for the separate clock source (Clock Synthesis).

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
CSYNthesis:FREQuency	100 kHz ... 1GHz	Hz	
CSYNthesis:FREQuency:STEP	0... RF_{max} - 100 kHz	Hz	
CSYNthesis:FREQuency:STEP:MODE	USER DECimal		
CSYNthesis:OFFSet	- 5...+5 V	V	
CSYNthesis:OFFSet:STATe	ON OFF		
CSYNthesis:STATe	ON OFF		

CSYNthesis:FREQuency 100 kHz ... 1.5GHz

The command sets the frequency of the clock synthesis output signal.

In addition to a numerical value, it is also possible to specify UP and DOWN. The frequency is then increased or decreased by the value which is set under CSYNthesis:FREQuency:STEP.

Example: CSYN:FREQ 500kHz
'sets the frequency of clock synthesis signal to 500 kHz'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 MHz	0.01 Hz	R&S SMA-B29	Device-specific

CSYNthesis:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates generation of a system clock for differential outputs CLK SYN and CLK SYN N at the rear of the instrument

Example: CSYN:STAT ON
'a clock signal with the set frequency is output.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF		R&S SMA-B29	Device-specific

CSYNthesis:FREQuency:STEP 0 Hz ... 10 MHz - 100 kHz

The command sets the step width for the clock synthesis frequency setting if the frequency values UP/DOWN are used and variation mode SOUR:FREQ:STEP:MODE USER is selected. The command is linked to **Variation Step** for manual control, i.e. the command also sets the step width of the rotary knob for **Variation Active on**.

Example: CSYN:FREQ:STEP 50 kHz
'sets the step width for the clock synthesis frequency setting to 50 kHz'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 MHz	0.01 Hz	R&S SMA-B29	Device-specific

CSYNthesis:FREQuency:STEP:MODE USER | DECimal

This command activates (USER) or deactivates (DECimal) the user-defined step width used when varying the clock synthesis frequency value with the frequency values UP/DOWN. The command is linked to the command **Variation Active** for manual control, i.e. the command also activates/deactivates the user-defined step width used when varying the frequency value with the rotary knob

Example:

CSYN:FREQ:STEP 50 kHz

'sets the step width for the clock synthesis frequency setting to 50 kHz'.

CSYN:FREQ:STEP:MODE USER

'activates this step width for clock synthesis frequency variation with the rotary knob (manual control) and with frequency values UP/DOWN (remote control)'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DECimal	-	R&S SMA-B29	Device-specific

CSYNthesis:OFFSet -5V...+5V

The command enters a DC offset which is added to both clock synthesis output signals.

Example:

CSYN:OFFS 0.25V

'sets a DC offset of 0.25 volts

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0.0 V	10 mV	-	Device-specific

CSYNthesis:OFFSet:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the addition of the DC offset to both clock synthesis output signals. The DC offset value is set with command CSYNthesis:OFFSet.

Example:

CSYN:OFFS 0.4V

'sets a DC offset of 0.4V

CSYN:OFFS:STAT ON

'a DC offset of 0.4V is added to the clock signal

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	-	Device-specific

DIAGnostic Subsystem

The DIAGnostic system contains the commands used for instrument diagnosis and servicing. SCPI does not define any DIAGnostic commands; the commands listed here are all Device-specific. All DIAGnostic commands are query commands which are not influenced by *RST.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
DIAGnostic:BGInfo?	<module name>		Query only
DIAGnostic:BGInfo:CATalog?			Query only
DIAGnostic:INFO:OTIME?			Query only
DIAGnostic:INFO:POCount?			Query only
DIAGnostic:POINT:CATalog?			Query only
DIAGnostic<[1] 2>[:MEASure]:POINT?	<point name>		Query only

DIAGnostic:BGInfo? <module name>

The command checks the modules available in the instrument using the variant and revision state.

If the command is sent without parameters being specified, a complete list of all modules is returned (the various entries are separated by commas). The length of the list is variable and depends on the instrument equipment configuration.

If the command is sent with parameters, a list of the specified modules is returned (the various entries are separated by commas). A list of modules names can be called up using the `DIAG:BGIN:CATalog?` command.

Each entry for one module consists of four parts which are separated by space characters:

Module name Module stock number incl. variant Module revision Module serial number.

Example:

`DIAG:BGIN:CAT?`

'queries the instrument configuration .

Response: `MBRD,SSYN, . . . .`

'returns the data of all available modules.

`DIAG:BGIN? 'MBRD'`

'queries the configuration of the motherboard.

Response: `MBRD 1234.5678.02 1.5.3 100023`

'module motherboard with stock number 1234.5678.02 has revision 1.5.3 and serial number 100023.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

DIAGnostic:BGInfo:CATalog?

The command queries the names of the assemblies available in the instrument.

A complete list of all assemblies is returned (the various entries are separated by commas). The length of the list is variable and depends on the instrument equipment configuration.

Example:

`DIAG:BGIN:CAT?`

'queries the names of the assemblies.

Response: `MBRD,SSYN, . . . .`

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

DIAGnostic:INFO:OTIMe?

The command queries the number of operation hours

Example: `DIAG:INFO:OTIM?`
 'queries the operation hours.

Response: `100023`
 'the instrument was operated for 100023 hours up to now.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

DIAGnostic:INFO:POCount?

The command queries the number of power-on events.

Example: `DIAG:INFO:POC?`
 'queries the number of power on events.

Response: `123`
 'the instrument was switched on for 123 times up to now.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

DIAGnostic:POINt:CATalog?

The command queries the test points available in the instrument. A detailed description of the test points can be found in chapter 3 , section "Trouble Shooting" of the Service Manual (on CD-ROM, supplied with the instrument).

Example: `DIAG:POIN:CAT?`
 'queries the test points available in the instrument.

Response: `'DIAG_CWOP_GND,DIAG_CWOP_TEMP_OP3,...'`

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	DIAGnostic2 only with Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22x	Device-specific

DIAGnostic[:MEASure]:POINt?

The command triggers voltage measurement at the specified test point and returns the measured voltage. A description of the test points can be found in chapter 3 , section "Trouble Shooting" of the Service Manual (on CD-ROM, supplied with the instrument).

A list of the available test points can be queried using the `DIAG:POIN:CAT?` command .

Example: `DIAG:POIN? 'DIAG_CWOP_GND'`
 'triggers measurement at the test point `DIAG_CWOP_GND`, `DIAG.`

Response: `0.5`
 'the voltage at the test point is 0.5 volt.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

DISPlay Subsystem

The DISPlay system contains the commands to set the power-save mode of the instrument.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff	1...60		
DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe]	ON OFF		

DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff 1 ... 60

This command sets the wait time for the screen-save mode of the display. The available value range is 1 to 60 minutes, the resolution 1 minute. The entry is dimensionless.

Example: `DISP:PSAV:HOLD 10`
 "sets the wait for the screen saver mode to 10 minutes.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1	-		Device-specific

DISPlay:PSAVe[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command activates/deactivates the screen-save mode of the display. With the screen-save mode activated the display including backlight is completely switched off after the elapse of the wait time (see command `DISPlay:PSAVe:HOLDoff`) when no entries via front panel, external mouse or external keyboard are made.

This mode is recommended for preserving the display especially if the instrument is exclusively operated via remote control.

Example: `DISP:PSAV ON`
 "activates screen saver mode.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Device-specific

FORMat Subsystem

The FORMat subsystem contains the commands which determine the format of the data that the R&S Signal Generator returns to the controller. This affects all query commands which return a list of numerical data or block data. Reference is made to this in the descriptions of the commands.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
FORMat[:DATA]	ASCIi PACKed		
FORMat:BORDER	NORMal SWAPPed		
FORMat:SREGister	ASCIi BINary HEXadecimal OCTal		

FORMat[:DATA] ASCIi | PACKed

The command determines the data format which the R&S Signal Generator uses to return data. When data is transferred from the control computer to the instrument, the instrument detects the data format automatically. In this case, the value set here is irrelevant.

Parameters: **ASCIi**

'Numerical data is transferred as plain text separated by commas.

PACKed

'Numerical data is transferred as binary block data. The format within the binary data depends on the command. The various binary data formats are explained in the description of the parameter types.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ASCIi	-		Compliant

FORMat:BORDER NORMal | SWAPPed

The command determines the sequence of bytes within a binary block. This only affects blocks which use the IEEE754 format internally.

Parameters: **NORMal**

'the R&S Signal Generator expects (with setting commands) and sends (with queries) the least significant byte of each IEEE754 floating-point number first, and the most significant byte last.

SWAPPed

'the R&S Signal Generator expects (with setting commands) and sends (with queries) the most significant byte of each IEEE754 floating-point number first, and the least significant byte last.

Example: FORM:BORDER SWAP

'the data is transferred with the most significant bit first.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMal	-		Compliant

FORMat:SREGister ASCii | BINary | HEXadecimal | OCTal

The command determines the numerical format which is returned when the status registers are queried.

- Parameters:

ASCii

'the register content is returned as a decimal number.

BINary

'the register content is returned as a binary number. #B is placed in front of the number.

HEXadecimal

'the register content is returned as a hexadecimal number. #H is placed in front of the number.

OCTal

'the register content is returned as an octal number. #Q is placed in front of the number.

Example:

FORM:SREG HEX

'the register content is returned as a hexadecimal number.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ASCii	-		Compliant

HCOPy Subsystem

The HCOPy subsystem contains the commands to generate a hardcopy of the display. The hardcopy can be written in a file or directly sent to the remote client.

HCOPy:DATA?			Query only
HCOPy:DEVIce	FILE PRINter		
HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGuage	BMP JPG XMP PNG		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]	<path>		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO?			Query only
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory	<path>		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory:CLEar			No query
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:STATe	ON OFF		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY?			Query only
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY:STATe	ON OFF		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH?			Query only
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH:STATe	ON OFF		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:NUMBer?			Query only
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFIx	<prefix>		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFIx:STATe	ON OFF		
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR?			Query only
HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR:STATe	ON OFF		
HCOPy[:EXECute]			No query
HCOPy:IMAGe:SIZE	<Width [320,640,800,1024]> <Height [240,480,600,768]>	Pixel	
HCOPy:IMAGe:FORMat	MP JPG PNG XPM		

HCOPy:DATA?

This command queries the hardcopy data directly. The data is transferred to the remote client as data stream, e.g. for further processing (see description of block data in chapter 5, section "Parameters").

This command is query only and thus has no *RST value.

Example: HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
'selects output format *.bmp.

HCOP:DATA?
'queries the hardcopy data

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPY:DEVIce FILE

This command defines the output device. The hardcopy can be output in a file. The `HCOPY:FILE:...` commands are used for configuration. The file is accessible using the `MMEM:..` commands. In addition, the hardcopy data can be directly transferred to the remote client using command `HCOPY:DATA`.

Example: `HCOP:DEV FILE`
'the hardcopy is output into a file

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
FILE	-	-

HCOPY:DEVIce:LANGUage JPG | BMP | XPM | PNG | CSV

This command selects the bitmap graphic format for the screenshot. It is also possible to directly retrieve the data using command `HCOP:DATA?`. This command is an alias to command `HCOPY:IMAGe:FORMat`.

Example: `HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP`
'selects output format *.bmp.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
BMP	-	-

HCOPY[:EXECute]

This command triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the display.. The data is written into the file selected/created with the `HCOP:FILE` commands.

Example: `HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP`
'selects output format *.bmp.

`HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF`
'switches off automatic file naming.

`HCOP:FILE 'var/mod_sett'`
'creates the file `mod_sett.bmp` in the set path.

`HCOP`
"triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current display. The hardcopy is stored in the file `mod_sett.bmp`.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPY:FILE[:NAME] <file name>

This command creates/selects a file into which the hardcopy will be stored. The path is specified together with the file name. Access to the file via remote control is possible using the commands of the MMEM-Subsystem. In contrast, command `HCOPY:DATA?` transfers the hardcopy contents directly to the remote client where they can be further processed.

If automatic file naming is activated, the hardcopy is stored into a file with an automatically generated name (commands `HCOPY:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:...`).

Example:

```
HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
    'selects output format *.bmp.

HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF
    'switches off automatic file naming.

HCOP:FILE 'var/mod_sett'
    'creates the file mod_sett.bmp in the set path.

HCOP
    'triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current display. The hardcopy is
    stored in the file mod_sett.bmp.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

HCOPY:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory <directory>

This command defines the directory into which the hardcopy files will be stored if auto naming is activated (`HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT ON`).

Example:

```
HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/modulation'
    'hardcopy file are stored in directory 'var/modulation' if automatic
    naming is activated.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

HCOPY:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory:CLEar

This command deletes all files with extensions "bmp", "img", "png" and "xpm" in the directory set for automatic naming.

This command is an event and thus has no *RST value or query form.

Example:

```
HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/modulation'
    'hardcopy files are stored in directory 'var/modulation' if automatic
    naming is activated.

HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR:CLE
    'deletes all hardcopy files that are stored in directory 'var/modulation'.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:FILE?

This command query the file name that what generated using the automatic naming settings. As default the automatically generated file name is composed of:
 "<Path>/<Prefix><YYYY><MM><DD><Number>.<Format>".

Each component can be deactivated/activated separately to individually design the file name.

This command is query only and thus has no *RST value.

Example: HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP 'selects output format *,bmp.
 HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/modulation'
 'hardcopy file are stored in directory 'var/modulation' if automatic
 naming is activated.
 HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF 'gen'
 'the file name starts with the prefix 'gen'. The usage of automatic naming with
 prefix and date in the file name is preset (...:STAT ON).
 HCOP "triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current trace.
 HCOP:FILE:AUTO:FILE? 'queries the file name
 Response: 'gen101012008001.bmp'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY?

This command queries the day of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DAY?
 'queries the day in the date part in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the day in the automatic file name.

Example: HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DAY:STAT OFF
 'deactivates the usage of the day in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH?

This command queries the month of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: HCOP:FILE:AUTO:MONT?
 'queries the month in the date part in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the month in the automatic file name.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:MONT:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the month in the automatic file name.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:NUMBer?

This command queries the generated number in the automatic file name.

Note:

On initially switching on the device the number will be reset to the lowest possible value. Starting with number 0 the output directory will be scanned for already existing files. As long as files with the same name are existing the number will be incremented by 1. The number will be automatically set to a number so that the resulting file name will be unique within the selected path. The current number will not be saved in the save recall file but will be temporarily stored within the database. On subsequent saves the number will be incremented.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:NUMB?`
 'queries the number in the automatic file name.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFfix

This command defines the prefix part in the automatic file name.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF 'mod'`
 'the prefix 'mod' is used in the automatically generated file name of the hardcopy file.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFfix:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the prefix in the automatic file name.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the prefix in the automatic file name.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR?

This command queries the year of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:YEAR?`
'queries the year in the date part in the automatic file name.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the year in the automatic file name.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:YEAR:STAT OFF`
'deactivates the usage of the year in the automatic file name.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates/deactivates automatic naming of the hardcopy files.

Example: `HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF`
"deactivates automatic naming of the hardcopy files. The file name and directory is now defined with command `HCOP:FILE:NAME <path>`."

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

HCOPy:IMAGe:FORMat JPG | BMP | XPM | PNG | CSV

This command selects the bitmap graphic format for the screenshot. It is also possible to directly retrieve the data using command `HCOP:DATA?`. This command is an alias to command `HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGuage`.

Example: `HCOP:IMAG:FORM BMP` 'selects output format *.bmp.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
BMP	-	-

HCOPy:IMAGe:SIZE 320,240 | 640,480 | 800,600 | 1024,768

This command sets the size of the hardcopy in number of pixels. The first value of the size setting defines the width, the second value the height of the image.

Example: `HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP` 'selects output format *.bmp.'
`HCOP:IMAG:SIZE 320,240`
'the size of the bitmap is 320 pixels by 240 pixels.'

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
320,240	-	-

MMEMory Subsystem

The MMEMory subsystem (Mass Memory) contains the commands for managing files and directories as well as for loading and storing complete instrument settings in files.

The files are stored on the CompactFlash™ Card of the instrument or on external USB memory devices. The /var directory can be used to save user-defined data; any subdirectory structure can be created on /var. Some default subdirectories are predefined and must not be changed.

The default directory is determined using the command `MMEMory:CDIR`.

Note:

The /opt directory is a protected and therefore unaccessible system director. The files on this directory contain data that must not be changed. Therefore, this directory should not be accessed, since reconstruction of the system partition will lead to data loss.

To enable files in different file systems to be used, the following file naming conventions should be observed:

The file name can be of any length and no distinction is made between uppercase and lowercase letters. The file and the optional file extension are separated by a dot. All letters and numbers are permitted (numbers are, however, not permitted at the beginning of the file name). Where possible, special characters should not be used. Use of the slashes "\" and "/" should be avoided since they are used in file paths. A number of names are reserved by the operating system, e.g. CLOCK\$, CON, AUX, COM1...COM4, LPT1...LPT3, NUL and PRN.

In the R&S Signal Generator all files in which lists and settings are stored are given a characteristic extension. The extension is separated from the actual file name by a dot (see the following table containing a list of the file types).

The two characters "*" and "?" function as "wildcards", i.e. they are used for selecting several files. The "?" character represents exactly one character, while the "*" character represents all characters up to the end of the file name. "*. *" therefore stands for all the files in a directory.

When used in conjunction with the commands, the parameter <file_name> is specified as a string parameter with quotation marks. It can contain either the complete path or only the file name. The file name must include the file extension. The same applies for the parameters <directory_name> and <path>. Depending on how much information is provided, either the values specified in the parameter or the values specified with the command `MMEM:CDIR` (default directory) are used for the path setting in the commands.

Before the instrument settings can be stored in a file, they have to be stored in an intermediate memory using common command `*SAV <number>`. The specified number is subsequently used in the `MMEM:STOR:STAT<number>, <file>` command.

Also, subsequently to loading a file with instrument settings with command `MMEM:LOAD:STAT <number>, <file>`, these settings have to be activated with the common command `*RCL <number>`.

In the example below, the current instrument setting is always stored in the file 'test1.savrcl' in the directory 'user' on the internal CompactFlash™ Card.

```
*SAV 4
MMEM:STOR:STAT 4, "/var/rs_gen/test1.savrcl"
```

If the complete path is specified, the file is stored in the specified path.

```
MMEM:CDIR '/var/rs_gen'
*SAV 4
MMEM:STOR:STAT 0, "test1.savrcl"
```

If the parameter only contains the file name, the file is stored in the default directory which was selected with the `MMEM:CDIR` command.

List of file extensions assigned automatically in R&S Signal Generator

List type	Contents	File suffix
User Correction	User-defined level correction values	*.uco
	Export data	*.txt or *.csv
List	User-defined frequency/level value pairs	*.lsw
	Export data	*.txt or *.csv

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
MMEMory:CATalog?	<path>		Query only
MMEMory:CATalog:LENGth?			Query only
MMEMory:CDIRectory	<directory_name>		No query
MMEMory:COPI	<file_name>,<file_name>		No query
MMEMory:DATA	<file_name>,<block>		
MMEMory:DCATalog?			Query only
MMEMory:DCATalog:LENGth?			Query only
MMEMory:DELe	<file_name>		No query
MMEMory:LOAD:STATe	<number>,<file_name>		No query
MMEMory:MDIRectory	<directory_name>		No query
MMEMory:MOVE	<file_name>,<file_name>		No query
MMEMory:MSIS	<msus>		
MMEMory:RDIRectory	<directory_name>		
MMEMory:STORE:STATe	<number>,<file_name>		

MMEMory:CATalog? <path>

This command reads out the subdirectories and files in the specified directory. If no directory is specified, the default directory selected with the `MMEM:CDIR` command is read out.

The response has the following format:

```
<used_bytes_in_this_directory>,<free_bytes_on_this_disk>,<file_name>,<file_type>,<filesize_in_bytes>,<file_name>,<file_type>,<filesize_in_bytes>, ...
```

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Parameters: <file_name>

File or directory name

<file_type>

File type. There are the following file types: DIR (directory), ASCii (ASCII file), BINary (Binary file), and STATe (file with instrument settings).

<filesize_in_bytes>

File size. The size "0" is returned for a directory.

Example:

`MMEM:CAT? '/var'`

'reads out all files at the highest directory level of the CompactFlash™ Card.

Response:

```
"127145265,175325184,"test,DIR,0","temp,DIR,0","readme.txt,ASC,1324","state.savrcl,STAT,5327","waveform.wv,BIN,2342"
```

'the directory `var/` contains the subdirectories 'test' and 'temp' as well as the files 'readme.txt', 'state.savrcl' and 'waveform.wv' which have different file types.

MMEMory:CATalog:LENGth? <path>

This command reads out the number of files in the specified directory. If no directory is specified, the default directory selected with the `MMEM:CDIR` command is read out.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `MMEM:CAT:LENG? 'var/'`
 'reads out the number of files at the highest directory level of the CompactFlash™ Card.

Response: 1
 'there is 1 file at the highest directory level of the memory stick.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

MMEMory:CDIRectory <directory_name>

This command changes the default directory. This directory is used for all subsequent MMEM commands if no path is specified with them. It is also possible to change to a higher directory using two dots '..'.

Example: `MMEM:CDIR 'test'`
 'changes from the current directory level to the subdirectory 'test'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
/Var	-		Compliant

MMEMory:COPY <source>[,<destination>]

This command copies the first specified file to the second specified file. Instead of just a file, this command can also be used to copy a complete directory together with all its files.

If <destination> is not specified, <source> is copied to the `MMEM:CDIR` directory. Files which already exist with the same name in the destination directory are overwritten without an error message.

It is also possible to specify the path using another parameter. The command is:

MMEMory:COPY <file_source><msus_source>[,<file_destination>,<msus_destination>]

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example: `MMEM:COPY 'var/rs_gen/test1.savrcl','var/temp'`
 'copies the file 'test1.savrcl' in the USER directory on the internal CompactFlash™ Card to the TEMP directory without changing the file name.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

MMEMory:DATA <file_name>[,<binary block data>]

MMEMory:DATA? <file_name>

This command writes the block data <binary block data> to the file identified by <file_name>. The IEC/IEEE-bus terminator should be set to EOI in order to ensure correct data transfer.

The associated query command transfers the specified file from the R&S Signal Generator to the IEC/IEEE bus and then on to the control computer. It is important to ensure that the intermediate memory on the control computer is large enough to take the file. In this case, the setting for the IEC/IEEE-bus terminator is irrelevant.

This command can be used to read/transfer stored instrument settings directly from/to the instrument.

The binary data block has the following structure: #234<block_data>

always comes first in the binary block

<number> indicates how many digits the subsequent length entry has (2 in example)

<number> indicates the number of subsequent bytes (34 in example)

<binary block data> binary block data for the specified length

Example: MMEM:DATA 'TEST1.savrc1',#3767<binary data>
'writes the block data to the file 'test1.savrc1'.

MMEM:DATA? 'TEST1.SAVRCL'
'sends the data of the file 'Test1.savrc1' from the R&S Signal Generator to the control computer in the form of a binary block.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

MMEMory:DCATalog? <path>

This command reads out the subdirectories of the specified directory. If no directory is specified, the default directory selected with the MMEM:CDIR command is read out. The directories are output in a list (the list entries are separated by commas).

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: MMEM:DCAT?
'reads out the subdirectories of the current directory.

Response: 'test', 'wave', 'digital'
'the subdirectories 'test', 'wave' and 'digital' exist in the current directory.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

MMEMory:DCATalog:LENGth? <path>

This command reads out the number of subdirectories in the specified directory. If no directory is specified, the directory selected with the MMEM:CDIR command is read out.

Example: MMEM:DCAT:LENG
'reads out the number of subdirectories in the current directory.

Response: 3
'there are 3 subdirectories in the current directory.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

MMEMory:DELeTe <file_name>

This command deletes the specified file.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example: `MMEM:DEL 'var/rs_gen/TEST1.SAVRCL'`
 'deletes the file 'Test1.savrcl' in the USER directory on the internal CompactFlash™ Card.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

MMEMory:LOAD:STATe 4,<file_name>

This command loads the specified file stored under the specified name in an internal memory.

The instrument setting must be activated using an *RCL command with the number used after the file has been loaded (see the section "[Common Commands](#)", page 6.3).

Example: `"*SAV 4"`
 'stores the current instrument setting in an intermediate memory with number 4.

`"MMEM:STOR:STAT 4, 'VAR/USER/test4.savrcl'"`
 'stores the instrument setting stored with the *SAV command under memory number 4 in the file 'test1.ss' in the USER directory on the CompactFlash™ Card.

`"MMEM:LOAD:STAT 4, 'VAR/USER/test4.savrcl'"`
 'loads the file 'Test4.savrcl' in the USER directory of the CompactFlash™ Card.

`"*RCL 4"`
 'activates the instrument setting of the file 'test4.savrcl'.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Compliant

MMEMory:MDIRectory <directory_name>

The command creates a new subdirectory in the specified directory. If no directory is specified, a subdirectory is created in the default directory. This command can also be used to create a directory tree.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example: `MMEM:MDIR 'carrier'`
 'creates the subdirectory 'carrier' in the current directory.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

MMEMory:MOVE <file_source>,<file_destination>

This command renames an existing file if no path is specified for <file_destination>. Otherwise the file is moved to the specified path and stored under the original file name or, if specified, a new file name.

It is also possible to specify the path using another parameter. The command is:

MMEMory:MOVE <file_source><msus_source>[,<file_destination>,<msus_destination>]

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example:

```
MMEM:MOVE 'test1.savrcl','keep1.savrcl
'renames the file 'test1.savrcls' as 'keep1.savrcl'.

MMEM:MOVE 'test1.savrcl','\sma_one\keep1.savrcl
'moves the file 'test1.savrcl' to the subdirectory 'sma_one' and stores
it there under the name 'keep1.savrcl'.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

MMEMory:MSIS <msus>

The command is without effect for the Linux operating system of R&S SMA.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

MMEMory:RDIRECTory <directory_name>

The command deletes the specified subdirectory in the specified directory. If no directory is specified, the subdirectory with the specified name is deleted in the default directory.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example:

```
MMEM:RDIR 'carrier'
'deletes the subdirectory 'carrier' in the current directory.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

MMEMory:STORe:STATe 4,<file_name>

This command stores the current instrument setting in the specified file. The instrument setting must first be stored in an internal memory with the same number using the common command *SAV.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example:

```
MMEM:STOR:STAT 4,'AR/USER/test4.savrcl'
'stores the current instrument setting in the file 'test1.savrcl' in the
USER directory on the internal CompactFlash™ Card.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

OUTPut Subsystem

The OUTPut system contains the commands which set the properties of the RF output connector. The properties of the LF output connector are set in the SOURce:LFOutput system, see section "[SOURce:LFOutput Subsystem](#)".

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
OUTPut:AFIXed:RANGe:LOWer?		dBm	Query only
OUTPut:AFIXed:RANGe:UPPer?		dBm	Query only
OUTPut:AMODE	AUTO FIXed NORMal HPOWer		
OUTPut:IMPedance		Ohm	Query only
OUTPut:PROTEction:CLEar			No query
OUTPut:PROTEction:TRIPped			Query only
OUTPut[:STATe]	ON OFF		
OUTPut[:STATe]:PON	OFF UNCHanged		

OUTPut:AMODE AUTO | NORMal | HPOWer | FIXed

The command switches the mode of the attenuator at the RF output (Attenuator MODE).

Parameters: **AUTO**

The level settings are made in the area of the electronically switching attenuator as well as in the area of the relay-switched high power bypass. The entire level range is available. .

FIXed

The level settings are made without switching the attenuator or the relays. When this operating mode is switched on, the attenuator and the relays are fixed in their current positions and the resulting variation range is defined.

NORMal

The level settings are made only in the area of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

HPOWer

The level settings are made only in the area of the high level ranges. Only the high level range is available. The relays are not switched.

Example:

POW:ALC ON

'activates automatic level control for RF output.

OUTP:AMOD FIX

'sets the fixed mode with uninterrupted level for the RF output'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Device-specific

OUTPut:AFIXed:RANGe:LOWer?

The command queries the minimum level which can be set without the attenuator being adjusted (Attenuator FIXed).

The command is a query and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `OUTP:AFIX:RANG:LOW?`
 'queries the minimum level for the FIXed setting'.

Response: `'-50'` 'the minimum level is -50 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

OUTPut:AFIXed:RANGe:UPPer?

The command queries the maximum level which can be set without the attenuator being adjusted (Attenuator FIXed).

The command is a query and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `OUTP:AFIX:RANG:UPP?`
 'queries the maximum level for the FIXed setting for the RF output'.

Response: `-27`
 'the maximum level is -27 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

OUTPut:IMPedance

The command queries the impedance of the RF output. This permits converting the output level between units V and W. The impedances cannot be changed.

The command is a query and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `OUTP:IMP?`
 'queries the impedance of the RF output.

Response: `50`'the impedance is 50 ohms

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

OUTPut<[1]|2>:PROTection:CLEar

The command resets the protective circuit after it has been tripped. The state of the output is again determined by `OUTPut:STATe`.

The output is protected by a protective circuit which deactivates the output in the case of an externally applied overvoltage. This does not change the value of `OUTPut:STATe`.

Example: `OUTP:PROT:CLE"` 'resets the protective circuit for the RF output.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

OUTPut:PROTection:TRIPped

The command queries the state of the protective circuit.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no reset value.

Example: "OUTP:PROT:TRIP?" 'queries the state of the protective circuit for RF output A.

Response:"0" 'the protective circuit has not tripped.

Response:"1" 'the protective circuit has tripped.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

OUTPut[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command activates and deactivates the RF output.

Example: OUTP OFF
'deactivates the RF output.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

OUTPut[:STATe]:PON OFF | UNCHanged

This command selects the state which the RF output assumes when the instrument is switched on.

The command is an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Parameters: **OFF**
The output is deactivated when the instrument is switched on.

UNCHanged
When the instrument is switched on, the output remains in the same state as it was when the instrument was switched off.

Example: OUTP:PON OFF
'The RF output is deactivated when the instrument is switched on.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

Power Sensor Measurement Subsystems

The power sensor measurement uses several subsystems:

The DISPlay subsystem is used to configure the diagram appearance.

The INITiate and READ system are used to start and to retrieve the measurement result of the power viewer measurement

The SENSE subsystem contains the commands for configuring the power viewer and power analysis measurements with power sensors connected to the generator. Up to three sensors can be connected to the signal generator.

The TRACe subsystem is used to configure the traces in power analysis and to retrieve the measurement results..

Power Viewer:

The power viewer measurement is started with the INITiate command and the measurement result retrieved with the READ command.

They are distinguished by means of the suffix under SENSE:

Power sensor connected to the SENSOR port = SENSE[1]

First Power sensor connected to the USB interface = SENSE2

Second Power sensor connected to the USB interface = SENSE3

Power Analysis:

The power analysis measurement commands are subsumed under the SENSE[:POWER]:SWEep:... commands. Three measurement modes are available: Frequency, Power and Time.

The power analysis measurement is started with the SENSE[:POWER]:SWEep:INITiate command and the measurement result retrieved with the TRACe[:POWER]:SWEep:... commands.

The three sensors are distinguished by means of the suffix at the second key word SENSE.

General parameter and measurement settings are valid for all connected sensors, therefore, no suffix is used in these commands.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
DISPlay[:WINDow][:POWER]:SWEep:BACKground:COLor	BLACK WHITE		
DISPlay[:WINDow][:POWER]:SWEep:GRID:STATe	ON OFF		
INITiate<[1]...3>[:POWER]:CONTInuous	ON OFF		
READ<[1]...3>[:POWER]?			Query only
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:DISPlay:PERManent:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:LENGth:AUTO	1 ... 65536		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:LENGth[:USER]	1 ... 65536		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:NSRatio	0.0001 ... 1.0		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:NSRatio.MTIme	1.0 ... 999.99		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:SONCe			No query
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:TYPE	AUTO USER NSRatio		
SENSe[:POWER]:FREQuency	<frequency>	Hz	Range depends on sensor
SENSe[:POWER]:OFFSet	-100 dB ... +100 dB	dB	
SENSe[:POWER]:OFFSet:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SNUMber?			Query only
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SOURce	A USER		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:STATus[:DEVice]?			Query only

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SVERsion?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:ABORt			No query
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSor:SRANge:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSor:STARt	MIN ... MAX	Hz	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSo:STOP	MIN ... MAX	Hz	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:SPACing[:MODE]	LiNear LOGarithmic		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:STARt	<frequency>	Hz	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:STEPS	10 ... 1000		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:STOP	<frequency>	Hz	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:TIMing[:MODE]	FAST NORMAl		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:AUTO	OFF CEXpanding FEXpanding CFLoating FFLoating		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:AUTO:RESet			No query
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:MAXimum	<level>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:MINimum	<level>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DATA?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice	FILE		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:LANGuage	BMP JPG XMP PNG		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:LANGuage:CSV:HEADer	OFF STANDard		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:LANGuage:CSV:ORientation	HORizontal VERTical		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:LANGuage:CSV:DPOint	DOT COMMA		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:LANGuage:CSV:SEParator[:COLUMN]	TABulator SEMicolon COMMa BLANk		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEvice:SIZE	Width [320,640,800,1024] Height [240,480,600,768]	Pixel	
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]	<file_name>		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory	<path>		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory:CLEar			No query
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:FILE?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY:STA Te	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH:S TATe	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:NUMBer?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFix	<prefix>		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFix:S TATe	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR?			Query only
SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR:ST ATe	ON OFF		

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:HCOPY:ITEM[:WINDow][:STATistics]:MARKer[:STATe]	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:HCOPY[:EXECute]			No query
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:INITiate			No query
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:MODE	FREQuency POWer TIME		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:SENSor:SFRequency	<separate_sensor_frequency>	Hz	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:SENSor:SFRequency:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:SPACing[:MODE]	LiNear LOGarithmic		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:START	<power>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:STEPS	10 ... 1000		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:STOP	<power>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:TIMing[:MODE]	FAST NORMAl HPRecision		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:YScale:AUTO	OFF CEXpanding FEXpanding CFLoating FFLoating		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:YScale:AUTO:RESet			No query
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:YScale:MAXimum	MIN ... MAX	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:YScale:MINimum	MIN ... MAX	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:RMODE	SINGle CONTinuous		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:SFRequency	<separate_sensor_frequency>	Hz	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:SFRequency:STATe	ON OFF		
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:AUTO	ONCE		No query
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:DTIME	0 ... 10.0 s	s	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:HYSTeresis	-10.0... +10.0 dB	dB	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:LEVEl	-200 ... 100 dBm	dBm	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:SOURce	FREE AUTO		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SPACing[:MODE]	LiNear LOGarithmic		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:START	<power>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:STEPS	10 ... 1000		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:STOP	<power>	dBm	
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:TIMing[:MODE]	FAST NORMAl HPRecision		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:AUTO	OFF CEXpanding FEXpanding CFLoating FFLoating		
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:AUTO:RESet			No query
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:MAXimum	MIN ... MAX	dBm	
Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:MINimum	MIN ... MAX	dBm	
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:TYPE?			Query only
SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:ZERO?			Query only

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
SENSe<[1]...3>:UNIT[:Power]	DBM DBUV WATT		
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:COLor	NVers GRAY YELLOW BLUE GREEN RED MAGenta		
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:COPY	REFeRence		No query
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:DATA:POINts?	10 ... 1000		Query only
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:DATA:XVALues?			Query only
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:DATA:YVALues?			Query only
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:FEED	SENSor1 SENSor2 SENSor3 REFeRence		
TRACe<[1]...3>[:Power]:SWEep:STATe	ON OFF		

DISPlay[:WINDow][:Power]:SWEep:BACKground:COLor BLACK | WHITE

This command defines the background color of the measurement diagram. The background color is also effective for the hardcopy of the diagram.

Example: `DISP:SWE:BACK:COL WHIT`
 'The measurement is indicated with a white background

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
BLACK	-	-

DISPlay[:WINDow][:Power]:SWEep:GRID:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates/deactivates the indication of a grid in the diagram area..

Example: `DISP:SWE:GRID:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the indication of a grid in the diagram area

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	conforming

INITiate<[1]...3>[Power]:CONTinuous

The command switches the local state of the continuous power measurement by the R&S NRP-Zxx power sensors on and off. Switching the local state off enhances the measurement performance during remote control

Example: `INIT:CONT`
 'switches local state of continuous power measurement on.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	Device specific

READ<[1]...3>[POWer]?

The command triggers the power viewer measurement with sensors and provides the measurement result of the selected power sensor. The value is provided with the unit set with command `SENSe<[1]...3>:UNIT[:POWer]`.

For certain power sensors, e.g. R&S NRP-Z81, two values are returned, first the value for the average level and - separated by a comma - the peak level.

Note:

The local state is not influenced by this commands, measurements results can be retrieved with local state on or off. For long measurement times it is recommended to use a SRQ (MAV bit) for command synchronization.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

`SENS:UNIT DBM`

'selects unit dBm for presentation of measurement result.

`READ1?`

'triggers the measurement and queries the measurement result of the sensor connected to the SENSOR interface.

Response: `-45.6246576745440230`

'-45.6 dBm were measured at the given frequency.

or (e.g. for R&S NRP-Z81)

Response: `-55.62403263352178,-22.419472478812476`

'-55,6 dbm is the measured average level, -22. 4 dBm is the measured peak level at the given frequency.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:CORRection:SPDevice:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the use of the s-parameters correction data of the connected power sensor.

Example:

`SENS:CORR:SPD:STAT ON`

'activates the use of the s-parameters correction data of power sensor 1.

*RST value	Resolution	Dependencies	SCPI
OFF	-	For power sensor with attenuator this command is automatically set to ON.	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:DISPlay:PERManent:STATe ON | OFF

The command switches on and off the permanent indication of the power measurement result in the upper right corner of the block diagram. For each sensor, the type of sensor, the connector, the measurement source and - if set - the offset is indicated.

Example:

`SENS1:DISP:PERM:STAT ON`

'the permanent viewer is switched on.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:LENGth:AUTO?

The command queries the filter length for auto filter mode

(:SENSe<[1]...3>:POWeR:FILTer:TYPE AUTO)

Example:

SENS1:FILT:TYPE AUTO

'selects auto filter mode for the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.

SENS1:FILT:LENG:AUTO?

'queries the automatically set filter length.

Response: 1024

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:LENGth[:USER] 1 ... 65536

The command selects the filter length for user filter mode

(:SENSe<[1]...3>:POWeR:FILTer:TYPE USER) As the filter length works as a multiplier for the time window, a constant filter length results in a constant measurement time. Values 1 and 2ⁿ are settable.

The time window is fixed to 20 ms.

Example:

SENS1:FILT:TYPE USER

'selects user filter mode for the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.

SENS1:FILT:LENG 16

'sets a filter length of 16.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:FILTer:NSRatio 0.0001 ... 1.0

The command defines the noise content for fixed noise filter mode

(:SENSe<[1]...3>:POWeR:FILTer:TYPE SNRatio).

Example:

SENS1:FILT:TYPE SNR

'selects fixed noise filter mode for the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.

SENS1:FILT:NSR 0.2

'sets a noise content of 0.2.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
0.001	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:FILTer:NSRatio:MTIME 1.0 ... 999.99 s

The command defines the timeout for fixed noise filter mode (:SENSe<[1]...3>:POWer:FILTer:TYPE SNRatio). This value ensures limited settling times.

Example: SENS1:FILT:TYPE SNR
 'selects fixed noise filter mode for the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.

 SENS1:FILT:NSR .2
 'sets a noise content of 0.2.

 SENS1:FILT:NSR:MTIM 5
 'limits the settling time to 5 seconds

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
4 s	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:FILTer:SONCe

The command activates the search for the optimum filter length for the current measurement conditions. The found filter length can be retrieved with command :SENSe:POWer:FILTer:LENGth:USER?. This command is only available for user filter mode (:SENSe:POWer:FILTer:TYPE USER).

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: SENS:FILT:TYPE USER
 'selects user filter mode.

 SENS:FILT:SONC
 'activates the search for the optimum filter length.

 SENS:FILT:LENG?
 'returns the found optimum filter length.

Response: 128

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:FILTer:TYPE AUTO | USER | NSRatio

The command selects the filter mode. The filter length is the multiplier for the measurement time and thus directly influences it.

Parameters: **AUTO**

The filter length is automatically selected depending on the measured value. For high values, a short filter length is selected and for low values a long filter length is selected.

USER

The filter length is set manually. As the filter length works as a multiplier for the measurement time, this results in a constant measurement time.

NSRatio

The filter length (averaging factor) is selected so that the sensor's intrinsic noise (2 standard deviations) does not exceed the specified noise content.

The desired noise content is entered with command

SENSe:FILTer:NSRatio.

To avoid very long settling times when the power is low, the averaging factor can be limited with the **Timeout** parameter (command

SENSe:FILTer:NSRatio:MTIME).

Example:

"SENS1:FILT:TYPE AUTO"

'selects automatic filter selection for the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
AUTO	-	Device specific

SENSe[:POWer]:FREQuency <frequency>

The command sets the RF frequency of the source if the user source is selected (SENSe[:POWer]:SOURce USER.)

Example:

SENS:SOUR USER

'selects user-defined source.

SENS:FREQ 2.44GHz

'enters the RF frequency of the source which is 2.44 GHz

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 GHz	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:OFFSet -100 ... 100

The command enters a level offset which is added to the measured level value after activation with command SENSe[:POWer]:OFFSet:STATE ON. This allows e.g. an attenuator in the signal path to be taken into account.

Example:

SENS:OFFS 10.0

'sets a level offset of 10 dB

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
0.0 dB	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:OFFSet:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the addition of the level offset to the measured value. The level offset value is set with command `SENSe[:POWer]:OFFSet`.

Example: `SENS1:OFFS 0.4dB`
 'sets a level offset of 0.4 dB

`SENS1:OFFS:STAT ON`
 'a level offset of 0.4 dB is added to the measured value.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SNUMber?

The command queries the serial number of the sensor.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SNUM?`
 'queries the serial number of sensor 1.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device specific

SENSe[:POWer]:SOURce A | USER

The command selects the signal source for the measurement. The RF signal (A) or a user defined source can be selected.

Example: `SENS:SOUR A`
 'selects the RF signal as source. The level setting of the instrument serves as reference level of the measurement.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
A	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:STATus[:DEVice]?

The command queries if a sensor is connected at the selected port to the signal generator. The sensor is selected by suffix **1**, **2** or **3** in key word `SENSe` or `READ` of the command header. Suffix 1 denotes the sensor connected to the `SENSOR` connector, suffix 2 the sensor connected first to one of the USB interfaces and suffix 3 the sensor connected second to one of the USB interfaces.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS1:STAT?`
 'queries if a sensor is connected at the `SENSOR` connector.

Response: 1
 'a sensor is connected and recognized.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SVERsion?

The command queries the software version of the connected NRP power sensor.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SVER?`
 'queries the software version of the NRP power sensor.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:ABORt ABORt

This commands aborts the power analysis with NRP power sensors.

The command triggers an action and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: `SENS:SWE:ABOR;*OPC?`
 'aborts the current power measurement.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSor:SRANge[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command activates the use of a frequency range for the power measurement that is different to the set signal generator frequency range. The separate frequency range is entered with commands `SENS:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STAR` and `SENS:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STOp`.

Example: `SENS2:SWE:FREQ:SENS:SRAN ON`
 'activates use of a separate frequency range for frequency versus power measurement for sensor 2.

`SENS2:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STAR 2.0GHZ`
 'sets a sweep start at 2 GHz irrespective of the current signal generator frequency settings.

`SENS2:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STOp 2.9GHZ`
 'sets a sweep stop at 2.9 GHz irrespective of the current signal generator frequency settings.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 MHz	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSor:STARTt <frequency>

This command enters the start frequency for the frequency power analysis with separate frequencies.

Example:

```
SENS2:SWE:FREQ:SENS:SRAN:STAT ON
'activates use of a separate frequency range for frequency versus power
measurement for sensor 2.

SENS2:SWE:FREQ:SENS:STAR 2.0GHZ
'sets a sweep start at 2 GHz irrespective of the current signal generator
frequency settings.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 MHz	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:FREQuency:SENSor:STOPt <frequency>

This command enters the stop frequency for the frequency power analysis with separate frequencies.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:FREQ:SENS2:SRAN:STAT ON
'activates use of a separate frequency range for frequency versus power
measurement.

SENS:SWE:FREQ:SENS2:STAR 2.0GHZ
'sets a sweep start at 2 GHz irrespective of the current signal generator
frequency settings.

SENS:SWE:FREQ:SENS2:STOP 2.9GHZ
'sets a sweep stop at 2.9 GHz irrespective of the current signal generator
frequency settings.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
22 GHz	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:FREQuency:SPACing[:MODE] LINear | LOGarithmic

This command selects the spacing for the frequency power analysis.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:FREQ:SPAC:MODE LIN
'sets linear spacing of the sweep
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
LINear	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:FREQuency:STARTt <frequency>

This command enters the start frequency for the frequency mode.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:FREQ:STAR 2.0GHZ
'sets a sweep start at 2 GHz.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 MHz	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:STEPS 10 ... 1000

This command enters the number of measurement steps for the frequency mode.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:STEP 500`
 'sets 500 steps

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
500	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:STOP <frequency>

This command enters the stop frequency for the frequency mode.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:STOP 20.0GHZ`
 'sets the sweep stop to 20 GHz

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
22 GHz	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:TIMing[:MODE] FAST | NORMal

This command selects the timing for frequency mode. Selection FAST leads to a fast measurement with a short integration times for each measurement step, NORMal leads to a longer but more precise measurement due to a higher integration time for each step.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:TIM:MODE FAST`
 'the fast measurement mode is selected.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
NORMal	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YScale:AUTO OFF | CEXpanding | FEXpanding | CFLoating | FFLoating

This command activates/deactivates autoscaling of the Y axis of the diagram.

Parameters: **OFF**

Auto scaling is deactivated. If switching from activated to deactivated Auto scaling, the scaling is maintained.

CEXPanding | FEXPanding

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 dB to 5 dB for selection fine.

CFLoating | FFLoating

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is either expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale or scaled down if the trace fits into a reduced scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 dB to 5 dB for selection fine.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO OFF`
 'deactivates auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:AUTO:RESet

This command resets the Y scale to suitable values after the use of auto scaling in the expanding mode. For this mode, the scale might get expanded because of temporarily high power values. The reset function resets the diagram in such a way that it matches smaller power values again.

This command is an event and thus has no *RST-value or query form.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:YSC:AUTO:RES`
 'resets auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:MAXimum <min level ... max level>

This command enters the maximum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:YSC:MAX 10DBM`
 'sets 10 dBm as the upper limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:FREQuency:YSCale:MINimum <min level ... max level>

This command enters the minimum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: `SENS:SWE:FREQ:YSC:MIN -10DBM`
 'sets -10 dBm as the lower limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DATA?

This command queries the measurement data directly. The data is transferred to the remote client as data stream, e.g. for further processing (see description of block data in chapter 5, section "Parameters").

Readable ASCII data is available for hardcopy language CSV. The representation of the values depends on the selected orientation for the CSV format.

Note:

For the following examples a frequency measurement with 4 steps and one active trace is assumed (even though only measurements with 10 steps or more are possible on the generator). The first example shows horizontal representation, the second vertical representation of the csv-data. The generation of a header is switched off.

This command is query only and thus has no *RST value.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV      'selects output format *.csv.
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:ORI HOR 'selects horizontal orientation
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:SEP SEM
    'selects ";" as the separator between the values
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:DPO DOT 'selects "." as decimal point
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DATA?      'queries the measurement data of the current traces
```

Response:

```
#2651009500000;1019000000;1028500000;1038000000
-9.5;-9.7;-6.3;-2.5
```

(the hash symbol # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example the 2 following digit indicates the length to be 65 characters. because horizontal representation is selected, a row with all the x-values of the active trace (frequency) follows. The second row contains all the y-values of the active trace (power). The rows end with a new line (each counts as one character).

Note: if more than one trace is active, the third row contains the x values of the second active trace, and so on).

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:ORI VERT
    'selects horizontal orientation
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DATA?
    'queries the measurement data of the current traces
```

Response:

```
#2681009500000;-9.5;
1019000000;-9.7;
1028500000;-6.3;
1038000000;-2.5;
```

(for vertical representation the length of the data block is 68

the first row contains the first frequency value of the active trace followed by the first power value, the second row contains the second frequency value of the active trace followed by the second power value, and so on. The rows end with a new line (each counts as one character).

Note: if more than one trace is active, the first row also contains the value pairs of the second active trace, and so on)

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce FILE

This command defines the output device. The setting is fixed to `FILE`, i.e. the hardcopy is stored in a file.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV FIL`
 'selects output device file

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
FILE	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGuage JPG | BMP | XPM | PNG | CSV

This command selects the bitmap graphic format for the screenshot of the power analysis trace. In addition, ASCII file format *.csv is offered. If file format *.csv is selected, the trace data is saved as an ASCII file with comma separated values. It is also possible to directly retrieve the data using command `SENS:SWE:HCOP:DATA?`.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP`
 'selects output format *.bmp.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
BMP	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGuageCSV:DPOint DOT | COMMa

This command defines which character should be used as the decimal point of the values, either dot or comma.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV`
 'selects output format *.csv.

`SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:DPO DOT`
 'selects character dot for being used as decimal point.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
DOT	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGuageCSV:HEADer OFF | STANDard

This command defines whether each row (or column depending on the orientation) should be preceded by a header containing information about the trace (see also '`SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DATA?`').

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV`
 'selects output format *.csv.

`SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:HEAD STAN`
 'selects the standard header for the *.csv file.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGUageCSV:ORientation HORizontal|VERTical

This command defines the orientation of the X/Y value pairs. For examples on how the data are arranged see Chapter 4, section "CSV Options Hardkey".

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV
'selects output format *.csv.
```

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:ORI VERT
'selects vertical orientation, the value pairs are written in a column like
structure (separated by the selected separator, e.g. tab)
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
HORizontal	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:LANGUage:CSV[:COLumn]:SEParator TABulator | SEMicolon | COMMa | BLANK

This command defines which character is to separate the values, either tabulator, semicolon, comma or blank.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG CSV
'selects output format *.csv.
```

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG:CSV:SEP TAB
'a tab separates the values
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
SEMicolon	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:DEVIce:SIZE 320,240 | 640,480 | 800,600 | 1024,768

This command sets the size of the hardcopy in number of pixels. The first value of the size setting defines the width, the second value the height of the image.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
'selects output format *.bmp.
```

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:SIZE 320,240
'the size of the bitmap is 320 pixels by 240 pixels.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
320,240	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy[:EXECute]

This command triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current measurement diagram.. The data is written into the file selected/created with the `SENSe:SWE:HCOP:FILE` command.

Example:

```

SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
'selects output format *.bmp.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF
'switches off automatic file naming.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE 'var/nrp_tracel'
'creates the file nrp_tracel.bmp in the set path.

SENS:SWE:HCOP
'triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current measurement diagram.
The hardcopy is stored in the file nrp_tracel.bmp.

```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME] <file name>

This command creates/selects a file into which the hardcopy will be stored after the `SENS:SWE:HCOP:EXEC` command is sent. The directory is either defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR` or the path is specified together with the file name. Access to the file via remote control is possible using the commands of the `MMEM`-Subsystem. In contrast, command `SENSe:SWEep:HCOPy:DATA?` transfers the hardcopy contents directly to the remote client where they can be further processed.

Example:

```

SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP
'selects output format *,bmp.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF
'switches off automatic naming.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE 'var/trace/nrp_tracel'
'creates the file nrp_tracel.bmp in the trace directory.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:EXEC
'triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current trace. The hardcopy is
stored in the file nrp_tracel.bmp.

```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory <path>

This command defines the directory into which the hardcopy files will be stored if auto naming is activated (`SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT ON`).

Example:

```

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/nrp'
'hardcopy file are stored in directory 'var/nrp' if automatic naming is
activated.

```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:DIRectory:CLEar

This command deletes all files with extensions "bmp", "img", "png", "xpm" and "csv" in the directory set for automatic naming.

This command is an event and thus has no *RST value or query form.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/nrp'
'hardcopy file are stored in directory 'var/nrp' if automatic naming is
activated.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILEAUTO:DIR:CLE
'deletes all hardcopy file that are stored in directory 'var/nrp'.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:FILE?

This command query the file name that what generated using the automatic naming settings.

Note:

As default the automatically generated file name is composed of:

"<Path>/<Prefix><YYYY><MM><DD><Number>.<Format>".

Each component can be deactivated/activated separately to individually design the file name.

This command is query only and thus has no *RST value.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:DEV:LANG BMP 'selects output format *,bmp.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DIR 'var/nrp'
'hardcopy file are stored in directory 'var/nrp' if automatic naming is
activated.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF 'sens1'
'the file name starts with the prefix 'sens1'. The usage of automatic naming
with prefix and date in the file name is preset (...:STAT ON).

SENS:SWE:HCOP 'triggers the generation of a hardcopy of the current trace.

SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:FILE?
'queries the file name

Response: 'sens101012008001.bmp'
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY?

This command queries the day of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example:

```
SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DAY?
'queries the day of the date part in the automatic file name.
```

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:DAY:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the day in the automatic file name.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:DAY:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the day in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH?

This command queries the day of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:MONT?`
 'queries the month of the date part in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:MONTH:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the month in the automatic file name.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:MONT:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the month in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:NUMBer?

This command queries the generated number in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:NUMB?`
 'queries the number in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFix

This command enters the prefix part in the automatic file name.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF 'sensor'`
 'the prefix sensor is used in the automatically generated file name of the
 hardcopy file.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
<>	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:PREFix:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the prefix in the automatic file name.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:PREF:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the prefix in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR?

This command queries the year of the date part in the automatic file name.

This command is a query and thus has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:YEAR?`
 'queries the year of the date part in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO[:FILE]:YEAR:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the usage of the year in the automatic file name.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:YEAR:STAT OFF`
 'deactivates the usage of the year in the automatic file name.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:FILE[:NAME]:AUTO:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates/deactivates automatic naming of the hardcopy files.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:AUTO:STAT OFF`
 "deactivates automatic naming of the hardcopy files. The file name and
 directory is now defined with command `SENS:SWE:HCOP:FILE:NAME`
 <path>.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
ON	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:HCOPy:ITEM[:WINDow][:STATistic]:MARKer[:STATe] ON | OFF

This command selects if the markers in the measurement diagram and the marker list below the diagram are also indicated in the hardcopy file.

Example: `SENS:SWE:HCOP:ITEM:MARK ON`
 "the hardcopy file of the diagram also shows the marker information.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:INITiate

This command starts the power analysis with NRP power sensor

Example: `SENS:SWE:INIT`
 'start the power measurement.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:MODE FRequency | POWer | TIME

This command selects power versus frequency measurement (frequency response), power vs power measurement (power sweep, AM/AM) or power vs time measurement.

Example: `SENS:SWE:MODE FREQ`
 'selects frequency mode.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
FRequency	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:SENSor:SFRequency <separate sensor frequency>

This command defines the separate frequency used for power vs power measurement.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:POW:SENS:SFR 2GHz`
 'the measurement is performed at 2 GHz

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 MHz	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:SENSor:SFRequency:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the use of a different frequency for the power measurement.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:POW:SENS:SFR:STAT ON`
 'activates the use of a separate frequency than the generator frequency for power analysis

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:SPACing[:MODE]?

This command queries the sweep spacing for the power versus power measurement. The setting is fixed to LInear.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:SPAC?`

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
LInear	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:STARt <power>

This command enters the start level for the power versus power measurement.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:STAR -20.0DBM`
 'sets the start level to -20 dBm

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:STEPs 10 ... 1000

This command enters the number of measurement steps for the power versus power measurement.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:STEP 500`
 'sets the 500 measurement steps

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
500	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:STOP <power>

This command enters the stop level for the power versus power measurement.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:STOP 20.0DBM`
 'sets the stop level to 20 dBm

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
30 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:POWer:TIMing[:MODE] FAST | NORMal

This command selects the timing mode of the measurement. Selection FAST leads to a fast measurement with a short integration times for each measurement step, NORMal leads to a longer but more precise measurement due to a higher integration time for each step.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:TIM:MODE FAST`
 'selects fast mode.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
NORMal	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWer:YSCale:AUTO OFF | CEXpanding | FEXpanding | CFLoating | FFLoating

This command activates/deactivates autoscaling of the Y axis of the diagram..

Parameters: **OFF**

Auto scaling is deactivated. When switching from activated to deactivated Auto scaling, the scaling is maintained. When switching from deactivated to activated Auto scaling, the scaling is reset to min = max = 0.

CEXPanding | FEXPanding

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 dB to 5 dB for selection fine.

CFLoating | FFLoating

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is either expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale or scaled down if the trace fits into a reduced scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 dB to 5 dB for selection fine.

Example: SENS:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO OFF
 'deactivates auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWer:YSCale:AUTO:RESet

This command resets the Y scale to suitable values after the use of auto scaling in the expanding mode. For this mode, the scale might get expanded because of temporarily high power values. The reset function allows to reset the diagram to match smaller power values again.

This command is an event and thus has no *RST-value or query form.

Example: SENS:SWE:POW:YSC:AUTO:RES
 'resets auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWer:YSCale:MAXimum <min level ... max level>

This command enters the maximum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: SENS:SWE:POW:YSC:MAX 10DBM
 'sets 10 dBm as the upper limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:POWER:YSCale:MINimum<min level ... max level>

This command enters the minimum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: `SENS:SWE:POW:YSC:MIN -10DBM`
 'sets -10 dBm as the lower limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
- 40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:RMODE SINGLE | CONTinuous

This command selects single or continuous mode for power analysis.

Example: `SENS:SWE:RMOD SING`
 'selects single measurement

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
SINGLE	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:SFRrequency <separate frequency>

This command defines the separate frequency used for power vs time measurement.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:SFR 2GHz`
 'the measurement is performed at 2 GHz

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 MHz	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:SFRrequency:STATe ON | OFF

This command activates the use of a different frequency for the power measurement.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:SFR:STAT ON`
 'activates the use of a separate frequency than the generator frequency for power analysis

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:AUTO ONCE

This command determines and sets the trigger level. The hysteresis and drop out time are not influenced.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:AUTO ONCE`
 'the trigger level is automatically determined

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:DTIME 0 ... 10.0 s

This command determines the minimum time for which the signal must be below (above) the power level defined by level and hysteresis before triggering can occur again.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:DTIM 10 us`
 'the drop out time is 10 us

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
0 s	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:HYSTeresis -10.0 dB ... + 10.0 dB

This command sets the hysteresis of the internal trigger threshold. Hysteresis is the magnitude (in dB) the trigger signal level must drop below the trigger threshold (positive trigger slope) before triggering can occur again.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:HYST 0.5 dB`
 'the hysteresis is 0.5 dB

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
0.5 dB	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:LEVel -200 ... 100 dBm

This command sets the trigger threshold.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:LEV -20 dBm`
 'sets the trigger level to -20 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1 dBm	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SENSor:TRIGger:SOURce FREE | AUTO

This command selects if the measurement is free running or starts only after a trigger event.

Example: `SENS1:SWE:TIME:SENS:TRIG:SOUR FREE`
 'the power versus time measurement is performed free running

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
AUTO	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:SPACing[:MODE]?

This command queries the sweep spacing for the power versus time measurement. The spacing is fixed to linear.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:SPAC?`
 queries the sweep spacing

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
LiNear	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:STARt -1s ...+1 s

This command enters the start time for the power versus time measurement. Value 0 defines the trigger point. By choosing a negative time value, the trace can be shifted in the diagram. It is possible, that the measurement cannot be performed over the complete time range because of limitations due to sensor settings. In this case, an error message is output.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:STAR 0s`
 'sets the start time to 0 s

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
0s	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:STEPs 10 ... 1000

This command enters the number of measurement steps for the power versus time measurement. Value 0 defines the trigger point.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:STEP 500`
 'sets the 500 measurement steps

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
200	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:STOP 0 ... 2 s

This command enters the stop time for the power versus time measurement.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:STOP 1ms`
 'sets the stop time to 1 ms

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
1ms	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:TIMing[:MODE] FAST | NORMal

This command selects the timing mode of the measurement. Selection FAST sets an averaging factor of 1 (no averaging) for the sensor, NORMal sets the averaging factor 4 for the sensor.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:TIM:MODE FAST`
 'selects fast mode.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
NORMal	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:AUTO OFF | CEXpanding | FEXpanding | CFLoating | FFLoating

This command activates/deactivates autoscaling of the Y axis of the diagram..

Parameters: **OFF**

Auto scaling is deactivated. When switching from activated to deactivated Auto scaling, the scaling is maintained. When switching from deactivated to activated Auto scaling, the scaling is reset to min = max = 0.

CEXPanding | FEXPanding

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 db to 5 dB for selection fine.

CFLoating | FFLoating

Auto scale is activated. The scaling of the Y-axis is selected in such a way, that the trace is always visible. To this end, the range is either expanded if the minimum or maximum values of the trace move outside the current scale or scaled down if the trace fits into a reduced scale. The step width is 5 dB for selection course and variable in the range of 0.2 db to 5 dB for selection fine.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO OFF`
 ' deactivates auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:AUTO:RESet

This command resets the Y scale to suitable values after the use of auto scaling in the expanding mode. For this mode, the scale might get expanded because of temporarily high power values. The reset function allows to reset the diagram to match smaller power values again.

This command is an event and thus has no *RST-value or query form.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:YSC:AUTO:RES`
 ' resets auto scale

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
	-	-

SENSe[:POWer]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:MAXimum <min level ... max level>

This command enters the maximum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:YSC:MAX 10DBM`
 ' sets 10 dBm as the upper limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
40 dBm	-	-

SENSe[:POWER]:SWEep:TIME:YScale:MINimum <min level ... max level>

This command enters the minimum value for the y axis of the measurement diagram.

Example: `SENS:SWE:TIME:YSC:MIN -10DBM`
 'sets -10 dBm as the lower limit of the measurement diagram.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
- 40 dBm	-	-

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:TYPE?

The command queries the type of sensor connected at the selected port. The type is automatically detected.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `"SENS2:TYPE?"`
 'queries the type of sensor connected to an USB interface.

Response: `NRP-Z11`
 'the R&S NRP-Z11 sensor is used.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:ZERO

The command activates the autozero function. Zeroing is required in regular interval (at least once a day) and if the temperature has varied more than about 5 °C, if the sensor has been replaced, or if measurements of signals with very low power are to be performed. The sensor must be disconnected from all power sources before starting the autozero function.

The command is an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SENS2:ZERO`
 'activates autozero function to the sensor connected to the USB interface.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device specific

SENSe<[1]...3>:UNIT[:POWER] WATT | DBM | DBUV

The command selects the unit with which the measurement result is returned with command `READ<[1]...3>:POWER`.

Example: `SENS2:UNIT DBM`
 'the measurement result for the power sensor 2 is output in dBm when queried with command. `READ2?`.

`READ2?`

Response: `7.34`
 '7.34 dBm are measured by sensor 2.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
DBM	-	Device specific

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEp:COLor INVers | GRAY | YELLow | BLUE | GREen | RED | MAGenta

This command defines the color of each trace..

Example: TRAC2:SWE:COL GRAY
'trace2 is indicated in gray color

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
trace 1 = yellow, trace 2 = green trace 3 = red.	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEp:DATA:POINTs?

This commands queries the number of measurement points of the selected trace of the current power analysis.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: TRAC1:SWE:DATA:POIN?
Response: "624"
'Measurement trace 1 contains 624 measurement points.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEp:COPY REFerence

This commands stores the selected trace data as reference trace.

This command triggers an event and thus has no *RST value or query form.

Example: TRAC2:SWE:COPY REF 'stores the current trace2 as reference trace'
TRAC1:SWE:FEED REF 'assigns the reference trace to trace 1.

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEp:DATA:XVALues?

This commands queries the x-axis values - frequency, power or time values - of the selected trace of the current power analysis.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SENS:SWE:MODE FREQ 'sets measurement mode 'frequency versus power'
SENS:SWE:RMOD SING 'selects single measurement
SENS:SWE:INIT 'starts the measurement
*OPC? 'waits until measurement is performed
TRAC1:SWE:DATA:XVAL? 'queries the x-axis values of trace 1
TRAC1:SWE:DATA:YVAL'queries the measurement values of trace 1

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:DATA:YVALues?

This commands queries the measurement (y-axis) values of the selected trace of the current power analysis.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SENS:SWE:TRAC2:DATA:YVAL?
 'queries the power values of trace 2

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:FEED SENSor1 | SENSor2 | SENSor3 | REFerence

This commands selects the source for the trace data.

Example: TRAC2:SWE:COPY REF 'stores trace2 as reference trace'
 TRAC1:SWE:FEED REF 'assigns the reference trace to trace 1.
 TRAC1:SWE:STAT ON 'assigns the reference trace to trace 1.
 SENS:SWE:RMOD SING 'selects single measurement
 SENS:SWE:INIT 'starts the measurement

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
The preset value for each trace is evaluated during runtime as follows: 1. If a sensor is plugged into the generator whose number corresponds to the trace number, this sensor is used to feed the trace and the state of the trace is ON. 2. If no sensor is found with number corresponding to the trace number, the preset value of the trace is "Off".	-	-

TRACe<[1]...3>[:POWER]:SWEep:STATe ON | OFF

This commands activates the selected trace.

Example: TRAC2:SWE:COPY REF 'stores trace2 as reference trace'
 TRAC1:SWE:FEED REF 'assigns the reference trace to trace 1.
 TRAC1:SWE:STAT ON 'assigns the reference trace to trace 1.
 SENS:SWE:RMOD SING 'selects single measurement
 SENS:SWE:INIT 'starts the measurement

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
The preset value for each trace is evaluated during runtime as follows: 1. If a sensor is plugged into the generator whose number corresponds to the trace number, this sensor is used to feed the trace and the state of the trace is ON. 2. If no sensor is found with number corresponding to the trace number, the preset value of the trace is "Off".	-	-

SOURce Subsystem

The SOURce subsystem contains the commands for configuring the generated signals. The keyword SOURce is optional and can be omitted.

SOURce:ADF Subsystem

The ADF subsystem contains the commands for checking the ADF modulation. The AM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:ADF:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The signal is output at the **LF OUT** connector.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:CODE	'string'	PCT	
[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:DEPTH	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:FREQuency	0.1 to 20 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ADF:COMid[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]ADF[:STATe]	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:CODE 'code'

The command enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal). The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table in Chapter 4). If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Examples: ADF:COM:CODE 'MUC'
 "select COM/ID code for Munic airport.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
"		Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:DEPTH 0 to 100 PCT

The command sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal.

Examples: ADF:COM:DEPT 10 PCT
 'sets the AM depth of the communication/identification signal to the value of 10 PCT.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
95 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ADF:COMid:FREQuency 0.1 to 20 000 Hz

The command sets the frequency of the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: ADF:COM:FREQ 1020
 'sets the frequency of the identification signal to the standard value of
 1020 Hz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1020 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ADF:COMid[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command activates or deactivates the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: ADF:COM ON
 'activates the COM/ID signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ADF[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command switches on or off the ADF modulation.

Examples: ADF ON
 'activates the ADF signal. The RF-frequency is automatically set to 190 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

SOURce:AM Subsystem

The AM subsystem contains the commands for checking the amplitude modulation. The AM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:AM:INTernal:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]AM[:DEPT]h	0...100 PCT	PCT	
[SOURce:]AM:EXTernal:COUPling	AC DC		
[SOURce:]AM:INTernal<1 2>:DEPT]h		PCT	
[SOURce:]AM:INTernal:SOURce	LF1 LF2 LF12 NOISe LF1Noise LF2Noise	PCT	
[SOURce:]AM:SENSitivity?			Query only
[SOURce:]AM:SOURce	EXT INT INT, EXT		
[SOURce:]AM:STATe	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]AM[:DEPT]h 0 ... 100 PCT

The command sets the overall modulation depth of the amplitude modulation in percent.

Example: AM 15PCT
 'sets the AM modulation depth to 15 percent.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
30 PCT	See data sheet		Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:EXTernal:COUPling AC | DC

The command selects the coupling mode for the external modulation input (AM EXT) in the case of amplitude modulation.

Parameters: **AC**
 The DC voltage component is disconnected from the modulation signal.

DC
 The modulation signal is not changed.

Example: AM:EXT:COUP AC
 'selects the coupling mode AC for external amplitude modulation

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AC	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:INTernal<1|2>:DEPT_h 0 ... 50 PCT

This command sets the modulation depth for the two LF generators. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation depth set in the upper part of the menu.

Example: `AM:INT2 15PCT`
 'sets the AM modulation depth to 15 percent for the second LF generator. With setting 30 percent for the overall modulation depth, the modulation depth of the first LF generator is automatically set to 15 percent, also.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
15 PCT	See data sheet	R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:INTernal:SOURce LF1 | LF2 | LF12| NOIS_e | LF1Noise| LF2Noise

The command selects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted. The selected source can be configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. "

Example: `AM:INT:SOUR LF1`
 'selects LF generator 1 as internal modulation source.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1	-	Option R&S SMA-K24 for selections other than LF1	Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:SENSitivity?

The command queries the input sensitivity of the AM EXT input in %/V. The command is only effective if the external modulation source is selected (`SOUR:AM:SOUR EXT`). The returned value depends on the modulation depth setting (`SOUR:AM:DEPTh`). This value is assigned to the voltage value for full modulation of the input.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `AM:DEPT 50`
 'sets a modulation depth of 50 %.

`AM:SENS?`
 'queries the input sensitivity at the AM EXT input.

Response: 50
 'since the voltage value for full modulation is 1V, the resulting sensitivity is precisely 50%/V.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:SOURce EXT | INT | INT,EXT

The command selects the modulation source for amplitude modulation. INT is the internal modulation source which is selected with command `AM:SOURce:INTernal` and configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector. Internal and external modulation source can be selected at the same time.

Example: `AM:SOUR INT`
'selects the internal modulation source.

`AM:INT:SOUR LF12`
'selects the LF generator 1 and 2 as internal modulation sources.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]AM:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates amplitude modulation.

Example: `AM:STAT ON`
'activates AM modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Compliant

SOURce:CHIRp Subsystem

The SOURce:CHIRp subsystem contains the commands for setting the modulation chirp. The modulation chirp is optional and requires an interface board with part number 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02. The hardware data is queried with command `DIAG:BGIN? "SMA_IF"`. The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]CHIRp:BANDwidth	0...80 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]CHIRp:COMPression:RATio			Query only
[SOURce:]CHIRp:PULSe:PERiod	5us ... 100 s / 20 ns ... 100 s	s	
[SOURce:]CHIRp:PULSe:WIDTh	2us ... 100 s / 5 ns ... 100 s	s	
[SOURce:]CHIRp:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:GATE:POLarity	INVerted NORMal		
[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:IMPedance	G10K G50		
[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:SLOPe	NEG POS		
[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:MODE	EGATe EXTernal AUTO		

[SOURce:]CHIRp:BANDwidth 0...80 MHz

The command sets the modulation bandwidth of the modulation chirp in Hz. The maximal bandwidth depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet).

Example: `CHIR:BAND 5E3`
'sets the modulation bandwidth to 5 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 kHz	See data sheet	R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:COMPression:RATio?

The command queries the pulse compression ratio, i.e. the product of pulse width (s) and bandwidth (Hz). Pulse compression increases the range resolution as well as the signal to noise ratio of pulsed signals.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Example: `CHIR:COMP:RAT?`
'queries the compression ratio.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
		R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:PULSe:PERiod 5µs .. 100s | 20ns .. 100 s

The command sets the period of the generated modulation chirp. The period determines the repetition frequency of the internal signal.

Example: CHIR:PULS:PER 220 us
'the chirp period is 220 us.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 ms	1us 20 ns	R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02 The enhanced features require option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:PULSe:WIDTh 2us ... 100 s / 5 ns ... 100 s

The command sets the width of the generated pulse. The pulse width must be at least 1us less than the set pulse period.

Example: CHIR:PULS:WIDT 33 us
'sets a width of 33 us for the pulse.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0.5 ms	1 us / 20 ns	R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02 The enhanced features require option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates the generation of modulation chirps.

Example: CHIR:STAT ON
'activates generation of modulation chirps.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:GATE:POLarity INVerted | NORMal

The command selects the active level of the gate signal.

Example: CHIR:TRIG:EXT:GATE:POL NORM
'selects gate polarity normal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMal		R&S SMA-B20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:IMPedance G10k | G50

The commands set the impedance for external feed via the PULSE EXT input

Parameters: **G10k**
 10 kohm to ground

G50
 50 ohm to ground

Example: CHIR:TRIG:EXT:IMP G10K
 'the PULSE EXT input is set to 10 kohm to ground.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
G50		R&S SMA-K20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:SLOPe POS | NEG

The command sets the active slope of an externally applied trigger signal at the PULSE EXT input (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument).

Example: CHIR:TRIG:EXT:SLOP
 'the active slope of the external trigger signal at the PULSE EXT input is the falling slope.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
POS		R&S SMA-K20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CHIRp:TRIGger:EXTernal:MODE AUTO | EXTernal | EGATe

The command selects the trigger mode for modulation chirp.

Parameters: **AUTO**
 The modulation chirp is generated continuously.

EXTernal

The modulation chirp is triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

EGATe

The modulation chirp is gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Example: CHIR:TRIG:EXT:MODE EXT
 'selects triggering by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO		R&S SMA-K20/22 and interface board 1400.0530.02 or 1400.0552.02	Device-specific

SOURce:CORRection Subsystem

The output level is corrected in the CORRection subsystem. Correction is performed by user-defined table values being added to the output level for the respective RF frequency. In the R&S Signal Generator, this subsystem is used to select, transfer and activate user correction tables (see also Chapter 4).

Each list is stored as a file. The name of the user correction file can be freely selected. The file extension *.uco is assigned automatically and cannot be changed.

The files can be stored in a freely selectable directory and opened from there. The default directory is set using command `MMEMory:CDIRectory`. In the case of files which are stored in the default directory, only the file name has to be specified in commands. Otherwise, the complete absolute path has to be specified with every command. The extension can be omitted in any case.

Note:

In the following command examples, the files are stored in the default directory.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:CATalog?	-		Query only
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQuency	300 kHz...RF _{max} {,300 kHz...RF _{max} }	HZ	
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQuency:POINts?			Query only
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:POWer	-40 dB...6dB {,-40 dB...6 dB}	dB	
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:POWer:POINts?			Query only
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:[SENSor<1...3>][:POWer]:SONCe			
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DELeTe	<table name>		No query
[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET[:SELeCt]	<table name>		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:CATalog?			Query only
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:EXTension	TXT CSV		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:SELeCt	<ASCII file name>		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:SEParator:COLumn	TABulator SEMicolon COMMa SPACe		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:SEParator:DECimal	DOT COMMa		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:EXECute			No query
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:MODE	IMPort EXPort		
[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:SELeCt	<list mode file>		
[SOURce:]CORRection[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]CORRection:VALue		dB	Query only

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:CATalog?

The command requests a list of user correction tables. The individual lists are separated by commas.

The lists are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.uco** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**. A path can also be specified in command **:SOUR:CORR:CSET:CAT?**, in which case the files in the specified directory are read.

This command is a query command and has no ***RST** value.

Example: **MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'**
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.

CORR:CSET:CAT?
 'queries which correction tables are available.

Response: UCOR1,UCOR2,UCOR3
 'the correction tables UCOR1, UCOR2 and UCOR3 are available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQuency

300 kHz...RF_{max} {,300 kHz...RF_{max}}

The command transfers the frequency data to the table selected with **:CORR:CSET:SEL**.

***RST** does not affect data lists.

Example: **MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'**
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.

CORR:CSET 'ucor1'
 'selects the table ucor1.

CORR:CSET:DATA:FREQ 100MHz,102MHz,103MHz,...
 'enters the frequency value in the table UCOR1.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:FREQuency:POINts?

The command queries the number of frequency values in the selected table.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.
 CORR:CSET 'ucor1'
 'selects the table ucor1.
 CORR:CSET:DATA:FREQ:POIN?
 'queries the number of frequency values in the table ucor1.
 Response: 440
 'the table ucor1 contains 440 frequency values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:POWer -40dB ... 6dB {,-40dB ... 6dB}

The command transfers the level data to the table selected with :CORRection:CSET:SElect.

*RST does not affect data lists. .

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.
 CORR:CSET 'ucor1'
 'selects the table ucor1.
 CORR:CSET:DATA:POW 1dB, 0.8dB, 0.75dB, ...
 'enters the level values in the table ucor1.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA:POWer:POINts?

The command queries the number of level values in the selected table.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.
 CORR:CSET 'ucor1'
 'selects the table ucor1.
 CORR:CSET:DATA:POW:POIN?
 'queries the number of level values in the table ucor1.
 Response: 440
 'the table ucor1 contains 440 level values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DATA[:SENSor<1...3>][:POWer]:SONCe

The command fills the selected user correction list with the level values measured by the power sensor for the given frequencies.

Example: `CORR:CSET:DATA:SENS1:POW:SONC`
 'fills the user correction list with the level values of the power sensor connected to the SENSOR connector.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET:DELeTe <table name>

The command deletes the specified table.

The lists are stored with the fixed file extensions *.uco in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. A path can also be specified in command `:SOUR:CORR:CSET:CAT?`, in which case the file in the specified directory is deleted.

The command is an event and therefore has no *RST value. The numerical suffix under SOURce is irrelevant.

Example: `MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'`
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.
`CORR:CSET:DEL 'UCOR1'`
 'deletes the table ucor1.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:CATalog?

The command requests a list of available ASCII files for export/import of user correction data. The individual files are separated by commas.

The ASCII files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.txt or *.csv in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'`
 'selects the directory for the ASCII files.
`CORR:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT`
 'selects that ASCII files with extension *.txt are listed.
`CORR:DEXC:AFIL:CAT?`
 'queries the available files with extension *.txt.
 Response: 'ucor1,ucor2'
 'the ASCII files ucor1.txt and ucor2.txt are available.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:EXTension TXT | CSV

The command selects the file extension of the ASCII file to be imported or exported. Selection TXT (text file) or CSV (Excel file) is available.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
 'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

 CORR:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT
 'selects that ASCII files with extension *.txt are listed.

 CORR:DEXC:AFIL:CAT?
 'queries the available files with extension *.txt.

Response: 'list1,list2'
 'the ASCII files ucor1.txt and ucor2.txt are available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
TXT	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFILe:SElect <ascii_file_name>

The command selects the ASCII file to be imported or exported.

The ASCII files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.txt or *.csv in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. A path can also be specified in command SOUR:CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL, in which case the files are stored or loaded in the specified directory.

Example: CORR:DEXC:MODE IMP
 'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and transferred into user correction lists.

 MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
 'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

 CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
 'selects that ASCII file ucor.csv is imported.

 CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
 'selects that the ASCII file ucor.csv is imported into user correction list ucor_imp.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFIL:SEParator:COLumn TABulator | SEMicolon | COMMa | SPACE

The command selects the separator between the frequency and level column of the ASCII table.

Example:

```
CORR:DEXC:MODE EXP
    'selects that the user correction list is exported into an ASCII file.

MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
    'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
    'selects ASCII file ucor.csv as destination for the user correction list data.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
    'the pairs of frequency and level values are separated by a tabulator.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT
    'selects the decimal separator dot.

CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
    'selects that the user correction list ucor_imp is imported into ASCII file
    ucor.csv .
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SEMIColon	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:AFIL:SEParator:DECimal DOT | COMMa

The command the decimal separator used in the ASCII data between '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) with floating-point numerals.

Example:

```
CORR:DEXC:MODE EXP
    'selects that the user correction list is exported into an ASCII file.

MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
    'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
    'selects ASCII file ucor.csv as destination for the user correction list data.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
    'the pairs of frequency and level values are separated by a tabulator.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT
    'selects the decimal separator dot.

CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
    'selects that the user correction list ucor_imp is imported into ASCII file
    ucor.csv .
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DOT	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:EXECute

The command starts the export or import of the selected file. When import is selected, the ASCII file is imported as user correction list. When export is selected, the user correction list is exported into the selected ASCII file.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

```
CORR:DEXC:MODE IMP
'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and
transferred into user correction lists.

MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
'selects that ASCII file ucor.csv is imported.

CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
'selects that the ASCII file ucor.csv is imported into user correction list
ucor_imp.

CORR:DEXC:EXEC
'starts the import of the ASCII file data into the user correction file.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:MODE IMPort | EXPort

The command selects if user correction lists should be imported or exported. Depending on the selection here, the file select command defines either the source or the destination for user correction lists and ASCII files.

Example:

```
CORR:DEXC:MODE IMP
'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and
transferred into user correction lists.

MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
'selects that ASCII file ucor.csv is imported.

CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
'selects that the ASCII file ucor.csv is imported into user correction list
ucor_imp.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:DEXChange:SELEct <list_name>

The command selects the user correction list to be imported or exported. .

The user correction files are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.uco** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**. A path can also be specified in command **SOUR:CORR:DEXC:SEL**, in which case the files are stored or loaded in the specified directory.

Example:

```
CORR:DEXC:MODE IMP
'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and
transferred into user correction lists.

MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor/import'
'selects the directory for the ASCII files.

CORR:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'ucor.csv'
'selects that ASCII file ucor.csv is imported.

CORR:DEXC:SEL 'ucor_imp'
'selects that the ASCII file ucor.csv is imported into user correction list
ucor_imp.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:CSET[:SELEct] <table name>

The command selects the table for user correction. Level correction must also be activated with the command **SOURce:CORRection:CSET:STATe ON**.

The lists are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.uco** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**. A path can also be specified in command **:SOUR:CORR:CSET:SEL**, in which case the files in the specified directory are selected.

The command is an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

```
MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'
'selects the directory for the user correction files.

CORR:CSET 'ucor1'
'selects the table ucor1.

CORR ON
'activates level correction. Correction is performed using the table ucor1.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates level correction. Level correction is performed using the table which has been selected with the command `CORRection:CSET:SElect`.

Example: `MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/ucor'`
 'selects the directory for the user correction files.

`SOUR:CORR:CSET 'ucor1`
 'selects the table `ucor1`.

`SOUR:CORR ON`
 'activates user correction.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]CORRection:VALue?

The command requests the current value for user correction.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Example: `CORR:VAL?`
 'queries the value currently used for level correction.

 Response: `-3`
 'the correction value is - 3dB.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SOURce:DME Subsystem

The DME subsystem contains the commands for checking the DME modulation. The characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:DME:.... The modulation signal can be output at the LF connector.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:EFFiciency			Query only
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:EFFiciency:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE:COUNT	0 ... 1000		
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE:EDELay	0 ... 157 us	s	
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE[:LENGth]	<gate length>	s	
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:NORMalize			Query only
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:POWer			Query only
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:POWer:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:PRRate			Query only
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:PRRate:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:TIME			Query only
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:TIME:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:CSUffix	X Y		
[SOURce:]DME:EFFiciency		PCT	
[SOURce:]DME:FALL	0.5 us ... 20 us	s	
[SOURce:]DME:ID:CODE	'code string'		
[SOURce:]DME:ID:DOTLength	50 ms ... 200 ms	s	
[SOURce:]DME:ID:PERiod	0 ... 120 s	s	
[SOURce:]DME:ID:PRESet			No query
[SOURce:]DME:ID:RATE	100 ... 10 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]DME:ID[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:LOWemission	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:MODE	INTERrogation REPLY		
[SOURce:]DME:PPS	1 us ... 100 us	s	
[SOURce:]DME:PRESet			No query
[SOURce:]DME:RATE	10 ... 6000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]DME:RDIStance	<distance>	nm	
[SOURce:]DME:RISE	0.5 us ... 20 us	s	
[SOURce:]DME:SHAPE	COS2 LIN COS		
[SOURce:]DME:SINGLE	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:SQUitter	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger	AUTO EXTErnal EGATE		
[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:DELay	20E-9 ... 1 s	s	
[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:IMPedance	G50 G10K		
[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:SLOPe	POSitive NEGative		
[SOURce:]DME:WIDTH	1us ... 100 us	s	

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:EFFiciency?

The command queries the measured reply efficiency in percent. The measurement is the ratio of the number of measured valid reply pulse pairs to transmitted pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:EFF:STAT ON`
'activates the reply efficiency measurement

`DME:ANAL:EFF?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-		Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:EFFiciency:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the measurement of the reply efficiency of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:EFF:STAT ON`
'activates the reply efficiency measurement

`DME:ANAL:EFF?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ON	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE:COUNt 1 ... 1000

The command sets the number of pulse pairs which are sent from the R&S SMA (= interrogator) to the ground station in one measurement cycle. Only reply pulses for which the 50% voltage point of the rising edge of the first pulse is within the measurement window are used to evaluate the delay time and reply efficiency.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:GATE:COUN 100`
'sets the number of sent pulse to 100.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
100	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE:EDELay 0 ... 157us

The command enters the expected reply delay. The expected reply delay and the gate length determine the measurement window (expected reply delay +/- gate length/2).

Examples: `DME:ANAL:GATE:EDEL 50us`
'sets an expected reply delay of 50 us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
Interrogation channel X: 50 us Interrogation channel Y: 56 us	1 us	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

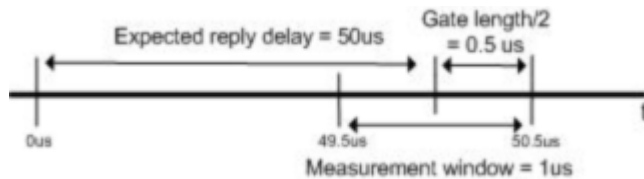
[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:GATE[:LENGTH] <gate length>

The command sets the gate length for the measurement window.

The measurement gate settings determine the measurement window (expected reply delay +/- gate length/2). Only reply pulses for which the 50% voltage point of the rising edge of the first pulse is within the measurement window are used to evaluate the delay time and reply efficiency. The delay measurement is averaged within the measurement cycle. The reply efficiency is calculated once for each measurement cycle.

Example:

The gate length is 1 μ s and the expected reply delay is 50 μ s. The measurement window lies in the range between 49.5 and 50.5 μ s. Only pulse pairs are used for the measurement whose 50% voltage point of the rising edge of the first pulse is within this range.



Examples: `DME:ANAL:GATE 1us`
'sets a gate length of 1 μ s.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1us	100 ns	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:NORMalize?

The command performs a normalization of the test setup. The delay due to the test setup is measured and subsequently considered in the reply measurements.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:NORM?`
'activates the normalization'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:POWer?

The command queries the measured average peak level of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:POW:STAT ON`
'activates the average peak level measurement'

`DME:ANAL:POW?`
'queries the measurement result'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:POWer:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the measurement of the average peak level of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:POW:STAT ON`
'activates the average peak level measurement

`DME:ANAL:POW?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ON	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:PRRate?

The command queries the measured mean pulse repetition rate of the DME ground station. For this measurement all received pulses of the DME ground station are considered.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:PRR:STAT ON`
'activates the mean pulse repetition rate measurement

`DME:ANAL:PRR?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:PRRate:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the measurement of the mean pulse repetition rate of the DME ground station. For this measurement all received pulses of the DME ground station are considered.

This measurement and the measurement of the delay, efficiency and average peak power are performed alternately. Therefore, the speed of the pulse repetition measurement increases if all other measurements are deactivated.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:PRR:STAT ON`
'activates the mean pulse repetition rate measurement

`DME:ANAL:PRR?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ON	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the DME analysis. The setting is only available after connecting the R&S NRP-Z81 power sensor.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:STAT ON`
'activates the DME analysis

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:TIME?

The command queries the measured average reply delay of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:TIME:STAT ON`
'activates the average peak level measurement

`DME:ANAL:TIME?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ANALysis:TIME:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates the measurement of the average reply delay of all valid pulse pairs in a measurement cycle.

Examples: `DME:ANAL:TIME:STAT ON`
'activates the average reply delay measurement

`DME:ANAL:TIME?`
'queries the measurement result

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ON	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:CSUffix X | Y

The command selects the channel that is simulated.

Standard compliant X and Y channels differ in the spacing between the two pulses of the pulse pair and the delay of the ground station.

Examples: `DME:CSUF Y`
'selects simulation of channel Y

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
X	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:EFFiciency 0 ... 100 PCT

The command sets the relation between reply pulse pairs and received trigger signals, e.g. with a set efficiency of 50% only every second trigger event leads to the generation of a reply pulse pair.

Examples: `DME:MODE REPL`
'activates the reply mode

`DME:EFF 75PCT`
'sets a reply efficiency of 75 PCT

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
100 PCT		Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:FALL 0.5 ... 20 us

Sets the fall time of the pulse (90% to 10% of peak voltage).

Examples: `DME:FALL 4us`
 'sets a pulse fall time of 4 us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
2 us	0.1 us	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:CODE <string>

Enters the coding of the ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (ID signal). The ID tone is sent according to the selected code. This command is available for reply mode only.

Examples: `DME:MODE REPL` 'selects reply mode
 `DME:ID:CODE 'MUC'` 'selects code for Munic airport

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
<empty string>		Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:DOTLength 50 ... 200 ms

Enters the length of a morse dot by means of seconds. The length of the dash (3xdot), space (=dot) and letter space (=3xdot) is also determined by this entry. This command is available for reply mode only.

Examples: `DME:MODE REPL` 'selects reply mode
 `DME:ID:CODE 'MUC'` 'selects code for Munic airport
 `DME:ID:DOTL 200ms` 'sets a dot length of 200 ms.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
100 ms	0.1 ms	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:PERiod 0 ... 120s

Enters the period of the ID sequence by means of seconds This command is available for reply mode only.

Examples: `DME:MODE REPL` 'selects reply mode
 `DME:ID:CODE 'MUC'` 'selects code for Munic airport
 `DME:ID:DOTL 200ms` 'sets a dot length of 200 ms.
 `DME:ID:PER 40` 'sets a period of 40 s for the ID sequence

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
40 s	1 s	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:PRESet

The commands the default settings for the ID signal. This command is available for reply mode only. This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `DME:ID:PRES`
'activates the default settings for all `SOURce:DME:ID...` commands.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:RATE 100 Hz ... 10 kHz

Enters the pulse repetition rate of the ID sequence. This command is available for reply mode only.

Example: `DME:ID:RATE 2500`
'sets a repetition rate of the ID sequence of 2.5 kHz

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1350 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:ID:STATE ON | OFF

Switches on/off the generation of the identification sequence (ID signal) of the ground station. The ID signal consists of a series of pulse pairs transmitted at a rate of 1350 Hz.

The transmission of the ground signal is interrupted every 40 seconds (ID period) and one ID sequence is transmitted instead. The "key down time" of the ground signal corresponds to the period of transmission for a dot or dash in the morse code ID sequence (e.g. 100ms for a dot). During the key down times reply pulses are not transmitted, however, they are transmitted between the key down times.

Examples: `DME:ID:STAT ON`
'activates generation of the identification sequence.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:LOWemission ON | OFF

Activates the generation of a DME signal with higher spectral purity but less dynamic compared to the default mode. The ON/OFF ratio of the pulses is reduced from typ. >100 dB to typ 35 dB.

Example: `DME:LOW ON`
'activates the generation of a DME signal with higher spectral purity

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:MODE INTerrogation | REPLY

Selects the mode of the DME modulation. The mode determines the signal type that is simulated. The exact timing of the signal for each mode is determined by the selected channel (X or Y, SOURce:DME:CSUFFix).

Parameters: INTerrogation

The interrogation signal of the airborne transmitter is simulated.

REPLY

The reply signal of the ground based transponder is simulated. The trigger is automatically set to external and the default trigger delay either to 50 us (channel X) or 56 us (channel Y) depending on the selected channel (SOURce:DME:CSUFFix). The interval between the pulse pairs can be set to a fixed value (repetition rate, SOURce:DME:RATE) or to random generation (pulse squitter, SOURce:DME:SQUitter).

Example:

DME:MODE INT

'Activates generation of the interrogation signal of the airborne transmitter.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTerrogation		R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:PPS 1us ... 100 us

Sets the spacing between the first and second pulse of a pulse pair (time between half-voltage points on the leading edge of each pulse).

Example:

DME:PPS 14us

'sets a spacing of 14us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
12 us	5 ns	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:PRESet

The commands activate the DME defaultsetting (see *RST value column of command descriptions).

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

DME:PRESet

'activates the DME default settings for all SOURce:DME:... commands.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:RATE 10 Hz ... 6 kHz

Interrogation mode: Sets the pulse repetition rate for trigger setting Auto or Ext Gated.

Delay mode: Indicates the mean pulse repetition rate in squitter mode.

Example: DME:MODE INT 'selects interrogation mode
 DME:TRIG AUTO 'selects auto trigger mode
 DME:RATE 48 Hz 'sets a pulse repetition rate of 48 Hz

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
48 Hz	1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:RDISTance <range distance>

Sets the simulated distance between interrogator and transponder for reply mode. The distance is given in nautic miles (nm). 1 nm is 1852.01 meters and corresponds to a run time of 12.359 us. This command is available for reply mode only.

The range distance and the external trigger delay are interdependent according to:

range distance = (trigger delay – X/Y mode delay)/12.359 µs/nm

(X mode delay = 50 us, Y mode delay is 56 us)

Changing one value automatically changes the other value.

Example: DME:MODE REPL 'selects reply mode
 DME:RDIS 0.1 nm 'sets a range distance of 0.1 nautic mile

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 nm	0.001 nm	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:RISE 0.5 ... 20 us

Sets the rise time of the pulse (10% to 90% of peak voltage).

Examples: DME:RISE 4us 'sets a pulse rise time of 4 us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
2 us	0.1 us	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:SHAPE COS | COS2 | LIN

Selects the pulse shape.

Parameters: **COS** The falling and the rising edge of the pulse are cos^2 shaped.
COS2 The rising edge is cos shaped and the falling edge is cos^2 shaped.
LIN The falling and the rising edge of the pulse are shaped linear.

Example: DME:SHAP COS
 'selects generation of pulses with cos shaped rising and falling edges

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
COS	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:SINGle ON | OFF

Activates generation of a single test pulse.

Examples: DME:SING ON 'a single test pulse is generated

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:SQUitter ON | OFF

Activates the random pulse repetition rate. The average repetition rate is 2700 pp/s. The pulse spacing is distributed randomly in the range of 60 us to about 1500 us according to EUROCAE EN-54 6.2.12. The squitter pulses are constantly sent by the ground station in order to ensure proper operation and in order to ease synchronization of the aircraft interrogator to the ground station.

This command is available for Reply mode on only

Examples: DME:MODE REPL 'selects reply mode
DME:SQU ON 'activates generation of squitter pulses.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:STATe ON | OFF

The commands activate/deactivate DME modulation. The DME modulation signal can be output at the LF connector.

Note:

Modulations PULSE, VOR, ILS-GS, ILS-LOC, MKR-BCN, ADF, AM, and internal FM/PhiM are automatically switched off when DME modulation is activated. Also, the pulse generator is automatically switched off.

Examples: DME:STAT ON 'activates DME modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger AUTO | EXTeRnal | EGATe

Selects the trigger mode for DME modulation signals. For Reply mode only external trigger is possible

Parameters: **AUTO** The DME modulation signals are generated continuously. This mode is only available for the interrogation signal.
EXTeRnal The DME modulation signals are triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.
EGATe The DME modulation signals are gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector. This mode is only available for the interrogation signal.

Example: DME:TRIG EXT 'activates external trigger mode

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
Interrogation Mode: AUTO Reply Mode: EXTeRnal	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:DELay 20E-9s ... 1 s

Sets the delay between the external trigger and the first DME output pulse (50% voltage point of first pulse). This command is effective for external trigger only.

For DME Reply mode this simulates the defined delay of the DME transponder and twice the run time of the signal (from interrogator to transponder and back). The delay is a measure of the range distance, thus, the two values are interdependent according to:

Delay = X/Y mode delay + range distance * 12.359 nm/μs

(X mode delay = 50 us, Y mode delay is 56 us)

Changing one value automatically changes the other value.

Example: DME:TRIG EXT 'activates external trigger mode

DME:TRIG:DEL 150us 'sets a delay of 150us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
POSitive	20E-9	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:IMPedance G50 | G10K

Selects the input impedance for the external trigger and gate signal input PULSE EXT (10 kOhm or 50 Ohm). This command is only available for external or gate trigger mode.

Example: DME:TRIG EXT 'activates external trigger mode

DME:TRIG:IMP G50 'sets the impedance to 50 Ohm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
G50	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:TRIGger:SLOPe POSitive | NEGative

Sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied trigger at the PULSE EXT connector. This command is effective for external trigger only.

Parameters: **POSitive** The DME modulation signals are triggered on the positive slope of the external trigger signal.

NEGative The DME modulation signals are triggered on the negative slope of the external trigger signal.

Example: DME:TRIG EXT 'activates external trigger mode

DME:TRIG:SLOP NEG 'the active slope of the external trigger signal at the PULSE EXT input is the falling slope.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
POSitive	-	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

[SOURce:]DME:WIDTH 1 ... 100 us

Sets the pulse width (50% to 50% of peak voltage).

Examples: DME:WIDT 12us
'sets a pulse width of 12us

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
3.5 us	5 ns	Option R&S SMA-K26	Device-specific

SOURce:FM Subsystem

The FM subsystem contains the commands for checking the frequency modulation. The FM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:FM:INTernal:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem (e.g. frequency). The external signal is input at the **FM/PM EXT** connector. Internal and external modulation source can be selected at the same time, thus enabling two-tone FM modulation.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]FM[:DEVIation]	<numeric_value>	Hz	
[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:COUPling	AC DC		
[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:DEVIation	0 Hz...40 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:DIGital:BFOFormat	BOFFset DCODe		
[SOURce:]FM:INTernal<1 2>:DEVIation	0 Hz...40 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]FM:INTernal:SOURce	LF1 LF2 LF12 NOISe LF1Noise LF2Noise		
[SOURce:]FM:MODE	NORMal LNOise		
[SOURce:]FM:SENSitivity?	0 Hz...40 MHz	Hz	Query only
[SOURce:]FM:SOURce	EXT INT INT, EXT EDIGital		
[SOURce:]FM:STATe	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]FM[:DEVIation] 0 Hz ... 20 MHz

The command sets the modulation deviation of the frequency modulation in Hz. The maximal deviation depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet).

Example: FM 5E3
'sets the FM modulation deviation to 5 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 kHz	See data sheet	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:COUPling AC | DC

The command selects the coupling mode for the external modulation input (FM/PM EXT) in the case of frequency modulation.

Note:

Coupling for external feed via input FM/PM EXT can be set independently for modulations FM and PhiM.

Parameters: **AC** The DC voltage component is disconnected from the modulation signal.
 DC The modulation signal is not changed.

Example: FM:EXT:COUP AC
'selects the coupling mode AC for external frequency modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AC	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:DEVIation 0 ... 40 MHz

The command enters the deviation of the external FM signal. The deviation of the internal source must not exceed the deviation of the external source in case of modulation source **Int+Ext**.

Example: `FM:EXT:DEV 3kHz` 'sets an external modulation depth of 3 kHz

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 kHz	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:EXTernal:DIGital:BFORmat BOFFset | DCODe

The command selects the binary format for external digital frequency modulation.

Example: `FM:EXT:DIG:BFOR BOFF` 'selects binary format binary offset.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
BOFF	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:INTernal<[1]|2>:DEVIation 0 Hz ... 20 MHz

The command selects the deviation for the two frequency modulation signals. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation deviation set with command `SOURce:FM:DEVIation`.

Example: `FM:INT1:DEV 20KHZ` 'selects a deviation of 20 kHz for LF generator 1.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1: 1 kHz LF2: 0 kHz	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22 Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:INTernal:SOURce LF1 | LF2 | LF12 | NOISe | LF1Noise | LF2Noise

Selects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

Example: `FM:INT:SOUR LF2N`
'selects LF generator 2 and noise generator as internal modulation sources

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22 Option R&S SMA-K24 for selections other than LF1	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:MODE NORMal | LNOise

The command sets the mode for the frequency modulation.

Parameters: **NORMal** The maximum range for modulation bandwidth and FM deviation is available.

LNOise Frequency modulation with phase noise and spurious characteristics close to CW mode. The range for modulation bandwidth and FM deviation is reduced (see data sheet).

Example: `FM:MODE?` 'queries mode for frequency modulation.

Response: `NORM` 'normal mode, the maximum range for modulation bandwidth and FM deviation is available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMal	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:SENSitivity?

The command queries the input sensitivity of the **FM/PM EXT** input in Hz/V. The command is only effective if the external modulation source is selected (**SOUR:FM:SOUR EXT**). The returned value depends on the modulation deviation setting (**SOUR:FM:DEVIation**). This value is assigned to the voltage value for full modulation of the input.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `FM:DEV 5E3`
 'sets a modulation deviation of 5 kHz.

`FM:SENS?`
 'queries the input sensitivity at the FM/PM EXT input.

Response: `5E3`
 'since the voltage value for full modulation is 1V, the resulting sensitivity is precisely 5000Hz/V.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

SOURce:]FM:SOURce EXT | INT | INT,EXT | EDIGital

The command selects the modulation source for frequency modulation. INT is the internal modulation source which is defined with command **FM:SOURce:INTernal** and configured in the **SOURce:LFOutput** subsystem. The external analog signal is input at the **FM/PM EXT** connector. Internal and external modulation source can be selected at the same time." The external digital signal is input at the AUX I/O connector (selection **EDIGital**)."

Example: `FM:SOUR INT`
 'selects the internal modulation source.

`FM:INT:SOUR LF2`
 'selects the LF generator 2 as internal modulation source.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]FM:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates frequency modulation.

Activation of frequency modulation deactivates phase modulation.

Example: `FM:STAT ON`
 'activates FM modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	FM ON deactivates phase modulation.	Compliant

SOURce:FREQuency Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands used to define the frequency settings for the RF sources and sweeps.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]FREQuency:CENTer	300 kHz...RF _{max}	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency[:CW]:FIXed]	300 kHz...RF _{max}	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency[:CW]:FIXed]:RCL	INCLude EXCLude		
[SOURce:]FREQuency:MANual	300 kHz...RF _{max}	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency:MODE	CW FIXed SWEep LIST		
[SOURce:]FREQuency:OFFSet	50 ...+50 GHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:HIGH			Query only
[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:LOW			Query only
[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:MODE	NARRow WIDE		
[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]FREQuency:SPAN	0...RF _{max}	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency:START	300 kHz...RF _{max}	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]	0...RF _{max} - 100 kHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]FREQuency:STEP:MODE	USER DECimal		
[SOURce:]FREQuency:STOP	300 kHz...RF _{max}	Hz	

[SOURce:]FREQuency:CENTer 300 kHz...RF_{max} (RF_{max} depending on model)

The command sets the center frequency of the sweep. This setting in combination with the span setting ([SOURce:]FREQuency:SPAN) defines the sweep range.

This command is linked to the commands [SOURce:]FREQuency:START and [SOURce:]FREQuency:STOP, i.e. changing these values causes the CENTer value to change, and vice versa:

$$\text{CENTer} = (\text{START} + \text{STOP})/2.$$

As with the **Frequency** value entered in the header, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command. The specified value range is therefore only effective if OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

$$300 \text{ kHz} + \text{OFFSet} \dots \text{RF}_{\text{max}} + \text{OFFSet}$$

Example:

FREQ:CENT 400 MHz

'sets the center frequency for the frequency sweep to 400 MHz.

FREQ:SPAN 200 MHz

'sets a span of 200 MHz. This sets the sweep range to 300 MHz to 500 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
300 MHz	0.01 Hz		CENTer = (START + STOP)/2	Compliant

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY[:CW]:FIXed 300 kHz ... RF_{max}

The command sets the frequency of the RF output signal for CW mode (SOURCE:FREQUENCY:MODE CW). In Sweep mode (SOURCE:FREQUENCY:MODE SWEep), this value is linked to the current sweep frequency.

In addition to a numerical value, it is also possible to specify UP and DOWN. The frequency is then increased or decreased by the value which is set under [SOURCE:]FREQUENCY:STEP.

As with the **FREQ** value entered in the display, the **OFFSet** value is also taken into consideration with this command. The specified value range is therefore only effective if **OFFSet** is set to 0. The value range for other **OFFSet** values can be calculated using the following formula:

$$300 \text{ kHz} + \text{OFFSet} \dots \text{RF}_{\text{max}} + \text{OFFSet}$$

Example: FREQ 500kHz 'sets the frequency of RF output signal A to 500 kHz'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1 GHz	0.01 Hz		:FREQ for FREQ:MODE SWE linked to sweep frequency.	Compliant

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY[:CW]:FIXed]:RCL INCLude | EXCLude

The command determines whether the current frequency setting is retained or whether the stored frequency setting is adopted when an instrument configuration is loaded.

*RST does not affect this setting.

Parameters: **INCLude** The stored frequency is also loaded when a stored instrument configuration is loaded.

EXCLude The RF frequency is not loaded when a stored instrument configuration is loaded. The current frequency is retained.

Example: FREQ:RCL INCL 'the stored frequency is set if the Recall command is called'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY:MANual STARTt ... STOP

In Sweep mode (:SOUR:FREQ:MODE SWE) the command sets the frequency for the next sweep step in the **Step** sweep mode (SOUR:SWE:MODE MAN). Here only frequency values between the settings [SOUR]:FREQ:STAR and ... :STOP are permitted. Each sweep step is triggered by a separate SOUR:FREQ:MAN command.

As with the **Frequency** value entered in the header, the **OFFSet** value is also taken into consideration with this command. The specified value range is therefore only effective if **OFFSet** is set to 0. The value range for other **OFFSet** values can be calculated using the following formula (see also Chapter 4).

$$\text{STARTt} + \text{OFFSet} \dots \text{STOP} + \text{OFFSet}$$

Example: SWE:MODE MAN 'sets the **Step** sweep mode.

FREQ:MAN 500MHz 'sets an RF frequency of 500 MHz for the next step in the **Step** sweep mode.

FREQ:MODE SWE 'sets the Frequency Sweep mode. An RF frequency of 500 MHz is output.

FREQ:MAN 550MHz 'triggers the next sweep step with an RF frequency of 550 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
100 MHz	0.01 Hz		Compliant

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

The command sets the instrument operating mode and therefore also the commands used to set the output frequency.

Parameters:	CW FIXed	The instrument operates in fixed-frequency mode. CW and FIXed are synonyms. The output frequency is set with :SOURce:FREQuency:CW FIXed.
	SWEep	The instrument operates in SWEep mode. The frequency is set using the commands SOURce:FREQuency:START; STOP; CENTER; SPAN; MANual.
	LIST	The instrument processes a list of frequency and level settings. The List mode settings are made in the SOURce:LIST subsystem. The setting SOURce:FREQuency:MODE LIST also sets the command SOURce:POWer:MODE automatically to LIST.

Example: `FREQ:MODE SWE`
 'sets the SWEep mode. The settings under SOURce:FREQuency:START; STOP; CENTER; SPAN; MANual become effective.

*RST value	Resolution	Option	Correlation	SCPI
CW	-		FREQ:MODE LIST sets POW:MODE LIST	Compliant

[SOURce:]FREQuency:OFFSet -50 GHz ... + 50 GHz

The command sets the frequency offset of a downconversion instrument, e.g. a mixer (see Chapter 4, section). If a frequency offset is entered, the frequency entered with SOURce:FREQuency:... no longer corresponds to the RF output frequency. The following correlation applies:

`SOURce:FREQuency:... = RF output frequency + SOURce:FREQuency:OFFSet.`

Entering an offset does not change the RF output frequency, but rather the query value of SOURce:FREQuency:.....

Example: `FREQ:OFFS 500kHz` 'sets the frequency offset to 500 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 Hz	0.01 Hz		Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:HIGH?

Queries the maximum frequency of the frequency range for phase continuous settings.

The maximum frequency of the frequency range depends on the mode selected with the command SOURce:FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:MODE.

Example: `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:MODE NARR` 'selects mode narrow
 `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:HIGH?` 'queries the max frequency
 Response: 1 003 720 930.23

*RST value	Resolution	Option	SCPI
-	0.01 Hz	R&S SMA-B22	Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:LOW?

Queries the minimum frequency of the frequency range for for phase continuous settings.

The minimum frequency of the frequency range depends on the mode selected with the command `SOURce:FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:MODE`.

Example: `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:MODE NARR`
 'queries the max frequency
 `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:LOW?`
 'queries the min frequency
 Response: 998 720 930.20

*RST value	Resolution	Option	SCPI
-	0.01 Hz	R&S SMA-B22	Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:MODE NARRow | WIDE

Selects the mode for determining the frequency range for the phase continuous signal (see also Chapter 4, Section "[Phase Continuous Frequency Setting](#)").

The minimum and maximum frequency (`SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:HIGH` and `SOUR:FREQ:PHAS:CONT:LOW`) of the frequency range depends on the mode selected with this command.

Parameters: **NARRow**
 The available frequency range is smaller than with setting wide. It is asymmetrical around the RF frequency set at the point of activating the phase continuous settings.

WIDE
 The wide mode provides a larger frequency range. The frequency range is symmetrical around the RF frequency set at the point of activating the phase continuous settings.

Example: `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:MODE NARR`
 'selects narrow mode
 `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:LOW?`
 'queries the max frequency
 Response: -3 518 518.52

*RST value	Resolution	Option	SCPI
NARRow	-	R&S SMA-B22	Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:PHASe:CONTInuous:STATe ON | OFF

Activates/deactivates phase continuous frequency settings. For a given RF frequency setting, phase continuous frequency changes are possible in a limited frequency range (see also Chapter 4, Section "[Phase Continuous Frequency Setting](#)").

The output sinewave is phase continuous, i.e there will be no phase discontinuity or glitch when changing the frequency.

NOTICE Restricted structure of command line

As long as phase continuous mode is active, only one command in a command line is processed. A second command in the command line will be ignored.

Example: `FREQ:PHAS:CONT:STAT ON` 'activates phase continuous mode

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
OFF	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:SPAN 0...RF_{max} (RF_{max} depending on model)

This command specifies the span for the sweep. This setting in combination with the center frequency setting (`[SOUR]:FREQ:CENT`) defines the sweep range.

This command is linked to the commands `[SOUR]:FREQ:STAR` and `[SOUR]:FREQ:STOP`, i.e. changing these values causes the `SPAN` value to change, and vice versa:

$$\text{SPAN} = (\text{STOP} - \text{START})$$

Negative values for SPAN are permitted; `START > STOP` then applies.

Example: `FREQ:CENT 400 MHz` 'sets the center frequency of the frequency sweep to 400 MHz.

`FREQ:SPAN 200 MHz`
 'sets a span of 200 MHz. This sets the sweep range to 300 MHz to 500 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
400 MHz	0.01 Hz		SPAN = (STOP - START)	Compliant

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY:START 300 kHz...RF_{max} (RF_{max} depending on model)

This command sets the start frequency for the sweep mode. START can be greater than STOP.

This command is linked to the commands [SOURCE]:FREQ:CENT and [SOURCE]:FREQ:SPAN, i.e. changing these values causes the START value to change, and vice versa:

$$\text{START} = (\text{CENTER} - \text{SPAN}/2).$$

As with the **Frequency** value entered in the header, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command. The specified value range is therefore only effective if OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

$$300 \text{ kHz} + \text{OFFSet} \dots \text{RF}_{\text{max}} + \text{OFFSet}$$

Example: FREQ:START 1 MHz
 'sets the start frequency for the frequency sweep to 1 MHz.
 FREQ:STOP 2 GHz
 'sets the stop frequency for the frequency sweep to 2 GHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
100 MHz	0.01 Hz		START = (CENTER - SPAN/2)	Compliant

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY:STEP[:INCRement] 0 Hz ... RF_{max} - 100 kHz

The command sets the step width for the frequency setting if the frequency values UP/DOWN are used and variation mode SOUR:FREQ:STEP:MODE USER is selected. The command is linked to **Variation Step** for manual control, i.e. the command also sets the step width of the rotary knob for **Variation Active on**.

Example: FREQ:STEP 50 kHz
 'sets the step width for the frequency setting to 50 kHz'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 MHz	0.01 Hz		Device-specific

[SOURCE:]FREQUENCY:STEP:MODE USER | DECimal

This command activates (USER) or deactivates (DECimal) the user-defined step width used when varying the frequency value with the frequency values UP/DOWN. The command is linked to the command **Variation Active** for manual control, i.e. the command also activates/deactivates the user-defined step width used when varying the frequency value with the rotary knob.

Example: FREQ:STEP 50 kHz
 'sets the step width for the frequency setting to 50 kHz'.
 FREQ:STEP:MODE USER
 'activates this step width for frequency variation with the rotary knob (manual control) and with frequency values UP/DOWN (remote control)'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DECimal	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]FREQuency:STOP 300 kHz...RF_{max} (RF_{max} depending on model)

This command sets the stop frequency for the sweep mode. STOP can be less than START.

This command is linked to the commands [:SOUR]:FREQ:CENT and [:SOUR]:FREQ:SPAN, i.e. changing these values causes the START value to change, and vice versa:

$$\text{STOP} = (\text{CENTer} + \text{SPAN}/2).$$

As with the **Frequency** value entered in the header, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command. The specified value range is therefore only effective if OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

$$300 \text{ kHz} + \text{OFFSet} \dots \text{RF}_{\text{max}} + \text{OFFSet}$$

Example:

FREQ:STOP 2 GHz

'sets the stop frequency for the frequency sweep to 2 GHz.

FREQ:STAR 1 MHz

'sets the start frequency for the frequency sweep to 1 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
500 MHz	0.01 Hz		STOP = (CENTer + SPAN/2)	Compliant

SOURce:ILS Subsystem

The ILS subsystem contains the commands for checking the ILS-GS and ILS-LOC modulation. The AM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:ILS:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector. The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Note:

Commands [SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:SODepth, [SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:SODepth, [SOURce:]ILS:TYPE and [SOURce:]ILS:STATe are implemented for reasons of compatibility to R&S SMT signal generator family.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:DDM:COUPling	FIXed SDM		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:DDM:CURRent	-857.125.....+857.125 uA	Ampere	
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:DDM[:DEPTh]	Min ... Max		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:DDM:DIRection	UP DOWN		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:DDM:LOGarithmic	-999.9.....+999.9dB	dB	
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:FREQuency:STEP	DECimal ICAO		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:ICAO:CHANnel	<ICAO channel>		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:LLOBe[:FREQuency]	100 to 200 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:MODE	NORM UL0Be LLOBe		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:PHASe	0 to 120 deg	RAD	
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:PRESet			No query
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:SDM	0 to 100 PCT	PCT	
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:SOURce	EXT INT, EXT		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]ILS[:GS GSLope]:UL0Be[:FREQuency]	60 to 120 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:COMid:DEPTh	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:COMid:FREQuency	0.1 to 20 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:COMid:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:DDM:COUPling	FIXed SDM	Ampere	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:DDM:CURRent	-967.75.....+967.75 uA	Ampere	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:DDM[:DEPTh]	MIN ... MAX		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:DDM:DIRection	LEFT RIGHT		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:DDM:LOGarithmic	-999.9.....+999.9dB		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:FREQuency:STEP	DECimal ICAO		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:ICAO:CHANnel	<ICAO channel>		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:LLOBe[:FREQuency]	60 to 120 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:MODE	NORM UL0Be LLOBe		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:PHASe	0 to 120 deg	RAD	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:PRESet			No query
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:SDM	0 to 100 PCT	PCT	No query
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:RLOBe[:FREQuency]	100 to 200 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:SOURce	EXT INT, EXT		
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCAlizer:STATe	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:COMid:CODE 'code'

The command enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal). The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table in Chapter 4). If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Examples: ILS:LOC:COM:CODE 'MUC'
"select COM/ID code for Munic airport.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
"		Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:COMid:DEPT 0 to 100 PCT

The command sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal.

Examples: ILS:LOC:COM:DEPT 10 PCT
'sets the Am depth of the communication/identification signal to the standard value of 10 PCT.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:COMid:FREQuency 0.1 to 20 000 Hz

The command sets the frequency of the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: ILS:LOC:COM:FREQ 1020
'sets the frequency of the identification signal to the standard value of 1020 Hz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1020 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:COMid[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command activates or deactivates the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: ILS:LOC:COM:STAT ON
'activates the COM/ID signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:DDM:COUPLing -FIXed | SDM
SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:DDM:COUPLing FIXed | SDM

Selects if the DDM value is fixed or is changed with a change of sum of modulation depths (SDM, see ILS:DDM:SDM).

Example: ILS:DDM:COUP SDM
 'the absolute value of DDM changes with changes of the SDM value. The DDM value expressed in dB stays constant.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
FIXed		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:DDM:CURRent -857.125.....+857.12 uA
SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:DDM:CURRent -967.75....+967.75 uA

The command enters the DDM value alternatively as a current by means of the ILS indicating instrument. The instrument current is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM } \mu\text{A} = \text{DDM} \times 857,1 \mu\text{A}$$

A variation of the instrument current automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the DDM value in dB

Example: ILS:DDM:CURR?
 'queries the instrument current (ILS-GS modulation).
 Response: "0.0001714200"

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:DDM[:DEPTh] MIN ... MAX
SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:DDM[:DEPTh] -MIN ... MAX

The command enters the difference in depth of modulation between the signal of the upper/left lobe (90 Hz) and the lower/right lobe (150 Hz). The maximum value equals the sum of the modulation depths of the 90 Hz and the 150 Hz tone. The following is true:

$$\text{ILS:GS|LOC:DDM:DEPTh} = (\text{AM}(90\text{Hz}) - \text{AM}(150\text{Hz}))/100\%$$

A variation of the DDM value automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value in dB and the value of the instrument current.

Example: ILS:DDM 0.2
 'sets the difference in depth of modulation to 0.2 percent between the signal of the upper lobe (90 Hz) and the lower lobe (150 Hz) in ILS-GS modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0	0.0001	R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLoPe]:DDM:DIRection UP | DOWN
SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:DDM:DIRection LEFT | RIGHT

Selects the simulation mode for the ILS-GS / ILS-LOC modulation signal. A change of the setting automatically changes the sign of the DDM value

Parameters: UP (ILS-GS)

The 150-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is negative (the airplane is too low, it must climb).

DOWN (ILS-GS)

The 90-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is positive (the airplane is too high, it must descend)..

LEFT (ILS-LOC)

The 150-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is negative (the airplane is too far to the right, it must turn to the left).

RIGHT (ILS-LOC)

The 90-Hz modulation signal is predominant, the DDM value is positive (the airplane is too far to the left, it must turn to the right).

Example: ILS:DDM:DIR UP
 'The airplane is too low, it must climb.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
UP LEFT		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLoPe]:DDM:LOGarithmic -999.9 ... + 999.9 dB
SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:DDM:LOGarithmic -999.9 ... + 999.9 dB dB

The command enters the DDM value in dB. The dB value is calculated according to:

$$\text{DDM dB} = 20 \times \text{LOG} [(\text{SDM} + \text{DDM} \times 100\%) / (\text{SDM} - \text{DDM} \times 100\%)]$$

A variation of the value automatically leads to a variation of the DDM value and the instrument current.

Example: ILS:DDM:LOG 1
 'sets the difference in depth of modulation to 1 dB between the signal of the upper lobe (90 Hz) and the lower lobe (150 Hz) in ILS-GS modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 dB		R&S SMA-K25	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:FREQUENCY:STEP DECimal | ICAO
[SOURCE:]ILS:LOCALizer:FREQUENCY:STEP DECimal | ICAO

The command selects the variation of the carrier frequency via the rotary knob.

Parameters: **DECimal**

Decimal variation according to the current cursor position.

ICAO

Variation in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS-GS/LOC transmitting frequencies. The start value can be selected with command `ILS:GS|LOC:ICAO:CHANnel`. The selection of the ICAO channel is effective on both ILS modulations. A switch between the two modulations causes the RF frequency to be adapted to the associated value.

Example:

`ILS:FREQ:STEP DEC`
 'selects decimal variation (ILS-GS modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DECimal		Option R&S SMA-K25	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:ICAO:CHANnel <channel>
[SOURCE:]ILS:LOCALizer:ICAO:CHANnel <channel>

The command selects the ICAO channel i.e, the ILS transmitting frequency. The RF-frequency is set to the value selected here. A variation of the carrier frequency by the rotary knob is performed in predefined steps according to the standardized ILS transmitting frequencies (see table). The ICAO channel settings for ILS-GS and ILS-LOC are coupled.

Example:

`ILS:ICAO:CHAN CH18X`
 'selects ICAO frequency channel 18X. This channel sets the RF frequency to 334.7 MHz for ILS-GS and 108.1 MHz for ILS-LOC.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
18X		Option R&S SMA-K25	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:LLOBe[:FREQUENCY] 100 to 200 Hz

The command enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the bottom viewed from the air plane.

Example:

`ILS:LLOB 150`
 'sets the frequency of the antenna lobe at the bottom of the air plane to the standard value 150 Hz (ILS-GS modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
150 Hz	0.5 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:LLOBe[:FREQuency] 60 Hz to 120 Hz

The command enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the left viewed from the air plane.

Example: `ILS:LOC:LLOB 90`
 'sets the frequency of the antenna lobe to the left of the air plane to the standard value 90 Hz (ILS-LOC modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
90 Hz	0.3 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:MODE NORM | LLOBe | RLOBe

Selects the operating mode for the ILS-GS modulation signal.

Parameters: **NORM**
 ILS-GS modulation is active.

ULOBe

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the upper lobe (90Hz) signal component of the ILS-GS signal is active. The modulation depth of the 90Hz signal results from the settings of commands `SOURce:ILS:GS:SDM` and `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM[:DEPTh]` according to (command `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR UP`):

$$AM(90Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:LOC:SDM + ILS:LOC:DDM * 100\%)$$

and for `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR DOWN` according to

$$AM(90Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:GS:SDM - ILS:GS:DDM * 100\%)$$
LLOBe

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the lower lobe (150Hz) signal component of the ILS-GS signal is active. The modulation depth of the 150Hz signal results from the settings of commands `SOURce:ILS:GS:SDM` and `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM[:DEPTh]` according to (command `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR UP`):

$$AM(150Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:GS:SDM + ILS:GS:DDM * 100\%)$$

and for `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR DOWN` according to

$$AM(150Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:GS:SDM - ILS:GS:DDM * 100\%)$$

Example: `ILS:MODE ULOB`
 'Activates amplitude modulation of the output signal with the upper lobe (90Hz) signal component of the ILS-GS signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORM		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:MODE NORM | LLOBe | RLOBe

Selects the operating mode for the ILS-LOC modulation signal.

Parameters: NORM

ILS-LOC modulation is active.

LLOBe

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the left lobe (90Hz) signal component of the ILS-LOC signal is active. The modulation depth of the 90Hz signal results from the settings of commands `SOURce:ILS:LOC:SDM` and `SOURce:ILS:LOC:DDM[:DEPTh]` according to (command `SOURce:ILS:LOC:DDM:DIR RIGHT`):

$$AM(90Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:LOC:SDM + ILS:LOC:DDM * 100\%)$$

and for `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR LEFT` according to

$$AM(90Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:LOC:SDM - ILS:LOC:DDM * 100\%)$$

RLOBe

Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the right lobe (150Hz) signal component of the ILS-LOC signal is active. The modulation depth of the 150Hz signal results from the settings of commands `SOURce:ILS:LOC:SDM` and `SOURce:ILS:LOC:DDM[:DEPTh]` according to (command `SOURce:ILS:LOC:DDM:DIR RIGHT`):

$$AM(150Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:LOC:SDM + ILS:LOC:DDM * 100\%)$$

and for `SOURce:ILS:GS:DDM:DIR LEFT` according to

$$AM(150Hz) = 0.5 * (ILS:LOC:SDM - ILS:LOC:DDM * 100\%)$$

Example:

`ILS:LOC:MODE LLOB`

'Activates amplitude modulation of the output signal with the left lobe (90Hz) signal component of the ILS-LOC signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORM		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:PHASe 0 to 120 deg**[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:PHASe 0 to 120 deg**

The command enters the phase between the modulation signals of the upper/left and lower/right antenna lobe. The zero crossing of the lower/right lobe (150Hz) signal serves as a reference. The angle refers to the period of the signal of the lower/right antenna lobe.

Example:

`ILS:LOC:PHAS 30DEG`

'sets the phase between the modulation signals of the left and right antenna lobe to 30 degrees (ILS-LOC modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 deg	0.01 deg	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLoPe]:PRESet
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:PRESet

The commands activate the ILS-GS /ILS-LOC default setting (see *RST value column of command descriptions).

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: ILS:LOC:PRESet
 'activates the ILS-LOC default settings for all SOURce:ILS:LOC:... commands.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:RLOBe[:FREQuency] 100 to 200 Hz

The command enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the right viewed from the air plane.

Example: ILS:LOC:RLOB 150
 'sets the frequency of the antenna lobe at the right of the air plane to the standard value 150 Hz (ILS-LOC modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
150 Hz	0.5 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLoPe]:SDM 0 to 100 PCT
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:SDM 0 to 100 PCTX

The commands enter the arithmetic sum of the modulation depths of the upper/left lobe (90Hz) and lower/right lobe (150Hz) ILS-GS/ILS-LOC signal contents. The RMS modulation depth of the sum signal depends on the phase setting of both modulation tones.

Note:

Commands [SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLoPe]:SODepth and [SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:SODepth are implemented as alias commands.

Example: ILS:SDM 80PCT
 'sets a sum of modulation depths of 80 % for the upper lobe (90Hz) and lower lobe (150Hz) ILS-GS signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
GS: 80PCT LOC: 40PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:SOURce INT | INT,EXT
[SOURce:]ILSLOCalizer:SOURce INT | INT,EXT

The command selects the modulation source for ILS-GS and ILS-LOC modulation. INT is the internal modulation source. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector. The external signal is added to the internal signal. Switching off the internal source is not possible.

Example: ILS:SOUR INT
'selects the internal modulation source.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:STATe ON | OFF
[SOURce:]ILS:LOCalizer:STATe ON | OFF

The commands activate/deactivate ILS-GS/ILS-LOC modulation.

Note:

Commands [SOURce:]ILS:STATe and [SOURce:]ILS:TYPE are implemented for reasons of compatibilizy to R&S SMT(E) Signal Generator family..

Examples: ILS:STAT ON
'activates ILS-GS modulation.

ILS:LOC:STAT ON
'activates ILS-LOC modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]ILS[:GS|GSLope]:ULOB[:FREQUENCY] 60 to 120 Hz

The command enters the modulation frequency of the antenna lobe arranged at the top viewed from the air plane.

Example: ILS:ULOB 90
'sets the frequency of the antenna lobe at the top of the air plane to the standard value 90 Hz (ILS-GS modulation).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
90 Hz	0.3 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

SOURce:INPut Subsystem

The SOURce:INPut subsystem contains the commands for configuring the inputs for external modulation signals. The instrument trigger setting influences all sweeps and is effective in the List mode (Instrument Trigger).

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]INPut:MODext:IMPedance	G50 HIGH		
[SOURce:]INPut:PULM:IMPedance	G50 1G0		
[SOURce:]INPut:TRIGger:SLOPe	POSitive NEGative		

[SOURce:]INPut:MODext:IMPedance HIGH | G50

This command sets the impedance for external feed via the **FM/PM EXT** input.

Parameters: **HIGH**
 > 100 kohm to ground

G50
 50 ohm to ground

Example: INP:MOD:IMP G50
 'the FM/PM EXT input is set to 50 ohm to ground.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
G50	0.3 Hz	R&S SMA-B20/B22	Device-specific

[SOURce:]INPut:PULM:IMPedance G10 | 1G0

The commands set the impedance for external feed via the **PULSE EXT** input.

Parameters: **1G0**
 10 kohm to ground

G50
 50 ohm to ground

Example: INP:PULM:IMP G50
 'the PULSE EXT input is set to 50 ohm to ground.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1G0	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]INPut:TRIGger:SLOPe POSitive | NEGative

The command sets the active slope of an externally applied trigger signal at the INST TRIG inputs (BNC connector at the rear of the instrument). The setting is effective for both inputs at the same time.

Example: INP:TRIG:SLOP NEG
 'the active slope of the external trigger signal at the **INST TRIG** inputs is the falling slope.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
POSitive	-		Device-specific

SOURce:LFOutput Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for setting the LF signal source in CW and Sweep mode as well as for analog modulations. An LF generator is always available in the instrument. A second LF generator is optional.

The suffix for LFOutput<[1]|2> denotes the selected LF generator.

The source for the LF-sweep (LF generator 1 or 2) is selected with command
SOURce:LFOutput:SWEep:FREQuency:SOURce.

An LF sweep is set in several steps which are shown in the following example:

1. Set the sweep range.

```
LFOutput:FREQuency:START 4 kHz
```

```
LFOutput:FREQuency:STOP 10 kHz
```

2. Select linear or logarithmic sweep spacing.

```
LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:SPACing LIN
```

3. Set the step width and dwell time.

```
LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP[:LINear] 100 Hz
```

```
LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:DWELL 20 ms
```

4. Determine the sweep mode.

```
LFOutput:SWEep:MODE AUTO
```

5. Determine the trigger.

```
TRIGger0:SOURce SINGLE
```

6. Activate the sweep.

```
LFOutput:FREQuency:MODE SWEep
```

7. Trigger the sweep (depending on the mode).

```
LFOutput:SWEep:EXECute
```

The keyword SOURce is optional and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]LFOutput <[1] 2>:FREQuency	Min ... max	Hz	See data sheet
[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQuency:MANual	0.1 Hz ... 1 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQuency:MODE	CW FIXEd SWEep		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQuency:START	0.1 Hz ... 1 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQuency:STOP	0.1 Hz ... 1 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]LFOutput <[1] 2>:INTernal:VOLTage	0 V ... 4 V	V	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:OFFSet	0 V ... 4 V	V	
[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE	SINE SQUare TRIangle TRAPeZe		
[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:FALL		μs	
[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:HIGh		μs	
[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:LOW		μs	
[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:RISE		μs	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SOURce	LF1 LF2 LF12 NOISe LF1Noise LF2Noise		
[SOURce:]LFOutput[:STATe]	ON OFF		

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:DWELl	3 ms ... 10 s	s	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:EXECute	-		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:MODE	AUTO MANual STEP		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:POINTs	<numeric_value>		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:LFSource	LF1 LF2		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:SHAPE	SAWTooth TRIangle		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:SPACing	LINear LOGarithmic		
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:STEP[:LINear]	0 ... (STOP - START)	Hz	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:STEP:LOGarithmic	0.01 ... 50 PCT	PCT	
[SOURce:]LFOutput:VOLTage	0 V ... 4 V	V	

[SOURce:]LFOutput<[1]|2>:FREQUENCY 0.001 V... 4 V

The command sets the frequency of the LF signal for CW mode (:SOUR:MODE CW mode). The setting is valid for all analog modulations (AM/FM/PhiM) with internal modulation source and for the LF Output.

If test signals for avionic systems are generated (VOR/ILS modulation), the frequency is preset and cannot be set.

In Sweep mode (SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE), the frequency is linked to the sweep frequency. "

Example: LFO2:FREQ 5kHz
'sets the frequency of the LF generator 2 signal to 5 kHz'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1 kHz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K24 is required for selection LFOOutput2	LFO:FREQ for LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE linked to sweep frequency	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQUENCY:MANual START ... STOP

In Sweep mode (SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE) the command sets the frequency for the next sweep step in the **Step** sweep mode (SOUR:LFO:SWE:MODE MAN). Here only frequency values between the settings SOUR:LFO:FREQ:STAR and . . . :STOP are permitted. Each sweep step is triggered by a separate SOUR:LFO:FREQ:MAN command.

Example: LFO:SWE:MODE MAN
'sets the **Step** sweep mode.

LFO:FREQ:MAN 5 kHz
'sets an LF frequency of 5 kHz for the next step in the **Step** sweep mode.

LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE
'sets the LF Sweep mode. An LF frequency of 5 kHz is output.

LFO:FREQ:MAN 5.1 kHz
'triggers the next sweep step with a frequency of 5.1 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 kHz	0.1 Hz.	-	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOuTput:FREQuency:MODE CW|FIXed | SWEep

The command sets the instrument LF operating mode and therefore also the commands used to set the output frequency.

The source for the LF-sweep is selected with command `SOUR:LFO:SWEep:FREQuency:SOURce`.

Parameters: CW|FIXed

The instrument operates in fixed-frequency mode. CW and FIXed are synonyms. The output frequency is set with `[SOURce:]LFOuTput<[1] | 2>:FREQuency`.

SWEep

The instrument operates in SWEep mode. The frequency is set using the commands `SOURce:LFOuTput:FREQuency:STARt`; `STOP` or `MANual`.

Example:

`LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE`
'sets the SWEep mode. The settings under `SOURce:LFOuTput:FREQuency:STARt`; `STOP`; `MANual` become effective.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
CW	-	-	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOuTput:FREQuency:STARt 0.1 Hz... 1 MHz

This command sets the start frequency for the LF Sweep mode.

Example:

`RST*`
'activates all presets.

`LFO:SWE:MODE AUTO`
'sets the AUTO sweep mode, i.e. each trigger triggers a complete sweep.

`TRIG:FSW:SOUR SING`
'sets the SINGle trigger mode, i.e. the sweep is triggered by the command `:LFOuTput:SWEep:EXECute` or `*TRG`.

`LFO:FREQ:STAR 100 kHz`
'sets the start frequency for the LF sweep to 100 kHz.

`LFO:FREQ:STOP 200 kHz`
'sets the stop frequency of the LF sweep to 200 kHz.

`LFO:FREQ:MODE SWE`
'sets the LF sweep mode.

`LFO:SWE:EXEC`
'a one-off LF sweep from 100 kHz to 200 kHz is performed. The linear step width is 1 kHz with a dwell time of 15 ms (preset values).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 kHz	0.1 Hz	-	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput:FREQuency:STOP 0.1 Hz... 1 MHz

This command sets the stop frequency for the LF sweep.

Example: LFO:FREQ:STOP 200 kHz
'sets the stop frequency for the LF sweep to 200 kHz.

LFO:FREQ:STAR 100 kHz
'sets the start frequency for the LF sweep to 100 kHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
50 kHz	0.1 Hz	-	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput<[1]|2>:INTernal:VOLTage 0.001 V... 4 V

The command sets the output voltage for the two LF generators. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall output voltage set with command SOURce:LFOutput:VOLTage.

Example: LFO:INT:VOLT 0.5V
'sets the output voltage of the first LF generator to 0.5 volts

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0.5 V	0.001 V	Option R&S SMA-K24 is required for selection LFOutput2	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput:OFFSet -4 V... 4 V

The command sets a DC offset at the LF Output. .

Example: LFO:OFFS 2 V
'sets a DC OFFSet of 2 V

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 V	0.001 V		Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE SINE | SQUARE | TRIangle | TRAPeZe

The command selects the shape of the second LF generator. In case of selection Trapeze additional settings concerning the duration of the single trapeze elements can be made.

Example: LFO2:SHAP TRI
'selects a triangular shape for the signal of LF generator 2.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINE		Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:FALL 0.2 us ... 2.5 sFALL:FALL

The command selects the fall time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Example: LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:FALL 13us
'selects a fall time of 13 us for trapeze shape of the signal of LF generator 2.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10us	200 ns	Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:HIGH 0.2 us ... 2.5 s

The command selects the high time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Example: LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:FALL 66us
'selects a high time of 66 us for trapeze shape of the signal of LF generator 2.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10us	200 ns	Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:LOW 0.2 us ... 2.5 s

The command selects the low time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Example: LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:LOW 33us
'selects a low time of 33 us for trapeze shape of the signal of LF generator 2.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10us	200 ns	Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

SOURce:]LFOutput2:SHAPE:TRAPeZe:RISE 0.2 us ... 2.5 s

The command selects the rise time for the trapeze shape of the second LF generator.

Example: LFO2:SHAP:TRAP:RISE 13us
'selects a rise time of 13 us for trapeze shape of the signal of LF generator 2.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10us	200 ns	Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SOURce LF1 | LF2 | LF12 | NOISe | LF1Noise | LF2Noise

The command selects the internal source to be used for the LF Output signal. The available selection depends on the options fitted

If test signals for avionic systems are generated (VOR/ILS modulation), the sources are preset and cannot be changed.

Example: LFO:SOUR NOIS
'selects the noise generator as source for the LF output signal'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1	-	Option R&S SMA-K24 for selections other than LF1	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates the LF output.

Example: LFO ON
'activates the LF output. The settings under LFO:FREQ and LFO:SWE become effective.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:DWELI 3 ms...10 s

The command sets the dwell time for each frequency step of the sweep.

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times (SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF).

Example: LFO:SWE:DWEL 20 ms 'sets a dwell time of 20 ms.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 ms	0.1 ms	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:EXECute

The command immediately starts an LF sweep. The command is only valid for sweep mode Single (SOURce:LFOutput:SWEep:FREQuency:MODE SINGLE). The command corresponds to the manual-control command EXECUTE SINGLE SWEEP.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: LFO:SWE:MODE SING 'sets the single cycle mode of the LF sweep.

LFO:SWE:EXEC 'starts one cycle of the LF sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:MODE AUTO | MANual | STEP

The command sets the cycle mode of the LF sweep.

The assignment of the IEC/IEEE-bus commands to the sweep modes is given in the description of the sweep menus.

Parameters:

AUTO	Each trigger triggers exactly one complete sweep.
MANual	The trigger system is not active. Each frequency step of the sweep is triggered individually, either by varying the Current Frequency value using the rotary knob under manual control or by means of a :LFOutput:FREQ:MAN command under remote control. With manual control, the frequency increases or decreases (depending on the direction of the rotary encoder) by the value specified under SOUR:LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN (linear spacing) or . . . :STEP:LOG (logarithmic spacing). With remote control, the frequency increases by the value specified under LFO:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN LOG which each sent :LFO:FREQ:MAN command, irrespective the value entered there.
STEP	Each trigger triggers one sweep step only. The frequency increases by the value entered under [SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep:STEP.

Example: LFO:SWE:MODE AUTO
'selects auto mode.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs <numeric_value>

The command sets the number of steps in an LF sweep. The command is linked to the command :LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP as follows:

The following applies for linear sweeps and $START < STOP$: $POINTs = ((STOP - START) / STEP:LIN) + 1$

The following applies for logarithmic sweeps and $START < STOP$:

$$POINTs = ((\log STOP - \log START) / \log STEP:LOG) + 1$$

If POINTs changes, the value of STEP is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Two separate POINTs values are used for linear or logarithmic sweep spacing (LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:SPACing LIN | LOG). The command is always effective for the currently set sweep spacing.

Example:

```
LFO:FREQ:STAR      'sets the start frequency to 2 kHz.
LFO:FREQ:STOP      'sets the stop frequency to 20 kHz.
LFO:SWE:SPAC LIN   'sets linear sweep spacing.
LFO:SWE:POIN 11    'sets 11 sweep steps for linear sweep spacing. The sweep step width (STEP)
                    is automatically set to 2 kHz.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
100	1	-	The value of :LFO:SWE:STEP is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific (adapted to instrument properties)

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:LFSource LF1 | LF2

The command selects the source for the LFsweep.

Example:

```
LFO:SWE:LFS LF2    'selects LF generator 2 as the LF frequency sweep source
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1	-	Option R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:SHAPE SAWTooth | TRiangle

The command sets the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape).

Parameters:

SAWTooth One sweep runs from start to stop frequency. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency, i.e. the shape of the sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth.

TRiangle One sweep runs from start to stop frequency and back, i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency.

Example:

```
SOUR:LFO:SWE:SHAP TRI    'selects the sweep cycle with alternating ascending and descending sweep
                           directions.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SAWTooth	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:SPACing LINear | LOGarithmic

The command selects linear or logarithmic sweep spacing.

Example: LFO:SWE:SPAC LIN 'selects linear sweep spacing.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LINear	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP[:LINear] 0 ... (STOP - START)

The command sets the step width for the linear sweep.

This command is linked to the command :LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs as follows:

The following applies for $START < STOP$: $POINTS = ((STOP - START) / STEP:LIN) + 1$

If STEP:LIN changes, the value of POINTs is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Example: LFO:FREQ:STAR 'sets the start frequency to 2 kHz.

LFO:FREQ:STOP 'sets the stop frequency to 20 kHz.

LFO:SWE:SPAC LIN 'sets linear sweep spacing.

LFO:SWE:STEP 2 kHz

'sets the sweep step width to 2 kHz. The number of sweep steps for linear sweep spacing (POINTs) is automatically set to 11.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1kHz	0.1 Hz	-	The value of :LFO:SWE:POIN is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP:LOGarithmic 0.01 ... 100 PCT

The command specifies the step width factor for logarithmic sweeps. The next frequency value of a sweep is calculated (for $START < STOP$) using the following formula:

New frequency = Old frequency + STEP:LOG x Old frequency

STEP:LOG therefore gives the fraction of the old frequency. The frequency is increased by this fraction for the next sweep step. Usually STEP:LOG is given in percent, whereby the suffix PCT must always be used.

The command is linked to the command :LFOutput:SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs as follows:

The following applies for logarithmic sweeps and $START < STOP$:

$$POINTS = ((\log STOP - \log START) / \log STEP:LOG) + 1$$

If STEP:LOG changes, the value of POINTs is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Example: LFO:FREQ:STAR 'sets the start frequency to 1 kHz.

LFO:FREQ:STOP 'sets the stop frequency to 100 kHz.

LFO:SWE:SPAC LOG 'sets logarithmic sweep spacing.

LFO:SWE:STEP:LOG 10PCT

'sets the step width for logarithmic sweep spacing to 10% of the previous frequency in each instance.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1 PCT	0.01 PCT	-	The value of :LFO:SWE:POIN is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific

[SOURce:]LFOutput:VOLTage 0 V...4 V

The command sets the output voltage of the LF output.

Example: LFO:VOLT 3 V
 'sets the voltage of the LF output to 3 V.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 V	0.001 V	-	Device-specific

SOURce:LIST Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for the List mode of the instrument.
The following settings are required to operate the instrument in List mode:

1. Create a list.

If a list which does not exist is selected with the `:LIST:SEL` command, an empty list with the name of the selected list is created.

```
SOURce1:LIST:SEL "New_list"
```

2. Fill the list with values.

All list components must be of the same length. This does not apply to components of length 1. This is interpreted as if the component has the same length as the other components and as if all values are the same as the first value.

```
SOURce1:LIST:FREQ 100 MHz, 110 MHz, 120 MHz, ...
SOURce1:LIST:POW 2dBm, -1dBm, 0dBm, ...
```

3. Select a list.

If a new empty file has been created with the `:LIST:SEL` command, this file is selected, otherwise an existing list must be selected before the List mode is activated.

```
SOURce1:LIST:SEL "Old_list"
```

4. Set the dwell time.

The dwell time determines the duration of the individual list steps.

```
SOURce1:LIST:DWELL 3ms
```

5. Set the List mode.

The List mode determines the way in which the list is processed.

In the example the list is processed once only or repeatedly depending on the trigger setting.

```
SOURce1:LIST:MODE SING
```

6. Determine the trigger.

In the example each trigger causes the list to be processed once from beginning to end.

```
SOURce:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce SINGle
```

7. Activate the List mode.

```
SOURce1:FREQuency:MODE LIST
```

8. Trigger the list (depending on the mode).

```
SOURce1:LIST:TRIGger:EXECute
```

9. Deactivate the List mode.

```
SOURce1:FREQuency:MODE CW
```

Note:

SCPI refers to the individual lists as segments.

The keyword `SOURce` is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]LIST:CATalog?			Query only
[SOURce:]LIST:DELeTe	<list name>		
[SOURce:]LIST:DELeTe:ALL			
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:CATalog?			Query only
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:EXTension	TXT CSV		
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SELeCt	<ASCII file name>		

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SEParator:COLUMN	TABulator SEMicolon COMMa SPACe		
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SEParator:DECimal	DOT COMMa		
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:EXECute			No query
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:MODE	IMPort EXPort		
[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:SElect	<list mode file>		
[SOURce:]LIST:DWELl	1 ms ... 1 s	s	
[SOURce:]LIST:FREQuency	300kHz.. RF_{max} {, 300kHz.. RF_{max} } block data	Hz	RF_{max} depending on model
[SOURce:]LIST:FREQuency:POINts?			Query only
[SOURce:]LIST:INDex	0 ... list length		
[SOURce:]LIST:INDex:STARt	0 ... list length		
[SOURce:]LIST:INDex:STOP	0 ... list length		
[SOURce:]LIST:LEARn			No query
[SOURce:]LIST:MODE	AUTO STEP		
[SOURce:]LIST:POWer	-145 ... 30 dBm {, -145 ... 30 dBm} block data	dBm	
[SOURce:]LIST:POWer:AMODE	NORMal HPOWer		
[SOURce:]LIST:POWer:POINts?			Query only
[SOURce:]LIST:RESet			No query
[SOURce:]LIST:SElect	<list name>		
[SOURce:]LIST:TRIGger:EXECute			No query
[SOURce:]LIST:TRIGger:SOURce	AUTO IMMEDIATE SINGLE BUS EXtErnal HOP DHOP		

[SOURce:]LIST:CATalog?

The command requests a list of available lists. The individual lists are separated by commas.

The lists are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.lsw** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**. A path can also be specified in command **SOUR:LIST:CAT?**, in which case the files in the specified directory are read.

The command is a query command and therefore has no ***RST** value.

Example: `MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/listmode'`
'selects the directory for the list mode files.

`LIST:CAT?`
'queries the available lists.

Response: 'list1,list2'
'the lists list1 and list2 are available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DELeTe '<list file name>'

The command deletes the specified list.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.lsw** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the command is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**. To access the files in this directory, only the file name has to be given, without the path and the file extension.

*RST does not affect data lists.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/listmode'
 'selects the directory for the list mode files.

 LIST:DEL 'LIST1'
 'deletes the list list1

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DELeTe:ALL

The command deletes all lists in the set directory. The List mode must be deactivated beforehand to ensure that no lists are selected when this command is called (**SOUR:FREQ:MODE CW** or **SWE**).

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.lsw** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the command is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**.

*RST does not affect data lists.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/listmode'
 'selects the directory for the list mode files.

 FREQ:MODE SWE
 'deactivates the List mode for and activates the Sweep mode.

 LIST:DEL:ALL
 'deletes all list mode files available in the set directory.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:CATalog?

The command requests a list of available ASCII files for export/import of list mode data. The individual files are separated by commas.

The ASCII files are stored with the fixed file extensions ***.txt** or ***.csv** in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command **MMEMory:CDIR**.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/listmode/import'
 'selects the directory for the ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT
 'selects that ASCII files with extension *.txt are listed.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:CAT?
 'queries the available files with extension *.txt.

Response: 'list1,list2'
 'the ASCII files list1.txt and list2.txt are available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:EXTension TXT | CSV

The command selects the file extension of the ASCII file to be imported or exported. Selection TXT (text file) or CSV (Excel file) is available.

Example: MMEM:CDIR 'var/lists/listmode/import'
 'selects the directory for the ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:EXT TXT
 'selects that ASCII files with extension *.txt are listed.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:CAT?
 'queries the available files with extension *.txt.

 Response: 'list1,list2'
 'the ASCII files list1.txt and list2.txt are available.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
TXT	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SElect <ascii_file_name>

The command selects the ASCII file to be imported or exported.

The ASCII files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.txt or *.csv in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMory:CDIR. A path can also be specified in command SOUR:LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL, in which case the files are stored or loaded in the specified directory.

Example: LIST:DEXC:MODE IMP
 'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and transferred into list mode lists.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
 'selects that ASCII file list.csv is imported.

 LIST:DEXC:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
 'selects that the ASCII file list.csv is imported into list mode list list_imp.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SEPARATOR:COLumn TABulator | SEMicolon | COMMa | SPACe

The command selects the separator between the frequency and level column of the ASCII table.

Example: LIST:DEXC:MODE EXP
 'selects that the list mode list is exported into an ASCII file.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
 'selects ASCII file list.csv as destination for the list mode list data.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
 'the pairs of frequency and level values are separated by a tabulator.

 LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT
 'selects the decimal separator dot.

 LIST:DEXC:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
 'selects that the list mode list list_imp is imported into ASCII file list.csv .

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SEMIColon	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:AFILe:SEParator:DECimal DOT | COMMa

The command the decimal separator used in the ASCII data between '.' (decimal point) and ',' (comma) with floating-point numerals.

Example:

```
LIST:DEXC:MODE EXP
```

'selects that the list mode list is exported into an ASCII file.

```
LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL ' \var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
```

'selects ASCII file list.csv as destination for the list mode list data.

```
LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:COL TAB
```

'the pairs of frequency and level values are separated by a tabulator.

```
LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEP:DEC DOT
```

'selects the decimal separator dot.

```
LIST:DEXC:SEL ' \var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
```

'selects that the list mode list list_imp is imported into ASCII file list.csv .

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DOT	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:EXECute

The command starts the export or import of the selected file. When import is selected, the ASCII file is imported as list mode list. When export is selected, the list mode list is exported into the selected ASCII file.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

```
LIST:DEXC:MODE IMP
```

'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and transferred into list mode lists.

```
LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL ' \var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
```

'selects that ASCII file list.csv is imported.

```
LIST:DEXC:SEL ' \var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
```

'selects that the ASCII file list.csv is imported into list mode list list_imp.

```
LIST:DEXC:EXEC
```

'starts the import of the ASCII file data into the list mode file.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:MODE IMPort | EXPort

The command selects if list mode lists should be imported or exported. Depending on the selection her, the file select command define either the source or the destination for list mode lists and ASCII files.

Example: LIST:DEXC:MODE IMP
'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and transferred into list mode lists.

LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
'selects that ASCII file list.csv is imported.

LIST:DEXC:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
'selects that the ASCII file list.csv is imported into list mode list list_imp.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DEXChange:SElect <list_name>

The command selects the list mode list to be imported or exported. .

The list mode files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.lsw in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the commands is defined with the command MMEMoRY:CDIR. A path can also be specified in command SOUR:LIST:DEXC:SEL, in which case the files are stored or loaded in the specified directory.

Example: LIST:DEXC:MODE IMP
'selects that ASCII files with frequency and level value pairs are imported and transferred into list mode lists.

LIST:DEXC:AFIL:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list.csv'
'selects that ASCII file list.csv is imported.

LIST:DEXC:SEL 'var/rs_gen/listmode/import/list_imp'
'selects that the ASCII file list.csv is imported into list mode list list_imp.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:DWELI 1 ms ... 1 s

The command sets the time for which the instrument retains a setting.

Example: LIST:DWEL 15
'each setting in the list is retained for 15 ms.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 ms	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:FREQuency 300 kHz...RF_{max} {, 300 kHz...RF_{max}} | block data

The command fills the FREQuency part of the selected list with data. The data can be given either as a list of numbers (list can be of any length and list entries must be separated by commas) or as binary block data. When block data is transferred, 8 (4) bytes are always interpreted as a floating-point number with double accuracy (see the command FORMat:DATA).

*RST does not affect data lists.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/Listmode/list3'
 'selects list3 for editing. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.
 SOUR:LIST:FREQ 1.4GHz, 1.3GHz, 1.2GHz, ...
 'specifies the frequency values in list3. If the list already contains data, it is overwritten.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:FREQuency:POINts?

The command queries the length (in points) of the FREQuency component of the selected list.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
 'selects list3 for editing. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.
 LIST:FREQ:POIN?
 'queries the number of frequency values in list3
 Response: 327
 'list3 has 327 frequency entries.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:INDex ... list length

The command sets the index for step mode.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
 'selects list3 for use in List mode.
 LIST:MODE:STEP
 'selects list mode step.
 LIST:IND: 49
 'selects index 49 to be executed.
 FREQ:MODE LIST
 'activates List mode.
 SOUR:LIST:TRIG:EXEC
 'executes single step

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:INDEX:START 0 ... list length

The command sets the start index of the index range which defines a subgroup of frequency/level value pairs in the current list. Only the values in the set index range (:LIST:INDEX:START ... :LIST:INDEX:STOP) are processed in List mode.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
 'selects list3 for use in List mode.

 LIST:IND:STAR 25
 'sets 25 as start index of the index range.

 LIST:IND:STOP 49
 'sets 49 as stop index of the index range.

 FREQ:MODE LIST
 'activates List mode. The frequency/level value pairs from index 25 to index 49 in list3 are processed. All other entries of the list are ignored.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:INDEX:STOP 0 ... list length

The command sets the stop index of the index range which defines a subgroup of frequency/level value pairs in the current list. Only the values in the set index range (:LIST:INDEX:START ... :LIST:INDEX:STOP) are processed in List mode.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
 'selects list3 for use in List mode.

 LIST:IND:STAR 25
 'sets 25 as start index of the index range.

 LIST:IND:STOP 49
 'sets 49 as stop index of the index range.

 FREQ:MODE LIST
 'activates List mode. The frequency/level value pairs from index 25 to index 49 in list3 are processed. All other entries of the list are ignored.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:LEARn

The command learns the selected list, i.e. it determines the hardware setting for the entire list. The data determined in this way is stored together with the list. When the list is activated for the first time, these settings are calculated automatically.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: :LIST:SEL 'D:\Lists\Listmode\list3'
 'Selects list3. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.

 "LIST:LEAR"
 'Starts learning of the hardware setting for list3 and stores the setting.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:MODE AUTO | STEP

The command specifies how the list is to be processed (similar to `SOURce:SWEep:MODE`).

Parameters: AUTO

Each trigger event triggers a complete list cycle. Possible trigger settings for `:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce` are `AUTO`, `SINGLE` and `EXT`.

STEP

Each trigger event triggers only one step in the list processing cycle. The list is processed in ascending order. The external trigger has to be used (setting `:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce EXT`).

Example:

`LIST:MODE STEP`

'selects step-by-step processing of the list.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:POWer Minimum level ... Maximum level {, Minimum level ... Maximum level} | block data

The command fills the Level part of the selected list with data. The data can be given either as a list of numbers (list can be of any length and list entries must be separated by commas) or as binary block data. When block data is transferred, 8 (4) bytes are always interpreted as a floating-point number with double accuracy (see the command `FORMat:DATA`).

*RST does not affect data lists.

Example:

`LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'`

'selects list3 for editing. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.'

`LIST:POW 0dBm, 2dBm, 2dBm, 3dBm, ..`

'specifies the level values in list3. The number of level values must correspond to the number of frequency values. The previous data is overwritten.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:POWer:AMODE NORMAl | HPOWer

The command selects the ranges of level settings for the list mode. The level settings are either performed in the low level or in the high level ranges.

Parameters: NORMAl

The level settings are made in the range of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

HPOWer

The level settings are made in the high level range.

Example:

`"LIST:POW:AMOD HPOW"`

'selects the high level ranges for List Mode'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMAl	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:POWer:POINts?

The command queries the length (in points) of the LEVel part of the selected list.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
'selects list3 for editing. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.'

LIST:POW:POIN? 'queries the number of levels in list3

Response: 327 'LIST2 has 327 level entries.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]LIST:RESet

The command resets the list to the starting point.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no reset value.

Example: LIST:RES 'resets the list to the starting point.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:SElect '<list name>'

The command selects the specified list. If a new list is to be created, the name can be entered here. The list is created if it does not yet exist. The list selected here is available for the further processing steps (editing) and is used in the instrument when the List mode is activated.

The files are stored with the fixed file extensions *.lsw in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the command is defined with the command MMEMoRY:CDIR. A path can also be specified in command :SOUR:LIST:SEL in which case the list mode file in the specified directory is selected.

*RST does not affect data lists.

Example: LIST:SEL 'var/lists/listmode/list3'
'selects list3 for editing. List3 is created if it does not yet exist.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:TRIGger:EXECute

The command immediately starts the processing of a list in list mode. It corresponds to the manual-control command **Execute Single**. It is only valid for setting :LIST:MODE AUTO.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no reset value.

Example: LIST:MODE STEP 'selects a full-cycle processing of the list.
SOUR:LIST:TRIG:EXEC 'triggers the processing of the selected list.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]LIST:TRIGger:SOURce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle | EXTErnal|BUS | HOP

The command sets the trigger source for the LIST mode.

The names of the parameters correspond to those under sweep mode. SCPI uses other names for the parameters; these names are also accepted by the instrument. The SCPI names should be used if compatibility is an important consideration. An overview of the various names is given in the following table:

R&S name	SCPI name	Command under manual control
AUTO	IMMediate	MODE AUTO
SINGle	BUS	MODE SINGLE or STEP
EXTErnal	EXTErnal	MODE EXT TRIG SINGLE or EXT TRIG STEP
HOP		MODE EXT HOP
DHOP		MODE EXT HOP DIRECT

Parameters:

AUTO

The trigger is free-running, i.e. the trigger condition is fulfilled continuously. The selected list in List mode is restarted as soon as it is finished.

SINGle

The list is triggered by the IEC/IEEE-bus commands
SOURce:LIST:TRIGger:EXECute. The list is executed once.

EXTErnal

The list is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector. The list is executed once (setting LIST:MODE AUTO) or step-by-step in ascending order with each trigger event (setting LIST:MODE STEP).

HOP

Index-by-index cycle. The processed list index is determined by the external control signals provided via the serial FHOP bus on the AUX I/O interface at the rear of the instrument. Processing of the frequency and level settings associated with selected index is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector.

DHOP

Index-by-index cycle. The processed list index is determined by the external control signals provided via the serial FHOP bus on the AUX I/O interface at the rear of the instrument. Processing of the frequency and level settings associated with selected index is automatically started at the end of data transmission.

Example:

TRIG:LIST:SOUR EXT

'selects triggering by means of the external trigger. The trigger is input via the INST TRIG connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGle	-		Device-specific

SOURce:MBEacon Subsystem

The MBEacon subsystem contains the commands for checking the Marker Beacon modulation. The AM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:MBEacon:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The signal is output at the **LF OUT** connector.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:CODE	'string'	PCT	
[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:DEPTh	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:FREQuency	0.1 to 20 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]MBEacon[:MARKer]:DEPTh	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]MBEacon[:MARKer]:FREQuency	400 Hz 1300 Hz 3000 Hz		
[SOURce:]MBEacon:PULSe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]MBEacon:PRESet	ON OFF		Query only
[SOURce:]MBEacon:STATe	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:CODE 'code'

The command enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal). The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table in Chapter 4). If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Examples: MBE:COM:CODE 'MUC'
"select COM/ID code for Munic airport."

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
"		Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:DEPTh 0 to 100 PCT

The command enters the AM modulation depth of the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: MBE:LOC:COM:FREQ 1020
'sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal to the standard value of 1020 Hz'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
5 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:FREQuency 0.1 to 20 000 Hz

The command sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal.

Examples: `MBE:COM:FREQ 1020`
'sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal to the standard value of 1020 Hz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1020 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon:COMid:STATe ON | OFF

The command switches on or off the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: `MBE:COM ON` 'activates the COM/ID signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon[:MARKer]:DEPTh 0 to 100 PCT

The commands enters the modulation depth of the marker signal.

Examples: `MBE:DEPT 30PCT` 'enters a modulation depth of 30 percent for the marker.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
95 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon[:MARKer]:FREQuency 400Hz | 1300Hz | 3000Hz

The commands enters the modulation frequency of the marker signal.

Examples: `MBE:FREQ 400` 'enters a frequency of 400 Hz for the marker.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
400 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon[:MARKer]:PULSe ON | OFF

The commands activate the pulsed marker.

Parameters: **ON**

The markers are output with the following on/off ratio:

Outer Marker (400 Hz): 375 ms on, 125 ms off, ...

Middle Marker (1300 Hz) 375 ms on, 125 ms off, 83 ms on, 83 ms off, ...

Inner Marker (3000 Hz) 83 ms on, 83 ms off (6dots/sec)

OFF

The markers are output uncoded (key down).

Example: `MBE:PULS` 'activates the pulsed marker

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon:PRESet

The commands activate the Marker Beacon default setting (see *RST value column of command descriptions). The command also sets the RF frequency to 75 MHz.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

ILS:MBE:PRES

'activates the default settings for all SOURce:MBE:... commands. It sets the RF frequency to 75 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]MBEacon:STATe ON | OFF

The commands activate/deactivate Marker Beacon modulation.

Examples:

MBE:STAT ON

'activates Marker Beacon modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

SOURce:MODulation Subsystem

This subsystem contains the command for switching on/off all modulations.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]MODulation[:ALL]:STATe	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]MODulation[:ALL]:STATe ON | OFF

The command switches the modulations on and off. A subsequent command :SOUR:MOD:ALL:STAT ON restores the status that was active before the last switch-off. **MOD OFF** is displayed in the info line of the header next to the **Level** field.

Example: MOD:STAT OFF
 'switches off all active modulations

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ON	-	-	Device-specific

SOURce:NOISe Subsystem

The SOURce:NOISe subsystem contains the commands for setting the noise modulation signal. The noise generator is optional

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]NOISe:BWIDth	100 kHz ... 10 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]NOISe:BWIDth:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]NOISe:DISTriBution	GAUSSs EQUal		
[SOURce:]NOISe:LEVel[:ABSolute]?			Query only
[SOURce:]NOISe:LEVel:RELative?			Query only

[SOURce:]NOISe:BWIDth 100 kHz ... 10 MHz

This command sets the noise level in the system bandwidth for enabled bandwidth limitation. Distinct bandwidth settings between 10 kHz and 10 MHz in 100 kHz steps (range 100 .. 1 MHz), 1 MHz (range 1 MHz .. 5 MHz) and 5 MHz (5 MHz ... 10 MHz) are possible.

Example: NOIS:BWID:STAT ON
 'enables bandwidth limitation.

 NOIS:BWID 1 MHz
 'sets a system bandwidth of 1 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
100 kHz	100 kHz	R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

[SOURce:]NOISe:BWIDth:STATe ON | OFF

This command enabled /disables bandwidth limitation of noise.

Example: NOIS:BWID:STAT ON
 'enables bandwidth limitation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
		R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

[SOURce:]NOISe:DISTriBution GAUSSs | EQUal

This command selects the noise power density distribution of the noise.

Example: NOIS:DIS:GAUS ON
 'selects Gaussian distribution.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
GAUSSs		R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

[SOURce:]NOISe:LEVel:RELative?

This command queries the level of the noise signal per Hz in the total bandwidth..

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: NOIS:LEV?
 'queries the noise level

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-		R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

[SOURce:]NOISe:LEVel[:ABSolute]?

This command queries the level of the noise signal in the system bandwidth for enabled bandwidth limitation.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: NOIS:BWID:STAT ON
 'enables bandwidth limitation.

 NOIS:BWID 10 MHz
 'sets a system bandwidth of 1 MHz.

 NOIS:LEV:ABS"
 'queries the noise level in the system bandwidth

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-		R&S SMA-K24	Device-specific

SOURce:PHASe Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for adjusting the phase of the RF output signal relative to a reference signal of the same frequency.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]PHASe	-359.9 deg ... +359.9 deg	RAD	
[SOURce:]PHASe:REFerence			No query

[SOURce:]PHASe -359.9 deg ... +359.9 deg

The command specifies the phase variation relative to the current phase. The variation can be specified in RADians.

Example: PHAS 2DEG
'changes the phase by 2 degrees relative to the current phase.'

PHAS : REF
'adopts the set phase as the current phase'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0.0 deg	0.1 deg		Compliant

[SOURce:]PHASe:REFerence

The command adopts the phase set with SOURce:PHASe:ADJust as the current phase.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: PHAS 0.1RAD
'changes the phase by 0.1 rad relative to the current phase.'

PHAS : REF
'adopts the set phase as the current phase'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SOURce:PM Subsystem

The PM subsystem contains the commands for checking the phase modulation. The PhiM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands `SOURce:PM:INTernal:...`. Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the `SOURce:LFOutput` subsystem (e.g. frequency). The external signal is input at the FM/PM EXT connector.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]PM[:DEVIation]	0 ...20 RAD	RAD	
[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal:COUPling	AC DC		
[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal:DEVIation	0 ...20 RAD	RAD	
[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal:DIGital:BFOFormat	BOFFset DCODe		
[SOURce:]PM:INTernal<1 2>:DEVIation	0...80 RAD	RAD	
[SOURce:]PM:INTernal:SOURce	LF1 LF2 LF12 NOISe LF1Noise LF2Noise		
[SOURce:]PM:MODE	HBANDwidth HDEVIation LNOise		
[SOURce:]PM:SENSitivity?			Query only
[SOURce:]PM:SOURce	EXT INT INT, EXT		
[SOURce:]PM:STATE	ON OFF		

[SOURce:]PM[:DEVIation] 0 ... 20 RAD

The command sets the modulation deviation of the phase modulation in RAD. The maximal deviation depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet).

The deviation of the internal source must not exceed the deviation of the external source in case of modulation source **Int+Ext** (`PM:SOURce INT, EXT`).

Example: `PM 5E3`
'sets the PM modulation deviation to 5 RAD.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 RAD	See data sheet	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal:COUPling AC | DC

The command selects the coupling mode for the external modulation input (EXT MOD) in the case of phase modulation.

Note:

Coupling for external feed via input FM/PM EXT can be set independently for modulations FM and PhiM.

Parameters: **AC**
The DC voltage component is disconnected from the modulation signal.
DC
The modulation signal is not changed.

Example: `PM:EXT:COUP AC`
'selects the coupling mode AC for external phase modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AC	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal[:DEViation] 0 ... 20 RAD

The command sets the modulation deviation in case of external phase modulation in RAD. The maximal deviation depends on the RF frequency set and the selected modulation mode (see data sheet).

Example: `PM 5E3`
'sets the PM modulation deviation for external phase modulation of 5 RAD.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 RAD	See data sheet	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:EXTernal:DIGital:BFORMAT BOFFset | DCODe

The command selects the binary format for external digital phase modulation.

Example: `PM:EXT:DIG:BFOR BOFF`
'selects binary format binary offset.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
BOFF	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:INTernal<[1]|2>:DEViation 0... 80 RAD

The command selects the deviation for the two phase modulation signals. The sum of the two values must not exceed the overall modulation deviation set with command `SOURce:PM:DEViation`.

Example: `PM:INT1:DEV 20KHZ`
'selects a deviation of 10 RAD for LF generator 1.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0.5 RAd	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22 Option R&S SMA-K24	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:INTernal:SOURce LF1 | LF2 | LF12 | NOISe | LF1Noise | LF2Noise

Selects which internal modulation source is used. The available selection depends on the options fitted.

Example: `PM:INT:SOUR LF2N`
'selects LF generator 2 and noise as internal modulation sources

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LF1	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22 Option R&S SMA-K24 for selections other than LF1	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:MODE HBANdwidth | HDEViation | LNOise

The command selects the mode for the phase modulation.

Parameters:**HBANdwidth**

The maximum range for modulation bandwidth is available. However, phase noise is increased for low frequencies. The range for PhiM deviation is limited. This mode is recommended for high modulation frequencies.

HDEViation

The maximum range for PhiM deviation is available. Phase noise is improved for low frequencies. The range for modulation frequency is limited (see data sheet). This mode is recommended for low modulation frequencies and high PhiM deviation.

LNOise

Phase modulation with phase noise and spurious characteristics close to CW mode. The range for modulation bandwidth and PhiM deviation is reduced (see data sheet).

Example:

PM:MODE HDEV

'selects high deviation mode for external phase modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
HBANdwidth	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:SENSitivity?

The command queries the input sensitivity of the FM/PM EXT input in RAD/V. The command is only effective if the external modulation source is selected (SOUR:PM:SOUR EXT). The returned value depends on the modulation deviation setting (SOUR:PM:DEViation). This value is assigned to the voltage value for full modulation of the input.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

PM:DEV 1

'sets a modulation deviation of 1RAD.

PM:SENS?

'queries the input sensitivity at the EXT MOD input.

Response: 1

'since the voltage value for full modulation is 1V, the resulting sensitivity is precisely 1RAD/V.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:SOURce EXT | INT | INT,EXT | EDIGital

The command selects the modulation source for phase modulation. INT is the internal modulation source which is defined with command `PM:SOURce:INTernal` and configured in the `SOURce:LFOutput` subsystem. The external analog signal is input at the **FM/PM EXT** connector. Internal and external modulation source can be selected at the same time. The external digital signal is input at the AUX I/O connector (selection `EDIGital`)."

Example: `PM:SOUR INT`
 'selects the internal modulation source.

`PM:INT:SOUR LF2`
 'selects the LF generator 2 as internal modulation source.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	Compliant

[SOURce:]PM:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates phase modulation.
 Activation of phase modulation deactivates frequency modulation.

Example: `PM:STAT ON`
 'activates PM modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-B20 or R&S SMA-B22	<code>PM:STATe ON</code> deactivates frequency modulation.	Compliant

SOURce:POWer Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for setting the output level, level control and level correction of the RF signal. Other units can also be used instead of dBm:

by entering the unit directly after the numerical value (example : POW 0.5V),

by changing the DEFault unit in the UNIT system (see the command UNIT:POWER).

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]POWer:ALC:OMODE	SHOLd		
[SOURce:]POWer:ALC:SONCe			No query
[SOURce:]POWer:ALC[:STATe]	ON OFF AUTO		
[SOURce:]POWer:[LEVEL][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]	<numeric_value>	dBm	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:[LEVEL][:IMMediate]:OFFSet	-100 ...+100 dB	dB	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:[LEVEL][:IMMediate]:RCL	INCLude EXCLude		
[SOURce:]POWer:LIMit[:AMPLitude]	<numeric_value>	dBm	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:MANual	<numeric_value>	dBm	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:MODE	FIXed CW SWEep LIST		
[SOURce:]POWer:STARt	<numeric_value>	dBm	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:STOP	<numeric_value>	dBm	Depending on model
[SOURce:]POWer:STEP[:INCRement]	0 ...100 dB	dB	
[SOURce:]POWer:STEP:MODE	USER DECimal		

[SOURce:]POWer:ALC:OMODE SHOLd

The command sets the level control mode which becomes active when automatic level control is deactivated (**ALC Off**).

Parameter: SHOLd

Level control is activated briefly if the level or frequency changes (**ALC Off Sample & Hold**).

Example:

POW:ALC OFF

'deactivates automatic level control.

POW:ALC:OMOD SHOL

'level control is briefly activated if the frequency or level changes.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SHOLd			Device-specific

[SOURce:]POWer:ALC:SONCe

The command briefly activates level control for correction purposes.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: `POW:ALC OFF`
 'deactivates automatic level control.
 `POW:ALC:SONC`
 'level control is performed once only.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]POWer:ALC[:STATe] ON | OFF | AUTO

The command activates/deactivates automatic level control.

Parameters: **ON**
 internal level control is permanently activated.
 OFF
 internal level control is deactivated, Sample & Hold mode is activated.
 AUTO
 internal level control is activated/deactivated automatically depending on the operating state.

Example: `POW:ALC ON`
 'activates automatic level control.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] Minimum level ... Maximal level

The command sets the RF output level in CW mode. In addition to numerical values, it is also possible to specify **UP** and **DOWN**. The level is then increased or decreased by the value specified under `[SOURce:]POWer:STEP`.

As with the **Level** value entered in the header, the **OFFSet** value is also taken into consideration with this command.

The specified value range is therefore only effective if `:SOURce:POWer:OFFSet` is set to 0. The value range for other **OFFSet** values can be calculated using the following formula:

Minimum level + **OFFSet** ... Maximum level + **OFFSet**

The keywords of this command are largely optional. Therefore, both the long and short form of the command are shown in the example.

Parameters: **Minimum level ... Maximum level**
 The value range for the level setting varies according to the instrument model.
 The values are given in the data sheet.

Example: `SOUR:POW:LEV:IMM:AMPL 15` or `:POW 15`
 'sets the RF level at output A to 15 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-30 dBm	0.01 dB		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet -100 dB ... +100 dB

Caution:

The level offset is also effective for level sweeps!

The command specifies the constant level offset of a downstream attenuator/amplifier. If a level offset is entered, the level entered with :POWer no longer corresponds to the RF output level. The following correlation applies:

$$:\text{POWer} = \text{RF output level} + \text{POWer:OFFSet}.$$

Entering a level offset does not change the RF output level, but rather the query value of :POWer.

Only dB is permitted as the unit here. The linear units (V, W, etc.) are not permitted.

The keywords of this command are largely optional. Therefore, both the long and short form of the command are shown in the example.

Example: SOURce:POWer:LEVel:IMMediate:OFFSet -10

or

POW:OFFS 10

'sets the RF level offset to 10 dB.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 dB	0.01 dB		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:RCL INCLude | EXCLude

The command determines whether the current level is retained or whether the stored level setting is adopted when an instrument configuration is loaded.

*RST does not affect this setting.

Parameters: **INCLude**

The stored level is also loaded when a stored instrument configuration is loaded.

EXCLude

The RF level is not loaded when a stored instrument configuration is loaded.
The current level is retained.

Example: POW:RCL INCL
'the stored level is set if the Recall command is called'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer:LIMit[:AMPLitude] Minimum level ... Maximum level

The command limits the maximum RF output level in CW and SWEEP mode. It does not influence the LEVEL display or the response to the POW? query command.

Parameters: Minimum level ... Maximum level

The value range for the level setting varies according to the instrument model.
The values are given in the data sheet.

Example: SOURce:POWer:LIMit:AMPLitude 10 or :POW:LIM 10
'limits the RF level to maximum +10 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
+30 dBm	0.01 dB		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer:MANual Minimum level ... Maximum level

In Sweep mode (:SOUR:POW:MODE SWE) the command sets the level for the next sweep step in the **Step** sweep mode (:SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE MAN). Here only level values between the settings [:SOUR]:POW:STAR and ...:STOP are permitted. Each sweep step is triggered by a separate :SOUR:POW:MAN command.

As with the **Level** value entered in the **RF Level** menu, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command.

The specified value range is therefore only effective if :SOURce:POWer:OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

Minimum level + OFFSet ... Maximum level + OFFSet

Parameters: Minimum level ... Maximum level

The value range for the level setting varies according to the instrument model.
The values are given in the data sheet.c

Example: POW:SWE:MODE MAN
'sets the **Step** sweep mode.

POW:MAN -5 dBm
'sets an RF level of -5 dBm for the next setting in the **Step** sweep mode.

POW:MODE SWE
'sets the Level Sweep mode.

POW:MAN -5.5 dBm
'triggers the next sweep step with a level of -5.5 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-30 dBm	0.01 dBm		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer:MODE CW|FIXed | SWEep | LIST

The command sets the instrument operating mode and therefore also the commands used to set the output level.

Parameters:**CW|FIXed**

The instrument operates at a constant level. CW and FIXed are synonyms.
The output level is set with :SOURce:POWer.

SWEep

The instrument operates in SWEep mode. The level is set using the commands SOURce:POWer:STARt; STOP; MANual.

LIST

The instrument processes a list of frequency and level settings. The List mode settings are made in the SOURce:LIST subsystem. The setting SOURce:POWer:MODE LIST also sets the command SOURce:FREQuency:MODE automatically to LIST.

Example:

POW:MODE SWEep

'sets the SWEep mode. The settings under SOURce:POW:STARt; STOP; MANual become effective.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
CW	-		POW:MODE LIST sets FREQ:MODE LIST	Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer:STARt Minimum level ... Maximum level

The command sets the RF start level in Sweep mode.

As with the **Level** value entered in the **RF Level** menu, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command.

The specified value range is therefore only effective if :SOURce:POWer:OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

Minimum level + OFFSet ... Maximum level + OFFSet

Parameters:**Minimum level ... Maximum level**

The value range for the level setting varies according to the instrument model.
The values are given in the data sheet.

Example:

POW:STAR -20 dBm

'sets the start level for the level sweep to -15 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-30 dBm	0.01 dB		Compliant

[SOURce:]POWer:STEP[:INCRement] 0 dB ... 100dB

The command sets the step width for the level setting if UP and DOWN are used as the level values and variation mode :SOUR:POW:STEP:MODE USER is selected. The command is linked to setting **Variation Step** for manual control, i.e. the command also sets the step width of the rotary knob for **Variation Active on**.

Example: SOURce:POWer:STEP:INCRement 2 or POW:STEP 2
'sets the step width for entering the RF level to 2 dB.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 dB	0.01 dB		Device-specific

[SOURce:]POWer:STEP:MODE USER | DECimal

This command activates (USER) or deactivates (DECimal) the user-defined step width used when varying the level value with the level values UP/DOWN. The command is linked to setting **Variation Active** for manual control, i.e. the command also activates/deactivates the user-defined step width used when varying the level value with the rotary knob.

Example: POW:STEP 2
'sets the step width for the level setting to 2 dB'.

POW:STEP:MODE USER
'activates this step width for level variation with the rotary knob (manual control) and with level values UP/DOWN (remote control)'.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DECimal	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]POWer:STOP Minimum level ... Maximum level

The command sets the stop level in Sweep mode.

As with the **Level** value entered in the **RF Level** menu, the OFFSet value is also taken into consideration with this command.

The specified value range is therefore only effective if :SOURce:POWer:OFFSet is set to 0. The value range for other OFFSet values can be calculated using the following formula:

Minimum level + OFFSet ... Maximum level + OFFSet

Parameters: **Minimum level ... Maximum level**
The value range for the level setting varies according to the instrument model.
The values are given in the data sheet.

Example: POW:STOP 3
'sets the stop level for the level sweep to 3 dBm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-10 dBm	0.01 dB		Compliant

SOURce:PULM and PGEN Subsystem

The PULM subsystem contains the commands for checking the pulse modulation. The external signal is input at the **PULSE EXT** connector. The connector can be used as trigger input for internal pulse modulation. The polarity and input impedance of the connector can be selected. The pulse modulation signal is output at the **PULSE VIDEO** connector.

The PGEN Subsystem contains the command for activating the pulse generator.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]PGEN:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]PULM:DELay	10ns .. 100s	s	
[SOURce:]PULM:DOUBle:DELay	10ns...100s	s	
[SOURce:]PULM:DOUBle:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]PULM:DOUBle:WIDTh	5ns .. 100 s		
[SOURce:]PULM:MODE	DOUBle SINGle		
[SOURce:]PULM:PERiod	5µs .. 100s 20ns .. 100 s	s	
[SOURce:]PULM:POLarity	NORMal INVerted		
[SOURce:]PULM:SOURce	INT EXT		
[SOURce:]PULM:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTErnal:IMPedance	G10K G50		
[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTErnal:SLOPe	POSitive NEGative		
[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTErnal:GATE:POLarity	NORMal INVerted		
[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:MODE	AUTO EXTErnal EGATe		
[SOURce:]PULM:WIDTh	20ns .. 100s 5ns .. 100 s	s	

[SOURce:]PGEN:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates the the signal output at the **PULSE/VIDEO** connector. The signal output and the pulse generator are automatically switched on with activation of pulse modulation if pulse generator is selected as modulation source. The signal output can be switched off subsequently.

Example:

PULM:SOUR INT

selcets the internal pulse generator as source for pulse modulation

PULM:STAT ON

activates pulse modulation. The pulse generator and the output of the signals at the PULSE VIDEO connector is automatically activated in addition.

PGEN:STAT OFF

'deactivates the output of the pulse signal by the pulse generator at the **PULSE VIDEO** connector. The pulse modulation of the RF carrier must be activated with command SOURce:PULM:STATe.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Compliant

[SOURCE:]PULM:DELay 10ns .. 100s

The command sets the pulse delay. The pulse delay determines the time that elapses after a trigger event before pulse modulation starts. The pulse delay is not effective for double pulse generation.

Example: PULM:DEL 13 us
'13 us elapse after a trigger before the first pulse is generated.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
20 ns	20 ns	Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]PULM:DOUBLE:DELay 10ns .. 100s

The command sets the delay from the start of the first pulse to the start of the second pulse.

Example: PULM:DOUB:DEL 22 us
'22 us elapse between the beginning of the first pulse and the beginning of the second pulse in double-pulse mode.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 ms	20 ns	Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]PULM:MODE DOUBle | SINGle

The command selects the mode for pulse generation.

Parameters: **SINGle**
A single pulse is generated in one pulse period.
DOUBle
Two pulses are generated in one pulse period.

Example: PULM:MODE DOUB
'double-pulse mode is enabled.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGle		Option R&S SMA-K23, PTRain : R&S SMA-K27	Device-specific

[SOURCE:]PULM:DOUBLE:STATe ON | OFF

The command enables/disables double pulse generation. The two pulses are generated in one pulse period.

Example: PULM:DOUB:STAT ON
'double-pulse mode is enabled.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF		Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:DOUBle:WIDTh 5ns .. 100s

The command sets the width of the second pulse in case of double pulse generation.

Example: PULM:DOUB:WIDTh 33 us
 'sets a width of 33 us for the second pulse.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1ms	20 ns	Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:PERiod 5µs .. 100.s | 20ns .. 100 s

The command sets the period of the generated pulse. The period determines the repetition frequency of the internal signal.

Example: PULM:PER 220 us
 'the pulse period is 220 us.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 ms	1us 20 ns	The enhanced features require option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:POLarity NORMal | INVerted

The command sets the polarity between modulating and modulated signal. This command is only effective for an external modulation signal.

Parameters: **NORMal**
 The RF signal is suppressed during the pulse pause.

INVerted
 The RF signal is suppressed during the pulse.

Example: PULM:SOUR EXT
 'selects the external modulation source.

PULM:POL INV
 'selects inverted polarity.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMal	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:SOURce INTernal | EXTernal

The command selects the source for pulse modulation. Pulse"

Parameters: **INTernal**

Without option R&S SMA-K23:

The internally generated rectangular signal is used for the pulse modulation. The frequency of the internal signal can be set in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem.

With option R&S SMA-K23:

If option R&S SMA-K23 is installed, the characteristics of the generated pulse can be set in a wide range, and double pulse generation is possible.

EXTernal

The signal applied externally via the **PULS EXT** connector is used for the pulse modulation.

Example:

PULM:SOUR INT

'selects the internal modulation source.

PULM:STAT ON

'activates the pulse modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]PULM:STATe ON | OFF

The command activates/deactivates the pulse modulation.

Example:

PULM:STAT ON

'activates pulse modulation with the modulation source selected under SOURce:PULM:SOURce.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Compliant

[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTernal:IMPedance G50 | G10K

The command selects the impedance for external pulse trigger. The trigger is fed via the PULSE EXT input

Example:

SOUR:PULM:TRIG:EXT:IMP G50

'selects 50 OHM as the trigger impedance for the external pulse trigger.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
G10K	-	Option R&S SMA-K23	Compliant

[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTeRnal:SLOPe POSitive | NEGative

The command sets the polarity of the active slope of an applied trigger at the PULSE EXT connector.

Example:

PULM:TRIG:EXT:SLOP NEG

'the pulse generator is triggered on the negative slope of the external trigger signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
POSitive	-	Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:EXTeRnal:GATe:POLArity NORMAl | INVeRted

Selects the polarity of the Gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Example:

PULM:TRIG:EXT:GAT:POL NORM

'The pulse signal is generated while the gate signal is high.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMAl	-	Option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

[SOURce:]PULM:TRIGger:MODE AUTO | EXTeRnal | EGATe

The command selects the trigger mode for pulse modulation.

Parameters:**AUTO**

The pulse modulation is generated continuously.

EXTeRnal

The pulse modulation is triggered by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

EGATe

The pulse modulation is gated by an external gate signal. The signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

Example:

PULM:TRIG:MODE EXT

'selects triggering by an external trigger event. The trigger signal is supplied via the PULSE EXT connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-	Option R&S SMA-K23	Compliant

[SOURce:]PULM:WIDTh 20ns .. 100s | 5ns ... 100 s

The command sets the width of the generated pulse. The width determines the pulse length. The pulse width must be at least 20 ns less than the set pulse period.

Example:

PULM:WIDTh 33 us

'sets a width of 33 us for the pulse.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1ms	20 ns	The enhanced features require option R&S SMA-K23	Device-specific

SOURce:ROSCillator Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for setting the external and internal reference frequency.

Note:

The commands of the SOURce:ROSCillator Subsystem are not affected by an instrument reset (*RST)

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXternal:FREQuency	5 MHz 10 MHz 13 MHz	Hz	
[SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXternal:SBANdwidth	NARRow WIDE		
[[:SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXternal:RFOff:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]ROSCillator[:INternal]:ADJust[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]ROSCillator[:INternal]:ADJust:VALue	0 ... 4095		
[SOURce:]ROSCillator:SOURce	INTernal EXTernal		

[SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXternal:FREQuency 5 MHz | 10 MHz | 13 MHz

The command informs the instrument of the frequency of the external reference.

Example:

```
ROSC:SOUR EXT
```

'selects the external source. The reference must be input at the REF IN input.

```
ROSC:EXT:FREQ 5 MHz
```

'informs the instrument that the external reference frequency is 5 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Compliant

[SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXternal:RFOff:STATe ON | OFF

The command determines if the RF output is switched off in case of a missing external reference signal for selection external source. If enabled, this setting ensures that no improper RF signal due to the missing external reference signal is output and used for measurements. In addition to the error message "Ext Ref missing", message "RF output deactivated" is generated.

Example:

```
ROSC:SOUR EXT
```

'selects the external source. The reference must be input at the REF IN input.

```
ROSC:EXT:RFOF:STAT ON
```

'in case of a missing external signal, no RF signal is output.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	

[SOURce:]ROSCillator[:INTernal]:ADJust[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command determines whether the calibrated (OFF) or a user-defined (ON) adjustment value is used for fine adjustment of the frequency. With STATE ON, the instrument is no longer in the calibrated state. However, the calibration value is not changed and the instrument resumes the calibrated state after switching the Adjustment State to Off.

Example: `ROSC:SOUR INT` 'selects the internal source.
 `ROSC:ADJ ON` 'activates use of a user-defined adjustment value.
 `ROSC:ADJ:VAL 1400` 'sets the adjustment value to 1400.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	~.	Device-specific

[SOURce:]ROSCillator[:INTernal]:ADJust:VALue 0 ... 4095

The command specifies the frequency correction value (adjustment value).

Example: `ROSC:ADJ:VAL 1400` 'sets the adjustment value to 1400.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	1		Device-specific

[SOURce:]ROSCillator:EXTernal:SBANDwidth NARRow | WIDe

The command selects the synchronization bandwidth for an external reference signal.

Parameters: **NARRow** without R&S SMA-B22
 Synchronization bandwidth is approx. 20 Hz.
 with R&S SMA-B22
 Synchronisation bandwidth is a few Hz. The internal 10-MHz OCXO is synchronized to the external signal. This setting is recommended if the phase noise of the external signal is worse than the phase noise of the internal OCXO.
 WIDe without R&S SMA-B22
 Synchronization bandwidth is approx. 750 Hz. This mode is the standard mode, it is provided for using good reference sources of high spectral purity.
 with R&S SMA-B22
 This mode is recommended for good reference sources of high spectral purity. The internal 10-MHz OCXO is bypassed and the external signal synchronizes a 100-MHz reference oscillator directly. Synchronisation bandwidth is app. 100 Hz.

Example: `ROSC:SOUR EXT` 'selects the external source.
 `ROSC:EXT:FREQ 5 MHz`
 'informs the instrument that the external reference has a frequency of 5 MHz.
 `ROSC:EXT:SBAN WID`
 'selects wideband setting for synchronization bandwidth.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

[SOURce:]ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal | EXTernal

The command selects between internal and external reference frequency.

- Parameters:

INTernal

The internal reference oscillator is used. The reference signal is provided at the REF OUT connector.

EXTernal

An external reference signal is used. It must be input at the REF IN connector at the rear of the instrument. The instrument is informed of the frequency of the external reference signal by means of the command
SOURce:ROSCillator:EXTernal:FREQuency.

Example:

ROSC:SOUR EXT

'selects the external source.

ROSC:EXT:FREQ 5 MHz

'informs the instrument that the external reference has a frequency of 5 MHz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	-	Device-specific

SOURce:SWEep Subsystem

This subsystem contains the commands for checking the RF sweeps, i.e. the sweeps of the RF generators. Sweeps are always triggered, except for the `MANual` sweep mode. The frequency sweep is activated by the command `SOURce:FREQuency:MODE SWEep`, and the level sweep by the command `SOURce:POWer:MODE SWEep`. All sweeps, including the LF sweep, can be set independently of each other.

The keyword `SOURce` is optional with commands and can be omitted.

A sweep is set in several steps which are shown below taking a frequency sweep as an example:

1. Set the sweep range.

```
[SOURce:]FREQuency:CENTer 200 MHz
[SOURce:]FREQuency:SPAN 300 MHz
```

2. Select linear or logarithmic spacing.

```
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:SPACing LIN
```

3. Set the step width and dwell time.

```
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP:LINear 20 MHz
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:DWELL 12 ms
```

4. Select the trigger mode.

```
TRIGger:FSweep:SOURce SINGLE
```

5. Select the sweep mode and activate the sweep.

```
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:MODE AUTO
[SOURce:]FREQuency:MODE SWEep
```

6. Trigger the sweep.

```
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:EXECute
```

Note: It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times (`SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF`).

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:DWELL	3 ms ... 10 s	s	
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:EXECute	-		
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:MODE	AUTO MANual STEP		
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs	<numeric_value>		
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:SHAPE	SAWTooth TRIangle		
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:SPACing	LINear LOGarithmic		
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP[:LINear]	0 ... (STOP - START)	Hz	
[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP:LOGarithmic	0.01 ... 9999 PCT		
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:AMODE	NORMal HPOWer		
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:DWELL	3 ms...10 s	s	
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:EXECute	-		
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:MODE	AUTO MANual STEP		
Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:POINTs	<numeric_value>		
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:SHAPE	SAWTooth TRIangle		
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:SPACing:MODE			Query only
[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:STEP[:LOGarithmic]	0.1 ...20 dB		
[SOURce:]SWEep:RESet[:ALL]			No query

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:DWELI 3 ms...10 s

The command sets the time taken for each frequency step of the sweep.

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times (SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF).

The keyword [:FREQuency] can be omitted (see example). The command is then SCPI-compliant.

Example: SWE:DWEL 12 ms 'sets a dwell time of 12 ms for a frequency sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 ms	0.1 ms		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:EXECute

The command triggers a sweep. The command is only valid for sweep mode Single (SOURce:SWEep:FREQuency:MODE SINGLE). The command corresponds to the manual-control command EXECUTE SINGLE SWEEP.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example: SWE:FREQ:MODE SING 'sets the single cycle mode of the frequency sweep.

 SWE:FREQ:EXEC 'triggers a single frequency sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:MODE AUTO | MANual | STEP

The command sets the sweep mode.

The keyword [:FREQuency] can be omitted (see example). The command is then SCPI-compliant.

Parameters: AUTO

Each trigger triggers exactly one complete sweep.

MANual

The trigger system is not active. Each frequency step of the sweep is triggered individually, either by varying the **Current Frequency** value using the rotary knob under manual control or by means of a FREQ:MAN command under remote control. With manual control, the frequency increases or decreases (depending on the direction of the rotary encoder) by the value specified under SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN (linear spacing) or ...:STEP:LOG (logarithmic spacing). With remote control, the frequency increases by the value specified under SWEep:FREQ:STEP:LIN|LOG which each sent :FREQ:MAN command, irrespective the value entered there.

STEP

Each external trigger triggers one sweep step only (**Mode Extern Step**). The frequency increases by the value entered under SOUR:SWE:FREQ:STEP:LIN (linear spacing) or ...:STEP:LOG (logarithmic spacing).

Example: SWE:MODE AUTO
 'selects auto mode for a frequency sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:POINTs <numeric_value>

The command sets the number of steps in an RF sweep. The command is linked to the command :SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:STEP as follows:

The following applies for linear sweeps: $POINTs = (SPAN / STEP:LIN) + 1$

The following applies for logarithmic sweeps and $START < STOP$:

$$POINTs = ((\log STOP - \log START) / \log STEP:LOG) + 1$$

If POINTs changes, the value of STEP is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Two separate POINTs values are used for linear or logarithmic sweep spacing (:SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:SPACing LIN | LOG). The command is always effective for the currently set sweep spacing.

Example:

```
FREQ:STAR      'sets the start frequency to 100 MHz.
FREQ:STOP      'sets the stop frequency to 500 MHz.
SWE:SPAC LIN    'sets linear sweep spacing.
SWE:POIN 401    'sets 401 sweep steps for linear sweep spacing. The sweep step width (STEP)
                  is automatically set to 1 MHz.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
	-		The value of :SWE:STEP is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific (adapted to instrument properties)

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:SHAPE SAWTooth | TRIangle

The command sets the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape).

Parameters: **SAWTooth**
One sweep runs from start to stop frequency. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency, i.e. the shape of the sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth.

TRIangle
One sweep runs from start to stop frequency and back, i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start frequency.

Example: SOUR:SWE:SHAP TRI
 'selects the sweep cycle with alternating sweep directions.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SAWTooth	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQUENCY]:SPACing LINear | LOGarithmic

The command selects linear or logarithmic sweep spacing.

The keyword [:FREQUENCY] can be omitted (see example). The command is then SCPI-compliant.

Example: SWE:SPAC LIN 'selects linear sweep spacing for a frequency sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
LIN	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP:LINear 0 ... (STOP - START)

The command sets the step width for linear sweeps.

This command is linked to the command :SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs as follows:

$$\text{POINTs} = (\text{SPAN} / \text{STEP:LIN}) + 1$$

If STEP:LIN changes, the value of POINTs is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

The keywords [:FREQuency] and [:LINear] can be omitted (see example). The command is then SCPI-compliant.

Example:

```
FREQ:STAR
'sets the start frequency to 100 MHz.

FREQ:STOP
'sets the stop frequency to 500 MHz.

SWE:SPAC LIN
'sets linear sweep spacing.

SWE:STEP 2 MHz
'sets the step width for linear sweep spacing to 2 MHz (RF sweep). The
number of sweep steps for linear sweep spacing (POINTs) is automatically set
to 201.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1 MHz	0.1 Hz.		The value of :SWE:POINTs is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep[:FREQuency]:STEP:LOGarithmic 0.01 ... 9999 PCT

The command specifies the step width factor for logarithmic sweeps. The next frequency value of a sweep is calculated (for START < STOP) using the following formula:

$$\text{New frequency} = \text{Old frequency} + \text{STEP:LOG} \times \text{Old frequency}$$

STEP:LOG therefore gives the fraction of the old frequency. The frequency is increased by this fraction for the next sweep step. Usually STEP:LOG is given in percent, whereby the suffix PCT must always be used.

The command is linked to the command :SWEep[:FREQuency]:POINTs for START < STOP as follows:

$$\text{POINTs} = ((\log \text{STOP} - \log \text{START}) / \log \text{STEP:LOG}) + 1$$

If STEP:LOG changes, the value of POINTs is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Example:

```
FREQ:STAR
'sets the start frequency to 100 MHz.

FREQ:STOP
'sets the stop frequency to 500 MHz.

SWE:SPAC LOG
'sets logarithmic sweep spacing.

SWE:STEP:LOG 10PCT
'sets the step width for logarithmic sweep spacing to 10% of the previous
frequency in each instance (for a frequency sweep).
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
1 PCT	0.01 PCT		The value of :SWE:POIN is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:DWELI 3 ms...10 s

The command sets the time taken for each level step of the sweep.

Note:

It is recommended to switch off the GUI update for optimum sweep performance especially with short dwell times (SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate OFF).

Example:

SWE:POW:DWEL 12 m

'sets a dwell time of 12 ms for a level sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 ms	0.1 ms		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:EXECute

The command triggers a sweep. The command is only valid for sweep mode Single (SOURce:SWEep:POWer:MODE SINGLE). The command corresponds to the manual-control command EXECUTE SINGLE SWEEP.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example:

SWE:POW:MODE SING

'sets the single cycle mode of the level sweep.

SWE:POW:EXEC

'triggers a level sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:AMODE NORMAL | HPOWer

The command selects the ranges of level settings for the list mode. The level settings are either performed in the low level or in the high level ranges.

Parameters: **NORMAL**

The level settings are made in the range of the electronically switching attenuator. The high level ranges are not available.

HPOWer

The level settings are made in high level range.

Example:

"SWE:POW:AMOD HPOW"

'selects the high level ranges for level sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORMAL	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:MODE AUTO | MANual | STEP

The command sets the cycle mode of the level sweep.

Parameters: **AUTO**

Each trigger triggers exactly one complete sweep.

MANual

The trigger system is not active. Each level step of the sweep is triggered individually, either by varying the **Current Level** value using the rotary knob under manual control or by means of a POW:MAN command under remote control. With manual control, the level increases or decreases (depending on the direction of the rotary encoder) by the value specified under SOUR:SWE:POW:STEP. With remote control, the level increases by the value specified under SWEep:POW:STEP which each sent :POW:MAN command, irrespective the value entered there.

STEP

Each external trigger triggers one sweep step only (**Mode Extern Step**). The level increases by the value entered under :SWEep:POWer:STEP.

Example:

SWE:POW:MODE AUTO

'selects **Mode Auto** for a level sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:POINts <numeric_value>

The command sets the number of steps in a level sweep. The command is linked to the command :SWEep:POWer:STEP as follows:

$$\text{POINts} = ((\text{STOP} - \text{START}) / \text{STEP:LOG}) + 1$$

If POINts changes, the value of STEP is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Example:

POW:STAR - 30 dBm

'sets the start frequency to -30 dBm.

POW:STOP - 10 dBm

'sets the stop frequency to -10 dBm.

SWE:POW:POIN 20

'sets 20 sweep steps. The sweep step width (STEP) is automatically set to 1 dB.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	Correlation	SCPI
20 dB	-		The value of :SWE:POW:STEP is adjusted automatically.	Device-specific (adapted to instrument properties)

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:SHApe SAWTooth | TRiangle

The command sets the cycle mode for a sweep sequence (shape).

Parameters: **SAWTooth** One sweep runs from the start level to the stop level. The subsequent sweep starts at the start level again, i.e. the shape of sweep sequence resembles a sawtooth.

TRiangle One sweep runs from start to stop level and back, i.e. the shape of the sweep resembles a triangle. Each subsequent sweep starts at the start level again.

Example: SOUR:SWE:POW:SHAP TRI
 'selects the sweep cycle with alternating ascending and descending sweep directions.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SAWTooth	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:SPACing:MODE?

The command queries the sweep spacing. The sweep spacing for level sweeps is always linear. This command is a query command and has no *RST value.

Example: SWE:POW:SPAC:MODE? 'queries the sweep spacing for a level sweep.
 Result: LIN 'linear spacing.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:POWer:STEP[:LOGarithmic] 0.01 ... 165 dB

The command sets the step width factor for logarithmic sweeps. The next level value of a sweep is calculated (for START < STOP) using the following formula:

New level = Old level + STEP:LOG x Old level

STEP:LOG therefore gives the fraction of the old level. The level is increased by this fraction for the next sweep step. Usually STEP:LOG is given in decibels, whereby the suffix dB must always be used.

The command is linked to the command :SWEep:POWer:POINts for START < STOP as follows:

POINts = ((STOP - START) / STEP:LOG) + 1

If STEP:LOG changes, the value of POINts is adjusted. The START and STOP value is retained.

Example: SWE:POW:STEP 10dB
 'sets the step width for logarithmic sweep spacing to 10 dB of the previous level in each instance (for a level sweep).

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1 dB	0.01 dB		Device-specific

[SOURce:]SWEep:RESet[:ALL]

The command resets all active sweeps to the starting point.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no reset value.

Example: SWE:RES 'resets all active sweeps to the starting point.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SOURce:VOR Subsystem

The VOR subsystem contains the commands for checking the VOR modulation. The AM-specific characteristics of the internal modulation source are defined with commands SOURce:VOR:... Characteristics which are valid for all modulations and the LF Output are configured in the SOURce:LFOutput subsystem. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector.

The keyword SOURce is optional with commands and can be omitted.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
[SOURce:]VOR:[BANGLe]	0 to 360 deg	RAD	
[SOURce:]VOR:[BANGLe]:DIRectioN	FROM TO		
[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:CODE	"string"		
[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:DEPTh	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:FREQuency	0.1 to 20 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]VOR:COMid[:STATe]	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]VOR:MODE	NORM VAR SUBCarrier FMSubcarrier		
[SOURce:]VOR:PRESet			No query
[SOURce:]VOR:REFeRence[:DEViation]	0 to 960 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]VOR:SOURce	EXT INT, EXT		
[SOURce:]VOR:STATe	ON OFF		
[SOURce:]VOR:SUBCarrier:DEPTh	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]VOR:SUBCarrier[:FREQuency]	5000 to 15 000 Hz	Hz	
[SOURce:]VOR:VAR[:DEPTh]	0 to 100	PCT	
[SOURce:]VOR:VAR:FREQuency	20 to 60 Hz	HZ	

[SOURce:]VOR[:BANGLe] 0 to 360 DEG

The command sets the Bearing ANGLE between the VAR signal and the reference signal. The orientation of the angle depends on the setting under SOURce:VOR:BANGLe:DIRectioN

Examples: VOR 20DEG

'sets a phase angle of 20 degrees between the variable signal and the reference signal

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
0 deg	0.01 deg	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR[:BANGLe]:DIRectioN FROM | TO

The command enters the reference position of the phase information.

Parameters: **FROM** The bearing angle is measured between the geographic north and the connection line from beacon to airplane.

TO The bearing angle is measured between the geographic north and the connection line from airplane to beacon

Examples: VOR:DIR FROM

'selects the beacon as a reference position. The angle corresponds to the angle between the geographic north and the connection line from beacon to airplane.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
FROM	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:DEPT 0 to 100 PCT

The command enters the coding of the COM/ID signal by the international short name of the airport (e.g. MUC for the Munic airport). (COM/ID signal). The COM/ID tone is sent according to the selected code (see table in Chapter 4). If no coding is entered, the COM/ID tone is sent uncoded (key down).

Examples: VOR:COM:CODE 'MUC' "select COM/ID code for Munic airport.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
"		Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:DEPT 0 to 100 PCT

The command sets the depth of the communication/identification signal.

Examples: VOR:COM:DEPT 10 'sets the depth of the communication/identification signal to the standard value of 10 percent.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
10 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:COMid:FREQuency 0.1 to 20 000 Hz

The command sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal.

Examples: VOR:COM:FREQ 1020 'sets the frequency of the communication/identification signal to the standard value of 1020 Hz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
1020 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:COMid[:STATe] ON | OFF

The command switches on or off the additional communication/identification signal.

Examples: VOR:COM:STAT ON 'activates the COM/ID signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:MODE NORM | VAR | SUBCarrier | FMSubcarrier

Selects the operating mode for the VOR modulation signal.

Parameters:	NORM	VOR modulation is active.
	VAR	Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the variable signal component (30Hz signal content) of the VOR signal. The modulation depth of the 30 Hz signal corresponds to the value set with command <code>SOURce:VOR:VAR:DEPTh</code>
	SUBCarrier	Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the unmodulated FM carrier (9960Hz) of the VOR signal. The modulation depth corresponds to the value set with command <code>SOURce:VOR:SUBCarrier:DEPTh</code> .
	FMSubcarrier	Amplitude modulation of the output signal with the frequency-modulated FM carrier (9960Hz) of the VOR signal. The frequency deviation corresponds to the value set with command <code>SOURce:VOR:REfERENCE:DEVIation</code> , the modulation depth corresponds to the value set with command <code>SOURce:VOR:SUBCarrier:DEPTh</code> .

Example: `VOR:MODE VAR`
 'Activates amplitude modulation of the output signal with the upper lobe (90Hz) signal component of the VOR signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
NORM		R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:PRESet

The commands activate the VOR defaultsetting (see *RST value column of command descriptions).

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `VOR:PRESet`
 'activates the VOR default settings for all `SOURce:VOR:...` commands.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:REfERENCE[:DEVIation] 0 to 960 Hz

The command sets the frequency deviation of the reference signal on the FM carrier.

Example: `VOR:REF 480`
 'sets the frequency deviation of the reference signal on the FM carrier to 480 Hz.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
480 Hz	1 Hz	R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:SOURce INT | INT,EXT

The command selects the modulation source for VOR modulation. INT is the internal modulation source. The external signal is input at the **AM EXT** connector. The external signal is added to the internal signal. Switching off the internal source is not possible.

Example: VOR:SOUR INT 'selects the internal modulation source.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
INTernal	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:STATe ON | OFF

The commands activate/deactivate VOR modulation.

Examples: VOR:STAT ON 'activates VOR modulation.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:SUBCarrier:DEPTh 0 to 100 PCT

The commands enters the AM modulation depth of the FM carrier.

Examples: VOR:SUBC:DEPT 30PCT
 'enters a modulation depth of 30 percent for the subcarrier.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
30 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:SUBCarrier[:FREQuency] 5000 to 15000 Hz

The commands enters the frequency of the FM carrier.

Examples: VOR:SUBC 9960
 'enters the standard frequency of 9960 Hz for the FM subcarrier.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
9960 Hz	10 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:VAR[:DEPTh] 0 to 100 PCT

The commands enters the AM modulation depth of the 30Hz variable signal.

Examples: VOR:VAR 30PCT
 'enters a modulation depth of 30 percent for the variable signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
30 PCT	0.1 PCT	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

[SOURce:]VOR:VAR:FREQuency 20 to 60 Hz

The commands enters the frequency of the variable and the reference signal. . As the two signals must have the same frequency, the setting is valid for both signals.

Examples: VOR:VAR:FREQ 30
 'enters a frequency of 30 Hz for the variable and reference signal.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
30 Hz	0.1 Hz	Option R&S SMA-K25	Compliant

STATus Subsystem

This system contains the commands for the status reporting system. *RST has no effect on the status registers.

Queries return the current value of the respective register, which permits a check of the device status. A decimal value between 0 and 32767 ($=2^{15}-1$) is returned.

The configuration commands set the respective register thus determining which status changes of the R&S Signal Generator causes the status registers to be changed. A decimal value between 0 and 32767 ($=2^{15}-1$) is set.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
STATus:OPERation:CONDition?			Query only
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE	0...32767		
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?			Query only
STATus:OPERation:NTRansition	0...32767		
STATus:OPERation:PTRansition	0...32767		
STATus:PRESet			No query
STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?			Query only
STATus:QUEStionable:ENABLE	0...32767		
STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?			Query only
STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition	0...32767		
STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition	0...32767		
STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?			Query only

STATus:OPERation:EVENT?

The command queries the content of the EVENT part of the STATus:OPERation register. This part contains information on the actions performed in the instrument since the last readout. The content of the EVENT part is deleted after being read out.

Example: STAT:OPER:EVENT?
'queries the STATus:OPERation:EVENT register.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

The command queries the content of the CONDition part of the STATus:OPERation register. This part contains information on the action currently being performed in the instrument. The content is not deleted after being read out since it indicates the current hardware status.

Example: STAT:OPER:COND?
'queries the Status:Operation:Condition register.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:OPERation:PTRansition

The command sets the bits of the PTRansition part of the STATus:OPERation register. If a bit is set, a transition from 0 to 1 in the condition part causes an entry to be made in the EVENT part of the register. A new event in the hardware is thus registered, e.g. the start of an adjustment.

Example:

STAT:OPER:PTR 32767

'all transitions from 0 to 1 in the condition part of the Status:Operation register cause an entry to be made in the EVENT part.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:OPERation:NTRansition

The command sets the bits of the NTRansition part of the STATus:OPERation register. If a bit is set, a transition from 1 to 0 in the condition part causes an entry to be made in the EVENT part of the register. The disappearance of an event in the hardware is thus registered, e.g. the end of an adjustment.

Example:

STAT:OPER:NTR 0

'a transition from 1 to 0 in the condition part of the Status:Operation register does not cause an entry to be made in the EVENT part.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE

The command sets the bits of the ENABLE part of the STATus:OPERation register. This setting determines which events of the Status-Event part are forwarded to the sum bit in the status byte. These events can be used for a service request.

Example:

STAT:OPER:ENAB 32767

'all events are forwarded to the sum bit of the status byte.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:PRESet

The command resets the status registers. All PTRansition parts are set to FFFFh (32767), i.e. all transitions from 0 to 1 are detected. All NTRansition parts are set to 0, i.e. a transition from 1 to 0 in a CONDition bit is not detected. The ENABLE parts of STATus:OPERation and STATus:QUESTionable are set to 0, i.e. all events in these registers are not passed on.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no query form and no *RST value.

Example:

STAT:PRESet

'resets the status registers.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUESTionable:EVENT?

The command queries the content of the EVENT part of the STATus:QUESTionable register. This part contains information on the actions performed in the instrument since the last readout. The content of the EVENT part is deleted after being read out.

Example: `STAT:OPER:EVENT?`
 'queries the Status:Questionable:Event register.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?

The command queries the content of the CONDition part of the STATus:QUESTionable register. This part contains information on the action currently being performed in the instrument. The content is not deleted after being read out since it indicates the current hardware status.

Example: `STAT:OPER:COND?`
 'queries the Status:Questionable:Condition register.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition

The command sets the bits of the PTRansition part of the STATus:QUESTionable register. If a bit is set, a transition from 0 to 1 in the condition part causes an entry to be made in the EVENT part of the register.

Example: `STAT:OPER:PTR 32767`
 'all transitions from 0 to 1 in the condition part of the Status:Questionable register cause an entry to be made in the EVENT part.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition

The command sets the bits of the NTRansition part of the STATus:QUESTionable register. If a bit is set, a transition from 1 to 0 in the condition part causes an entry to be made in the EVENT part of the register.

Example: `STAT:OPER:NTR 0`
 'a transition from 1 to 0 in the condition part of the Status:Questionable register does not cause an entry to be made in the EVENT part.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle

The command sets the bits of the ENABle part of the STATus:QUESTionable register. This setting determines which events of the Status-Event part are enabled for the sum bit in the status byte. These events can be used for a service request.

Example:

STAT:OPER:ENAB 1

'problems when performing an adjustment cause an entry to be made in the sum bit.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

STATus:QUEue[:NEXT]?

The command queries the oldest entry in the error queue and then deletes it. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see Chapter 9). If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned. The command is identical to SYSTem:ERRor?.

Example:

STAT:QUE?

'queries the oldest entry in the error queue.

Response: "0, 'no error'"

'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem Subsystem

The SYSTem subsystem contains a series of commands for general functions which do not directly affect signal generation.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe	ON OFF		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:LTERminator	EOI STANDard		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRESS	0...30		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:COMMON]:HOSTname	'string'		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:COMMON:SET			No query
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:ALTErnate	0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:MODE	STATic AUTO		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:PREFErred	0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:SET			No query
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:GET			No query
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress	0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:IPADdress]:GATeway	'string'		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress:MODE	STATic P2P AUTO		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress:SET			No query
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:IPADdress]:SUBNet:MASK	0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff		
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:MACaddress			Query only
SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:RESource			Query only
SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:RESource			Query only
SYSTem:DATE	<year>,<month>,<day>		
SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate	ON OFF		
SYSTem:ERRor:ALL			Query only
SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL			Query only
SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]?			Query only
SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT?			Query only
SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?			Query only
SYSTem:FPReset			No query
SYSTem:IDENtification	HP8662 HP8663 ORIGINAL USER		
SYSTem:IRESponse	<string>		
SYSTem:KLOCK	ON OFF		
SYSTem:LANGuage	"HP8662"		No query
SYSTem:PRESet			No query
SYSTem:PROTEct<n>[:STATe]	ON OFF , password		
SYSTem:SERRor?			Query only
SYSTem:STARtup:COMPLete			Query only
SYSTem:TIME	<hour>,<minute>,<second>		
SYSTem:VERSIon?			Query only

SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe ON | OFF

The command switches the key beep on or off.

Example: `SYST:BEEP:STAT OFF`
 'no acoustic signal is output when a key on the front panel is pressed.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Compliant

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB:LTERminator EOI | STANdard

The command sets the terminator recognition for remote control via the IEC/IEEE bus.

Parameters: **EOI**

The terminator must be sent together with the line message EOI (End of Line). This setting is recommended for binary block transmissions where a character could coincidentally have the value LF (Line Feed) but is not intended as the terminator. This setting must be selected for block data with undefined length.

STANdard

An LF (Line Feed) is recognized as the terminator regardless of whether it is sent with or without EOI.

Example: `SYST:COMM:GPIB:LTER EOI`
 'only a character which is sent simultaneously with the line message EOI is accepted as the terminator.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
STANdard	-		Compliant

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess 1 ... 30

The command sets the IEC/IEEE-bus address .

Example: `SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 14`
 'sets IEC/IEEE-bus address 14.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
28	-		Compliant

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:COMMON]:HOSTname 'string'

The command enters the individual computer name of the R&S SMA. The entry is only activated after sending command `SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET`.

Note:

The hostname can only be changed after deactivating protection level 1 (command `SYSTem:PROTect<n>:STATe OFF, password`)

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:HOST 'SMA'`
'enters the individual computer name of the R&S SMA'

`SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET ON`
'activates the change of the hostname.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:COMMON:SET

The command activates the hostname setting (Command `SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:HOST`).

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET`
'activates a change of the hostname.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:ALTernate 0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff

The command sets the alternate DNS server address manually.

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:MODE STAT`
'the DNS server address is assigned manually.'

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:ALT 7.8.9.10`
'sets the IP address of the alternate DNS server'

`SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET ON`
'activates the above settings.'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:MODE STATic | AUTO

The command selects if the DNS server address is assigned automatically or manually. The entry is only activated after sending command `SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:SET`.

Parameters: **AUTO**

The DNS server address is assigned automatically. The network used must support automatic assignment of address (DHCP) in order to use this function.

STATic

The DNS server address is assigned manually.

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:MODE AUTO`

' the DNS server address is assigned automatically (DHCP).

`SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET ON`

'activates DHCP.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:PREFerred 0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff

The command sets the preferred DNS server address manually. The entry is only activated after sending command `SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:SET`.

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:MODE STAT`

' the DNS server address is assigned manually.

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:PREF 7.8.9.10`

'sets the IP address of the preferred DNS server.

`SYST:COMM:NETW:COMM:SET ON`

'activates the above settings.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:DNS:SET

The command activates the DNS setting (Commands `SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:..`).

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example:

`SYST:COMM:NETW:DNS:SET`

'activates all changes of the DNS settings.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:GET

The command retrieves the current network settings. They can be queried with the corresponding commands.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: SYST:COMM:NETW:GET
 ' retrieves the current network settings.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress 0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff

The command enters the IP address . The entry is only activated after sending command SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET.

Example: SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD 7.8.9.10
 'enters the IP address of the R&S SMA.

 SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET
 'activates all changes of the IP address settings.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:IPADdress]:GATeway 0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff

The command enters the IP address of the default gateway. The entry is only activated after sending command SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET.

Example: SYST:COMM:NETW:GAT 1.2.3.4
 'enters the IP address of the default gateway.

 SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET
 'activates all changes of the IP address settings.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
28	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress:MODE STATic | AUTO

The command selects if the IP address is assigned automatically or manually. The entry is only activated after sending command `SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET`.

Parameters: **AUTO**

The IP address is assigned automatically. The network used must support automatic assignment of address (DHCP) in order to use this function.

STATic

The IP address is assigned manually.

P2P

A Peer to Peer connection is used.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:MODE AUTO
' the IP address is assigned automatically (DHCP).

SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET ON
'activates DHCP.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
AUTO	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:IPADdress:SET

The command activates the IP settings (Commands `SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:. . .`).

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET
'activates all changes of the IP adress settings.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork[:IPADdress]:SUBNet:MASK 0.0.0.0 .. ff.ff.ff.ff

The command enters the Subnet mask. The entry is only activated after sending command `SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET`.

Example:

```
SYST:COMM:NETW:SUBN:MASK 255.255.255.0
'enters the Subnet mask.

SYST:COMM:NETW:IPAD:SET
'activates all changes of the IP address settings.
```

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:MACaddress?

The command queries the MAC address of the network adapter.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SYST:COMM:NETW:MAC?
 'queries the MAC address.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:NETWork:RESource?

The command queries the visa resource string. This string is used for remote control of the instrument.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SYST:COMM:NETW:RES?
 'queries the VISA resource string.

Response:
TCPIP::192.1.2.3::INSTR

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:RESource?

The command queries the visa resource string for remote control via the USB interface. .

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SYST:COMM:USB:RES?
 'queries the VISA resource string for remote control via the USB interface.

Response:
USB::72::0000000::INSTR

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		Device-specific

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

The command sets the date for the instrument-internal calendar. "

Example: SYST:DATE 2003,05,01
 'sets May 1, 2003.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:DISPlay:UPDate ON | OFF

The command switches the update of the display on/off. A switchover from remote control to manual control always sets the status of the update of the display to ON.

Example: `SYST:DISP:UPD OFF`
 'switches update of displayed parameter values off.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:ERRor:ALL?

The command queries all entries in the error queue and then deletes them. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see section "[Error Messages](#)"). If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SYST:ERR:ALL?`
 'queries all entries in the error queue.
 Response: "0, 'no error'"
 'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL?

The command queries all entries in the error queue and then deletes them. Only the error numbers are returned and not the entire error text. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see section "[Error Messages](#)"). If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SYST:ERR:CODE:ALL?`
 'queries all entries in the error queue.
 Response: "0"
 'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]?

The command queries the oldest entry in the error queue and then deletes it. Only the error number is returned and not the entire error text. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see section "[Error Messages](#)"). If the error queue is empty, 0 is returned.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

SYST:ERR:CODE?

'queries the oldest entry in the error queue.

Response: "0"

'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT?

The command queries the number of entries in the error queue . If the error queue is empty, '0' is returned.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

SYST:ERR:CODE?

'queries the oldest entry in the error queue.

Response: "1"

'one error has occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?

The command queries the oldest entry in the error queue and then deletes it. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see Chapter 9). If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned. The command is identical to the command `STATus:QUEue:NEXT?`.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

SYST:ERR?

'queries the oldest entry in the error queue.

Response: "0, 'no error'"

'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?

The command queries the oldest entry in the error queue and then deletes it. Positive error numbers denote device-specific errors, and negative error numbers denote error messages defined by SCPI (see Chapter 9). If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned. The command is identical to the command `STATus:QUEue:NEXT?`.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SYST:ERR?`

'queries the oldest entry in the error queue.

Response: "0, 'no error'"

'no errors have occurred since the error queue was last read out.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:FPRreset

The command triggers an instrument reset to the original state of delivery. This includes also the parameters, that are unchanged when executing a regular Preset with the *RST command, e.g. IEC/IEEE bus address. However, password settings and all settings protected by these password are not changed, e.g. disabled USB connections, LAN settings and reference oscillator setting.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: `SYST:FPR`

'all instrument settings (also those that are not currently active) are reset to the factory values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:IDENtification USER | HP8662 | HP8663 | ORIGInal

The command selects if the instruments identifies itself as R&S SMA or as one of the HP generators when queried with common command *IDN?. A user defined identification string can be defined in addition. The R&S SMA can also be remote controlled via the command sets of HP generators.

Example: `SYST:IDEN ORIG`

'selects the identification string of the R&S SMA

`*IDN?`

Response: 'Rohde&Schwarz', SMA100A, 1234.6789k02'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
ORIGInal	-	-	-

SYSTem:IRSPonse <string>

The command defines the identification string for selection used defined (SYST:IDEN USER).

Example: SYST:IDEN USER
 'selects an user-defined the identification
 SYST:IRES "Test Device"
 'defines the identification string 'test device'
 *IDN?
 Response: 'test device'

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
"	-	-	-

SYSTem:KLOCK ON | OFF

The command (Keyboard LOCK) disables the front panel keyboard of the R&S Signal Generator including the LOCAL key, or enables it again (OFF).

Example: SYST:KLOC ON
 'activates the keyboard lock. The keyboard cannot be operated again until it
 has been enabled with SYST:KLOC OFF.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
OFF	-		Compliant

SYSTem:LANGuage "SCPI" | "HP8662" | "HP864X" | "AF2040" | "RC3102"

The command selects the HP 8662A command set. The GPIB command set of the R&S SMA no longer works. The HP command EX returns to the instrument-specific GPIB command set.

Note:

The R&S SMA can be remote controlled via the several command sets of different generators. Please check for the corresponding Application Note at the download area of the product site on the Internet.

Example: SYST:LANG "HP8662"
 'activates the the HP 8662A command set

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device specific

SYSTem:PRESet

The command triggers an instrument reset. It has the same effect as the PRESET key on the front panel and the *RST command.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: SYST:PRES
 'all instrument settings (also those that are not currently active) are reset to
 their default values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:PROTect<n>[:STATe] ON | OFF, password

The command activates and deactivates the specified protection level. There are several protection levels which disable specific service functions (authorized personnel of R&S Service Departments only). These levels are identified by the suffix under PROTect.

The respective functions are disabled when the protection level is activated. No password is required for activation. A password must be entered to deactivate the protection level. The password for the first level is 123456. This protection level can be used to lock-out internal adjustments.

The command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value and no query form.

Example: SYST:PROT1 ON
 'activates protection level 1. Internal adjustments are only possible after deactivating the lock-out.

 SYST:PROT1 OFF, 123456
 'deactivates protection level 1. Internal adjustments are enabled again.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:SERRor?

This command returns a list of all errors existing at the time when the query is started. This list corresponds to the display on the info page under manual control.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: "SYST:SERR?"
 'queries all errors existing in the error queue.

Response:

"-221, 'Settings conflict', 153, 'Input voltage out of range'"

'the two returned errors have occurred since the error queue was last queried.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

SYSTem:STARtup:COMPlete?

The command queries if the startup of the instrument is completed.

This command is a query and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: SYST:STAR:COMP?

Response: 1

'the startup of the instrument is completed.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
	-		

SYSTem:TIME 0...23,0...59,0...59

The command sets the time for the instrument-internal clock.

Example: `SYST:TIME 12,0,0`
 'sets the time to precisely 12 pm.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

SYSTem:VERSion?

The command queries the SCPI version with which the instrument complies.

The command is a query command and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: `SYST:VERS?`
 'queries the SCPI version.

Response: 1996
 'the instrument complies with the version from 1996.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Compliant

TEST Subsystem

The TEST system contains the commands for performing the selftest routine as well as for direct manipulation of the hardware assemblies (:TEST:DIReCt). The self tests return a "0" if the test is performed successfully, otherwise a value other than "0" is returned. None of the commands of this system have an *RST value.

NOTICE *The respective hardware assembly responds directly to the :TEST:DIReCt command; any safety mechanisms are bypassed. The command is used for servicing purposes and should not be applied by the user. Improper use could destroy the assembly.*

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
TEST:ALL			
TEST:DIReCt	'assembly', subaddress, hex data string		

TEST:ALL?

This command performs a selftest on all installed hardware options.

Example: "TEST:ALL?"

Response: "0" on success, "1" on fail

*RST value	Resolution	SCPI
-	-	Device-specific

TEST:DIReCt 'assembly', subaddress, hex data string

The respective hardware assembly responds directly to the command; any safety mechanisms are bypassed. This function is only available via remote control.

Example: TEST:DIR 'SSYN',0,#H12345678

TEST:DIR? 'SSYN',0

Response: '#H12345678

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

TRIGger Subsystem

The TRIGger system contains the commands for selecting the trigger source for the RF and LF sweep. The trigger input connector is configured in the SOURce:INPut subsystem.

The trigger system of the R&S Signal Generator is a simplified implementation of the SCPI trigger system. The TRIGger system differs from the SCPI system as follows:

- No INITiate command; the instrument behaves as if INITiate:CONTinuous ON were set.
- Under TRIGger several sweep subsystems exist.

Other commands associated with the trigger system of the R&S Signal Generator can be found in the modulation and RF signal subsystems.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
TRIGger0[:SWEep]:SOURce	AUTO IMMediate SINGle BUS EXTeRnal EAUTO		
TRIGger:LFFSweep:SOURce	AUTO IMMediate SINGle BUS EXTeRnal EAUTO		
TRIGger:FSWEEP[:IMMediate]			No query
TRIGger:FSWEEP:SOURce	AUTO IMMediate SINGle BUS EXTeRnal EAUTO		
TRIGger:LIST[:IMMediate]			No query
TRIGger:PSWEEP[:IMMediate]			No query
TRIGger:PSWEEP:SOURce	AUTO IMMediate SINGle BUS EXTeRnal EAUTO		
TRIGger[:SWEep][:IMMediate]			No query
TRIGger[:SWEep]:SOURce	AUTO IMMediate SINGle BUS EXTeRnal		

TRIGger0[:SWEep]:SOURce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle | EXTeRnal|BUS | EAUTO

TRIGger:LFFSweep:SOURce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle|BUS | EXTeRnal

The command sets the trigger source for the LF sweep. The trigger is triggered by the command :SOURce:LFOuTput:SWEep[:FREQuency]EXECute.

The names of the parameters correspond directly to the various settings under manual control. SCPI uses other names for the parameters; these names are also accepted by the instrument. The SCPI names should be used if compatibility is an important consideration. An overview of the various names is given in the following table:

R&S name	SCPI name	Command under manual control
AUTO	IMMediate	Auto mode
SINGle	BUS	Single mode.
EXTeRnal	EXTeRnal	Ext Single and Ext Step mode. The command LFO:SWEep:MODE is used to select between the two sweep modes.

Parameters: **AUTO | IMMEDIATE**

The trigger is free-running, i.e. the trigger condition is fulfilled continuously. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started.

SINGLE

One complete sweep cycle is triggered by the IEC/IEEE-bus commands `.:LFOutput:SWEep:EXEC` or `*TRG`. The mode has to be set to `AUTO` (`:SOURce:LFOutput:SWEep:MODE AUTO`).

EXTERNAL

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector.

EAUTO

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started. A second trigger event stops the sweep at the current frequency, a third trigger event starts the trigger at the start frequency, and so on.

Example:

`TRIG0:SOUR EXT`

'selects triggering with an external trigger. The trigger is input via the INST TRIG connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGLE	-	-	Device-specific

TRIGger:FSWeep[:IMMEDIATE]

The command immediately starts an RF frequency sweep cycle. The command is only effective for sweep mode **Single** (`SOURce:SWEep:FREQuency:MODE AUTO` in combination with `TRIG:FSW:SOUR SING`). The command corresponds to the manual-control command **Execute Trigger**.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

`SWE:FREQ:MODE AUTO`

'sets the triggered sweep mode, i.e. a trigger is required to start the sweep.

`TRIG:FSW:SOUR SING`

'sets the **Single** trigger mode, i.e. a trigger starts a single sweep.

`TRIG:FSW`

'starts a single RF frequency sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

TRIGger:FSW:SOORce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle | EXTernal|BUS | EAUTo

The command sets the trigger source for the RF frequency sweep.

The names of the parameters correspond directly to the various settings under manual control. SCPI uses other names for the parameters; these names are also accepted by the instrument. The SCPI names should be used if compatibility is an important consideration. An overview of the various names is given in the following table:

R&S name	SCPI name	Command under manual control
AUTO	IMMediate	Auto mode
SINGle	BUS	Single mode.
EXTernal	EXTernal	Ext Single and Ext Step mode. The command :SWEep:FREQ:MODE is used to select between the two sweep modes.

Parameters: **AUTO | IMMediate**

The trigger is free-running, i.e. the trigger condition is fulfilled continuously. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started.

SINGle

One complete sweep cycle is triggered by the IEC/IEEE-bus commands ...:SWEep:FREQ:EXEC or *TRG or TRIG:FSW:IMM. The mode has to be set to AUTO (SOORce:SWEep:FREQ:MODE AUTO).

EXTernal

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector.

EAUTo

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started. A second trigger event stops the sweep at the current frequency, a third trigger event starts the trigger at the start frequency, and so on.

Example:

TRIG:FSW:SOORce EXT

'selects triggering with an external trigger. The trigger is input via the INST TRIG connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGle	-		Device-specific

TRIGger:LIST[:IMMediate]

The command immediately starts the processing of a list in LIST mode. It corresponds to the manual-control command **Execute Trigger**.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

SOUR:LIST LIST1

'selects the list .

SOUR:LIST:DWEL 5 ms

'sets the dwell time to 5 ms.

TRIG:LIST

'starts processing of the selected list.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

TRIGger:PSWeep[:IMMediate]

The command immediately starts an RF level sweep. The command is only effective for sweep mode **Single** (SOURce:SWEep:POWer:MODE AUTO in combination with TRIG:PSW:SOUR SING). The command corresponds to the manual-control command **Execute Trigger**.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example:

SWE:POW:MODE AUTO

'selects the triggered sweep mode, i.e. a trigger is required to start the sweep.

TRIG:PSW:SOUR AUTO

'sets the **Single** trigger mode, i.e. a trigger starts a single sweep.

TRIG:PSW

'starts a single RF level sweep.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

TRIGger:PSWeep:SOURce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle | EXTErnal|BUS | EAUTO

The command sets the trigger source for the RF level sweep.

The names of the parameters correspond directly to the various settings under manual control. SCPI uses other names for the parameters; these names are also accepted by the instrument. The SCPI names should be used if compatibility is an important consideration. An overview of the various names is given in the following table:

R&S name	SCPI name	Command under manual control
AUTO	IMMediate	Auto mode
SINGle	BUS	Single mode.
EXTErnal	EXTErnal	Ext Single and Ext Step mode. The command :SWEep:POW:MODE is used to select between the two sweep modes.

Parameters:**AUTO | IMMediate**

The trigger is free-running, i.e. the trigger condition is fulfilled continuously. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started.

SINGle

One complete sweep cycle is triggered by the IEC/IEEE-bus commands ...:SWE:POW:EXEC or *TRG or TRIG:PSW:IMM. The mode has to be set to AUTO (SOUR:SWE:POW:MODE AUTO).

EXTErnal

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector.

EAUTO

The sweep is triggered externally via the INST TRIG connector. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started. A second trigger event stops the sweep at the current level, a third trigger event starts the trigger at the start level, and so on.

Example:

TRIG:PSW:SOUR EXT

'selects triggering with an external trigger. The trigger is input via the INST TRIG connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGle	-		Device-specific

TRIGger[:SWEep][:IMMediate]

The command starts the sweeps which is activated. The sweep to be executed depends on the respective MODE setting (:SOUR:SWEep:POW|FREQ:MODE and :SOUR:LFO:SWEep[:FREQ]:MODE). The command corresponds to the manual-control command **Execute Trigger**.

This command triggers an event and therefore has no *RST value.

Example: TRIG
'starts all active sweeps.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
-	-		Device-specific

TRIGger:SWEep:SOURce AUTO|IMMediate | SINGle | EXTernal|BUS

The command sets the trigger source for all sweeps.

The names of the parameters correspond directly to the various settings under manual control. SCPI uses other names for the parameters; these names are also accepted by the instrument. The SCPI names should be used if compatibility is an important consideration.

An overview of the various names is given in the following table:

R&S name	SCPI name	Command under manual control
AUTO	IMMediate	MODE AUTO
SINGle	BUS	MODE SINGLE
EXTernal	EXTernal	MODE EXT TRIG SINGLE or EXT TRIG STEP

Parameters:**AUTO | IMMediate**

The trigger is free-running, i.e. the trigger condition is fulfilled continuously. As soon as one sweep is finished, the next sweep is started.

SINGle

The sweep is triggered by the IEC/IEEE-bus commands

:SOURce:SWEep:POWer|FREQuency:EXEC or *TRG or

TRIGger:PSWeep|FSWeep:IMMediate. If :SOURce:SWEep:POWer:MODE is set to STEP, one step is executed. The sweep mode has to be set to AUTO.

EXTernal

The sweep is triggered externally via the TRIGGER connectors.

Example:

TRIG:SWE:SOUR EXT

'selects triggering with an external trigger. The trigger is input via the INST TRIG connector.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
SINGle	-		Device-specific

UNIT Subsystem

The UNIT subsystem contains the commands specifying which units are valid if no unit is indicated in a command. These settings are valid for the entire instrument.

Command	Parameters	Default unit	Remark
UNIT:ANGLE	DEG RAD		
UNIT:POWer	V DBM		

UNIT:ANGLE DEG | RAD

The command defines the default unit for angles. It is valid for all commands which determine angle values. It does not influence the manual control parameter unit and the display.

Example: UNIT:ANGL DEG
 'sets default unit DEG for all commands which determine angle values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
RAD	-		Compliant

UNIT:POWer V | DBM

The command defines the default unit for power. It is valid for all commands which determine power values. It does not influence the manual control parameter unit and the display.

Example: UNIT:POW V
 'sets default unit V for all commands which determine power values.

*RST value	Resolution	Options	SCPI
DBM	-		Compliant

Remote control emulation of the HP 8662A signal generator for the R&S SMA

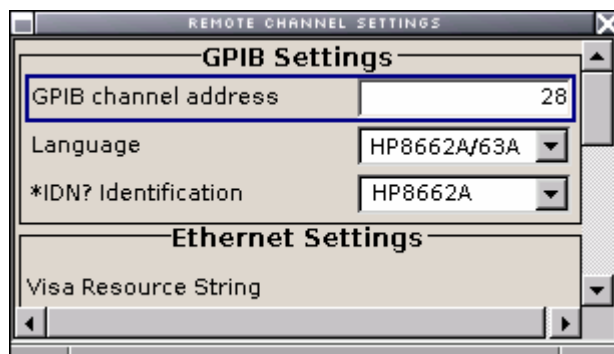
Note:

The R&S SMA can be remote controlled via the several command sets of different generators. Please check for the corresponding Application Note at the download area of the product site on the Internet.

The R&S SMA can be remote-controlled using the instrument-specific GPIB command set as well as an emulated command set of the HP 8662A generator.

With manual operation, the command set is selected in the Setup menu **Remote Channel Settings**; under **Language** (see chapter 4, section "[Remote Channel Settings](#)").

When using the emulated command set of the HP 8662A generator, the instruments identifies itself either as R&S SMA or as HP86xx generator when queried with common command *IDN?. The selection can only be performed with manual operation he Setup menu **Remote Channel Settings**; under ***IDN? Identification**.



With remote operation, the HP 8662A command set is selected using the GPIB command `SYSTem:LANGuage "HP8662"`. The GPIB command set of the R&S SMA no longer works. The HP command `EX` returns to the instrument-specific GPIB command set.

The selected command set is saved when the instrument is switched off, which means that when the instrument is switched on again, it starts up with the same setting with which it was switched off. The emulation parameters are not persistent and are lost when the instrument is switched off.

HP 8662A commands

The emulation software simulates the HP 8662A data model in the execution unit and transforms the HP 8662A parameters into R&S SMA parameters.

This mapping occurs in only one direction: Setting commands that arrive via the remote-control interface modify the HP 8662A parameters. These parameters are converted into R&S SMA parameters and written to the database. Modifying the R&S SMA parameters in any other manner, e.g. via manual operation, causes no changes to the HP 8662A parameters of the emulation software. While this is insignificant in pure remote-control operation, it can lead to inconsistencies when you use both manual and remote control.

Limitations and special characteristics of the emulation are explained in the Comment column of the following table.

Command	Function	*	Comment
@1	Write require service mask		The status system of the HP 8662A is not compatible with the status system implemented in the R&S SMA in accordance with IEEE 488.2.
@2	Deferred execution mode	X	Command is ignored.
@3	Immediate execution mode	X	Command is ignored.
AM	AM depth	X	
AO	AM State OFF	X	Alias = A0
AP	Amplitude	X	Alias = BLSQ, SP88, BLAP88
AS	Autosequence	X	The command sequentially and cyclically activates the instrument settings saved in registers. Limitations: Since the end of a sweep is not detected in the R&S SMA, a saved instrument setting with a sweep cannot be emulated. The timing of this function is not defined ("as fast as it can"). Therefore, the time performance of the emulation software can be expected to be very different from that of an HP 8662A.
BLR1	Knob hold		Keyboard/rotary knob commands are not implemented. The emulation is not intended to simulate manual operation.
BLR2	Knob increment		See BLR1
BLX6	All markers off		The R&S SMA has no sweep marker.
BS	Backspace		See BLR1
CT	Configure trigger	X	
DN	Step down	X	[AM AP FA FB FM FR FS N3 X1 X2 X3 X4 X5] DN
EX	Switch back to native remote-control mode	X	
FA	Start frequency	X	Different behavior: In the HP 8662A, the FA, FB, FS and FR sweep frequencies are maintained as separate and unlinked parameters. In the R&S SMA, the start and end frequencies, center frequency and span are linked. In the HP 8662A, however, the FR command sets both the frequency in the CW mode as well as the center frequency in the Sweep mode. The current and internal SweepConfiguration state determines which of the competing and possibly inconsistent parameter sets (FA, FB) or (FR, FS) is set on the R&S SMA. When setting the FA or FB values via remote control, SweepConfiguration changes to the StartStop state and the set (FA, FB) is used. When setting the FS value via remote control, SweepConfiguration changes to the Span state and the set (FR, FS) is used. Span is the initial state of SweepConfiguration.
FB	Stop frequency	X	See FA

Command	Function	*	Comment
FM	FM State ON, FM depth	X	
FR	Frequency or center frequency	X	See FA
FS	Frequency span	X	
IS	Increment setting	X	[AM AP FA FB FM FR FS N3 X1 X2 X3 X4 X5] IS
L1	Learn front panel	X	The HP 8662A has two Learn modes: The Fast Learn mode, transmitting 11 bytes per setting, and the Front Panel Learn mode, transmitting 128 bytes. The documentation of the HP 8662A does not provide a complete description of the content of the instrument settings contained in the binary block. As a result, binary blocks that have been generated or modified by a controller or by emulation software cannot be played back to an HP 8662A. However, this does not affect the data exchange between a controller and emulation software on an R&S SMA. Queries must be terminated with a question mark ("?").
L2	Fast learn mode	X	See L1
M0	Modulation off	X	Alias = MO
M1	Internal 400 Hz (mod)	X	
M2	Internal 1 kHz (mod)	X	
M3	External AC (mod)	X	
M4	External DC (mod)	X	
MS	Read status key message	X	Queries must be terminated with a question mark ("?").
N1	100 steps (lin sweep)	X	
	100 steps (lin sweep)	X	
N3	Set step size (lin sweep)	X	
N4	Log 10% steps (log sweep)	X	
N5	Log 1% steps (log sweep)	X	
R1 / R2 / R3 / R4 / R5	Resolution x10,(/10), knob off, knob hold, knob increment		See BLR1
RC	Recall instrument settings from register	X	
RD	Knob, CCW (down)		See BLR1
RM	Read require service mask		Query commands must be terminated with a question mark ("?").
RU	Knob CW (up)		See BLR1
SP00		X	Alias BLAP00
SP10		X	Alias BLAP10
SP11		X	Alias BLAP11
SP12		X	Alias BLAP12
SP30	Amplitude reference off		Alias = BLAP30 Affects only manual operation (knob), see BLR1.
SP31	Amplitude reference on		Alias = BLAP31 Affects only manual operation (knob), see BLR1.
SP40	External AM off	X	Alias = BLAP40
SP41	Int FM + ext AM (ac)	X	Alias = BLAP41
SP42	Int FM + ext AM (dc)	X	Alias = BLAP42

Command	Function	*	Comment
SP50..52	AUX FM		Alias = BLAP50 to 52 Not supported, since the R&S SMA does not have a second modulation input.
SP60..62	PSK toggle		Alias = BLAP60 to 62 Affects only manual operation with up/down keys, see BLR1.
SP80	SP10 to 62 off	X	Alias = BLAP80
SP81	Switch unit of level display		Alias = BLAP81 No corresponding R&S SMA parameter available.
SP85	Amplitude correction off	X	Alias = BLAP85
SP86	Amplitude correction on	X	Alias = BLAP86
SP87	HP-IB operator request response	NN	Alias = BLAP87
SQ	Sequence	X	
SS	Set sequence	X	Alias = BLST
ST	Store current instrument settings in register	X	
T1 to T3	Sweep dwell time 0.5 ms to 2 ms		R&S SMA dwell time value range ≥ 10 ms.
T4 / T5	10/100 ms/sweep	X	
TR	Trigger	X	
UP	Step up	X	[AM AP FA FB FM FR FS N3 X1 X2 X3 X4 X5] UP
W1	Sweep off	X	
W2	Auto sweep	X	
W3	Manual sweep	X	
W4	Single sweep	X	
X1 to X7	Sweep marker		The R&S SMA has no sweep marker.
Y0	Remote stepped sweep (RSS) clear	X	Alias = YO
Y1 / Y2	RSS with display	X	
Y3	RSS without display	X	

*X = implemented

Value ranges and error messages

The permissible value ranges for the setting parameters of the HP 8662A and R&S SMA are very different. No effort was made to simulate the HP 8662A limitations in the emulation software. For this reason, setting values permitted in emulation software cannot be transferred to an HP 8662A.

Most error messages and codes output by the R&S SMA are generated by deeper software layers and are not compatible with the highly instrument-specific HP 8662A error codes. A very simple mechanism for mapping the R&S SMA error codes to the HP 8662A error codes is used. It maps all R&S SMA errors to error code 43 (Wrong entry protocol. Entry ignored.) of the HP 8662A.

However, the errors detected by the execution unit of the emulator are immediately converted to suitable HP 8662A error codes where possible.

Contents Chapter 8 -
Maintenance and Remote Control Interfaces

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8 Maintenance and Remote Control Interfaces

Introduction - Maintenance and Interfaces

The following chapter contains information on the maintenance of the signal generator and a description of the remote control interfaces.

Please follow the instructions in the service manual when exchanging modules or ordering spares. The order no. for spare parts can be found in the service manual.

The address of our support center and a list of all Rohde & Schwarz service centers can be found at the beginning of the printed manual.

The service manual includes further information particularly on troubleshooting, repair and exchange of modules.

Maintenance

The instrument does not need a periodic maintenance. What is necessary is essentially the cleaning of the instrument. However, it is recommended to check the rated data from time to time.

Cleaning the Outside and Storing

What is necessary is essentially the cleaning of the instrument.

NOTICE**Instrument damage caused by cleaning agents!**

Cleaning agents contain substances that may damage the instrument, e.g. solvent-containing cleaning agents may damage the front panel labeling or plastic parts.

Never use cleaning agents such as solvents (thinners, acetone, etc), acids, bases, or other substances.

The outside of the instrument is suitably cleaned using a soft, line-free dust cloth.

The storage temperature range of the instrument is given in the data sheet. If the instrument is to be stored for a longer period of time, it must be protected against dust.

The original packing should be used, particularly the protective covers at the front and rear, when the instrument is to be transported or dispatched. If the original packing is no longer available, use a sturdy cardboard box of suitable size and carefully wrap the instrument to protect it against mechanical damage.

Hardware Interfaces

The following section describes the remote-control interfaces of the signal generator. All other interfaces are described in Chapter 1, sections "[Legend for Front Panel View](#)" and "[Legend for Rear Panel View](#)". For specifications refer to the data sheet.

IEC/IEEE Bus Interface

The standard instrument is equipped with an IEC/IEEE bus connector. An IEEE 488 interface connector is located on the rear panel. An external controller for remote control of the instrument can be connected via the IEEE 488 interface connector using a shielded cable.

Interface Characteristics

- 8-bit parallel data transfer
- bi-directional data transfer
- three-line handshake
- high data transfer rate
- up to 15 instruments can be connected
- maximal length of the interconnecting cables 15 m (single connection, 2m)
- wired-OR connection if several instruments are connected in parallel.

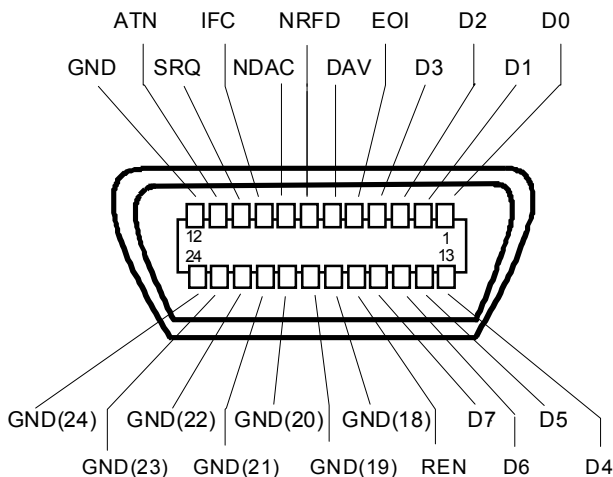


Figure 8-1 Pin assignment of IEC/IEEE-Bus interface

Bus Lines

1. Data bus with 8 lines D0 to D7.

The transmission is bit-parallel and byte-serial in the ASCII/ISO code. D0 is the least significant bit, D7 the most significant bit.

2. Control bus with 5 lines

IFC (Interface Clear)	active LOW resets the interfaces of the instruments connected to the default setting.
ATN (Attention)	active LOW signals the transmission of interface messages. inactive HIGH signals the transmission of device messages.

SRQ (Service Request)	active LOW enables the connected device to send a service request to the controller.
REN (Remote Enable)	active LOW permits switchover to remote control.
EOI (End or Identify)	has two functions in connection with ATN: ATN = HIGH active LOW marks the end of data transmission. ATN = LOW active LOW triggers a parallel poll.

3. Handshake bus with three lines

DAV (Data Valid)	active LOW signals a valid data byte on the data bus.
NRFD (Not Ready For Data)	active LOW signals that one of the connected devices is not ready for data transfer.
NDAC (Not Data Accepted)	active LOW signals that the instrument connected is accepting the data on the data bus.

IEC/IEEE-Bus Interface Functions

Instruments which can be remote controlled via the IEC/IEEE bus can be equipped with different interface functions. The following table lists the interface functions appropriate for the instrument.

Table 8-1 IEC/IEEE Bus Interface functions

Control character	Interface function
SH1	Handshake source function (source handshake), full capability
AH1	Handshake sink function (acceptor handshake), full capability
L4	Listener function, full capability, unaddress if MTA.
T6	Talker function, full capability, ability to respond to serial poll, unaddress if MLA
SR1	Service request function (Service Request), full capability
PP1	Parallel poll function, full capability
RL1	Remote/Local switch over function, full capability
DC1	Reset function (Device Clear), full capability
DT1	<i>Trigger function (Device Trigger), full capability</i>
C0	<i>No controller function</i>

IEC/IEEE Bus Messages

Interface messages are transferred on the data lines of the IEC/IEEE bus when the "ATN" control line is active (LOW). They are used for communication between controller and instruments and can only be sent by the controller which currently has control of the IEC/IEEE bus.

Universal Commands

The universal commands are encoded 10 - 1F hex. They affect all instruments connected to the bus without addressing.

Table 8-2 Universal Commands

Command	VISUAL BASIC command	Effect on the instrument
DCL (Device Clear)	IBCMD (controller%, CHR\$(20))	Aborts the processing of the commands just received and sets the command processing software to a defined initial state. Does not change the instrument settings..
IFC (Interface Clear)	IBSIC (controller%)	Resets the interfaces to the default setting.
LLO (Local Lockout)	IBCMD (controller%, CHR\$(17))	Locks switchover from remote control to manual control by means of the front panel keys
SPE (Serial Poll Enable)	IBCMD (controller%, CHR\$(24))	Ready for serial poll.
SPD (Serial Poll Disable)	IBCMD (controller%, CHR\$(25))	End of serial poll.
PPU (Parallel Poll Unconfigure)	IBCMD (controller%, CHR\$(21))	End of the parallel-poll state.

Addressed Commands

The addressed commands are encoded 00 - 0F hex. They are only effective for instruments addressed as listeners.

Table 8-3 Addressed Commands

Command	VISUAL BASIC Command	Effect on the instrument
SDC (Selected Device Clear)	IBCLR (device%)	Aborts the processing of the commands just received and sets the command processing software to a defined initial state. Does not change the instrument setting.
GET (Group Execute Trigger)	IBTRG (device%)	Triggers a previously active device function (e.g. a sweep). The effect of the command is the same as with that of a pulse at the external trigger signal input.
GTL (Go to Local)	IBLOC (device%)	Transition to the "Local" state (manual control).
PPC (Parallel Poll Configure)	IBPPC (device%, data%)	Configures instrument for parallel poll. Additionally, the VISUAL BASIC command executes PPE/PPD.

LAN Connector

The unit is equipped with an LAN interface as standard. The LAN connector is at the rear of the instrument. Provided the appropriate rights have been assigned by the network administrator, files can be transmitted via the network, and network resources, e.g. a network folders, can be used. The instrument can also be remote-controlled and manually operated in the network. It is connected by means of a commercial RJ45 cable.

The network card functions with 100 MHz Ethernet IEEE 802.3u. The TCP/IP network protocol and the associated network services are preconfigured. TCP/IP ensures connection-oriented communication, where the order of the exchanged messages is adhered to and interrupted links are identified. With this protocol, messages cannot be lost.

Connection of the Vector Signal Generator is described in Chapter 1, section "[Connection to the Network](#)", remote control via Ethernet in chapter 5, section "[Remote control via Ethernet](#)". The architecture of a LAN remote-control connection is described in detail in the following.

Remote control of an instrument via a network is based on standardized protocols which follow the OSI reference model (see Fig. below).

Application	SCPI	SCPI [3]
Presentation	XDR (VXI-11)	RFC 1014 [1,2]
Session	ONC-RPC	RFC 1057
Transport	TCP / UDP	RFC 793
Network	IP	RFC 791
Data Link	Ethernet/802.3	8802-3
Physical	802.3/10BASE-T	8802-3

Fig. 8-2 Example for LAN remote control based on the OSI reference model

Based on TCP/UDP, messages between the controller and the instrument are exchanged via open network computing (ONC) - remote procedure calls (RPC). With XDR, legal RPC messages are known as VXI-11 standard. Based on this standard, messages are exchanged between the controller and the instrument. The messages are identical with SCPI commands. They can be organized in four groups: program messages (control command to the instrument), response messages (values returned by the instrument), service request (spontaneous queries of the instrument) and low-level control messages (interface messages).

A VXI-11 link between a controller and an instrument uses three channels: a core, abort and interrupt channel. Instrument control is mainly performed on the core channel (program, response and low-level control messages). The abort channel is used for immediate abort of the core channel; the interrupt channel transmits spontaneous service requests of the instrument. Link setup itself is very complex. For more details refer to the VXI-11 specification ("TCP/IP Instrument Protocol Specification VXI-11, Revision 1.0 VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation, VXIbus", and "TCP/IP-IEEE 488.2 Instrument Interface Specification VXI-11.3, Draft 0.3 VMEbus Extensions for Instrumentation, VXIbus").

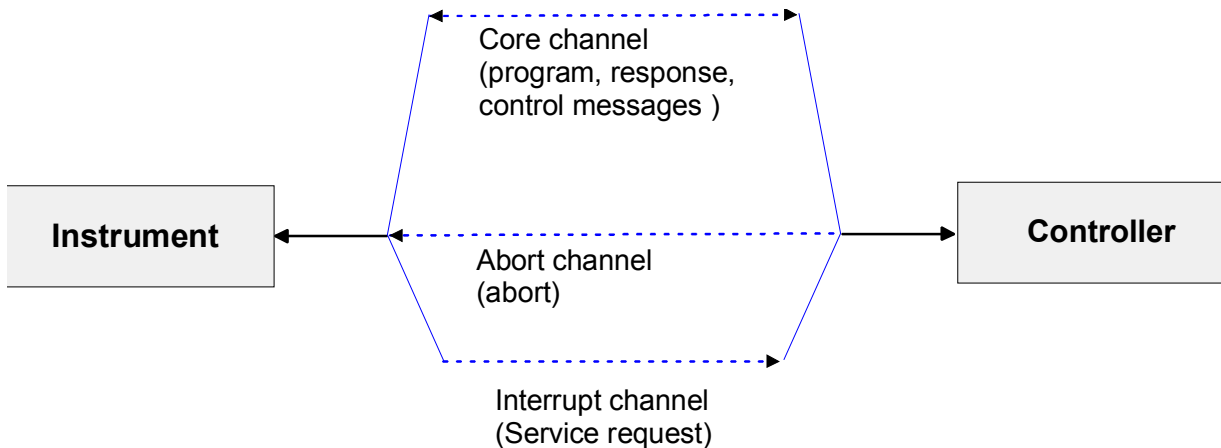


Fig. 8-3 VXI-11 channels between instrument and controller

The number of controllers that can address an instrument is practically unlimited in the network. In the instrument, the individual controllers are clearly distinguished. This distinction continues up to the application level in the controller, i.e. two applications on a PC are identified by the instrument as two different controllers.

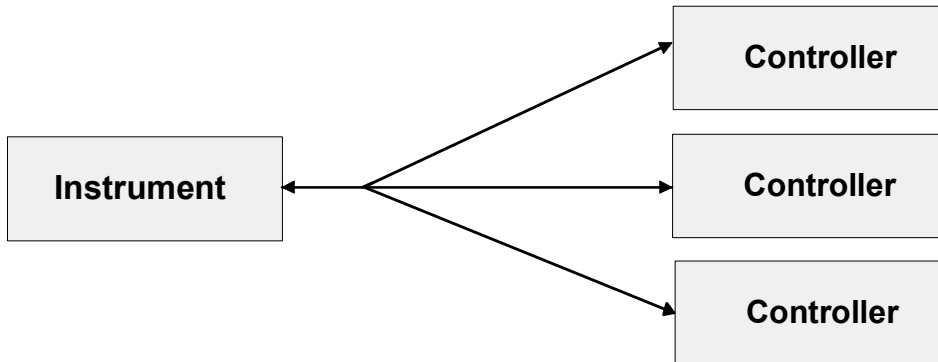
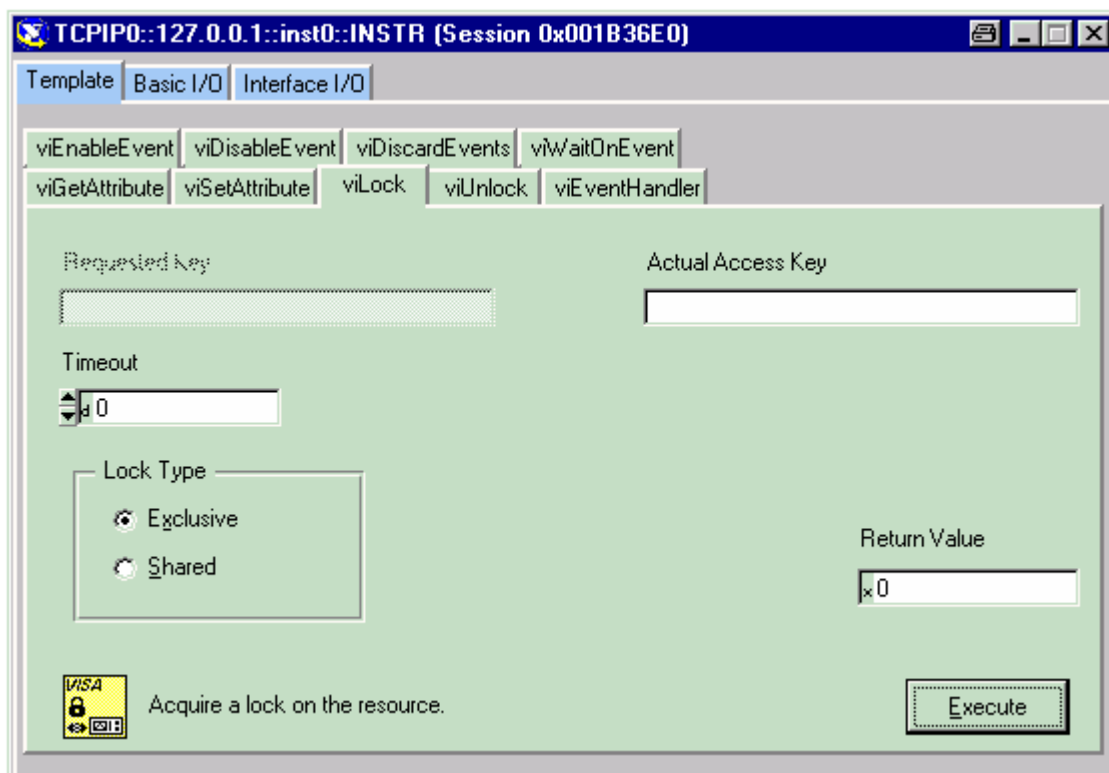


Fig. 8-4 Remote control via LAN from several controllers

The controllers can lock and unlock the instrument for exclusive access. This regulates access to the instrument of several controllers.

In the **'Measurement & Automation Control'** program, this setting is made on the **Template** tab.



VXI-11 Interface Messages

On the Ethernet link, the interface messages are called low-level control messages. These messages can be used to emulate interface messages of the IEC/IEEE bus.

Table 8-4 VXI-11 Interface Messages

Command	Effect on the instrument
&ABO (Abort)	Aborts the processing of the commands just received.
&DCL (Device Clear)	Aborts the processing of the commands just received and sets the command processing software to a defined initial state. Does not change the instrument setting.
&GTL (Go to Local)	Transition to the "Local" state (manual control)
&GTR (Go to Remote)	Transition to the "Remote" state (remote control)
&GET (Group Execute Trigger)	Triggers a previously active device function (e.g. a sweep). The effect of the command is the same as with that of a pulse at the external trigger signal input.
&LLO (Local Lockout)	Disables switchover from remote control to manual control by means of the front panel keys
&POL (Serial Poll)	Starts a serial poll
&NREN (Not Remote Enable)	Enables switchover from remote control to manual control by means of the front panel keys

USB Connection (USB and USB IN)

The instrument is equipped as standard with three USB (universal serial bus) interfaces.

USB

Two of them are type A interfaces (host USB) which establish a connection to the controller. They can be used for connecting peripherals such as mouse and keyboard or a memory stick for data transmission. One of the host USBs is at the instrument front, the other is at the rear.

USB IN

The third USB interface is a type B interface (device USB) hence the instrument is assigned as device, not as host. It can be used for remote control (see chapter "[Remote Control - Basics](#)").

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9 Error Messages

Introduction - Status Information and Messages

This chapter describes the error messages of the signal generator. The error messages are output in the **Info** line on the screen and entered in the error/event queue of the status reporting system.

A great variety of different messages such as status messages, error messages, warnings or information are displayed in the header field of the screen. Some error messages require that the error must be eliminated before correct instrument operation can be ensured. The info window with a list of current messages and a detailed description of each message can be opened with the **INFO** key

In the remote control mode, error messages are entered in the error/event queue of the status reporting system and can be queried with the command `SYSTem:ERRor?`. If the error queue is empty, 0 ("No error") is returned.

Status Information

The status messages are displayed in the header section of the screen. The status information gives the user an overview of the main operating states and settings of the signal generator. The states are indicated for information only and do not necessitate any action by the user. Status information is displayed between the frequency and level fields, at the left of the info line or in the info line itself.

Status information displayed between the frequency and level fields:

RF OFF The RF output is switched off

MOD OFF All modulations are switched off.

FREQ OFFSET A frequency offset is set.

The frequency entered and displayed in the frequency field takes any set frequency offset into consideration, e.g. an offset set for a downstream instrument. This means that with a frequency offset the frequency displayed in the header does not correspond to the frequency at the RF output, but rather to the frequency at the output of the downstream instrument.

This allows the desired frequency at the output of a downstream instrument to be entered in the frequency field. The signal generator changes the RF output frequency according to the entered offset.

However, the frequency entered and displayed in the Frequency/Phase menu of the RF/Ana Mod function block always corresponds to the RF output frequency. Any frequency offset is not taken into consideration.

The correlation is as follows:

$$\text{Freq in header} = \text{RF output frequency} (= \text{Freq in menu}) + \text{Freq offset} \\ (= \text{Offset in menu})$$

LEVEL OFFSET A level offset is set.

The level entered and displayed in the Level field takes the offset of any downstream attenuators/amplifiers into consideration by way of calculation. This means that with a level offset the level displayed in the header does not correspond to the level at the RF output, but rather to the level at the output of the downstream instrument.

This allows the desired level at the output of downstream instruments to be entered. The signal generator changes the RF output level according to the set offset.

However, the level entered and displayed in the **Level** menu of the **RF/Ana Mod** function block always corresponds to the RF output level. Any level offset is not taken into consideration.

The correlation is as follows:

$$\text{Level in header} = \text{RF output level} (= \text{Level in menu}) + \text{Level offset}$$

EXT REF An external reference is used.

The external signal with selectable frequency and defined level must be input at the REF IN connector. It is output at the REF OUT connector.

Status information displayed to the left of the Info line:

REMOTE The instrument is remote controlled.

The **LOCAL** key switches the instrument from remote control to manual control. The current command must be fully processed before the mode is switched, otherwise the instrument switches immediately back to remote control.

REM LLO The instrument is remote controlled.

The instrument can be switched from remote control to manual control by means of remote control only (e.g. with the Visual Basic command `CALL IBLOC (generator%)`); the **LOCAL** key is disabled. The key is disabled by remote control with the command LLO.

Status information displayed in the Info line:

RFSweep
LevelSweep
LFSweep The indicated sweep is enabled.

ALC On/Auto/S&H The status of the automatic level control is indicated:

- ON = automatic level control permanently on
- Auto = automatic level control is automatically adapted to the operating states
- S&H = automatic level control off, recalibration of the level whenever the level or frequency is set (sample and hold mode).

ListMode	List mode is active. The values of the frequency/level pairs in the selected list are set for the chosen dwell time.
AttFixed	Attenuator fixed mode is active. The uninterrupted level settings are made in a fixed range without attenuator switching. The variation range is set automatically when this mode is activated. The range is displayed under Attenuator Fixed Range in the Level menu.
UCorr	User Correction is active. The level is corrected by the given values in the selected user correction list. Correction is performed by the user-defined list values being added to the output level for the respective RF frequency. With frequencies which are not contained in the list, the level correction is determined by interpolation of the closest correction values.
OvenCold	The reference oscillator has not yet reached its nominal frequency. When switching on from the STANDBY mode, the specified frequency accuracy is reached immediately. If the power switch was switched off, the reference oscillator needs some warm-up time to reach its nominal frequency. During this period of time, the output frequency does not yet reach its final value either.

Error Messages

Messages indicate errors in the instrument. They are displayed in the info line in different colors depending on their importance and display duration. Errors (e.g. no calibration data) are displayed in red, information (e.g. file not found) and warnings in black. Warnings indicate less significant errors (e.g. the instrument operates outside specified data).

Volatile messages

Volatile messages report automatic settings in the instrument (e.g. switching off of incompatible types of modulation) or on illegal entries that are not accepted by the instrument (e.g. range violations). They are displayed in the info line on a yellow background. They are displayed on top of status information or permanent messages.

Volatile messages do not normally demand user actions and disappear automatically after a brief period of time. They are stored in the history, however.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:ERR? or SYST:ERR:ALL?`

Permanent messages

Permanent messages are displayed if an error occurs that impairs further instrument operation, e.g. a hardware fault. The error signaled by a permanent message must be eliminated before correct instrument operation can be ensured.

The message is displayed until the error is eliminated. It covers the status display in the info line. After error elimination, the message automatically disappears and is also recorded in the history.

Remote-control command:

`SYST:SEERR?`

Alphabetical List of SCPI-Error Messages

The following list contains all error messages defined in SCPI in alphabetical order. SCPI error messages are the same in all SCPI instruments. The errors are assigned negative numbers.

The error text being entered into the error/event queue or being displayed is printed in bold face on the left together with the error code. Below the error text, there is an explanation as to the respective error.

Note:

The index provides a list of the error messages sorted according to their error codes.

Block data not allowed (-168)

The command contains legal block data which are not allowed at this point.

Example: The command `SOUR:FREQ` requires a numeric parameter - `FREQ #13a`

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Character data not allowed (-148)

The character data is prohibited for this command or at this point of the command.

Example: Command `SOURCE:FREQuency` requires a numeric parameter.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Character data too long (-144)

The character data element contains more than 12 characters.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Command Error (-100)

Generic error message that cannot detect a more specific error.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Command protected (-203)

The desired command could not be executed as it was protected with a password.

Example: The command `CAL:FREQ?` might be protected with a password.

Remedy Use command `:SYST:PROT1 OFF, 123456` to enable the command.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Data out of range (-222)

A value of the transmitted command was outside the legal range.

Example: Command `SOUR:FREQ` only permits entries in the range of min to max frequency.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Data type error (-104)

The command contains an invalid value indication.

Example: ON is indicated instead of a numeric value for frequency setting
- :FREQ ON

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Device-specific error (-300)

Device-specific error not defined in greater detail.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Exponent too large (-123)

The magnitude of the exponent is too large.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Expression data not allowed (-178)

The command contains a mathematical expression at an impermissible position.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

GET not allowed (-105)

A Group Execute Trigger (GET) is within a command line.

Note: A Group Execute Trigger (`GET`) is only allowed at the end of a command line or in a separate command line.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Hardware error (-240)

A legal program command or a query could not be executed because of a hardware problem in the device.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Hardware missing (-241)

A legal program command or a query could not be executed because of a missing device hardware.

Example: An option is not fitted.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Header suffix out of range (-114)

The command contains an illegal numeric suffix.

Example: :SOURce22 is not defined for the signal generator.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Illegal parameter value (-224)

The parameter value is invalid.

Example: An invalid text parameter is indicated :
TRIG:SWEep:SOUR TASTE

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Invalid block data (-161)

The command contains illegal block data.

Example: An END message was received before the expected number of data had been received or no numeric data element is sent after the introductory #

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Invalid Character (-101)

The command contains an invalid sign.

Example: A header contains an ampersand, "SOURCE&".

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Invalid separator (-103)

The command contains an impermissible sign instead of a separator.

Example: A semicolon is missing after the first command in a command line with several commands -
":FREQ 2MHz POW -25".

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Invalid suffix (-131)

The suffix is not appropriate for this command.

Example: nHz is not defined.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Lists not same length (-226)

The parts of a list have different lengths. This error message is also displayed if only part of a list has been transmitted via IEC bus. All parts of the list have to be transmitted always before it is executed.

Example: The POWER list content is longer than the FREQUENCY list content, or only the POWER content is transmitted.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Missing parameter (-109)

The command does not contain the required parameters.

Example: Command :SOUR:FREQ requires the indication of a parameter
- ":FREQ; POW -35"

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

No error (0)

This message is output if the error queue does not contain entries.

Numeric data not allowed (-128)

The command contains a numeric data element the device does not accept in this position.

Example: The command :SOUR:BB:MCCW:SEQ requires the indication of a text parameter - SOUR:BB:MCCW:SEQ AUTO.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Out of memory (-225)

The storage space available in the instrument is exhausted.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Parameter not allowed (-108)

The command contains too many parameters.

Example: Command `SOURce:FM:INTernal:FREQuency` permits only one frequency indication - `":FREQ:CENT 30 kHz, 40 kHz"`.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Program mnemonic too long (-112)

The header contains more than 12 characters.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Queue overflow (-350)

This error code is entered into the queue instead of the actual error code if the queue is full. It indicates that an error has occurred but not been recorded in the queue. The original error message is lost.

Remedy: Reading out the error messages e.g. with command `SYSTem:ERRor:ALL?` clears the error queue.

SCPI: Device specific error- sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Query interrupted (-410)

This query has been interrupted.

Example After a query, the instrument receives new data before the response has been sent completely.

SCPI: Query error - error in data request - sets bit 2 in the ESR register.

Query unterminated (-420)

This query is missing or incomplete.

Example The instrument is addressed as a talker and receives incomplete data.

SCPI: Query error - error in data request - sets bit 2 in the ESR register.

Query deadlocked (-430)

This query cannot be processed.

Example

The input and output buffers are full, the instrument cannot be operated.

SCPI:

Query error - error in data request - sets bit 2 in the ESR register.

Self test failed ... (-330)

An error was detected in the selftest named after the semicolon. An error-free operation of the module concerned is no longer guaranteed.

SCPI:

Device specific error- sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Settings conflict ... (-221)

There is a setting conflict between the two parameters indicated after the semicolon.

Example:

The set FM deviation is too large for the selected RF frequency.

Remedy

One of the given values has to be corrected to obtain a valid output signal.

SCPI:

Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

String data not allowed (-158)

The command contains a legal string data element which is not allowed at this point.

Example:

A text parameter is set in quotation marks -
`SOURce:FREQuency:MODE "FIXed"`.

SCPI:

Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Suffix not allowed (-138)

A suffix is not allowed for this command or at this point of the command.

Example:

Command *RCL does not permit indicating a suffix.

SCPI:

Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Suffix too long (-134)

The suffix contains more than 12 characters.

SCPI:

Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Syntax error (-102)

The command is invalid.

Example: The command contains block data the instrument does not accept.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

System error (-310)

This error message suggests an error within the instrument. Please inform the R&S Service.

SCPI: Device specific error- sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Too many digits (-124)

The decimal numeric data element contains too many digits.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Too much data (-223)

More data were sent by the host than the signal generator can handle.

SCPI: Execution error - sets bit 4 in the ESR register

Undefined header (-113)

The sent command header has not been defined.

Example: Header : *XYZ is undefined for every instrument.

SCPI: Command error - sets bit 5 in the ESR register

Alphabetical List of Device-Specific Error Messages

The following list contains all error messages specific of the instrument in alphabetical order. The positive error codes mark the errors specific of the instrument.

The error text being entered into the error/event queue or being displayed is printed in bold face on the left together with the error code. Below the error text, there is an explanation as to the respective error.

Note:

The index provides a list of the error messages sorted according to their error codes.

Extern reference out of range or disconnected (50)

External reference is selected but no external signal is applied or the signal is out of range.

Remedy: Check the selected reference signal source (internal or external) in the Reference Oscillator menu (Setup). Change setting to 'internal' if no appropriate external source is available.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Adjustment data invalid (183)

Adjustment data are invalid and must be restored.

Remedy: The adjustment data have to be generated again by an internal or external adjustment or to be loaded into the instrument.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Adjustment data missing (182)

Adjustment data are missing.

Remedy: The adjustment data have to be generated first by an internal or external adjustment or to be loaded into the instrument.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Adjustment failed (180)

Adjustment could not be executed

Remedy: The adjustment data have to be generated first by an internal or external adjustment or to be loaded into the device (see section Adjustment).

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Cannot access the EEPROM (202)

A error occurs when writing or reading a EEPROM.

Example: The EEPROM is defect.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Cannot access hardware (200)

The data transmission to a module was unsuccessful.

Example: The module is not installed, not properly installed or missing.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Cannot open file (460)

The selected file can not be opened.

Remedy: Check the path and file name.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Cannot read file (462)

The file can not be read.

Example: The file contents are not compatible with the file type.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Cannot write file (461)

The file can not be written.

Example: The file is read-only.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Driver initialization failed (204)

Initialization of a driver fails when booting the instrument firmware

Example: The driver is not compatible with the hardware or software configuration of the instrument.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

File contains invalid data (465)

The selected file contains data that is not valid for the file type. The file extension determines the data that is valid for this file type. If the file extension is changed the lists are no longer recognized and the data are therefore invalid.

Example: The extension of a waveform file (= *.wv) was changed to *.txt.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Filename missing (463)

The desired operation cannot be execute because the file name is not specified.

Example: A file name has to be entered when creating a new list.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Hardware revision out of date (201)

A later version of certain parts of the instrument is necessary to execute the function selected.

Example: The driver does not support the installed version of a module.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Invalid EEPROM data (203)

Reading a EEPROM is possible, however the data are inconsistent.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Invalid filename extension (464)

The file extension is not valid for the desired operation.

Example: The file extension for list mode files is *.lsw. It is not possible to enter another file extension when storing a list.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

No current list (241)

There is no list selected. To execute the desired operation a list has to be selected in the related menu. If no list is available, a new list must be created.

Example: The list mode is enable without a list being selected.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

This modulation forces other modulations off (140)

A modulation has been switched on which cannot be used at the same time as an already active modulation. The previous modulation has been switched off.

Example: Enabling FM modulation switches PM modulation off.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

Unknown list type specified (242)

The list type selected is not valid for the desired operation

Example: The file extension for list mode files is *.lsw. It is not possible to enter another file extension when selecting a list.

SCPI: Device-specific error - sets bit 3 in the ESR register

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