VXI SIGNAL GENERATOR

3002

Operating Manual

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3002

9 kHz - 2.4 GHz

This manual applies to instruments with software issues of 2.00 and higher.

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About this manual

This manual explains how to use the 3002 AM/FM Signal Generators.

Intended audience

Persons engaged on work relating to equipment who have a need for accurately generated signals in the VHF and UHF spectrum.

Structure

Chapter 1

Main features and performance data.

Chapter 2

Installation and power-up.

Chapter 3

Programming with keywords and sample programs.

Chapter 4

Brief technical description.

Chapter 5

Instructions for doing acceptance testing.

Annex A

Fast pulse modulation.

Document conventions

The following conventions apply throughout this manual:

RF OUT Titles marked on the instrument panel are shown in capital letters

CONTENTS

PREFACE

Patent protection

The 3002 VXI Signal Generator is protected by the following patents:

EP 0322139
GB 2214012
US 4870384
EP 0125790
GB 2140232
US 4609881

Precautions

WARNING **CAUTION** **Note**

These terms have specific meanings in this manual:

WARNING **information to prevent personal injury.**

CAUTION **information to prevent damage to the equipment.**

Note **important general information.**

Symbols

The meaning of hazard symbols appearing on the equipment and in the documentation is as follows:

Symbol	Description
	Refer to the operating manual when this symbol is marked on the instrument. Familiarize yourself with the nature of the hazard and the actions that may have to be taken.
	Toxic hazard
	Static sensitive components

General conditions of use

This product is designed and tested to comply with the requirements of IEC/EN61010-1 'Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use', for Class III portable equipment and is for use in a pollution degree 2 environment. The equipment is designed to operate from an installation category I supply.

Equipment should be protected from the ingress of liquids and precipitation such as rain, snow, etc. When moving the equipment from a cold to a hot environment, it is important to allow the temperature of the equipment to stabilize before it is connected to the supply to avoid condensation forming. The equipment must only be operated within the environmental conditions specified in Chapter 1 'Performance data' in the Operating/Instruction manual, otherwise the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

This product is not approved for use in hazardous atmospheres or medical applications. If the equipment is to be used in a safety-related application, e.g. avionics or military applications, the suitability of the product must be assessed and approved for use by a competent person.

WARNING

Electrical hazards (DC supply voltage)

This equipment conforms with IEC safety Class III, meaning that for continued safety it must only be connected to supplies and signal sources which conform to 'Separated Extra-Low Voltage' (SELV and SELV-E) voltage and insulation requirements. No hazardous voltages are generated internally. See under 'Performance data' in Chapter 1 for the maximum permitted voltage levels that can be applied.

Do not remove instrument covers as this may result in personal injury. There are no user-serviceable parts inside.

Refer all servicing to qualified personnel. See list of Service Centers at rear of manual.

WARNING

Fire hazard

Access to the supply fuses is through the removal of an external cover. Removal of the covers should be referred to qualified Personnel. For continued protection against fire, fuses must only be replaced with those of the correct rating and type.

WARNING

Toxic hazards

Some of the components used in this equipment may include resins and other materials which give off toxic fumes if incinerated. Take appropriate precautions, therefore, in the disposal of these items.

WARNING

Beryllia

Beryllia (beryllium oxide) is used in the construction of some of the components in this equipment.

This material, when in the form of fine dust or vapour and inhaled into the lungs, can cause a respiratory disease. In its solid form, as used here, it can be handled quite safely although it is prudent to avoid handling conditions which promote dust formation by surface abrasion.

Because of this hazard, you are advised to be very careful in removing and disposing of these components. Do not put them in the general industrial or domestic waste or despatch them by post. They should be separately and securely packed and clearly identified to show the nature of the hazard and then disposed of in a safe manner by an authorized toxic waste contractor.

WARNING

Beryllium copper

Some mechanical components within this instrument are manufactured from beryllium copper. This is an alloy with a beryllium content of approximately 5%. It represents no risk in normal use.

The material should not be machined, welded or subjected to any process where heat is involved.

It must be disposed of as “special waste”.

It must NOT be disposed of by incineration.

CAUTION

Static sensitive components

This equipment contains static sensitive components which may be damaged by handling - refer to the Maintenance Manual for handling precautions.

CAUTION

Voltage restraint

Excessive voltages can damage the instrument. Ensure that applied signal voltages are within the limits marked on the front panel.

CAUTION

Installation

Never insert or remove the instrument when the mainframe is already powered up. Always switch the mainframe off first and then on again afterwards, then run the resource manager again for normal operation.

CAUTION

Suitability for use

This equipment has been designed and manufactured by Aeroflex to generate low-power RF signals for testing radio communications apparatus.

If the equipment is not used in a manner specified by Aeroflex, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Aeroflex has no control over the use of this equipment and cannot be held responsible for events arising from its use other than for its intended purpose.

Précautions

WARNING **CAUTION** **Note**

Les termes suivants ont, dans ce manuel, des significations particulières:

WARNING contient des informations pour éviter toute blessure au personnel.

CAUTION contient des informations pour éviter les dommages aux équipements.

Note contient d'importantes informations d'ordre général.

Symboles signalant un risque

La signification des symboles de danger apparaissant sur l'équipement et dans la documentation est la suivante:

Symbole	Nature du risque
	Reportez-vous au manuel d'utilisation quand ce symbole apparaît sur l'instrument. Familiarisez-vous avec la nature du danger et la conduite à tenir.
	Danger produits toxiques

Conditions générales d'utilisation

Ce produit a été conçu et testé pour être conforme aux exigences des normes CEI/EN61010-1 "Règles de sécurité pour appareils électriques de mesurage, de régulation et de laboratoire", pour des équipements Classe III portables et pour une utilisation dans un environnement de pollution de niveau 2. Cet équipement est conçu pour fonctionner à partir d'une alimentation de catégorie I.

Cet équipement doit être protégé de l'introduction de liquides ainsi que des précipitations d'eau, de neige, etc... Lorsqu'on transporte cet équipement d'un environnement chaud vers un environnement froid, il est important de laisser l'équipement se stabiliser en température avant de le connecter à une alimentation afin d'éviter toute formation de condensation. L'appareil doit être utilisé uniquement dans le cadre des conditions d'environnement spécifiées au chapitre 1 "Performance data" du manuel d'utilisation, toute autre utilisation peut endommager les systèmes de protection.

Ce produit n'est pas garanti pour fonctionner dans des atmosphères dangereuses ou pour un usage médical. Si l'équipement doit être utilisé pour des applications en relation avec la sécurité, par exemple des applications militaires ou aéronautiques, la compatibilité du produit doit être établie et approuvée par une personne compétente.

WARNING

Sécurité électrique (tension d'alimentation continue)

Cet équipement est conforme aux normes de sécurité CEI Classe III, c'est-à-dire qu'il ne doit être connecté qu'à des sources d'alimentation ou de signaux qui suivent les recommandations de tension et d'isolement du type 'Tension extra-faible séparée' (SELV at SELV-E). Aucune tension dangereuse n'est générée en interne. "Performance data" dans le chapitre 1 du manuel d'utilisation précise les niveaux de tension maximum acceptables en entrée.

Ne démontez pas le capot de l'instrument, car ceci peut provoquer des blessures. Il n'y a pas de pièces remplaçables par l'utilisateur à l'intérieur.

Faites effectuer toute réparation par du personnel qualifié. Contacter un des Centres de Maintenance Internationaux dans la liste jointe à la fin du manuel.

WARNING

Risque lié au feu

L'accès aux fusibles d'alimentation se fait après démontage d'un couvercle de protection extérieur. Cette manipulation est à la charge d'un personnel qualifié. Pour un protection continue contre le feu, les fusibles de remplacement doivent de type et de valeur adaptés.

WARNING

Danger produits toxiques

Certains composants utilisés dans cet appareil peuvent contenir des résines et d'autres matières qui dégagent des fumées toxiques lors de leur incinération. Les précautions d'usages doivent donc être prises lorsqu'on se débarrasse de ce type de composant.

WARNING

Le Béryllia

Le Béryllia (oxyde de Béryllium) entre dans la composition de certains composants de cet appareil.

Cette matière peut, lorsqu'elle est inhalée sous forme de vapeur ou de fine poussière, être la cause de maladies respiratoires. Sous sa forme solide, comme c'est le cas ici, cette matière peut être manipulée sans risque, bien qu'il soit conseillé d'éviter toute manipulation pouvant entraîner la formation de poussière par abrasion de la surface.

Il est donc conseillé, pour éviter ce risque, de prendre les précautions requises pour retirer ces composants et s'en débarrasser. Ne les jetez pas avec les déchets industriels ou domestiques ou ne les envoyez pas par la poste. Il faut les emballer séparément et solidement et bien indiquer la nature du risque avant de les céder, avec précautions, à une entreprise spécialisée dans le traitement de déchets toxiques.

WARNING

Bronze au béryllium

Dans cet équipement,certaines pièces mécaniques sont à base de bronze au béryllium. Il s'agit d'un alliage dans lequel le pourcentage de béryllium ne dépasse pas 5%. Il ne présente aucun danger en utilisation normale.

Toutefois, cet alliage ne doit pas être travaillé, soudé ou soumis à un processus qui implique l'utilisation d'une source de chaleur.

En cas de destruction, il sera entreposé dans un container spécial. IL ne devra pas être détruit par incinération.

CAUTION

Utilisation

Cet équipement a été conçu et fabriqué par Aeroflex pour générer des signaux RF de faible puissance pour le test d'appareils de radio communications.

La protection de l'équipement peut être altérée s'il n'est pas utilisé dans les conditions spécifiées par Aeroflex. Aeroflex n'a aucun contrôle sur l'usage de l'instrument, et ne pourra être tenu pour responsable en cas d'événement survenant suite à une utilisation différente de celle prévue.

Vorsichtsmaßnahmen

WARNING **CAUTION** **Note**

Diese Hinweise haben eine bestimmte Bedeutung in diesem Handbuch:

WARNING dienen zur Vermeidung von Verletzungsrisiken.

CAUTION dienen dem Schutz der Geräte.

Note enthalten wichtige Informationen.

Gefahrensymbole

Die Bedeutung der Gefahrensymbole auf den Geräten und in der Dokumentation ist wie folgt:

Symbol	Gefahrenart
	Beziehen Sie sich auf die Bedienungsanleitung wenn das Messgerät mit diesem Symbol markiert ist. Machen Sie sich mit der Art der Gefahr und den Aktionen die getroffen werden müssen bekannt.
	Warnung vor giftigen Substanzen

Allgemeine Hinweise zur Verwendung

Dieses Produkt wurde entsprechend den Anforderungen von IEC/EN61010-1 “Sicherheitsanforderungen für elektrische Ausrüstung für Meßaufgaben, Steuerung und Laborbedarf”, Klasse III, transportabel zur Verwendung in einer Grad 2 verunreinigten Umgebung, entwickelt und getestet. Dieses Gerät ist für Netzversorgung Klasse I zugelassen.

Das Gerät sollte vor dem Eindringen von Flüssigkeiten sowie vor Regen, Schnee etc. geschützt werden. Bei Standortänderung von kalter in wärmere Umgebung sollte das Gerät wegen der Kondensation erst nach Anpassung an die wärmere Umgebung mit dem Netz verbunden werden. Das Gerät darf nur in Umgebungsbedingungen wie in Kapitel 1 "Leistungsdaten (Performance data)" der Bedienungsanleitung beschrieben, betrieben werden; ansonsten wird der vom Gerät vorgesehene Schutz des Anwenders beeinträchtigt.

Dieses Produkt ist nicht für den Einsatz in gefährlicher Umgebung (z.B. Ex-Bereich) und für medizinische Anwendungen geprüft. Sollte das Gerät für den Einsatz in sicherheitsrelevanten Anwendungen wie z.B. im Flugverkehr oder bei militaerischen Anwendungen vorgesehen sein, so ist dieser von einer für diesen Bereich zuständigen Person zu beurteilen und genehmigen.

WARNING

Elektrische Schläge (Gleichspannungsversorgung)

Dieses Gerät entspricht der IEC Sicherheitsklasse III. Aus Sicherheitsgründen darf es nur an Netzgeräte und Signalquellen angeschlossen werden, die in Spannung und Isolation der SELV und SELV-E Richtlinie genügen (“Getrennte Niederspannung”). Im Gerät werden keine gefährlichen Spannungen erzeugt. Im Handbuch, Kapitel 1, “Performance data” (Leistungsdaten), werden die anschließbaren Höchstspannungen definiert.

Öffnen Sie niemals das Gehäuse der Geräte das dies zu ernsthaften Verletzungen führen kann. Es gibt keine vom Anwender austauschbare Teile in diesem Gerät.

Lassen Sie alle Reparaturen durch qualifiziertes Personal durchführen. Eine Liste der Servicestellen finden Sie auf der Rückseite des Handbuches.

WARNING

Brandgefahr

Der Zugriff auf die Netzsicherungen geschieht durch die Entfernung einer Abdeckung. Die Entfernung der Abdeckungen sollte nur von qualifiziertem Personal ausgeführt werden. Zum Schutz gegen Brandgefahr dürfen die Sicherungen nur gegen solche gleichen Typs und Wertes ausgetauscht werden.

WARNING

Warnung vor giftigen Substanzen

In einigen Bauelementen dieses Geräts können Epoxyharze oder andere Materialien enthalten sein, die im Brandfall giftige Gase erzeugen. Bei der Entsorgung müssen deshalb entsprechende Vorsichtsmaßnahmen getroffen werden.

WARNING

Beryllium Oxid

Beryllium Oxid wird in einigen Bauelementen verwendet.

Als Staub inhaliert kann Beryllium zu Schädigungen der Atemwege führen. In fester Form kann es ohne Gefahr gehandhabt werden, wobei Staubabrieb vermieden werden sollte.

Wegen dieser Gefahren dürfen diese Bauelemente nur mit der entsprechenden Vorsicht ausgebaut und entsorgt werden. Sie dürfen nicht mit Industrie oder Hausmüll vermengt oder per Post versandt werden. Sie müssen separat verpackt und entsprechend der Gefährdung markiert werden. Die Entsorgung muß über einen autorisierten Fachbetrieb erfolgen.

WARNING

Beryllium Kupfer

In diesem Gerät sind einige mechanische Komponenten aus Beryllium Kupfer gefertigt. Dies ist eine Verbindung welche aus einem Berylliumanteil von ca. 5 % besteht. Bei normaler Verwendung besteht kein Gesundheitsrisiko.

Das Metall darf nicht bearbeitet, geschweißt oder sonstiger Wärmebehandlung ausgesetzt werden.

Es muß als Sondermüll entsorgt werden.

Es darf nicht durch Verbrennung entsorgt werden.

CAUTION

Eignung für Gebrauch

Dieses Gerät wurde von Aeroflex entwickelt und hergestellt um HF Signale geringer Leistung zum Test von Kommunikationseinrichtungen zu erzeugen.

Sollte das Gerät nicht auf die von Aeroflex vorgesehene Art und Weise verwendet werden, kann die Schutzfunktion des Gerätes beeinträchtigt werden.

Aeroflex hat keinen Einfluß auf die Art der Verwendung und übernimmt keinerlei Verantwortung bei unsachgemässer Handhabung.

Precauzioni

WARNING **CAUTION** **Note**

Questi termini vengono utilizzati in questo manuale con significati specifici:

WARNING riportano informazioni atte ad evitare possibili pericoli alla persona.

CAUTION riportano informazioni per evitare possibili pericoli all'apparecchiatura.

Note riportano importanti informazioni di carattere generale.

Simboli di pericolo

Il significato del simbolo di pericolo riportato sugli strumenti e nella documentazione è il seguente:

Simbolo	Tipo di pericolo
	Fare riferimento al manuale operativo quando questo simbolo è riportato sullo strumento. Rendervi conto della natura del pericolo e delle precauzioni che dovrete prendere.
	Pericolo sostanze tossiche

Condizioni generali d'uso

Questo prodotto è stato progettato e collaudato per rispondere ai requisiti della direttiva IEC/EN61010-1 'Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use' per apparati di classe III portatili e per l'uso in un ambiente inquinato di grado 2. L'apparato è stato progettato per essere alimentato da un alimentatore di categoria I.

Lo strumento deve essere protetto dal possibile ingresso di liquidi quali, ad es., acqua, pioggia, neve, ecc. Qualora lo strumento venga portato da un ambiente freddo ad uno caldo, è importante lasciare che la temperatura all'interno dello strumento si stabilizzi prima di alimentarlo per evitare formazione di condense. Lo strumento deve essere utilizzato esclusivamente nelle condizioni ambientali descritte nel capitolo 1 'Performance data' del manuale operativo, in caso contrario le protezioni previste nello strumento potrebbero risultare non sufficienti.

Questo prodotto non è stato approvato per essere usato in ambienti pericolosi o applicazioni medicali. Se lo strumento deve essere usato per applicazioni particolari collegate alla sicurezza (per esempio applicazioni militari o avioniche), occorre che una persona o un istituto competente ne certifichi l'uso.

WARNING

Pericoli da elettricità (alimentazione a c.c.)

Questo strumento rispetta le norme IEC, classe III, e quindi, per una completa sicurezza, deve essere collegato solo ad alimentatori e generatori di segnali che rispettano I requisiti di tensione ed isolamento SELV e SELV-E (Separated Extra-Low Voltage). Nessuna tensione pericolosa è generata al suo interno. Vedi capitolo 1 per quanto concerne I livelli massimi di tensione applicabili.

Non rimuovete mai le coperture perché così potreste provocare danni a voi stessi. Non vi sono all'interno parti di interesse all'utilizzatore.

Tutte gli interventi sono di competenza del personale qualificato. Vedi elenco internazionale dei Centri di Assistenza in fondo al manuale.

WARNING

Pericolo d'incendio

L'accesso ai fusibili dell'alimentazione avviene attraverso la rimozione di un coperchio esterno. La rimozione dei coperchi dovrebbe essere eseguita solo da personale qualificato. Per una protezione costante contro pericoli d'incendio, utilizzare esclusivamente fusibili del tipo e dalle caratteristiche elettriche prescritte.

WARNING

Pericolo sostanze tossiche

Alcuni dei componenti usati in questo strumento possono contenere resine o altri materiali che, se bruciati, possono emettere fumi tossici. Prendere quindi le opportune precauzioni nell'uso di tali parti.

WARNING

Berillio

Berillio (ossido di berillio) è utilizzato nella costruzione di alcuni componenti di quest'apparato.

Questo materiale, se inalato sotto forma di polvere fine o vapore, può causare malattie respiratorie. Allo stato solido, come è usato qui, può essere maneggiato con sufficiente sicurezza anche se è prudente evitare condizioni che provochino la formazione di polveri tramite abrasioni superficiali.

A cause di questi pericoli occorre essere molto prudenti nella rimozione e nella locazione di questi componenti. Questi non devono essere gettati tra i rifiuti domestici o industriali né. vanno spediti per posta. Essi devono essere impacchettati separatamente ed in modo sicuro e devono indicare chiaramente la natura del pericolo e quindi affidate a personale autorizzato.

WARNING

Rame berillio

Alcuni componenti meccanici in questo strumento sono realizzati in rame berillio. Si tratta di una lega con contenuto di berillio di circa il 5%, che non presenta alcun rischio in usi normali.

Questo materiale non deve essere lavorato, saldato o subire qualsiasi processo che coinvolge alte temperature.

Deve essere eliminato come "rifiuto speciale". Non deve essere eliminato tramite "inceneritore".

CAUTION

Caratteristiche d’uso

Questo strumento è stato progettato e prodotto da Aeroflex generare segnali RF in bassa potenza per provare apparati di radio comunicazione.

Se lo strumento non è utilizzato nel modo specificato da Aeroflex, le protezioni previste sullo strumento potrebbero risultare inefficaci.

Aeroflex non può avere il controllo sull’uso di questo strumento e non può essere ritenuta responsabile per eventi risultanti da un uso diverso dallo scopo prefisso.

Precauciones

WARNING **CAUTION** **Note**

Estos términos tienen significados específicos en este manual:

WARNING contienen información referente a prevención de daños personales.

CAUTION contienen información referente a prevención de daños en equipos.

Note contienen información general importante.

Símbolos de peligro

El significado de los símbolos de peligro en el equipo y en la documentación es el siguiente:

Símbolo	Naturaleza del peligro
	Vea el manual de funcionamiento cuando este símbolo aparezca en el instrumento. Familiarícese con la naturaleza del riesgo y con las acciones que deban de tomarse
	Aviso de toxicidad

Condiciones generales de uso

Este producto ha sido diseñado y probado para cumplir los requerimientos de la normativa IEC/EN61010-1 “Requerimientos de la normativa para equipos eléctricos de medida, control y uso en laboratorio”, para equipos clase III portátiles y para uso en un ambiente con un grado de contaminación 2. El equipo ha sido diseñado para funcionar sobre una instalación de alimentación de categorías II.

Debe protegerse el equipo de la entrada de líquidos y precipitaciones como nieve, lluvia, etc. Cuando se traslada el equipo de entorno frío a un entorno caliente, es importante aguardar la estabilización el equipo para evitar la condensación. Sólo debe utilizarse el aparato en las condiciones ambientales especificadas en el capítulo 1 “Especificaciones” o “Performance data” del Manual de Instrucciones/Manual de Operación/Funcionamiento, en caso contrario la propia protección del equipo puede resultar dañada.

Este producto no ha sido aprobado para su utilización en entornos peligrosos o en aplicaciones médicas. Si se va a utilizar el equipo en una aplicación con implicaciones en cuanto a seguridad, como por ejemplo aplicaciones de aviónica o militares, es preciso que un experto competente en materia de seguridad apruebe su uso.

WARNING

Nivel peligroso de electricidad (tensión de alimentación DC)

Este equipo cumple con la norma de seguridad IEC clase III, lo que significa que para total seguridad debe ser conectado a alimentaciones y fuentes de señal que cumplan los requerimientos de tensión y aislamiento “Tensión Separada Extra-Baja” (SELV y SELV-E). Ninguna tensión generada internamente implica riesgo para el operario.

En el capítulo 1 “Especificaciones” podrá encontrar los valores máximos permitidos que pueden aplicarse.

No retire las cubiertas del chasis del instrumento, ya que pudiera resultar dañado personalmente. No existen partes que puedan ser reparadas en su interior.

Deje todas las tareas relativas a reparación a un servicio técnico cualificado. Vea la lista de Centros de Servicios Internacionales en la parte trasera del manual.

WARNING

Peligro de incendio

El acceso a los fusibles de alimentación se lleva a cabo retirando la tapa exterior del equipo. La retirada de las tapas deberá efectuaría personal cualificado. Para asegurar protección continuada frente a incendios, los fusibles fundidos sólo deberán reemplazarse con aquellos del tipo y valores correctos.

WARNING

Aviso de toxicidad

Alguno de los componentes utilizados en este equipo pudieran incluir resinas u otro tipo de materiales que al arder produjeran sustancias tóxicas. Por tanto, tome las debidas precauciones en la manipulación de esas piezas.

WARNING

Berilio

Berilio (óxido de berilio) Este material es utilizado en la fabricación de alguno de los componentes de este equipo.

La inhalación de este material, en forma de polvo fino o vapor, entrando en los pulmones, puede ser causa de enfermedades respiratorias. En forma sólida, como se utiliza en este caso, puede manipularse con bastante seguridad, aunque se recomienda no manejarlo en aquellas condiciones que pudieran favorecer la aparición de polvo por abrasión de la superficie.

Por todo lo anterior, se recomienda tener el máximo cuidado al reemplazar o deshacerse de estos componentes, no tirándolos en basuras industriales o domésticas y no utilizar el correo para su envío. Deben, ser empaquetados de forma segura y separada, y el paquete debidamente etiquetado e identificado, señalando claramente la naturaleza del riesgo y ponerlo a disposición de un destructor autorizado de productos tóxicos.

WARNING

Berilio-cobre

Algunos componentes mecánicos contenidos en este instrumento incorporan berilio-cobre en su proceso de fabricación. Se trata de una aleación con un contenido aproximado de berilio del 5%, lo que no representa ningún riesgo durante su uso normal.

El material no debe ser manipulado, soldado, ni sometido a ningún proceso que implique la aplicación de calor.

Para su eliminación debe tratarse como un "residuo especial". El material NO DEBE eliminarse mediante incineración.

CAUTION

Idoneidad de uso

Este equipo ha sido diseñado y fabricado por Aeroflex para generar señales de VHF y UHF de bajo nivel de potencia para prueba de equipos de radiocomunicaciones.

Si el equipo fuese utilizado de forma diferente a la especificada por Aeroflex, la protección ofrecida por el equipo pudiera quedar reducida.

Aeroflex no tiene control sobre el uso de este equipo y no puede, por tanto, exigirsele responsabilidades derivadas de una utilización distinta de aquellas para las que ha sido diseñado.

Chapter 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

Contents

Introduction

The 3002 is a C size, message-based VXI signal generator covering the frequency range 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz. The RF output can be modulated in amplitude, frequency or phase using internal or external signal sources. Additionally pulse modulation may be applied externally. An internal AF source is capable of generating simultaneous two-tone modulation. The 3002 is 2 slots wide and conforms to revisions 1.3 and 1.4 of the VXI specification.

Main features

Frequency selection

Carrier frequency resolution is 1 Hz across the band. A series of carrier frequencies can be stored in non-volatile memory for recall when required.

Output

RF output up to +25 dBm (uncalibrated above 1.2 GHz) can be set with a resolution of 0.1 dB over the entire range. Carrier output can be completely disabled.

An electronic trip protects the generator output against reverse power of up to 50 W. This prevents damage to output circuits when RF or DC power is accidentally applied to the RF OUT connector.

To facilitate testing of receiver squelch systems, an attenuator hold function allows control of the RF output without introducing RF level drop-outs from the step attenuator.

The RF output level can be offset by up to ± 5.0 dB to compensate for cable or switching losses, or to standardize a group of instruments.

The maximum RF output level can be set so as to protect sensitive devices connected to the RF OUTPUT socket.

Spectral purity

With an SSB phase noise performance of typically -121 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 1 GHz carrier, this instrument can be used for both in-channel and adjacent channel receiver measurements. Harmonically related signals and non-harmonics are better than -25 dBc and -60 dBc respectively.

Modulation

Comprehensive amplitude, frequency and phase modulations are available. Pulse modulation can be applied to the carrier from an external pulse source. The instrument also accepts one or two logic level inputs to produce a 2-level or 4-level FSK modulated output. An internal modulation oscillator is provided, having a frequency range of 0.01 Hz to 20 kHz. The oscillator is capable of generating one or two modulation tones simultaneously in one modulation channel. An independent BNC input on the front panel allows external modulation signals to be combined with

the internal signal(s). These sources can be combined to give a number of modulation modes. The pulse modulation can be used in combination with the other forms of modulation.

The frequency modulation range provides a 1 dB bandwidth of typically 100 kHz and provides FM deviation up to a maximum of 100 kHz. AC or DC coupled FM can be selected. Phase modulation is also available with a 10 kHz bandwidth up to a maximum of 10 radians.

Amplitude modulation with a 1 dB bandwidth of typically 30 kHz and with modulation depths of up to 99.9% is available with a resolution of 0.1%. Pulse modulation is available as standard with typical rise and fall times of less than 10 μs and 40 dB on/off ratio.

The external input voltage required for 100% modulation is 1 V RMS (1.414 V peak). To accommodate other signal levels, Automatic Level Control (ALC) can be selected which provides correctly calibrated modulation for inputs between 0.75 and 1.25 V RMS. HI and LO indications are reported when the input level is outside the range of the ALC system.

Incrementing

All major parameters can be incremented or decremented in steps. If no step size is programmed for a parameter, the steps are preset to 1 kHz for carrier frequency, 1 kHz for modulation oscillator, 1 kHz for FM deviation, 1% for AM depth, 0.1 rad for ΦM and 1 dB for output level.

Frequency sweep

The sweep capability of the instrument allows comprehensive testing of systems. Sweeps may be logarithmic or linear. Four parameters are used to specify sweep: start, stop, step size and time per step, all of which can be programmed by the user. Sweep triggering can be programmed as single shot or continuous and can be initiated directly or on the detection of a trigger. The triggering signal may be from a back plane trigger, programmed or from a TTL/CMOS signal applied to the front panel TRIGGER INPUT.

Memory

The instrument provides both non-volatile and volatile memory for storing instrument settings. The non-volatile memory provides 100 instrument settings and 100 settings of carrier frequency only. The volatile memory (RAM) also provides 100 instrument settings. Any one of the non-volatile instrument settings can be selected as the power-up setting for the instrument.

Memory sequencing

A software facility allows sequences of stored instrument settings to be defined. The incrementing facilities can then be used to cycle through the settings using the VXI trigger facilities.

Memory protection

To prevent accidental change of the contents of the stored settings, individual memories or ranges of memories can be write-protected.

Triggers

Triggering the 3002 Signal Generator may be via the VXI TTL triggers (0 - 7), the trigger command, *TRG message or front panel input.

Calibration data

All alignment data is digitally derived. Realignment can be undertaken, without removing covers, by protected functions via the VXI interface.

Performance data

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 3002 is a synthesized VXI signal generator covering the frequency range 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz.

The RF output can be amplitude, frequency, phase or pulse modulated. An internal programmable AF source is capable of generating simultaneous two-tone modulation. All functions can be controlled by an IEEE 488.2 message-based interface.

CARRIER FREQUENCY

Range	9 kHz to 2.4 GHz.
Resolution	1 Hz.
Accuracy	Equal to the frequency standard accuracy.

RF OUTPUT

Accuracy over temperature range 17°C to 27°C		
	9 kHz to 1.2 GHz	1.2 GHz to 2.4 GHz
>–127 dBm	±1.0 dB	±2.0 dB
		±1.2 dB
Temperature coeff. over temperature range 0°C to 55°C		
	9 kHz to 1.2 GHz	1.2 GHz to 2.4 GHz
	<±0.02 dB/°C	<±0.04 dB/°C

Range	-137 dBm to +25 dBm (+19 dBm above 1.2 GHz). When AM is selected, the maximum RF output level decreases linearly with increasing AM depths to +19 dBm (+13 dBm above 1.2 GHz) at 99% depth.
Resolution	0.1 dB
Accuracy	
Attenuator hold	Selection of attenuator hold provides for uncalibrated level reduction of at least 10 dB without the mechanical attenuator operating.
VSWR	For output levels less than -5 dBm output VSWR is less than 1.3:1 for carrier frequencies up to 1.2 GHz and less than 1.5:1 for carrier frequencies up to 2.4 GHz.
Output impedance	50 Ω SMA female connector to MIL 390123D.
Output protection	Protected from a source of reverse power up to 50 W from 50 Ω or 25 W from a source VSWR of 5:1. Tripping of the reverse power protection circuit illuminates a front panel LED and raises an interrupt. The protection circuit can be reset remotely.

SPECTRAL PURITY

Harmonics	Typically better than -30 dBc for levels up to +7 dBm, typically better than -25 dBc for levels 6 dB below the maximum specified output.
Non-harmonics (offsets > 3 kHz)	Better than -70 dBc for carrier frequencies up to 1 GHz, better than -64 dBc for carrier frequencies above 1 GHz, better than -60 dBc for carrier frequencies above 2 GHz.
Residual FM (FM off)	Less than 4.5 Hz RMS in a 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz bandwidth at a carrier frequency of 1 GHz.
SSB phase noise	Better than -124 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 470 MHz carrier. Typically -121 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 1 GHz carrier.
ΦM on AM	Typically 0.1 radians at 30% depth at 470 MHz.

MODULATION

Internal and external modulation can be simultaneously enabled to produce combined amplitude and frequency (or phase) modulation. Pulse modulation can be used in combination with the other forms of modulation.

FREQUENCY MODULATION

Deviation range	0 to 100 kHz.
Resolution	3 digits or 1 Hz.
Accuracy	±5% at 1 kHz modulation rate.
Bandwidth (1 dB)	DC to 100 kHz (DC coupled), 10 Hz to 100 kHz (AC coupled), 20 Hz to 100 kHz (AC coupled with ALC).
Group delay:	Less than 5 μs to 100 kHz.
Carrier frequency offset	Less than 1% of the set frequency deviation when DC coupled.
Distortion	Less than 3% at 1 kHz rate for deviations up to 100 kHz. Typically <0.5% at 1 kHz rate for deviations up to 10 kHz.
Modulation source	Internal LF generator or external via front-panel BNC.

FSK

Modes	2 level or 4 level FSK. Note that 4 FSK is not available with Option 11 Fast Pulse fitted.
Data source	External data connected to TRIGGER INPUT connector (2 level) or TRIGGER INPUT and PULSE INPUT connectors (4 level).
Frequency shift:	Settable up to ±100 kHz.
Accuracy	As FM deviation accuracy.
Timing jitter	±3.2 μs
Filter	8^{th} order Bessel, –3 dB at 20 kHz.

PHASE MODULATION

Deviation	0 to 10 radians.
Resolution	3 digits or 0.01 radians.
Accuracy at 1 kHz	±5% of indicated deviation excluding residual phase modulation.
Bandwidth (3 dB)	100 Hz to 10 kHz.
Distortion	Less than 3% at 10 radians at 1 kHz modulation rate. Typically <0.5% for deviations up to 1 radian at 1 kHz.
Modulation source	Internal LF generator or external via front-panel BNC.

AMPLITUDE MODULATION (for carrier frequencies <500 MHz, usable to 2 GHz)

Range	0 to 99.9%.
Resolution	0.1%.
Accuracy	±5% of set depth at 1 kHz rate at +17°C to 27°C ambient temperature. Temperature coefficient <0.02% per °C.
Bandwidth (1 dB)	DC to 30 kHz (DC coupled), 10 Hz to 30 kHz (AC coupled), 20 Hz to 30 kHz (AC coupled with ALC).
Distortion	Less than 2.5% at 1 kHz rate for modulation depths up to 80%, Less than 1.5% at 1 kHz rate for modulation depths up to 30%.
Modulation source	Internal LF generator or external via front-panel BNC.

PULSE MODULATION

Carrier frequency range	32 MHz to 2.4 GHz, usable to 10 MHz.
RF level range	Maximum guaranteed output is reduced to +20 dBm, +14 dBm above 1.2 GHz.
RF level accuracy	When pulse modulation is enabled, adds ±0.5 dB to the RF level accuracy.
Control	TTL/CMOS compatible pulse input is on front-panel BNC connector with 10 kΩ input impedance. A logical '1' (3.5 V to 5 V) turns the carrier on, a logical '0' (0 V to 1 V) turns the carrier off. Maximum safe input is ±15 V.
ON/OFF ratio	Better than 45 dB below 1.2 GHz. Better than 40 dB above 1.2 GHz.
Rise and fall time	Less than 10 μs.

INTERNAL LF GENERATOR

Frequency range	0.01 Hz to 20 kHz.
Resolution	0.01 Hz for frequencies up to 100 Hz, 0.1 Hz for frequencies up to 1 kHz, 1 Hz for frequencies up to 20 kHz.
Frequency accuracy	As frequency standard.
Distortion	Less than 0.1% THD at 1 kHz.
Waveforms	Sine to 20 kHz, triangle or square wave to 3 kHz.
Audio output	The modulation oscillator signal is available on a front-panel BNC connector at a level of 2 V RMS EMF from a 600 Ω source impedance.

EXTERNAL MODULATION INPUT A front panel BNC connector is provided for external modulation input.

Input level	1 V RMS (1.414 V peak) sine wave for set deviation.
Input impedance	100 kΩ nominal.
Modulation ALC	The external modulation input can be leveled by a peak leveling ALC system over the input voltage range of 0.75 V to 1.25 V RMS sine wave. High and low indications are reported as part of the instrument status when the input is outside the leveling range.

SWEEP MODE A carrier frequency sweep mode is provided. The sweep is defined by setting the start, stop and frequency step size. The step time can be set from. A step or the complete sweep may be triggered by the trigger input on the front panel, VXI backplane trigger, message or VXI command. Sweep can be set to continuous.

Control parameters	Start/stop values of carrier frequency, size of step and time per step.
Sweep time	50 ms to 10 s per step.
Linear sweep	Frequency step size of 1 Hz minimum.
Logarithmic sweep	Percentage increment of 0.01% to 50% in 0.01% steps.
Sweep mode	Single, continuous or external trigger.
Trigger mode	A trigger input is available on a front-panel BNC. A step or the complete sweep may be triggered by the front-panel input, VXI backplane trigger or VXI command.

FREQUENCY STANDARD

TCXO	10 MHz.
Temperature stability	Better than ±7 in 10^7 over the operating range 0 to 55°C.
Aging rate	Less than ±1 in 10^6 per year.
External input	Front-panel BNC connector accepts an input of 1 MHz or 10 MHz at 220 mV RMS to 1.8 V RMS into 1 kΩ.

VXI-bus INTERFACE CAPABILITIES Complies with revisions 1.3 and 1.4 of the VXIbus specification for message-based instruments.

Logical address	Manual selection (1 - 254).
Device type	A16 D16 message-based servant, programmable interrupter.
Protocol	Word serial IEEE 488.2. Fast handshake not supported.
Connectors	P1, P2 (highest slot of a 2-slot allocation).
TTLTRG	Used to trigger sweep mode and step memory sequences.
CLK10	Not used.
Local bus	Not used.
ECLTRG	Not used.

Peak current & power consumption

	+24 V:	+12 V:	+5 V:	-12 V:	Total power:
Ipm	1.2 A	1.0 A	2.0 A	0.6 A	60 W max.
Idm	0.1 A	0.1 A	1.3 A	0.1 A	

Cooling (per slot) 2.4 litre/s at 1 mm H_2O backpressure for 10°C maximum temperature rise.

BITE (built-in test equipment) LEDs on module's front panel indicate POWER OK (green), SYSTEM FAIL (red) and RPP TRIP - Reverse Power Protection Tripped (red).

RFI COMPATIBILITY Complies with VXIbus revision 1.3/1.4 specifications below 1 GHz.

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY	Conforms with the protection requirements of the EEC Council Directive 89/336/EEC. Conforms with the limits specified in the following standards: IEC/EN61326-1 : 1997, RF Emission Class B, Immunity Table 1, Performance Criterion B
SAFETY	Conforms with the requirements of EEC Council Directive 73/23/EEC (as amended) and the product safety standard IEC/EN 61010-1 : 2001 + C1 : 2002 + C2 : 2003 for Class 3 portable equipment, for use in a Pollution Degree 2 environment. The instrument is designed to operate from an Installation Category 1 supply.
RATED RANGE OF USE	Full specification is met over the temperature range 0 to +55°C, humidity up to 93% at 40°C and elevation up to 3050 m (10,000 ft).
CONDITIONS OF STORAGE AND TRANSPORT	The instrument can be stored at temperatures from -40°C to +70°C, humidities up to 93% at 40°C, and elevations up to 4600 m (15,000 ft).
CALIBRATION INTERVAL	2 years.
DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT	
Dimensions	2 slot, C size.
Weight	Less than 4 kg.

Versions, options and accessories

When ordering please quote the full ordering number information.

Ordering numbers	**Versions**
3002	9 kHz to 2.4 GHz Signal Generator.
	Option
Option 11	Fast pulse modulator.
	Supplied accessories
46882/226	Operating manual (this manual).
59000/285	LabWindows/CVI driver.
59000/286	VXI Plug & Play soft front panel.

EC Declaration of Conformity

Certificate Ref. No.: DC230

The undersigned, representing:

Manufacturer:	**Aeroflex International Ltd.**
Address:	**Longacres House, Six Hills Way,** **Stevenage, Hertfordshire, UK SG1 2AN**

Herewith declares that the product:

Equipment Description:	VXI 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz Signal Generator
Model No.	3002
Options:	11

is in conformity with the following EC directive(s)
(including all applicable amendments)

Reference No.	Title:
73/23/EEC	Low Voltage Directive
89/336/EEC	EMC Directive

and that the standards and/or technical specifications referenced below have been applied:

Safety:
IEC/EN61010-1 : 2001 + C1 : 2002 + C2 : 2003

EMC:
IEC/EN 61326-1:1997 + A1 : 1998 + A2 : 2001
RF Emission Class B, Immunity Table 1 and Performance Criterion B

Qualifying Notes:

Aeroflex Stevenage (Place) 23 December 2003 (Date)

(Signature)

Robert Trott — Director of Product Assurance

Chapter 2
INSTALLATION AND POWER-UP

Contents

List of figures

WARNING

Initial visual inspection

After unpacking the equipment, inspect the shipping container and its cushioning material for signs of stress or damage. If damage is identified, retain the packing material for examination by the carrier in the event that a claim is made. Examine the equipment for signs of damage; do not connect the equipment to a supply when damage is present, internal electrical damage could result in shock if the equipment is turned on.

Setting logical address

Before installing the signal generator in the VXI mainframe, verify that the logical address is between 1 and 254 and does not clash with the logical address of any other device in the rack. The logical address is set on a bank of 8 DIL switches. These are located on the right-hand side of the instrument. Use some form of stylus (e.g. a ball-point pen) to move the switches to form the binary address. Logical addresses may be set in the range 1 to 254. Logical address 0 is reserved for slot 0 devices and logical address 255 is reserved for dynamically configured devices. The 3002 VXI Signal Generator does not support dynamic configuration.

Ventilation requirements

Ensure that the VXI signal generator module is supplied with adequate cooling i.e. 2.4 liter/s at 1 mm H_2O backpressure minimum per slot.

Installing in VXI mainframe

This instrument will take up two slots of a C-sized VXI mainframe. Before installation ensure that the mainframe power is off. To install the instrument first set the logical address (see 'Setting logical address' above), if required, then slide the module into the mainframe ensuring that the top and bottom card guides are in the slots. Ensure that the rear connectors are seated properly and screw in the front panel retaining screws. The instrument is now ready to power up.

CAUTION **Never insert or remove the instrument when the mainframe is already powered up.**

Routine safety testing and inspection

1. Visual inspection

In the UK the 'Electricity at Work Regulations' (1989) section 4(2) places a requirement on the users of equipment to maintain it in a safe condition. The explanatory notes call for regular inspections and tests together with a need to keep records.

This module is not designed to be connected to a supply or signals which present hazardous levels, and no hazardous voltages are generated internally. All such levels must be maintained within 'Separated Extra-Low Voltage' (SELV or SELV-E) limits for continued safety. No requirement therefore exists to carry out insulation tests on the module. Periodic electrical tests and visual inspections should however be performed on the complete mainframe/chassis by competent personnel. Information should be sought from the mainframe supplier regarding the visual inspection, earth bonding and insulation resistance test requirements.

Visually check that the module has been installed in accordance with the instructions provided (e.g. that the ventilation is adequate, all fixing screws are present and tightened, and that all warning labels, markings and supplied safety information are present and legible). If any defect is noted this should be rectified before proceeding with further electrical tests.

No attempt should be made to perform high current earth bonding tests on the functional earths (e.g. signal carrying connector shells or screen connections) present on the module connectors. High current earth bonding tests are also not recommended between the mainframe protective earth connector and the module front panel. Serious damage may result to both the module and the mainframe if the module is not fully screwed into the mainframe during high current testing. Low current earth bonding tests (1 mA to 100 mA) should be performed to establish earth path continuity between the module front panel and the mainframe protective earth.

2. Rectification

It is recommended that the results of the above tests are recorded and checked during each repeat test. Significant differences between the previous readings and measured values should be investigated.

If any failure is detected during the above visual inspection or tests, the equipment should be disabled and the fault should be rectified by an experienced Service Engineer who is familiar with the hazards involved in carrying out such repairs.

Safety critical components should only be replaced with equivalent parts, using techniques and procedures recommended by Aeroflex.

The above information is provided for guidance only. Aeroflex designs and constructs its products in accordance with International Safety Standards such that in normal use they represent no hazard to the operator. Aeroflex reserves the right to amend the above information in the course of its continuing commitment to product safety.

Cleaning

Before commencing any cleaning, switch off the instrument and disconnect the mainframe from the supply. The exterior surface of the case may be cleaned using a soft cloth moistened in water. Do not use aerosol or liquid solvent cleaners.

Putting into storage

If the instrument is to be put into storage, ensure that the following conditions are maintained:

Temperature range:	–40 to +70°C
Humidity:	Less than 93% at 40°C

Front panel connectors and indicators

The front panel with its connectors and indicators is shown in Fig. 2-1 below:

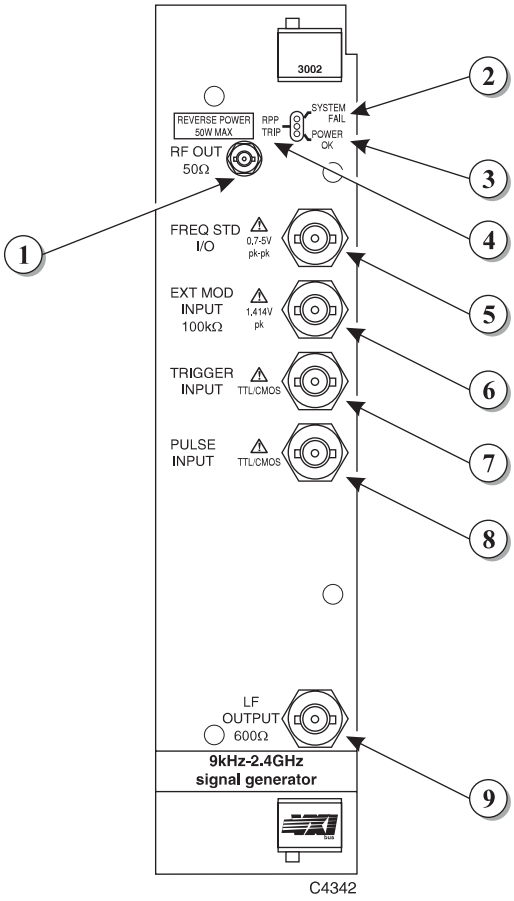


Fig. 2-1 3002 front panel showing connectors and indicators

1	**RF OUT**	50 Ω SMA-type socket. Protected against the application of reverse power of up to 50 W.
2	**SYSTEM FAIL**	This red LED lights to indicate that the signal generator has failed, or is in the process of executing its self-test. It indicates the condition of the VXI-bus SYSFAIL line. The LED will continue to be lit whilst the self-test is in progress even when SYSFAIL is inhibited by the commander.
3	**POWER OK**	This green LED lights to indicate that power is being supplied to the signal generator. All lines are continuously checked for sufficient voltage.
4	**RPP TRIP**	This red LED lights to indicate that the Reverse Power Protection (RPP) circuit has tripped. The power source must be removed from the RF OUT socket.
5	**FREQ STD I/O**	BNC socket for the input of external standard frequencies of either 1 MHz or 10 MHz. Also supplies a 10 MHz internal standard output.
6	**EXT MOD INPUT**	BNC socket which allows an external modulating signal to be applied.
7	**TRIGGER INPUT**	BNC socket which has three uses; in priority order these are: FSK logic input Memory sequencing Sweep trigger.
8	**PULSE INPUT**	10 kΩ BNC socket which accepts a pulsed input. Also used as one logic input (the other is the TRIGGER INPUT) for 4FSK modulation.
9	**LF OUTPUT**	600 Ω BNC socket which monitors the modulation oscillator.

Switching on

Insert the signal generator module in the required slot in the mainframe and screw in the retaining screws. Switch the mainframe on. All three LEDs should initially light while the generator carries out its self checks. When the unit passes its self checks, and if there are no errors detected on the backplane, the red SYSTEM FAIL and RPP LEDs will go out within 5 seconds and the green POWER OK LED will remain on.

Disk installation/loading instructions

LabWindows/CVI Instrument Driver and VXI Plug and Play Soft Panel disks are supplied with this instrument. Before inserting a disk in your disk drive read the installation or loading instructions given on the label of the appropriate disk. Refer to 'read me' files for further information.

Chapter 3
PROGRAMMING

Introduction

An IEEE 488.2 program interface is provided. Ease of use is ensured by careful selection of mnemonics. For example, if carrier frequency and RF level are to be set to 2.54 MHz and -27.3 dBm respectively, the VXI instruction message is:

CFRQ:VALUE 2.54 MHZ<EOM>
RFLV:VALUE -27.3 DBM<EOM>

For full information on the IEEE protocols and syntax the IEEE 488.2 standard should be consulted.

Device listening elements

The following is a list of the device listening elements (as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard) which are used in the instrument:

<PROGRAM MESSAGE>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT>
<PROGRAM MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR>
<COMMAND MESSAGE UNIT>
<QUERY MESSAGE UNIT>
<COMPOUND COMMAND PROGRAM HEADER>
<COMPOUND QUERY PROGRAM HEADER>
<PROGRAM HEADER SEPARATOR>
<PROGRAM DATA>
<PROGRAM DATA SEPARATOR>
<DECIMAL NUMERIC PROGRAM DATA>
<CHARACTER PROGRAM DATA>
<SUFFIX PROGRAM DATA>
<STRING PROGRAM DATA>
<ARBITRARY BLOCK PROGRAM DATA>

Device talking elements

The following is a list of the device talking elements (as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard) which are used in the instrument:

<RESPONSE MESSAGE>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE TERMINATOR>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE UNIT>
<RESPONSE MESSAGE UNIT SEPARATOR>
<COMPOUND RESPONSE HEADER>
<RESPONSE HEADER SEPARATOR>
<RESPONSE DATA>
<RESPONSE DATA SEPARATOR>
<NR1 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA>
<NR2 NUMERIC RESPONSE DATA>
<ARBITRARY ASCII RESPONSE DATA>
<CHARACTER RESPONSE DATA>
<STRING RESPONSE DATA>
<DEFINITE LENGTH ARBITRARY BLOCK RESPONSE DATA>

Programming

Program messages

A message consists of one or more message units. Message units are separated by a semi-colon (;). The whole message is ended by the Program Message Terminator (or End Of Message) defined as one of the following:

(1) <newline> (ASCII 10 - often known as 'line feed') or

(2) <newline> + END (the EOI line is asserted as well) or

(3) + END (EOI is asserted in the last data byte of the message)

Note **A response message is always terminated by <EOM> consisting of <newline> + END.**

A message unit consists of a mnemonic header which may be followed by data. If data follows, then it must be separated from its header by at least one space:

<header><SPACE><data>

e.g. RFLV:INC 6.0 dB

Spaces may be freely inserted in a message to improve readability, except within a header or within data.

A header may be a command or a query. A query has a '?' as its final character and causes the generation of a response message which will be read by the controller. Common commands and queries (defined in IEEE 488.2) begin with a '*'.

Upper and lower case characters are considered equivalent (i.e. FM fm Fm fM are all interpreted by the instrument in the same way).

Compound headers

The instrument implements compound headers which allows a complex set of commands to be built up from a small set of basic elements in a 'tree and branch' structure. The elements of a compound header are separated by a colon (:). Spaces are not allowed within a header.

Special rules apply when more than one compound header is used in one message. When the separator ';' is encountered, all headers except the trailing element of the previous header in the message are assumed to precede the following header, for example:

AM:DEPTH 30PCT;ON

is equivalent to the two commands:

AM:DEPTH 30PCT

and AM:ON

This does not apply to common commands (*RST etc.). The rule may be overridden by preceding a header with a colon, for example:

AM:ON;:FM:ON

Most main functions have a short form of header which may be used for clarity and brevity in simple messages, for example:

CFRQ 1.25GHZ is the same as CFRQ:VALUE 1.25GHZ

Program data

Data can take many forms, as follows:

Decimal Numeric Data is a flexible numeric format which encompasses integer, fixed point and floating point (mantissa and exponent) representations. Data is rounded to a resolution appropriate to the function. Decimal data can, in most cases, be followed by the appropriate units. If no units are present, the specified default units are assumed.

Character Data is an alphanumeric word.

String Data consists of a number of 7-bit ASCII characters enclosed in quotes, either a pair of single ('ASCII 39') or double ("ASCII 34") quotes may be used.

Some commands can accept Multiple Data items which are separated by commas, for example MODE FM,AM.

Message exchange protocol

The controller should not attempt to read a response until it has sent the entire query message (terminated by EOM). Also, it should not start to send a new message until it has read the entire response (terminated by EOM). The query message may contain more than one query message unit, but only one response message (containing several response message units) is generated.

Failure to follow the protocol will generate a query error:

INTERRUPTED (error 450) occurs when the controller starts to send a new message before having read the response to a preceding query.

UNTERMINATED (error 451) occurs when the controller attempts to read a response without having sent a query.

DEADLOCK (error 452) can only occur if the input and output buffers are both filled by the controller having sent an extra long message containing several query message units.

These instruments have an input buffer of 256 characters and an output buffer of 256 characters.

Common commands and queries (IEEE 488.2)

The IEEE 488.2 standard defines a set of common commands and queries which implement common system functions.

Common command and query mnemonics are preceded by an asterisk (*) to distinguish them from device dependent data such as instrument programming strings. The following common commands and queries are implemented in the instrument:

Mnemonic	Name and Description
*IDN?	Identification Query. Returns an arbitrary ASCII response comprising four data fields in the format: <manufacturer>,<model>,<serial number>,<software part number and issue number> where: <manufacturer> is IFR ,<model> is the instrument model number, 3002. <serial number> is the instrument serial number in the form nnnnnn/nnn, where n is an ASCII digit in the range 0 to 9. <software part number and issue number> is in the form nnnnn/nnn/n.nn, where n is an ASCII digit in the range 0 to 9. Example: `IFR,3002,811152/011,44533/445/01.00<EOM>`
*OPT?	Option Identification Query. Returns an arbitrary ASCII response containing a data field for each fitted option in the format: <option a>,<option b>, ... ,<option *n*><EOM> If no options are fitted, ASCII '0' is returned.

Note **Because an Arbitrary ASCII Response ends with the Response Message Terminator (<EOM>) either *IDN? or *OPT? must be the last Query Message Unit in a Program Message.**

*RST	Reset Command. Sets the instrument functions to the factory default power up state.
*TST?	Self Test Query. Returns a '0' when the VXI interface and processor are operating.
*OPC	Operation Complete Command. Sets the Operation Complete bit in the Standard Event Status Register when execution of the preceding operation is complete.
*OPC?	Operation Complete Query. Returns a '1' when the preceding operation has been completed.
*WAI	Wait to Continue Command. Inhibits execution of an overlapped command until the execution of the preceding operation has been completed.
*TRG	Trigger Command. Equivalent to Group Execute Trigger.
*STB?	Read Status Byte Query. Returns the value of the Status Byte as an nr1 number (0-255).
*SRE <nrf>	Service Request Enable Command. Sets the Service Request Enable Register.
*SRE?	Service Request Enable Query. Returns the value of the Service Request Enable Register as nr1.
*ESR?	Standard Event Status Register Query. Returns the value of the Status Event Status Register as nr1.
*ESE <nrf>	Standard Event Status Enable Command. Sets the Standard Event Enable Register.
*ESE?	Standard Event Status Enable Query. Returns the value of the Standard Event Status Enable Register as nr1.
*CLS	Clear Status Command. Clears all the Status Event registers and clears the Error Queue. Does not affect the Enable Registers.

Note

The IEEE 488.2 Device Clear function only affects the remote functions. The input and output buffers are cleared and the instrument put into a state to accept new messages. Earlier versions of IEEE 488.1 put the instrument functions into a defined state, but this is now performed by the *RST common command.

Device dependent commands

The following list describes the features of the device dependent mnemonics for the instrument together with simple examples of their use within each major section (Carrier frequency, RF level, etc.) The root mnemonic is listed first followed by the lower level mnemonics. Each group is followed by a list of requirements for data type and suffix.

In addition to the normal listen commands the instrument accepts query commands which cause it to prepare a message which will be sent to the controller when the instrument is next addressed to talk. For each query an example of a response is given. Where responses are similar for a group of queries not all are listed. Some queries can produce more than one type of response - an example of each is usually given.

In the list which follows, the abbreviations <char>, <nrf> and <str> have the following meanings:

<char> = Character Program Data

<nrf> = Decimal Numeric Program Data

<str> = String Program Data

Where the data format is Decimal Numeric Program Data, the value may be expressed as a signed or unsigned number in any of the following formats:

nr1: Decimal integer, e.g. 1234 or -567

nr2: Floating point number, e.g. 1.234 or -56.789

nr3: Floating point number with exponent, e.g. 1.2345E5 or -12.47E-8

Default settings

The instrument is reset to the factory default settings in the following cases:

(1) At power-up.

(2) Following execution of the RCL 999 command.

(3) Following execution of the *RST command.

The default settings are shown in Table 3-1 .

Table 3-1 Instrument default settings

Carrier frequency	:	2.4 GHz	
Step	:	1 kHz	
RF level		–137 dBm	
Step	:	1 dB	
Status:		ON	
RF output	:	Enabled	
Modulation mode		Internal FM, modulation disabled	
Modulations	:	FM1	: Deviation: 0 Hz, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 1 kHz, sine
		FM2	: Deviation: 0 Hz, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 400 Hz, sine
		ΦM1	: Deviation: 0 rad, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 1 kHz, sine
		ΦM2	: Deviation: 0 rad, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 400 Hz, sine
		AM1	: Deviation: 0%, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 1 kHz, sine
		AM2	: Deviation: 0%, OFF
			: Internal source, frequency: 400 Hz, sine
		Pulse	: OFF
Modulation steps	:	ΔFM 1 kHz, ΔΦM 0.1 rad, ΔAM 1%	
Mod frequency steps	:	10 Hz	
Carrier sweep			
Freq mode:		Fixed	
Mode	:	Single sweep	
Type:		Linear	
Ext trigger	:	OFF	
Start	:	9 kHz	
Stop:		2.4 GHz	
Step size:		1 kHz	
Time:		50 ms	

Carrier frequency

These commands enable you to set the carrier frequency in the range 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz to a resolution of 1 Hz. You can adjust the frequency in steps by setting the size of the step and then stepping the frequency up or down. After having adjusted the frequency you can either return to the reference frequency or make the current frequency the reference frequency. Additionally, you can adjust the phase offset of the carrier in degrees in the range -359.99° to +359.99°. Also you can configure the instrument as a swept frequency signal generator where you define the start and stop frequencies and set the step size, step time and step direction. For triggering methods, refer to 'Trigger source' at the end of this section.

CFRQ Set Carrier Frequency (short form)

:VALUE Set Carrier Frequency

:INC Set Carrier Frequency step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:UP Go UP one step

:DN Go DOWN one step

:RETN Return to original setting

:XFER Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MODE Selects the mode of carrier frequency operation. SWEPT enables swept carrier frequency operation, while FIXED disables it

Data type : Character Program Data (FIXED - non swept mode, SWEPT - swept mode)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:START Set Start Frequency for use in sweep

:STOP Set Stop Frequency for use in sweep

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:TIME Set time per sweep step

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : MS or S
Default suffix : MS

:PHASE Adjust Phase Offset of Carrier in degrees

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DEG
Default suffix : DEG

Examples:

```
CFRQ:VALUE 2.54MHZ;INC 10KHZ
CFRQ:UP;XFER
CFRQ:START 1MHZ;STOP 10MHZ;TIME 100MS
CFRQ:MODE SWEPT
```

CFRQ? Prepares message containing information on Carrier Frequency setting in the following format:

:CFRQ:VALUE <nr2>; INC <nr2>;MODE<mode>

where: <mode> is character program data indicating whether carrier frequency operation is swept or fixed

Example:

```
:CFRQ:VALUE 1000000000.0;INC 25000.0;MODE FIXED
```

RF level

These commands enable you to set the RF level in the range -137 to +25 dBm to a resolution of 0.1 dB. You can adjust the level in steps by setting the size of the step and then stepping the level up or down. And after having adjusted the level you can either return to the reference level or make the current level the reference level. You can set the units to a default if required. For voltage related units, you can select either EMF or PD. You can also switch the output at the RF OUT socket off or on. For attenuator hold see under 'Miscellaneous commands' below.

You can also set your own maximum output power limit which allows you to protect sensitive devices connected to the RF OUT socket. The maximum calibrated output level is +25.1 dBm up to 1.2 GHz and +19 dBm above this frequency. Above 1.2 GHz an uncalibrated level up to +25.1 dBm is allowed. The setting will be saved in non-volatile memory so that when subsequently the instrument is switched on again it will be set with your specified RF level limit.

The RF offset function enables you to offset the RF output level to compensate for cable or switching losses, or to standardize a group of instruments so that they give identical measurements. One offset is allowed in each of the following ranges:

9 kHz	-	150 MHz
150 MHz	-	300 MHz
300 MHz	-	600 MHz
600 MHz	-	1.2 GHz
1.2 GHz	-	2.4 GHz

The entered carrier frequency automatically selects the appropriate frequency range over which the offset is applied. Set the required positive or negative RF offset in the range 0 to 5.0 dB to a resolution of 0.1 dB. For each required additional range enter the carrier frequency then the offset. Ensure that your offsets are saved so that when subsequently the instrument is switched on again it will be set with your specified offsets.

RFLV		Set RF Output Level (short form)
:VALUE		Set RF Output Level
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	Any one of: DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV
	Default suffix :	DBM unless changed by UNITS command
:INC		Set RF Level step (dB)
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	DB only
	Default suffix :	DB
:UP		Go UP one step
:DN		Go DOWN one step
:RETN		Return to original setting
:XFER		Transfer current value to be the new setting
:ON		Turn RF Output ON
:OFF		Turn RF Output OFF
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
:TYPE		Selects EMF or PD for voltage related units
	Data type :	Character Program Data (EMF or PD)
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None

:UNITS — Select default RF level units.

Data type : Character Program Data (DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
RFLV:VALUE -27.3DBM;ON
RFLV:TYPE PD;VALUE 1.23UV
```

:LIMIT — Set RF Level max limit (short form)

:VALUE — Set RF Level max limit

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV
Default suffix : DBM unless changed by UNITS command

:ENABLE — Enable limit

:DISABLE — Disable limit

:OFFS — Set RF Level offset for given frequency band (short form)

:VALUE — Set RF Level offset for given frequency band

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DB only
Default suffix : DB

:ENABLE — Enable offsets

:DISABLE — Disable offsets

:SAVE — Save offsets in non-volatile memory

RFLV? — Prepares message containing information on RF Level setting in the following format:

:RFLV:UNITS <unit>;TYPE <type>;VALUE <nr2>;INC <nr2>;<status>

where: <unit> is character program data defining the default RF level units (DBM, DBV, DBMV, DBUV, V, MV or UV), <type> is character program data indicating EMF or PD and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the RF output is ON or OFF

Examples:
```
:RFLV:UNITS DBM;TYPE PD;VALUE -103.5;INC 2.0;ON
:RFLV:UNITS DBV;TYPE EMF;VALUE -83.2;INC 0.5;ON
```

RFLV:LIMIT? — Prepares message containing information on RF Level max limit setting in the following format:

:RFLV:LIMIT:VALUE<nr2>;<status>;

Examples:
```
:RFLV:LIMIT:VALUE-20.0;ENABLE
```

RFLV:OFFS? — Prepares message containing information on RF Level offset in the following format:

:RFLV:OFFS:VALUE<nr2>;<status>;

Examples:
```
:RFLV:OFFS:VALUE-3.2;ENABLE
```

Output control

These commands allow you to download and store settings without the output changing.

OUTPUT [not used alone]

:DISABLE — Allows user to download and store settings in the normal way without the output of the instrument changing until the OUTPUT:ENABLE command is received.

:ENABLE — Enables the instrument outputs such that the outputs will adjust to the values specified by commands sent while the outputs were disabled.

Note: It is up to the user to ensure that the last command sent, prior to OUTPUT:ENABLE, is such that the RF output is set to a safe level.

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:

```
OUTPUT:DISABLE
CFRQ 300MHZ; RFLV 10DBM; MODE AM; AM 40PCT;
AM:ON; MOD:ON; STO 200
CFRQ 400MHZ; RFLV 7DBM; STO 201
CFRQ 500MHZ; RFLV 5DBM; STO 202
CFRQ 600MHZ; RFLV 4DBM; STO 203
OUTPUT;ENABLE
RCL 200
RCL 201
RCL 202
RCL 203
```

OUTPUT? Prepares message containing information on output control setting in the following format:

: OUTPUT: <status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the output control is ENABLED or DISABLED

Examples:

```
:OUTPUT:ENABLE
:OUTPUT:DISABLE
```

Modulation mode

These commands allow you to select the modulation mode between amplitude, frequency and phase modulation as well as binary (2-level) and quadrature (4-level) frequency shift keying. Binary FSK results from a logic level digital signal applied to the TRIGGER INPUT socket. Quadrature FSK is achieved using both the TRIGGER INPUT and PULSE INPUT sockets. Also pulse modulation may be selected from a signal connected to the PULSE INPUT socket. These modulations may be used in the combinations shown in the table below. Additionally, an external signal applied to the EXT MOD INPUT socket can be combined with any selected modulation combination.

MODE Set modulation mode

Data type : Character Program Data (valid combinations of AM, FM, PM, FSK2L, FSK4L or PULSE. See table below.)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
MODE AM,FM
MODE FM,PULSE
```

VALID MODE COMBINATIONS TABLE

AM [,PULSE]
FM [,PULSE]
PM [,PULSE]
AM,FM [,PULSE]
AM,PM [,PULSE]
FSK2L [,PULSE]
FSK4L

Note...

Order is not important, for example AM,FM is equivalent to FM,AM. PULSE modulation can be used with any of the AM,FM,PM and FSK2L modes, but not with FSK4L.

FSK2L and FSK4L parameters are controlled using the FM commands. The frequency shifts produced by the applied data are as follows:

2FSK

TRIGGER	SHIFT
1	+D
0	–D

4FSK

TRIGGER	PULSE	SHIFT
1	0	+D
1	1	+D/3
0	1	–D/3
0	0	–D

Where D is the set deviation value.

MODE? Prepares message containing information on Modulation Mode in the following format:

:MODE <mode>

where: <mode> is character program data indicating the modulation mode settings

Example:
```
:MODE AM,FM
```

Modulation control

These commands allow you to switch ALL modulation ON or OFF.

MOD [not used alone]

:ON Turn modulation globally ON

:OFF Turn modulation globally OFF

Examples:
```
MOD:ON
MOD:OFF
```

MOD? Prepares message containing information on Modulation Control in the following format:

:MOD:<status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the Modulation is globally ON or OFF

Example:
```
:MOD:ON
```

Frequency modulation (and FSK)

These commands enable you to select frequency modulation either as a single modulation or as the sum of two signals, to set the deviation rate, to switch the modulation on and off and to perform DC FM nulling. (For the latter, ensure that a ground reference is connected to the EXT MOD INPUT socket before you implement the command.) You can set the modulation oscillator frequency and select between sine, triangle and square waveforms. Also the phase difference of modulation oscillator channel 2 relative to channel 1 can be offset in degrees. Both deviation rate and modulation oscillator frequency can have their step sizes set and then be stepped up or down. And after having adjusted the deviation rate or the modulation oscillator frequency you can either return to the reference (rate or frequency) or make the current value the new reference.

FM or FM1 or FM2		Set FM Deviation (short form)
:DEVN		Set FM Deviation
:INC		Set FM step size
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
	Default suffix :	HZ
:<src>		Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INT, EXTAC, EXTALC, or EXTDC
:ON		Turn FM ON (locally)
:OFF		Turn FM OFF (locally)
:UP		Go UP one step
:DN		Go DOWN one step
:RETN		Return to original setting
:XFER		Transfer current value to be the new setting
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
	Examples:	`FM:DEVN 25KHZ;INT;ON` `FM1:DEVN 15KHZ;INC 1KHZ;EXTDC`
:MODF		Set FM modulation oscillator frequency (short form)
:VALUE		Set FM modulation oscillator frequency
:INC		Set FM modulation oscillator frequency step size
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
	Default suffix :	HZ
:UP		Go UP one step
:DN		Go DOWN one step
:RETN		Return to original setting
:XFER		Transfer current value to be the new setting
:SIN		Select sinusoidal waveform
:TRI		Select triangle waveform
:SQR		Select square waveform
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None

:PHASE — Set phase offset of FM2 relative to FM1

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : DEG
Default suffix : DEG

Examples:
```
FM2:MODF:VALUE 1.5KHZ;SIN
FM:MODF:PHASE 1.2DEG
```

DCFMNL — Perform DC FM null operation (only for EXTDC mode)

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
DCFMNL
```

FM? or FM1? or FM2? — Prepares message containing information on FM setting in one of the following formats:

:FM:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:FM1:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:FM2:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>

where: <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the frequency modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example:
```
:FM1:DEVN 25000.0;INT;ON;INC 1000.0
```

FM:MODF? or FM1:MODF? or FM2:MODF? — Prepares message containing information on FM modulation oscillator setting in one of the following formats:

:FM:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:FM1:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:FM2:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>

where: <shape> is a program mnemonic representing the waveform shape

Example:
```
:FM1:MODF:VALUE 5750.00;SIN;INC 1000.00
```

Phase modulation

These commands enable you to select phase modulation either as a single modulation or as the sum of two signals, to set the deviation rate in radians, and to switch the modulation on and off. You can set the modulation oscillator frequency and select between sine, triangle and square waveforms. Also the phase difference of modulation oscillator channel 2 relative to channel 1 can be offset in degrees. Both deviation rate and modulation oscillator frequency can have their step sizes set and then be stepped up or down. And after having adjusted the deviation rate or the modulation oscillator frequency you can either return to the reference (rate or frequency) or make the current value the new reference.

PM or PM1 or PM2 — Set Phase Modulation Deviation (short form)

:DEVN — Set Phase Modulation Deviation

:INC — Set Phase Modulation step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffix : RAD

:<src> — Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INT, EXTAC, EXTALC, or EXTDC

:ON — Turn PM ON (locally)

:OFF — Turn PM OFF (locally)

:UP — Go UP one step

:DN — Go DOWN one step

:RETN — Return to original setting

:XFER — Transfer current value to be the new setting

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
PM:DEVN 2.38RAD;INT;ON
PM1:DEVN 1.5RAD;INC 0.1RAD;EXTAC
```

:MODF — Set PM modulation oscillator frequency (short form)

:VALUE — Set PM modulation oscillator frequency

:INC — Set PM modulation oscillator frequency step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
Default suffix : HZ

:UP — Go UP one step

:DN — Go DOWN one step

:RETN — Return to original setting

:XFER — Transfer current value to be the new setting

:SIN — Select sinusoidal waveform

:TRI — Select triangle waveform

:SQR — Select square waveform

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:PHASE — Set phase offset of PM2 relative to PM1

Examples:
```
PM1:MODF:VALUE 10.5KHZ;SQR
PM2:MODF:PHASE 2.0DEG
```

PM? or PM1? or PM2?

Prepares message containing information on Phase Modulation setting in one of the following formats:

:PM:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:PM1:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:PM2:DEVN <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>

where <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the phase modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example: `:PM2:DEVN 2.30;INT;OFF;INC 0.05`

PM:MODF? or PM1:MODF? or PM2:MODF?

Prepares message containing information on PM modulation oscillator setting in one of the following formats:

:PM:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:PM1:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:PM2:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>

where: <shape> is a program mnemonic representing the waveform shape.

Example: `:PM2:MODF:VALUE 2500.00;TRI;INC 500.00`

Amplitude modulation

These commands enable you to select amplitude modulation either as a single modulation or as the sum of two signals, to set the AM depth as a percentage, and to switch the modulation on and off. You can set the modulation oscillator frequency and select between sine, triangle and square waveforms. Also the phase difference of modulation oscillator channel 2 relative to channel 1 can be offset in degrees to a resolution of 0.1°. Both modulation depth and modulation oscillator frequency can have their step sizes set and then be stepped up or down. And after having adjusted the modulation depth or the modulation oscillator frequency you can either return to the reference (depth or frequency) or make the current value the new reference.

AM or AM1 or AM2		Set AM Depth (short form)
:DEPTH		Set AM Depth
:INC		Set AM step size
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	PCT
	Default suffix :	PCT
:<src>		Select modulation source where <src> is any one of: INT, EXTAC, EXTALC, or EXTDC
:ON		Turn AM ON (locally)
:OFF		Turn AM OFF (locally)
:UP		Go UP one step
:DN		Go DOWN one step
:RETN		Return to original setting
:XFER		Transfer current value to be the new setting
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
	Examples:	`AM:DEPTH 30.5PCT;EXTAC;ON` `AM1:DEPTH 40PCT;INT;OFF`
:MODF		Set AM modulation oscillator frequency (short form)
:VALUE		Set AM modulation oscillator frequency
:INC		Set AM modulation oscillator frequency step size
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ
	Default suffix :	HZ
:UP		Go UP one step
:DN		Go DOWN one step
:RETN		Return to original setting
:XFER		Transfer current value to be the new setting
:SIN		Select sinusoidal waveform
:TRI		Select triangle waveform
:SQR		Select square waveform
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
:PHASE		Set phase offset of AM2 relative to AM1
	Examples:	`AM2:MODF:VALUE 15.5KHZ;TRI;INC 500HZ` `AM:MODF:PHASE 5DEG`

AM? or AM1? or AM2?

Prepares message containing information on Amplitude Modulation setting in one of the following formats:

:AM:DEPTH <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:AM1:DEPTH <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>
:AM2:DEPTH <nr2>;<src>;<status>;INC <nr2>

where <src> is a program mnemonic representing the source of the modulation signal and <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the amplitude modulation is locally ON or OFF

Example: `:AM1:DEPTH 56.6;INT;ON;INC 5.0`

AM:MODF? or AM1:MODF? or AM2:MODF?

Prepares message containing information on AM modulation oscillator setting in one of the following formats:

:AM:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:AM1:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>
:AM2:MODF:VALUE <nr2>;<shape>;INC <nr2>

where: <shape> is a program mnemonic representing the waveform shape

Example: `:AM:MODF:VALUE 5000.00;TRI;INC 1000.00`

Pulse modulation

You can use these commands to switch the pulse modulation on and off when it is part of the modulation mode. When ON is selected the carrier is modulated by the logic level applied to the PULSE INPUT socket.

Pulse ON	Logic level between 3.5 and 5 V
Pulse OFF	Logic level between 0 and 1.0 V

Note: the `:PULSE:ON` and `:PULSE:OFF` commands are invalid when used with Option 11 (fast pulse). `:PULSE?` always returns `:PULSE:ON` when used with Option 11.

PULSE [not used alone]

:ON Turn Pulse modulation ON

:OFF Turn Pulse modulation OFF

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
PULSE:ON
PULSE:OFF
```

PULSE? Prepares message containing information on Pulse Modulation setting in the following format:

:PULSE:<status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the pulse modulation is ON or OFF

Examples:
```
:PULSE:ON
:PULSE:OFF
```

Examples:
```
:PULSE:ON
:PULSE:OFF
```

To enable pulse modulation:

Select any modulation mode together with pulse: for example, `:MODE AM,PULSE`.

Turn pulse modulation on — `:PULSE:ON` (this command is valid for instruments that do not contain Option 11).

Turn the AM off by sending `:AM:OFF`. This disables the AM but leaves pulse modulation enabled.

To disable pulse modulation:

Turn pulse modulation off — `:PULSE:OFF` (this command is valid for instruments that do not contain Option 11) or set a new modulation mode without pulse (for example, `:MODE:AM`). This command is valid for all instruments.

Memory stores

Carrier store

The non-volatile carrier frequency store has 100 locations numbered 0 to 99 for the storage of carrier frequency only. This store can be used to apply a set of test conditions to a range of frequencies. For example, if you wish to use the same modulation at a variety of frequencies you can use the carrier store to set the instrument to each of the frequencies in turn. When a carrier store is recalled it will only replace the current carrier frequency - all the other settings will remain unchanged.

Full store

The non-volatile full store has 100 locations numbered 100 to 199 for the storage of instrument settings. This store is used to store those parameters which currently affect the RF output; carrier frequency, RF level, modulations in use, on/off and source information and the two modulation oscillator frequencies in use.

A full store contains the following information:

Carrier frequency setting
Carrier frequency step size
RF level setting
RF level step size
All modulation settings
All modulation step sizes
Modulation mode and status
The active modulation frequencies
The modulation frequency step size
All sweep settings

RAM store

The volatile RAM store has 100 locations numbered from 200 to 299 for the full storage of instrument settings. The parameters stored are the same as those for the full store. However, the RAM store has no long term wear-out mechanism and is therefore recommended for use in ATE programs where all the settings to be used in a test sequence are initially declared and then recalled. This results in a reduction of the 488.2 message overhead.

Memory - store

STO	Store 0-299 (short form)
:MEM	Store 0-299
:CFRQ	Carrier Freq Store 0-99
:FULL	Full Store 100-199
:RAM	RAM Store 200-299
Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices :	None
Default suffix :	None
Examples:	`STO:FULL 112` `STO:CFRQ 83`

Memory-recall

There are three types of recall: carrier, full and RAM. Both carrier and full stores are non-volatile. The contents of the RAM store are lost when the instrument is switched off.

Carrier recall

The non-volatile carrier frequency store has 100 locations numbered 0 to 99 for carrier frequency only. These can be recalled and used in conjunction with full recall to apply a set of test conditions to a range of frequencies.

Full recall

The non-volatile full store has 100 locations numbered 100 to 199 for the storage of instrument settings. These stores may be recalled and used to reset the instrument's parameters to those which affect the RF output: carrier frequency, RF level, modulations in use, on/off and source information and the two modulation oscillator frequencies in use.

RAM recall

The volatile RAM store has locations numbered 200 to 299 for the full storage of instrument settings. The parameters that are recalled are the same as those for full recall.

Recalling default settings

For a list of the default settings see Table 3-1.

Memory-recall

To recall the factory default settings, press the RCL 999.

RCL		Recall Store 0-299 (short form)
:MEM		Recall Store 0-299
:CFRQ		Recall Carrier Freq Store 0-99
:FULL		Recall Full Store 100-199
:RAM		Recall RAM Store 200-299
	Data type :	Decimal Numeric Program Data
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
:UP		Step up through stores. Use this command for memory sequencing
:DN		Step down through stores. Use this command for memory sequencing
	Data type :	None
	Allowed suffices :	None
	Default suffix :	None
	Examples:	`RCL:FULL 125` `RCL:UP`
RCL?		Prepares message containing information on last memory store that was recalled in the following format: :RCL:MEM <nr1>
	Examples:	`:RCL:MEM 126`

Memory - erase

ERASE [not used alone]

:CFRQ Erase all Carrier Freq Stores (0-99)

:FULL Erase all Full Stores (100-199)

:RAM Erase all RAM Stores (200-299)

:ALL Erase all Stores (0-299)

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
ERASE:FULL
ERASE:ALL
```

Memory - sequencing

These commands enable you to step through the memory stores in a sequence. For triggering, refer to 'Memory-triggering' below.

MSEQ [not used alone]

:MODE Select sequencing mode of operation. When a sequence is selected, the user can step through the sequence using the RCL:UP and RCL:DN commands. The sequence modes are SEQ1 to SEQ9, and the sequencing can be disabled with the OFF parameter.

Data type : Character Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
MSEQ:MODE OFF
MSEQ:MODE SEQ2
```

:SEQ1...:SEQ9

:START Set the memory store for the start of the sequencing loop

:STOP Set the memory store for the end of the sequencing loop

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
MSEQ:SEQ2:START 50;STOP 70
```

MSEQ? Prepares message containing information on the current memory sequencing mode in the following format:

:MSEQ:MODE <mode>

where: <mode> is character program data indicating the sequence mode selection

Examples:
```
:MSEQ:MODE SEQ4
:MSEQ:MODE OFF
```

MSEQ:SEQ1?
.....
MSEQ:SEQ9? Prepares message containing information on the start and stop settings of the given memory sequence in the following format:

:MSEQ:SEQ*n*:START <nr1>;STOP <nr1>

where *n* is between 1 and 9 inclusive

Example:
```
:MSEQ:SEQ4:START 120;STOP 155
```

Memory - triggering

For external triggering methods, refer to 'Trigger source' at the end of this section.

MTRIG

:ON — Enables memory recall triggering to be activated by *TRG command or by external triggering

:OFF — Disable memory recall triggering

Data type : None

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
MTRIG:ON
MTRIG:OFF
```

MTRIG? — Prepares message containing information on memory triggering state in the following format:

:MTRIG:<status>

where: <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the memory recall triggering is enabled (:ON) or disabled (:OFF)

Example:
```
:MTRIG:ON
```

Memory - protection

These commands enable you to either write protect a block of stores (or a single store) to prevent accidental overwriting or to unprotect it. For a single store set both start and stop numbers the same. Note that any protection applied to RAM will be lost once the instrument has been switched off.

MPROT — [not used alone]

:START — Set the start of the memory block which is to be protected/unprotected

:STOP — Set the end of the memory block which is to be protected/unprotected

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

:ON — Set memory protection ON for the selected memory block

:OFF — Set memory protection OFF (i.e. unprotected) for the selected memory block

Data type : None

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
MPROT:START 100;STOP 150
MPROT:ON
```

Sweep operation

These commands allow you to configure the instrument as a swept carrier signal generator where you define the start and stop frequencies, the step size and time per step. (Note that these commands also appear under 'Carrier frequency'.) To make these commands operational they must first be enabled by the CFRQ:MODE SWEPT command. For triggering methods, refer to 'Trigger source' at the end of this section.

Sweeps may be linear or logarithmic. For linear sweeps set the step size in the range 1 Hz to the instrument maximum frequency to a resolution of 1 Hz. For logarithmic sweeps set the step size in the range of 0.01% to 50.00% to a resolution of 0.01%.

SWEEP [not used alone]

:CFRQ Optional command (may be omitted)

:START Set Start Frequency

:STOP Set Stop Frequency

:INC Set Carrier Frequency sweep step size

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data

Allowed suffices : Any one of: GHZ, MHZ, KHZ or HZ

Default suffix : HZ

:LOGINC PCT

:TIME Select time per sweep step

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data

Allowed suffices : MS, S

Default suffix : MS

Example:
```
SWEEP:CFRQ:START 100KHZ;STOP 500KHZ;INC
100HZ;TIME 60MS
```

SWEEP:CFRQ? Prepares message containing information on Carrier Frequency Sweep settings in the following format:

:SWEEP:CFRQ:START <nr2>;STOP <nr2>;INC <nr2>;LOGINC <nr2>;TIME <nr2>

Example:
```
:SWEEP:CFRQ:START 1230000.0;STOP 1330000.0;INC
100.0;LOGINC 50.00;TIME 20.0
```

Sweep mode

To make these commands operational they must first be enabled by the CFRQ:MODE SWEPT command. These commands enable you to select the sweep mode between single shot and continuous sweep and between linear and logarithmic sweep. You can also select the triggering mode from the following:

OFF Disable the trigger.

START The first trigger input causes the carrier sweep to commence sweeping. Any other trigger inputs whilst sweeping are ignored. Only at the end of each sweep is the trigger latch reset ready for the next input.

STARTSTOP The first trigger input starts the carrier sweep and the following trigger input pauses it, so that the user can investigate a particular point of interest. The next trigger input continues the sweep from where it was paused. At the start of each sweep the trigger latch is reset ready for the next input.

STEP Each trigger input steps the sweep on by one frequency step. The trigger latch is reset after each step ready for the next step.

SWEEP [not used alone]

:MODE Select Mode of operation for Sweep generator (single or continuous)

Data type : Character Program Data (either SNGL or CONT)

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Example: `SWEEP:MODE SNGL`

:TYPE Select type of sweep (linear or logarithmic)

Data type : Character Program Data (LIN or LOG)

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Example: `SWEEP:TYPE LOG`

:TRIG

Data type : Character Program Data (any one of OFF, START, STARTSTOP, STEP)

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Example: `SWEEP:TRIG STARTSTOP`

SWEEP? Prepares message containing information on Sweep Mode type and trigger in the following format:

:SWEEP:MODE <mode>;TYPE<type>;TRIG<trig>

where: <mode> is character program data indicating the sweep mode selected, <type> is character program data indicating type selected, and <trig> is character program data indicating the trigger type selected

Example: `:SWEEP:MODE CONT;TYPE LOG;TRIG STEP`

Sweep control

To make these commands operational they must first be enabled by the CFRQ:MODE SWEPT command. These commands enable you to start the sweep in the selected increments from the chosen reference frequency, pause the sweep, step the sweep up or down from the paused position, and continue the sweep. At any time when the sweep is stopped you can either return to the reference frequency or transfer the current frequency as the new reference frequency.

SWEEP	[not used alone]
:GO	Commence Sweep
:HALT	Pause Sweep
:CONT	Continue Sweep
:RESET	Reset sweep to Start Value
:RETN	Return to original setting
:XFER	Transfer current value as the new setting
:UP	Go UP one sweep step while paused
:DN	Go DOWN one sweep step while paused

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
SWEEP:GO
SWEEP:RESET
```

Trigger source

These commands enable you to disable the trigger, select the trigger source from one of the eight VXI backplane triggers or to select an external trigger. For external triggering, connect a TTL trigger signal to the TRIGGER INPUT connector. Ensure however, that this socket is not disabled for your application by a higher priority mode having been selected. The order of priority is as follows:

FSK logic input
Memory sequencing
Sweep trigger

All three modes of operation may be enabled at the same time, but only one mode will be active, the one with the highest priority. Therefore ensure that, for example, FSK and memory sequencing are not enabled when selecting sweep triggering otherwise the triggering will have no effect. Trigger source selection is as follows:

TRIGGER

:SOURCE — Select trigger source.

Data type : Character Program Data (HOLD, IMMEDIATE, TTLTRG0, TTLTRG1, TTLTRG2, TTLTRG3, TTLTRG4, TTLTRG5, TTLTRG6, TTLTRG7, BUS, EXTERNAL). HOLD means no trigger.

Allowed suffices : None

Default suffix : None

Example:
```
TRIGGER:SOURCE EXTERNAL
```

TRIGGER:SOURCE? — Prepares message containing information on Trigger Source setting in the following format:

:TRIGGER:SOURCE <source>

where <source> is character program data defining the trigger source.

Examples:
```
:TRIGGER:SOURCE EXTERNAL
:TRIGGER:SOURCE TTLTRG3
```

Sources

BUS:	The trigger is generated over the GPIB or VXI interface. The group execute trigger (GET) provides the trigger over IEEE 488.1
HOLD:	Selecting this means the event detection is disabled.
IMMEDIATE:	No waiting for an event to occur.
TTLTRG 0-7:	The VXI backplane TTLTRG triggers provide the source.
EXTERNAL:	An external trigger is provided via the TRIGGER INPUT socket.

Miscellaneous commands

Attenuator hold

The ATTEN:LOCK command allows you to reduce the RF level by at least another 10 dB without the step attenuator operating.

ATTEN [not used alone]

:LOCK Lock the Attenuators

:UNLOCK Unlock the Attenuators

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example: `ATTEN:LOCK`

ATTEN? Prepares message containing information on whether the Attenuators are locked or unlocked in the following format:

:ATTEN:<status>

where <status> is a program mnemonic indicating whether the attenuators are locked or unlocked.

Example: `:ATTEN:LOCK`

Table 3-2 below applies to software versions 1.03 onwards. Maximum level with attenuator lock on will reduce if AM or pulse modulation is applied. Any user programmed limits for RF level or offsets will also affect the attenuator lock ranges.

Table 3-2 Attenuator lock ranges

RF level setting (dBm)		Atten. lock (min. dBm)	Atten. lock (max. dBm)
from	to		
+26.0	+18.0	+7	+25
+17.9	+7.1	–4	+24
+7.0	+7.0	–4	+13
+6.9	-4.0	–15	+13
–4.1	–15.0	–26	+2
–15.1	–26.0	–37	–9
–26.1	–37.0	–48	–20
–37.1	–48.0	–59	–31
–48.1	–59.0	–70	–42
–59.1	–70.0	–81	–53
–70.1	–81.0	–82	–54
–81.1	–92.0	–103	–75
–92.1	–103.0	–114	–86
–103.1	–114.0	–125	–97
–114.1	–125.0	–136	–108
–125.1	–136.0	–137	–119
–136.1	–137.0	–137	–130

Power-up options

These commands allow you to select between powering up with the factory settings (given in Table 3-1) or with the settings of your choice stored in one of the full memory locations (range 100 to 199) or carrier frequency memory locations (range 0 to 99).

POWUP [not used alone]

:MODE Select the power up mode. The instrument can power up in either the factory preset mode or from a selected memory

Data type : Character program data (FACTORY or MEMORY)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

:MEM Set the memory location for a memory power up

Data type : Decimal Numeric Program Data
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
POWUP:MODE MEMORY
POWUP:MEM 172
```

POWUP? Prepares message containing information on the instrument power up selection in the following format:

Example:
```
:POWUP:MODE MEMORY;MEM 135
```

Reverse power protection

Accidental application of power to the RF OUT socket trips the reverse power protection circuit. The following commands enable you to detect when the protection circuit has been tripped, reset the protection (after you have removed the source from the socket), and find out how many times the circuit has tripped.

RPP Reset reverse power protection trip (short form)

:RESET Reset RPP trip

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
RPP:RESET
```

RPP:TRIPPED? Prepares message containing information on whether the RPP circuit is currently tripped in the following format:

<nr1>

(0 = not tripped, 1 = tripped)

Example:
```
1
```

RPP:COUNT? Prepares message containing information on the number of times the RPP circuit has tripped in the following format:
<nr1>

Example:
```
3
```

Note that the protection circuit may be activated when the generator is set to a high level and the RF OUT socket has no terminating load.

Operating hours

These commands enable you to find out either the total operating hours or the elapsed operating hours since the last reset, as well as to reset the elapsed time to zero.

ELAPSED

:RESET — Reset elapsed operating hours to zero

Data type : None
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Example:
```
ELAPSED:RESET
```

ELAPSED? — Prepares message containing information on elapsed operating hours since last reset in the following format:
<nr2>

Example:
```
454.50
```

OPER? — Prepares message containing information on total operating hours in the following format:
<nr2>

Example:
```
1453.00
```

Frequency standard selection

These commands enable you to select a 10 MHz output to provide a standard for use with associated equipment, as well as enabling you to select a standard (either external or internal) for use by the instrument. When an external standard is selected, the internal TCXO is locked to the external standard using a phase locked loop. In this case, you can select between *direct* and *indirect*. When *direct* is selected the internal standard for the RF tray is provided directly from the external standard. When *indirect* is selected this standard is provided from the TCXO locked to the external standard. You should select *direct* if your provided standard is better than that fitted in the instrument.

FSTD — Select internal or external frequency standard

Data type : Character program data (any one of INT, EXT10DIR, EXT1IND, EXT10IND or INT10OUT)
Allowed suffices : None
Default suffix : None

Examples:
```
FSTD INT
FSTD EXT10IND
```

FSTD? — Prepares message containing information on frequency standard selection in the format:

:FSTD <char>

Example:
```
:FSTD EXT10IND
```

Reading error messages

This command enables the error messages to be read off the error queue in the order that they occurred.

ERROR? — Prepares message relating to the next error in the error queue in the following format:

<nr1>, <string>

Where <string> is a descriptive error message. The numeric value returned is either that of the next error number or 0 if the queue is empty or 399 if the queue is full

Example:
```
100,"Carrier Limit"
```

Status byte

The Status Byte provides information about events and conditions within the instrument. It may be read by a conventional Serial Poll or its value obtained as a response to the *STB? query. Bits 0 to 5 and bit 7 are each single bit Summary Messages which may be of two types (or not used at all).

(i) Queue Status - a '1' indicates that an associated Queue is non-empty and has data available to be read.

(ii) Status Register Summary - reports the occurrence of an enabled event monitored by a Status Register Structure.

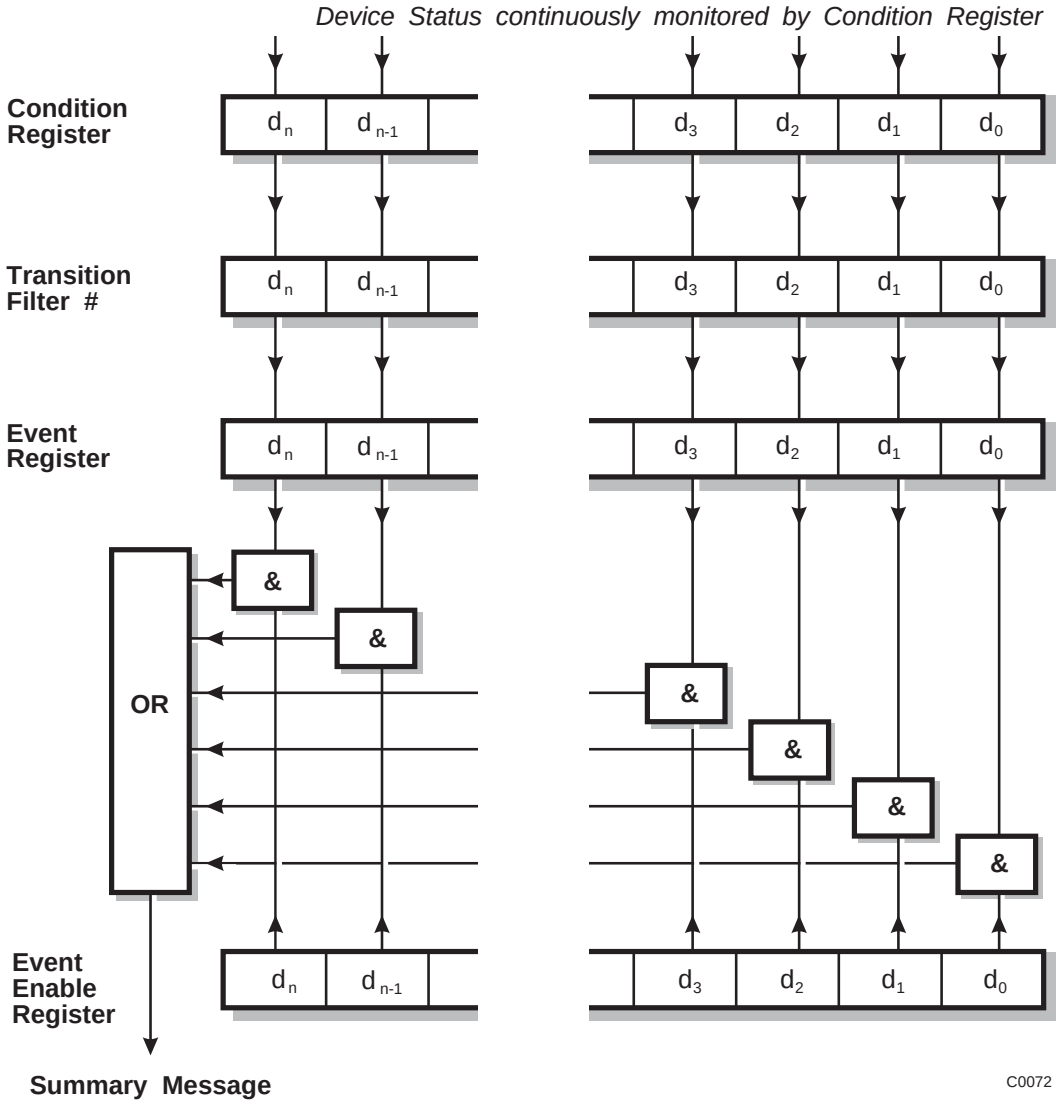
The Service Request Enable Register determines which of the bits can generate an SRQ. This register may be set by *SRE or read by *SRE? If the bitwise -AND of the Status Byte and the Enable Register is non-zero the Flag Master Summary Status (<mss>) is True. Bit 6 of the Status Byte value read by *STB? holds <mss>. However bit 6 of the Status Byte when Serial Polled is the Request For Service bit used to determine which device on the Bus has asserted SRQ, and is cleared by a Serial Poll.

The IEEE 488.2 Standard defines bit 4 as Message Available (<mav>), the Queue Summary for the Output Buffer, indicating whether any part of a Response Messages is available to be read. Bit 5 is the Event Summary Bit (<esb>), the Summary Message from the Standard Event Status Register.

With this instrument, bit 7 is a Queue Summary for the Error Queue. Bits 1, 2, and 3 are Status summaries for the Instrument Status, Coupling Status and Hardware Status Registers. Bit 0 is unused.

Status data structure - register model

Below is a generalized model of the Register Set which funnels the monitored data into a single summary bit to set the appropriate bit in the Status Byte.



Notes

The Device Status is continuously monitored by the Condition Register. If a Query to read a Condition Register is provided, the Response represents the Status of the instrument at the moment the Response is generated. A Condition Register cannot be written to.

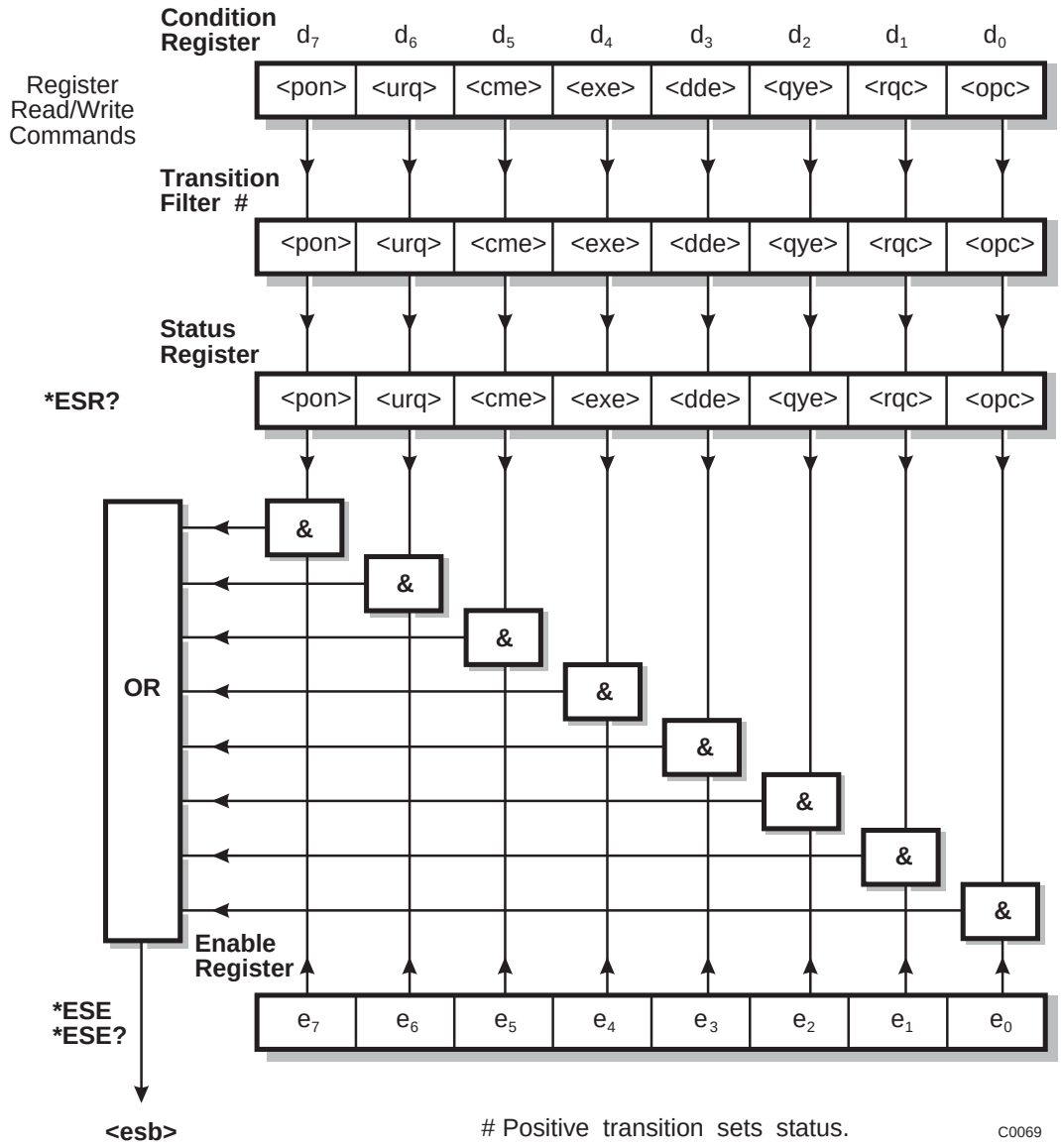
The Transition Filter determines which transition of the Condition Register data bits will set the corresponding bit in the Event Register. Either positive-going, negative-going or both transitions can set bits in an Event Register. But with this instrument the Transition Filters are pre-set as either Positive or Negative, as described in the following pages.

The bits in an Event Register are "latched". Once set they remain set, regardless of subsequent changes in the associated condition bit until the Event Register is cleared by being read or by the *CLS common command. Once cleared, an Event Register bit will only be set again if the appropriate change in the Condition bit occurs.

The Event Enable Register may be both written to and read from. It is bitwise AND-ed with the Event Register and if the result is non-zero the Summary Message is true, otherwise the Summary Message is false. Enable Registers are not affected by *CLS but are however clear at power-on.

Standard event registers

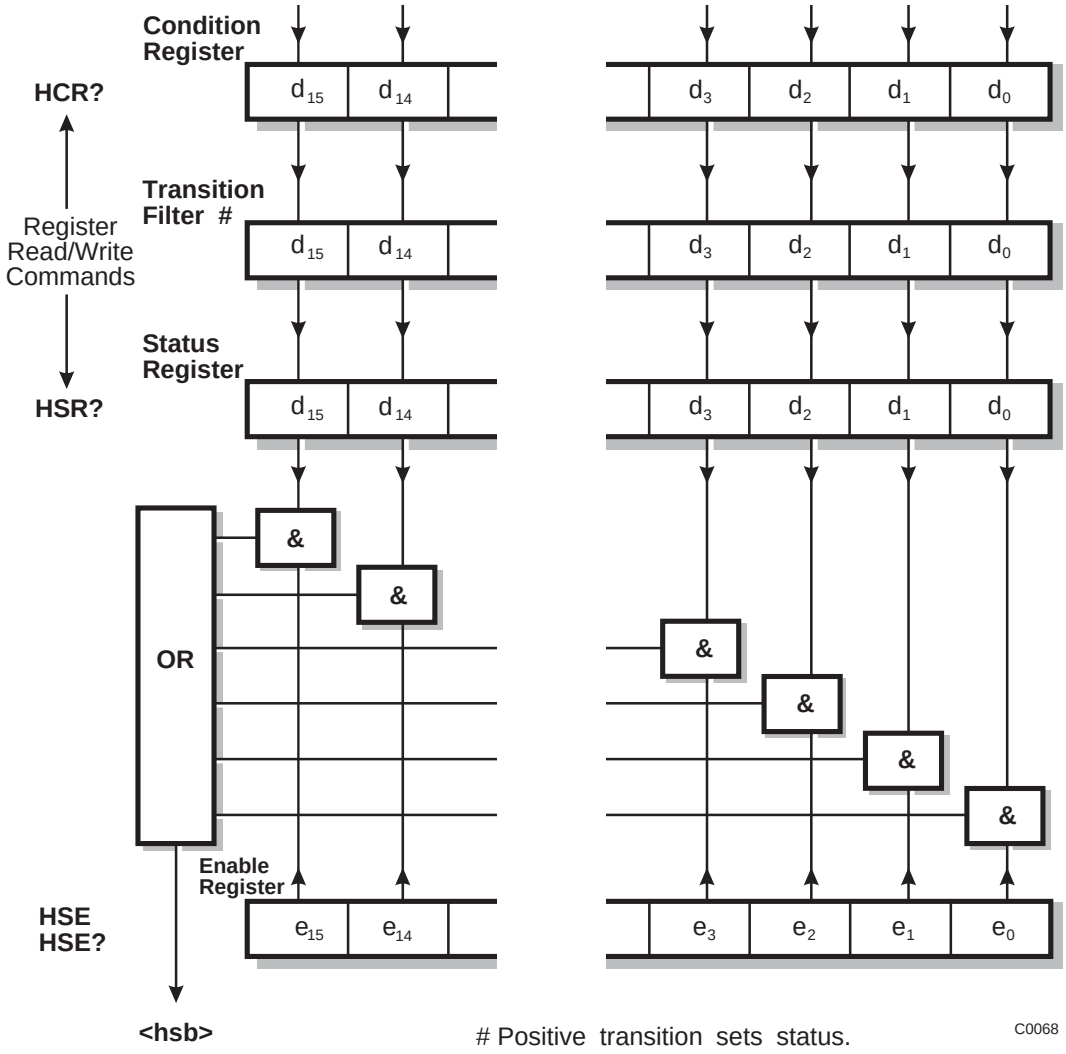
This register is defined by IEEE 488.2 and each bit has the meaning shown below:-



<pon>	power on
<urq>	user request - not implemented in this product
<cme>	command error
<exe>	execution error
<dde>	device dependent error
<qye>	query error
<rqc>	request control - not implemented in this product
<opc>	operation complete - set in response to the *OPC command for synchronization.
<esb>	standard event register summary bit

Hardware event registers

This is a device dependent register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.

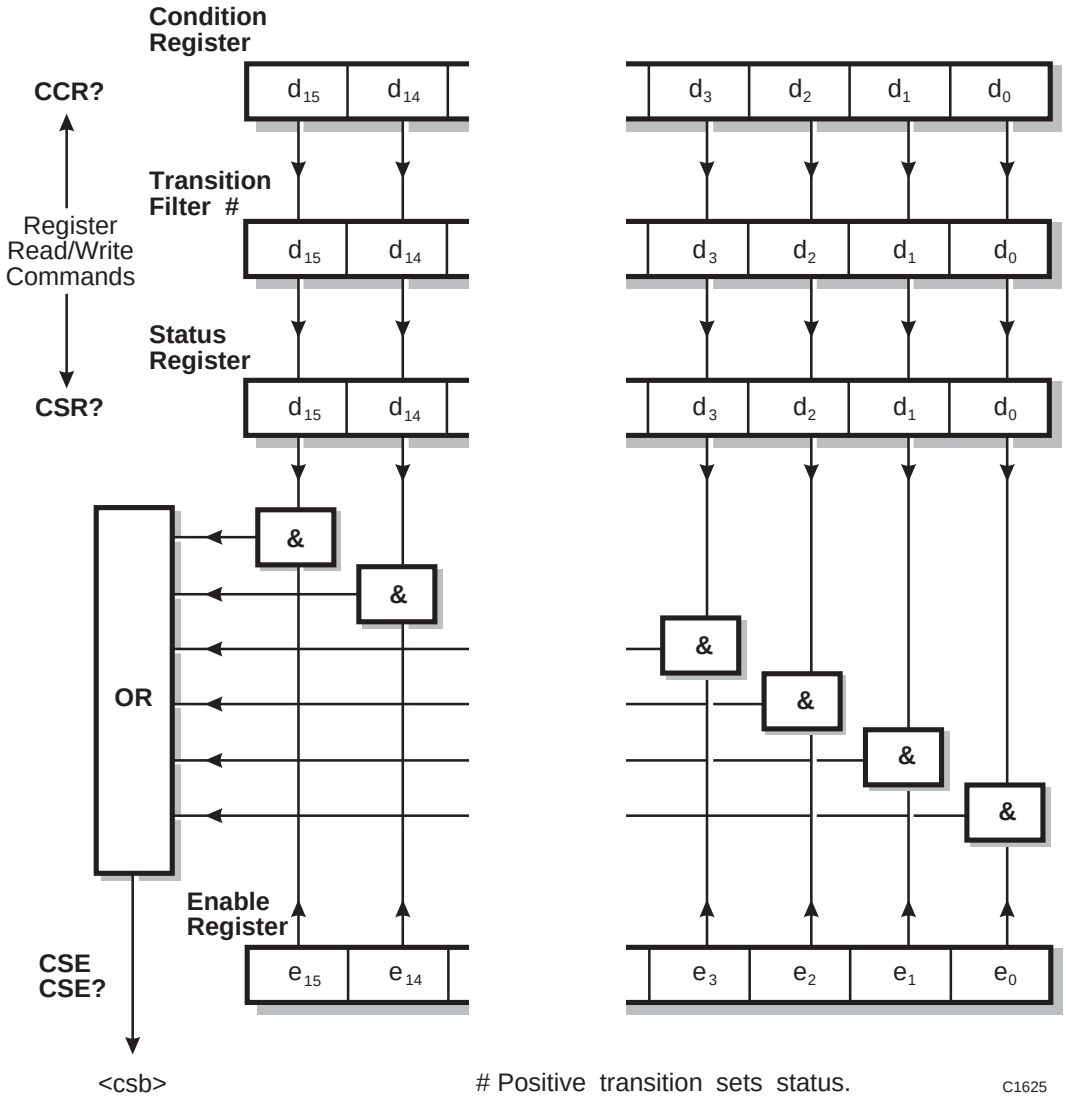


d_0	reverse power protection tripped	d_8	filter unleveled
d_1	fractional-n loop low	d_9	output unleveled
d_2	fractional-n loop high	d_{10}	high power amplifier failed
d_3	external standard missing	d_{11}	ALC too high
d_4	external standard frequency too low	d_{12}	ALC too low
d_5	external standard frequency too high	d_{13}	DSP not responding
d_6	VCXO loop low	d_{14}	RF level uncalibrated
d_7	VCXO loop high	d_{15}	not used

<hsb> hardware event register summary bit

Coupling event registers

This is a device dependent register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.

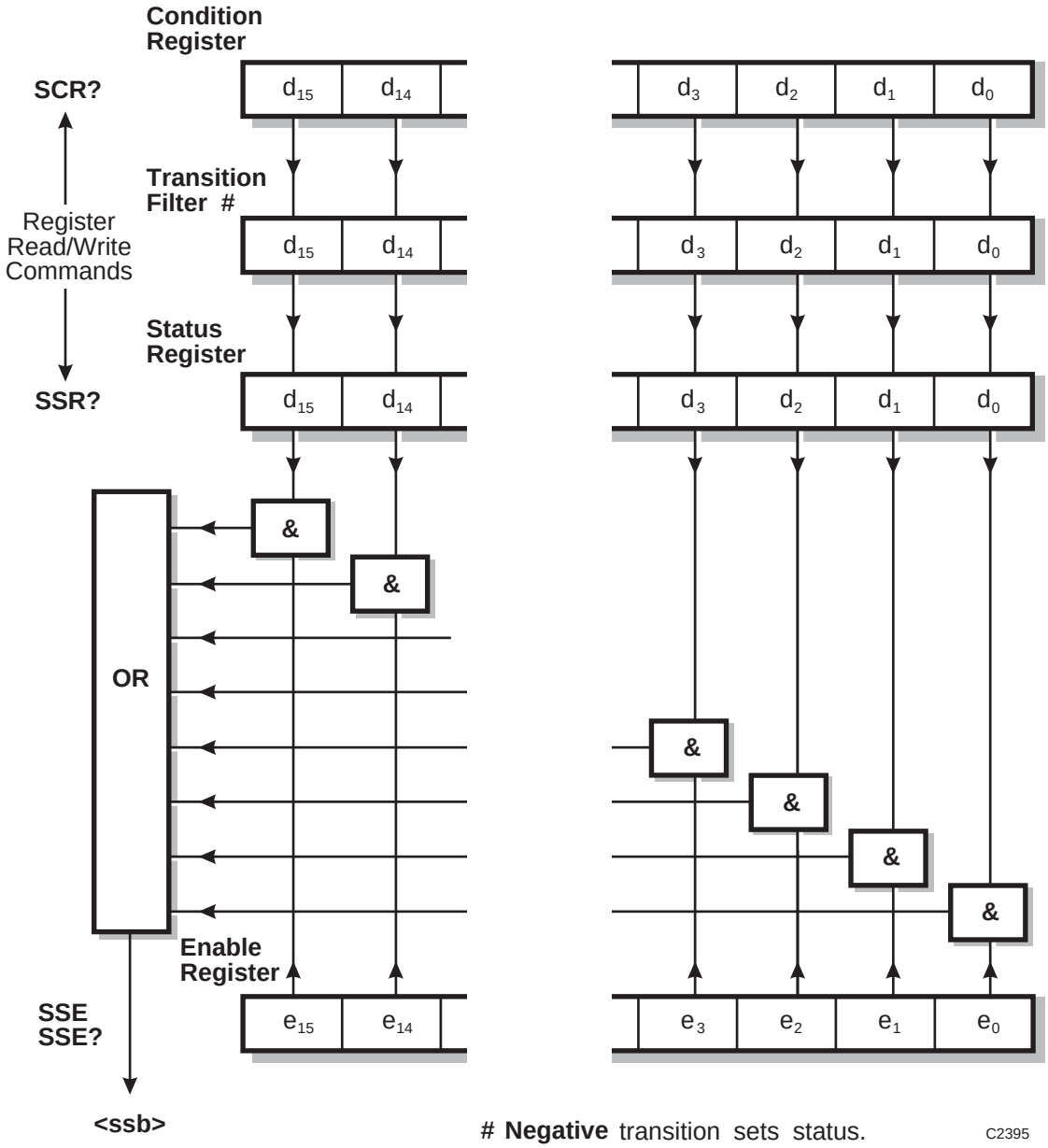


d_0	RF level restricted by requested AM depth
d_1	not used
d_2	not used
d_3	AM2 depth restricted by requested AM1 depth
d_4	FM2 deviation restricted by requested FM1 deviation
d_5	ΦM2 deviation restricted by requested ΦM1 deviation
d_6	not used
d_7 - d_{15}	not used

<csb> coupling event register summary bit

Instrument event registers

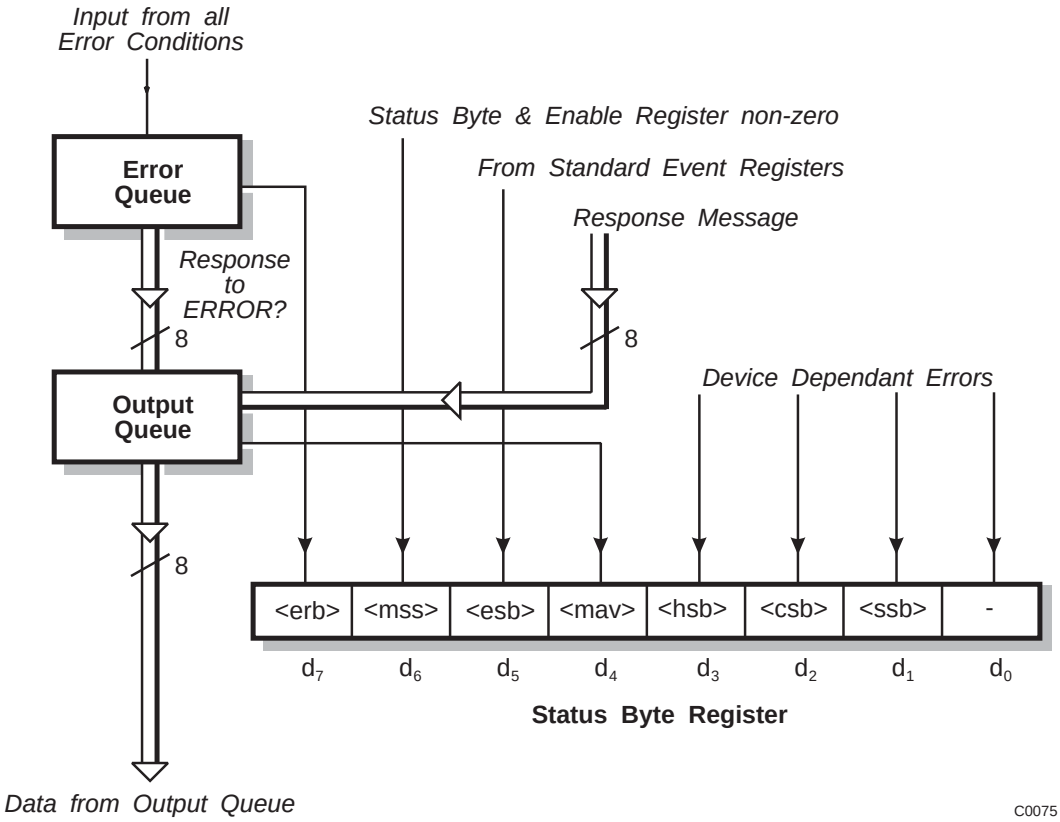
This is a device dependent register and the bits have meanings as shown in the list at the bottom of the page.



	Condition (SCR?)	Event Status (SSR?)
d_0	sweep in progress	end of sweep
d_1	not used	not used
d_2	selfcal in progress	selfcal completed
d_3	DC FM null in progress	DC FM null completed
d_4 - d_{15}	not used	not used

<ssb>	instrument event register summary bit

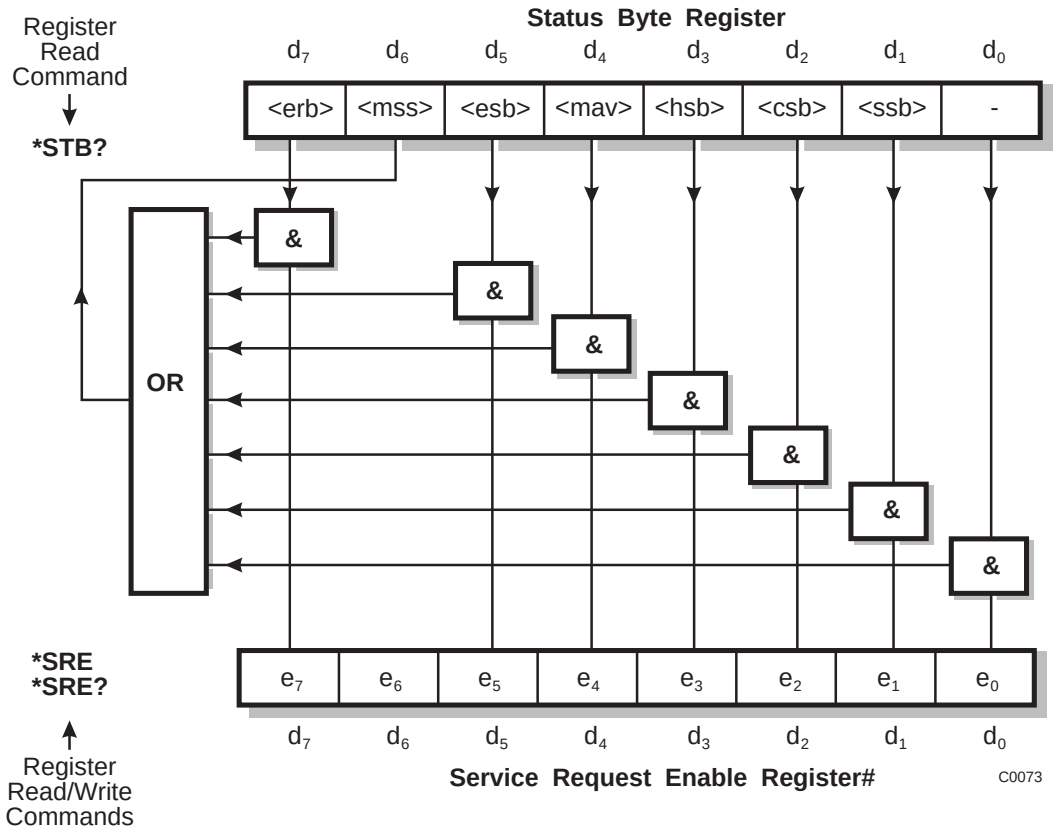
Queue flag details



The <mav> status bit is set when one or more bytes are available to be read from the Output Queue.

The <erb> status bit is set when one or more errors are present in the Error Queue. The ERROR? query will place a nr1 and string response message in the Output Queue representing the error at the head of the queue. If the queue is empty this message will be 0, "No error".

Status byte when read by *STB?



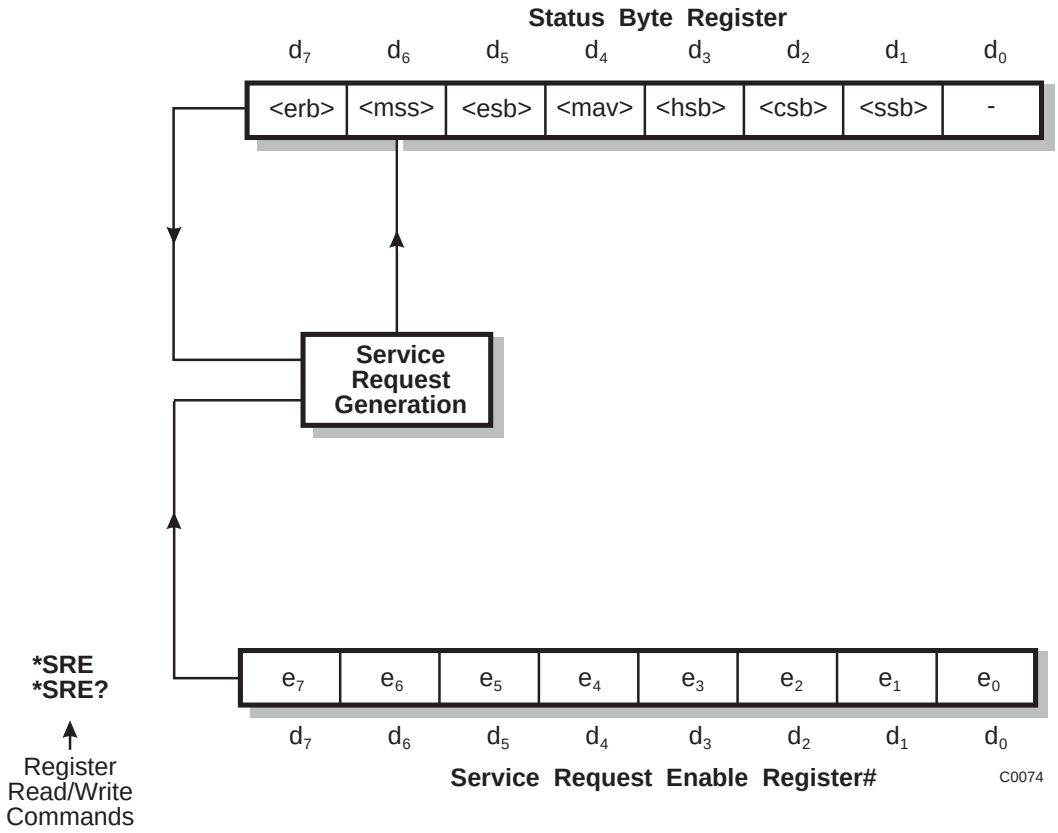
Bit 6 in this register ignores data sent by *SRE and always returns 0 in response to *SRE?

<rqs>, <esb> and <mav> are defined in IEEE 488.2

<erb> is a device defined queue summary bit indicating that the error queue is non-empty.
<mss> is true when (Status Byte) AND (Enable register) > 0.
<esb> is the standard event register summary bit.
<mav> is 'message available' indicating that the output queue is non-empty.
<hsb> is 'hardware status' summary bit
<csb> is 'coupling status' summary bit
<ssb> is 'instrument status' summary bit

Note **The Status Byte Register is Not cleared by the *STB? query.**

Status byte when read by serial poll



Bit 6 in this register ignores data sent by *SRE and always returns 0 in response to *SRE?

<erb> is a device defined queue summary bit indicating that the error queue is non-empty.
<rqs> is set by a request for service and is cleared by the poll.
<esb> is the standard event register summary bit.
<mav> is 'message available' indicating that the output queue is non-empty.
<hsb> is 'hardware status' summary bit
<csb> is 'coupling status' summary bit
<ssb> is 'instrument status' summary bit

<rqs>, <esb> and <mav> are defined in IEEE 488.2

<rqs> (request for service) will produce an SRQ at the controller. It is set by a change to either the Status Byte or the Service Enable Register that results in a New Reason for Service. It is cleared when <mss> goes FALSE (i.e. no reason for service) or by Serial Poll.

Summary of status reporting commands and queries

***CLS**	Clears Status Registers and the Error Queue
***ESE<nrf>**	Writes to Standard Event Enable Register
***ESE?**	Reads from Standard Event Enable Register
***ESR?**	Reads from Standard Event Status Register
***SRE<nrf>**	Writes to Service Request Enable Register
***SRE?**	Reads from Service Request Enable Register
***STB?**	Reads from Status Byte Register
CCR?	Reads from Coupling Condition Register
CSE<nrf>	Writes to Coupling Status Enable Register
CSE?	Reads from Coupling Status Enable Register
CSR?	Reads from Coupling Status Register
HCR?	Reads from Hardware Condition Register
HSE<nrf>	Writes to Hardware Status Enable Register
HSE?	Reads from Hardware Status Enable Register
HSR?	Reads from Hardware Status Register
SCR?	Reads from Instrument Condition Register
SSE<nrf>	Writes to Instrument State Enable Register
SSE?	Reads from Instrument State Enable Register
SSR?	Reads from Instrument State Status Register
<nrf>	Decimal Numeric Program Data

All of the above queries respond with a nr1 numeric format.

Error messages

Error handling

Error messages are divided into four groups:

(1)	Background errors	-	represent a condition of the instrument.
(2)	Foreground errors	-	generally caused by the user.
(3)	IEEE 488.2 errors	-	generated by incorrect programming.
(4)	Fatal errors	-	caused by failure associated with the main RAM or the PROM. These errors may or may not be displayed according to the severity of the failure or corruption.

Background errors:

These are generated due to an incorrect operating condition within the instrument. These errors are generated automatically to warn the operator. For example if the reverse power protection circuit should trip error 500 (*RPP tripped)* will be placed in the error queue. Background errors are listed in Table 3-3.

Foreground errors:

These are typically generated when an entered parameter value is outside the valid range or for some other invalid operation. For example trying to set the carrier frequency above or below the specified range will put error 100 (*Carrier limit)* into the error queue. Foreground errors are listed in Table 3-4.

Error queue

When an error occurs the error number is put into the error queue. The error at the head of the queue is only cleared by the ERROR? query, which returns that error, or by the *CLS command which clears the whole error queue. IEEE 488.2 errors are listed in Table 3-5.

The queue holds a maximum of 64 error message error numbers. If an error occurs while the queue is full the last error number is replaced with 399 to indicate that the queue is full. The ERROR? query returns a value of 399 for queue full and 0 for queue empty.

When an error number is written into the queue, a bit (<erb>) in the status byte register is set, and an appropriate bit in the standard event register is also set (one of <cme>, <exe>, <dde> or <qye>). These errors will also generate a VXI controller interrupt for the event 'Request True' if the appropriate interface settings have been set up. Many background errors are also reported in the Hardware and Coupling Status Registers.

Table 3-3 Background errors (500 - 599) in priority order

-	-	-	591	ftl	Main PROM faulty
590	ftl	Main RAM faulty	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
500	dde	RPP tripped	501	dde	Fractional-N loop low
502	dde	Fractional-N loop high	503	dde	Ext standard missing
504	dde	External std frequency low	505	dde	External std frequency high
506	dde	VCXO loop low	507	dde	VCXO loop high
508	dde	Amplitude modulator unleveled	509	dde	Output unleveled
510	dde	Power Amp Fail or Unterminated	511	dde	ALC too high
512	dde	ALC too low	513	dde	DSP not responding
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	549	exe	RF level uncalibrated
550	exe	RF level limited by AM	551	exe	AM2 limited by AM1
552	exe	FM2 limited by FM1	553	exe	ΦM2 limited by ΦM1

Table 3-4 Foreground errors (0 - 399)

0	dde	No error	1	dde	EEPROM checksum
2	dde	Pad cal checksum	3	dde	RF cal checksum
4	dde	Freq std checksum	5	dde	Synthesizer cal checksum
6	dde	Mod ref checksum	7	dde	Mod offset checksum
8	dde	Mod amp checksum	9	dde	ALC cal checksum
10	dde	FM cal factor checksum	11	dde	FM tracking checksum
12	dde	ΦM cal factor checksum	13	dde	System cal checksum
14	dde	AM cal checksum	15	dde	Store checksum
16	dde	Image checksum	-	-	-
20	dde	Frac-N out of lock at <freq>	21	dde	VCO cal fail at <freq>
22	dde	VTF tune cal fail at <freq>	23	dde	FM tracking cal fail at <freq>
-			51	dde	*Keyboard buffer overflow
52	dde	*Display buffer overflow	53	dde	*Display missing
-	-	-	-	-	-
100	exe	Carrier limit	101	exe	Carrier step limit
102	exe	RF level limit	103	exe	RF level step limit
104	exe	Invalid modulation mode	105	exe	AM limit
106	exe	AM2 limit	107	exe	AM step limit
108	exe	AM2 step limit	109	exe	FM limit
110	exe	FM2 limit	111	exe	FM step limit
112	exe	FM2 step limit	113	exe	ΦM limit
114	exe	ΦM2 limit	115	exe	ΦM step limit
116	exe	ΦM2 step limit	117	exe	Memory limit
118	exe	AM mod freq limit	119	exe	AM mod step limit
120	exe	AM2 mod freq limit	121	exe	AM2 mod step limit
122	exe	FM mod freq limit	123	exe	FM mod step limit
124	exe	FM2 mod freq limit	125	exe	FM2 mod step limit
126	exe	ΦM mod freq limit	127	exe	ΦM mod step limit
128	exe	ΦM2 mod freq limit	129	exe	ΦM2 mod step limit
130	exe	Return/Transfer not allowed	131	exe	*Util limit
132	exe	Start freq limit	133	exe	Stop freq limit
134	exe	Sweep time limit	135	exe	Sweep mode disabled
136	exe	Carrier phase limit	137	exe	AM phase limit
138	exe	FM phase limit	139	exe	ΦM phase limit
140	exe	Memory store limit	141	exe	Memory recall limit
142	exe	*Display blanking limit	143	exe	*GPIB address limit
144	exe	Latch address limit	145	exe	Latch data limit
146	exe	Freq std carrier limit	147	exe	Freq std course adj limit
148	exe	Freq std fine adj limit	149	exe	Mod ref adj limit
170	exe	*Util not available	171	exe	Entry outside limits
172	exe	Data out of range	173	exe	Units not valid
174	exe	Unlev fact limited by FM fact	175	exe	*Invalid baud rate
176	exe	*Data overrun	177	exe	*Data parity
178	exe	*Data framing	179	exe	*Break in data
180	exe	*Transmit buffer full	181	exe	*Receiver not enabled
182	exe	*Protected utility - Level 1	183	exe	*Protected utility - Level 2
184	-	-	185	exe	This store is Read Only
186	-	-	187	-	-
188	exe	Pulse unavailable in 4FSK mode	189	exe	Pulse has been disabled
190	exe	No attenuator fitted	191	exe	No high power amp fitted
192	-	-	193	exe	Ext DCFM mod mode required
398	-	-	399	exe	Error queue full

* These errors are not used in this instrument

Table 3-5 IEEE 488.2 errors (400 - 499)

400	cme	Syntax error	401	cme	Unrecognised mnemonic
402	cme	Numeric syntax	403	cme	Data expected
404	cme	Illegal data	405	cme	Too much data
406	cme	Incorrect data type	407	cme	Unrecognised character data
408	cme	Character data not unique	409	cme	Block definition
410	cme	Block size	411	cme	Missing quote
412	cme	Terminator expected	413	cme	Invalid unit
414	cme	Unit not expected	415	cme	No header match found
416	cme	Header not unique	417	cme	Illegal star command
418	cme	Sub-command not allowed	419	cme	Action not allowed with header
420	cme	Query not allowed with header	421	cme	Parser decode
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
450	qye	Query INTERRUPTED	451	qye	Query UNTERMINATED
452	qye	Query DEADLOCK	453	qye	Query lost after arbitrary char
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

Chapter 4
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The 3002 VXI Signal Generator is a VXI module which covers a wide range of frequencies from 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz. Output levels from -137 dBm to +25 dBm are available. These are C size, 2-slot wide plug-in modules that require a VXI bus mainframe for operation.

The simplified block schematic diagram for the instrument is shown in Fig. 4-1.

Modulation

The carrier frequency can be frequency, phase or amplitude modulated from internal or external sources. The internal source can be the sum of two signals and used in combination with an external source connected to the front panel EXT MOD INPUT connector.

Frequency generation

A voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) covering the frequency range 400 to 533 MHz is phase locked to a 10 MHz temperature controlled crystal oscillator using a fractional-N synthesizer system. Additional frequency coverage is achieved by means of frequency division and multiplication. Low frequencies are generated by a beat frequency oscillator (BFO) system.

Control

Internal control of the instrument is achieved by a microprocessor which receives data and sends instructions via an internal 8-bit data bus to the signal processing circuits.

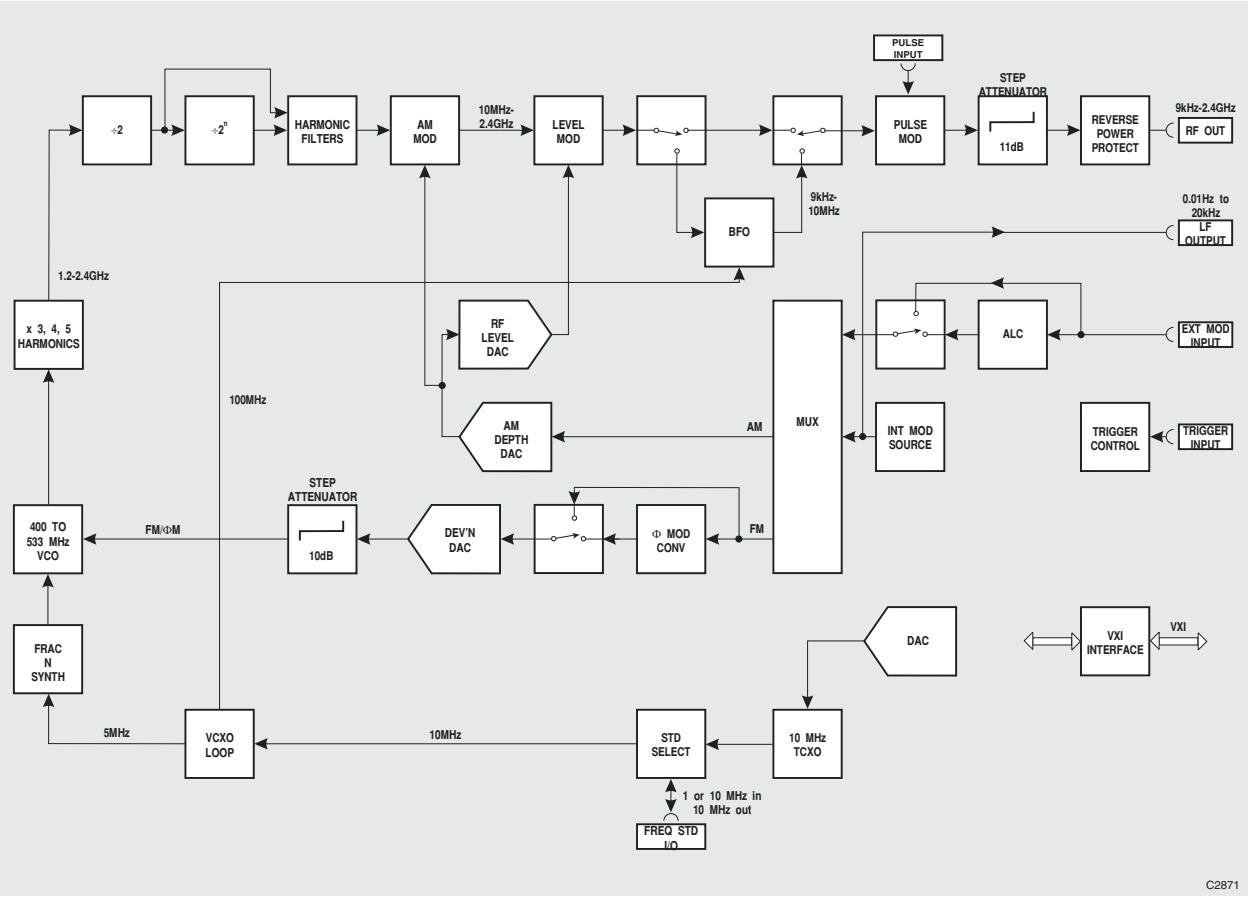


Fig. 4-1 Block schematic diagram

Chapter 5
ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Introduction

The test procedures in this chapter enable you to verify that the electrical performance of the signal generator complies with the Performance Data given in Chapter 1. For convenience, the test equipment and specification for each test are summarized before the test procedure.

Apart from the UUT, (Unit Under Test), no specific set-up procedures will be included for the test equipment unless the measurement is dependent on specific instrument settings or special measurement techniques.

Test precautions

To ensure minimum errors and uncertainties when making measurements, it is important to observe the following precautions:

(1) Always use recently calibrated test equipment, with any correction figures taken into account, so as to establish a known traceable limit of performance uncertainty. This uncertainty must be allowed for in determining the accuracy of measurements.

(2) A common external frequency standard, with an accuracy of ±1 part in 10^9 should be used for any frequency controlled test equipment.

(3) Use the shortest possible connecting leads.

(4) Some areas of the specification which are labeled *typical* rather than having clearly defined limits are *not* tested.

Recommended test equipment

The test equipment recommended for acceptance testing is shown below. Alternative equipment may be used provided it complies with the stated minimum specification.

Recommended test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Power meter	±0.1 dB from 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	IFR 6960B with 6932 sensor
Measuring receiver	0 dBm to –127 dBm; 2.5 MHz to 2.4 GHz Capable of measuring residual FM less than 2 Hz and SSB phase noise <–124 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 1 GHz carrier	Agilent 8902A with option 037 * and 11722A sensor and 11793A down converter
Signal generator	+8 dBm from 32.5 MHz to 2.43 GHz	IFR 2041
Frequency counter	10 Hz to 2.4 GHz	Agilent 53181A with option 030
Audio analyzer	Capable of measuring THD of 0.01% from 100 Hz to 20 kHz	Rohde & Schwarz UPA3
Spectrum analyzer	DC to 7.2 GHz, 3 Hz resolution bandwidth	Anritsu MS2602A
Modulation meter	AM, FM and ΦM 50 kHz to 2.4 GHz, Accuracy ±1% at 1 kHz modulation frequency	IFR 2305 plus distortion option **
Function generator	DC to 100 kHz sine, ±0.6 dB flatness, 100 kHz square wave	Agilent 3325B
Digital voltmeter	DC voltage measurement	Solartron 7150+
50 Ω load (termination)	1 W, 50 Ω nominal impedance, DC to 2.4 GHz	Lucas Weinschel M1404N
Oscilloscope	100 MHz bandwidth	Tektronix TDS 220
Personal Computer with Microsoft Windows version 3.1 (or greater) installed and fitted with National Instruments PCIIA GPIB Interface Card Vero 203-304014B VXI Mainframe Racal 1260-00C GPIB Slot 0 IFR 3002 executable Soft Front Panel, part number 59000-286		

* Option 037 is necessary to measure SSB phase noise.

** The distortion option of the 2305 Modulation Meter allows modulation distortion tests to be carried out with greater ease. If a 2305 with the distortion option is not available, the audio analyzer may be connected to the modulation meter LF output and set to measure distortion.

Executable soft front panel software

The acceptance test procedures use the supplied executable soft front panel as the user interface for the 3002 VXI Signal Generator.

TEST PROCEDURES

Each test procedure relies on the UUT being set to its power-up conditions. Reset the UUT after each test procedure by setting:

Store/Recall Address 999
Recall

At the end of this chapter are a set of results tables which give all the test points for each of the tests. These tables should be photocopied and used to record the results of all the measurements taken.

RF output

Specification

Range

–137 dBm to +25 dBm (+19 dBm above 1.2 GHz).
When AM is selected, the maximum RF output level decreases linearly with increasing AM depths to +19 dBm (+13 dBm above 1.2 GHz) at 99% depth.

Accuracy

Accuracy over temperature range 17°C to 27°C		
	9 kHz to 1.2 GHz	1.2 GHz to 2.4 GHz
>–127 dBm	±1.0 dB	±2.0 dB
Temperature coeff. over temperature range 0°C to 55°C		
	9 kHz to 1.2 GHz	1.2 GHz to 2.4 GHz
	<±0.02 dB/°C	<±0.04 dB/°C

VSWR

For output levels less than –5 dBm output VSWR is less than 1.3:1 for carrier frequencies up to 1.2 GHz and less than 1.5:1 for carrier frequencies up to 2.4 GHz.

Output impedance

50 Ω SMA female connector to MIL 390123D.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Power meter	±0.1 dB from 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	IFR 6960B and 6932
Measuring receiver	0 dBm to –127 dBm; 2.5 MHz to 2.4 GHz	Agilent 8902A with 11722A sensor and 11793A down converter
Signal generator	+8 dBm from 32.5 MHz to 2.43 GHz	IFR 2041

RF level frequency response

Test procedure

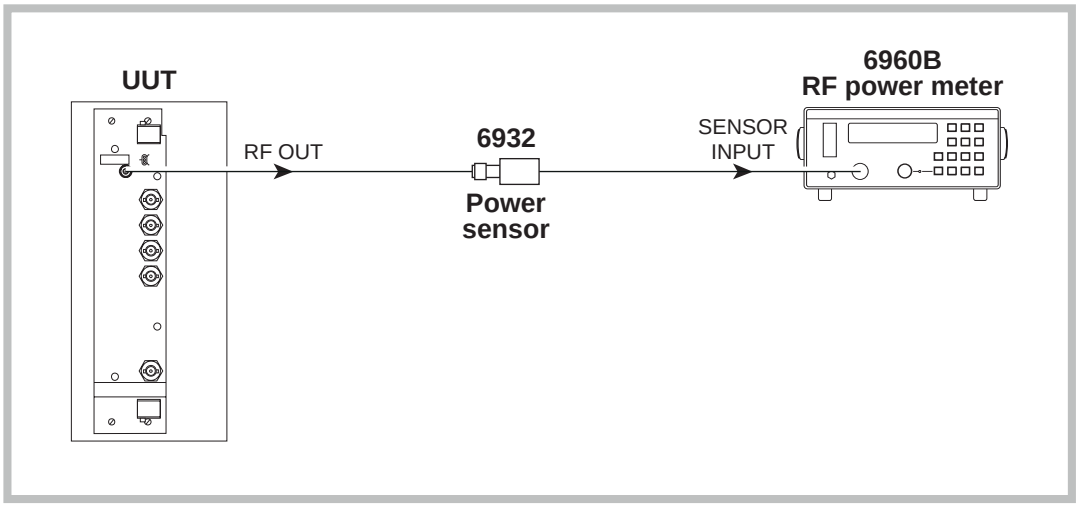


Fig. 5-1 RF output test set-up

(1) Perform AUTO ZERO and AUTO CAL on the power meter.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-1.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	30 kHz
RF Level	0 dBm

(4) Record the output level measured by the power meter against each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-1 checking that the results are within specification.

(5) Set the UUT RF level to +7 dBm and repeat (4) using Table 5-2.

(6) Set the UUT RF level to +25 dBm and repeat (4) using Table 5-3, decreasing the RF level to +19 dBm when testing at carrier frequencies above 1.2 GHz.

ALC linearity

Test procedure

(1) Perform AUTO ZERO and AUTO CAL on the power meter.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-1.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	2.5 MHz
RF Level	–4 dBm

(4) Record the output level measured by the power meter against each of the steps shown in Table 5-4 checking that the results are within specification.

(5) Set the UUT carrier frequency to 950 MHz and repeat (4) using Table 5-5.

(6) Set the UUT carrier frequency to 1200 MHz and repeat (4) using Table 5-6.

(7) Set the UUT carrier frequency to 1900 MHz and repeat (4) using Table 5-7.

(8) Set the UUT carrier frequency to 2400 MHz and repeat (4) using Table 5-8.

Attenuator accuracy

Test procedure

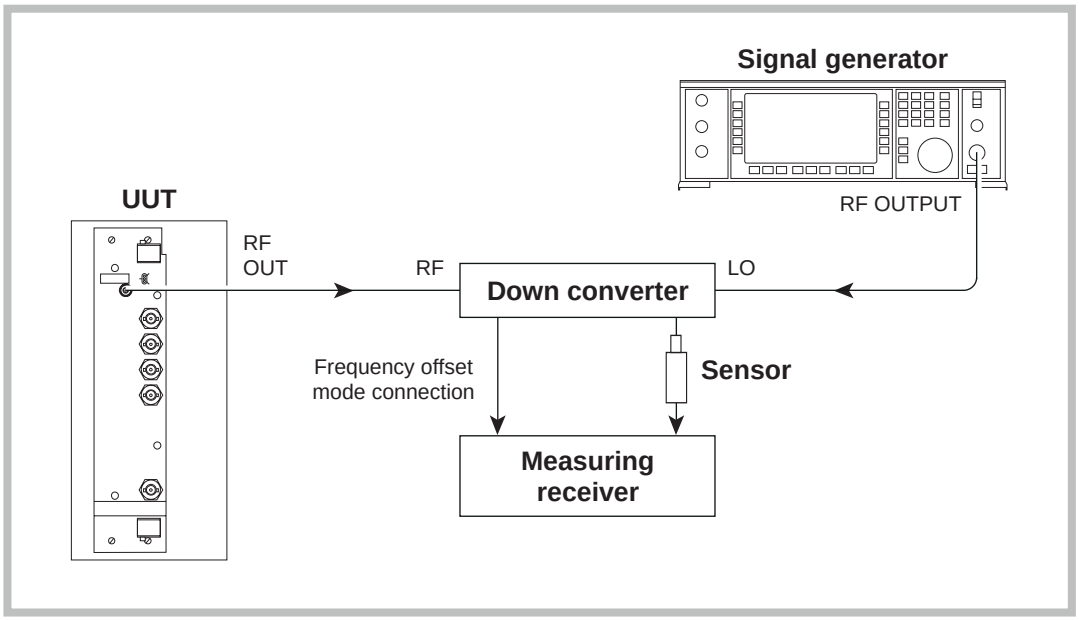


Fig. 5-2 RF output test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-2.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr freq	2.6 MHz
RF Level	–4 dBm
Set Δ	11 ENTER

(3) Tune the receiver to 2.6 MHz and record the output level measured in Table 5-9 checking that the result is within specification.

(4) Set the UUT RF level to –4.1 dBm. Measure the received level and record the result in Table 5-9, checking that the result is within specification.

(5) Decrement the UUT, using the ⇓ icon, in 11 dB steps down to an RF level of –103.1 dBm measuring the received level at each step shown in Table 5-9 checking that the results are within specification.

(6) Set the UUT to carrier frequency 480.1 MHz and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-10.

(7) Set the UUT to carrier frequency 1199 MHz and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-11.

The down converter will automatically be enabled when testing frequencies above 1300 MHz.

(8) Set the local oscillator to +8 dBm at a carrier frequency of 62 MHz less than the test frequency (*i.e.* 1813.1 MHz).

(9) On the receiver, enter the local oscillator frequency followed by the test frequency.

(10) Set the UUT to carrier frequency 1875.1 MHz and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-12.

(11) Set the UUT to carrier frequency 2399 MHz and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-13.

Carrier frequency accuracy

This check provides a conventional method of checking the signal generator frequency locking circuitry. It will confirm correct operation of phase locked loops and dividers. Overall accuracy is determined by the instrument's internal reference standard.

Specification

Range	9 kHz to 2.4 GHz.
Resolution	1 Hz.
Accuracy	Equal to the frequency standard accuracy.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Frequency counter	9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	Agilent 53181A with option 030

Test procedure

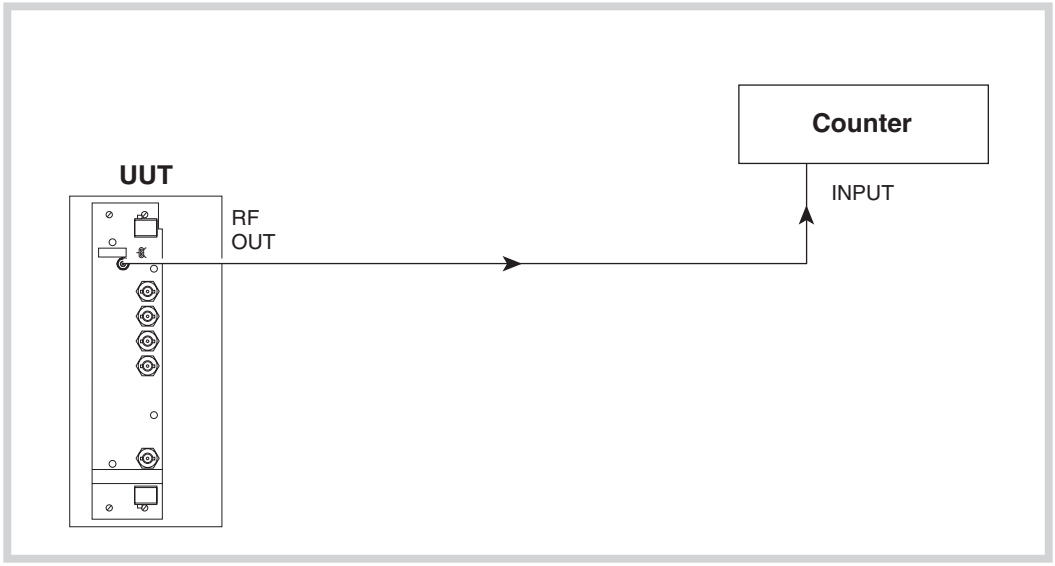


Fig. 5-3 Carrier frequency accuracy test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-3.

(2) Connect the internal frequency standard from the UUT to the external standard input on the counter.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	9 kHz
RF Level	0 dBm

(4) Record the frequency measured by the counter against each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-14. (Since the two instruments' frequencies are locked together, the limit is ±1 digit on the counter display.)

(5) At 1200 MHz disconnect the UUT internal frequency standard from the counter and instead apply the external reference. Check the result against the limits.

The test limits quoted are for guidance and assume that the internal frequency standard has recently been adjusted. Aging and stability have to be considered when establishing the *real* test limits (see 'Performance data' in Chapter 1).

Spectral purity

Specification

Harmonics	Typically better than –30 dBc for levels up to +7 dBm, typically better than –25 dBc for levels 6 dB below the maximum specified output.
Non-harmonics (offsets > 3 kHz)	Better than –70 dBc for carrier frequencies up to 1 GHz, better than –64 dBc for carrier frequencies above 1 GHz, better than –60 dBc for carrier frequencies above 2 GHz.
Residual FM (FM off)	Less than 4.5 Hz RMS in a 300 Hz to 3.4 kHz bandwidth at a carrier frequency of 1 GHz.
SSB phase noise	Better than –124 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 470 MHz carrier. Typically –121 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 1 GHz carrier.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Spectrum analyzer	DC to 7.2 GHz frequency coverage	Anritsu MS2602A
Measuring receiver	0 dBm to –127 dBm; 2.5 MHz to 2.4 GHz Capable of measuring residual FM less than 2 Hz and SSB phase noise <–124 dBc/Hz at 20 kHz offset from a 1 GHz carrier	Agilent 8902A with option 037
Signal generator	+8 dBm from 32.5 MHz to 2.43 GHz	IFR 2041

Harmonics

Test procedure

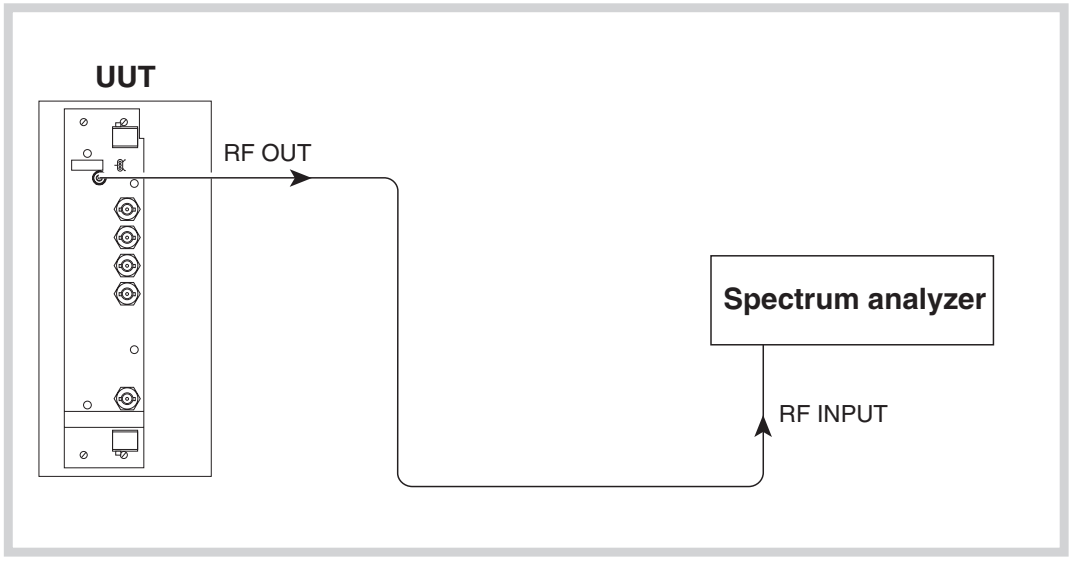


Fig. 5-4 Carrier harmonics and non-harmonics test set-up

(1) Press CAL on the spectrum analyzer.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-4.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	10 kHz
RF Level	–4 dBm

(4) Measure the level of the second and third harmonics on the spectrum analyzer at each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-15 checking that the results are within specification.

(5) Set the UUT RF level to +7 dBm and repeat (4) using Table 5-16.

(6) Set the UUT RF level to +13 dBm and repeat (4) using Table 5-17.

(7) Set the UUT RF level to +19 dBm and repeat (4) up to 1.2 GHz using Table 5-18.

Non-harmonics

Test procedure

(1) Press CAL on the spectrum analyzer.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-4.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	1201 MHz
RF Level	0 dB

(4) Measure the level of the non-harmonics on the spectrum analyzer at each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-19 checking that the results are within specification.

Residual FM

Test procedure

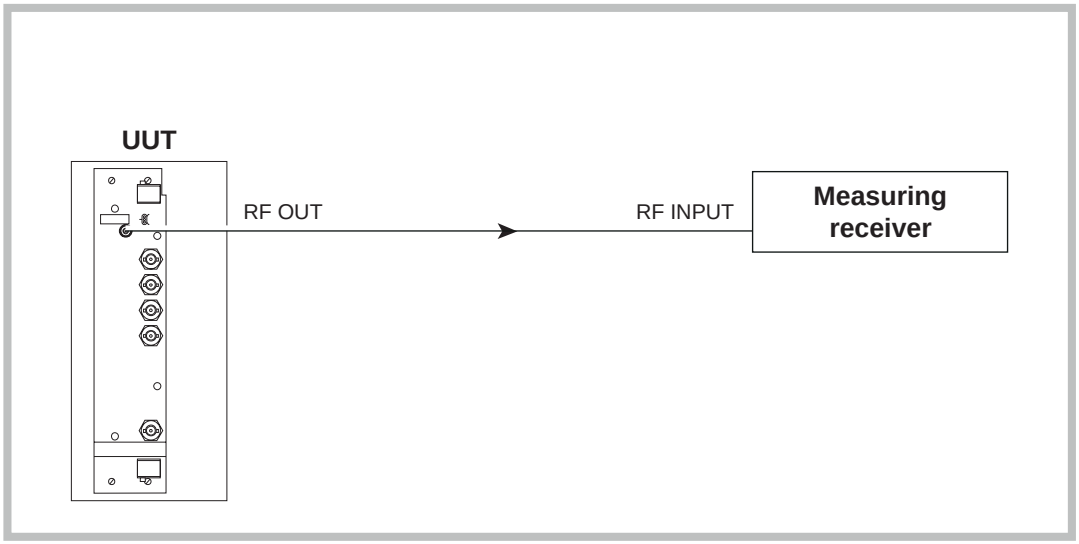


Fig. 5-5 Residual FM test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-5.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	1 [GHz]
RF Level	0 dBm

(3) On the measuring receiver select FM, 300 Hz high-pass filter, 3.4 kHz low-pass filter and enable averaging.

(4) Measure the residual FM checking that the result is within the specification shown in Table 5-20.

SSB phase noise

Test procedure

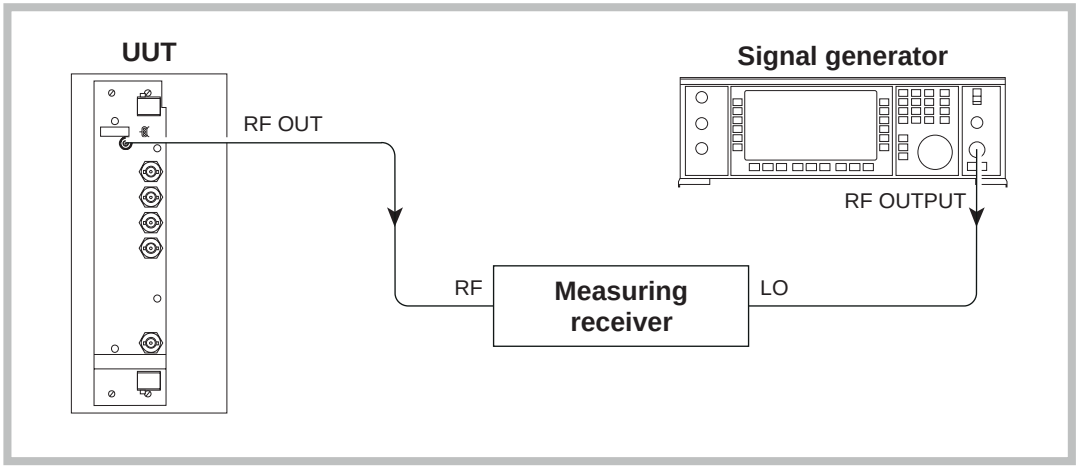


Fig. 5-6 SSB phase noise test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-6.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	470 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm

(3) On the measuring receiver:
Tune the receiver to 470 MHz.
Select 24.0 SPCL to enter selective power measurement mode.
Select 23.1 SPCL to set the LO to external.

(4) Set the signal generator to a carrier frequency of 470.455 MHz, RF level 0 dBm.

(5) On the measuring receiver:
Select 24.5 SPCL to establish the IF reference value (in volts).
Select 24.6 SPCL to set the reference to 0 dBm.

(6) Fine tune the signal generator frequency until a maximum value is displayed on the measuring receiver.

(7) Offset the signal generator by 20 kHz.

(8) On the measuring receiver:
Select 24.7 SPCL to normalize the measurement for a 1 Hz bandwidth.

(9) Offset the signal generator by 20 kHz.

(10) Measure the level on the receiver (the SSB phase noise in a 1 Hz bandwidth) checking that the result is within the specification shown in Table 5-21.

Internal FM

Specification

Deviation range	0 to 100 kHz.
Resolution	3 digits or 1 Hz.
Accuracy	±5% at 1 kHz modulation rate.
Bandwidth (1 dB)	DC to 100 kHz (DC coupled), 10 Hz to 100 kHz (AC coupled), 20 Hz to 100 kHz (AC coupled with ALC).
Carrier frequency offset	Less than 1% of the set frequency deviation when DC coupled.
Distortion	Less than 3% at 1 kHz rate for deviations up to 100 kHz. Typically <0.5% at 1 kHz rate for deviations up to 10 kHz.
FSK	2 level or 4 level FSK. Note that 4 FSK is not available with Option 11 Fast Pulse fitted.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Modulation meter	FM accuracy ±1% at 1 kHz modulation frequency	IFR 2305 with distortion option
DVM	DC voltage measurement	Solartron 7150+
50 Ω load (termination)	1 W, 50 Ω nominal impedance, DC to 2.4 GHz	Lucas Weinschel M1404N
Audio analyzer	Capable of measuring THD of 0.01% from 100 Hz to 20 kHz	Rohde & Schwarz UPA3
Function generator	DC to 100 kHz sine, ±0.6 dB flatness	Agilent 3325B

FM deviation and distortion

Test procedure

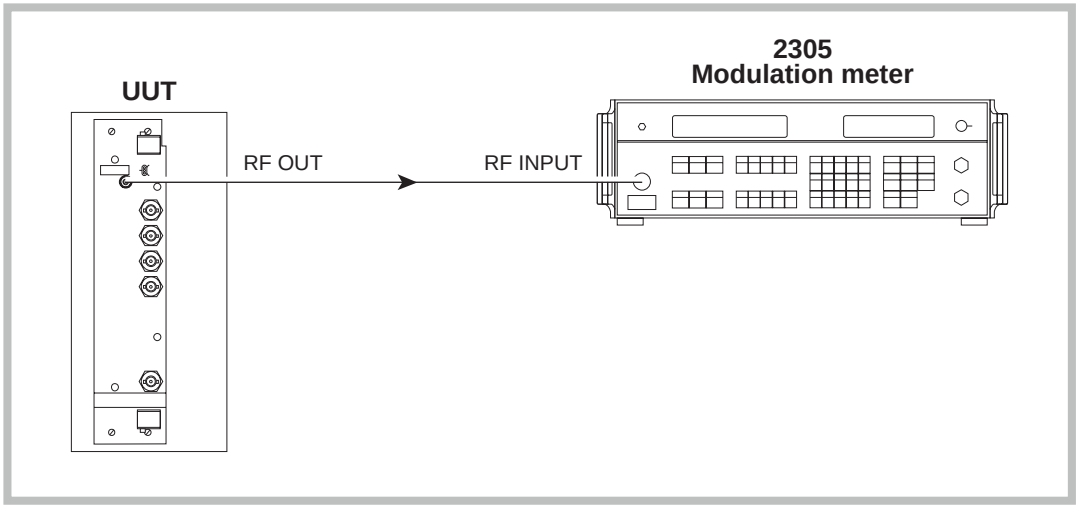


Fig. 5-7 Internal modulation and modulation distortion test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	10 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
FM1 Level	100 kHz
Mod On	
Source On	

(3) On the modulation meter select CAL, FM, 50 Hz ⇒ 15 kHz filter.

(4) Measure the FM accuracy and distortion at the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-22 checking that the results are within specification.

FM scale shape

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	15 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
FM1 Level	100 kHz
Mod On	
Source On	

(3) On the modulation meter select CAL, FM, 50 Hz ⇒ 15 kHz filter.

(4) Measure the FM accuracy at the deviations shown in Table 5-23 checking that the results are within specification.

Carrier error

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	1200 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm

(3) On the modulation meter select CARRIER ERROR. The FREQUENCY display will read 0.00 kHz.

(4) On the UUT set:

Mod Mode	FM External
FM1 Level	100 kHz
Source On	
Mod On	
DC coupling	
Null DCFM	

(5) On the modulation meter measure the carrier frequency error displayed in the FREQUENCY window checking that the result is within the specification shown in Table 5-24.

External FM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled)

Test procedure

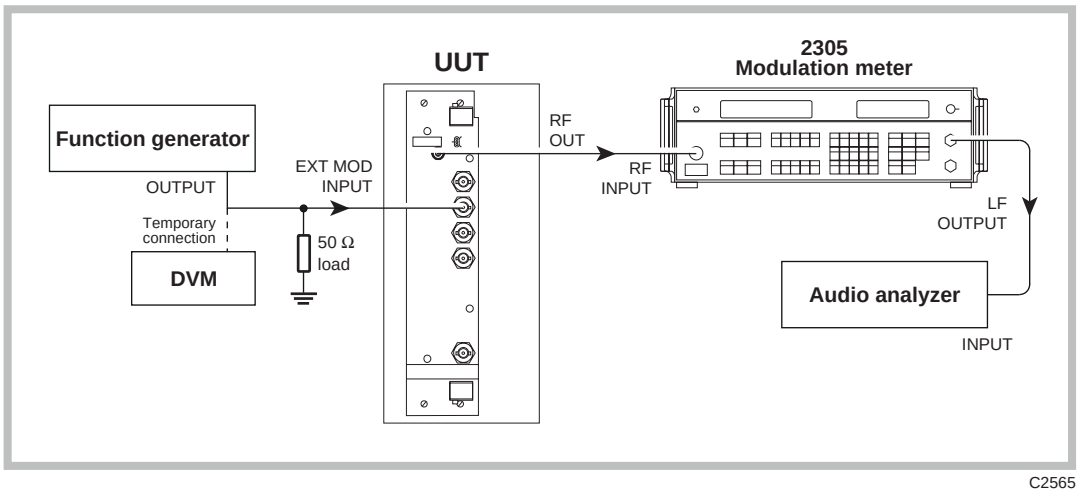


Fig. 5-8 External modulation and modulation distortion test set-up

30 Hz to 100 kHz

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-8.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	15 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Mod Mode	FM External
FM1 Level	50 kHz
Source On	
Mod On	
DC coupling	

(3) Set the function generator to give 1V RMS, 1 kHz sine wave.

(4) On the modulation meter select CAL, FM, 10 Hz ⇒ 300 kHz filter.

(5) On the modulation meter check that the FM reading is between 47.5 kHz and 52.5 kHz, then set a reference using the relative function.

(6) Set the function generator to each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-25 checking that the relative readings on the modulation meter are within specification.

(7) At those frequencies indicated in Table 5-25, set the modulation meter LF output control to mid-position and measure the AF distortion on the audio analyzer, checking that the results are within specification.

0 Hz (DC)

To measure the FM deviation at DC, it will be necessary to use the DC offset facility on the function generator proceeding as follows:

(8) Set the function generator to +1.4142 V DC (temporarily connect the function generator output to the DVM and set this voltage as close as possible to +1.4142 V).

(9) Press CARRIER ERROR on the modulation meter.

(10) Set the function generator to −1.4142 V DC (temporarily connect the function generator output to the DVM and set this voltage as close as possible to −1.4142 V).

(11) Measure the frequency indicated on the modulation meter carrier frequency window.

FM1 _____

(12) Reset the function generator to 1V RMS, 1 kHz sine wave and measure the FM deviation.

FM2 _____

(13) Using the following formula, calculate the change in response checking that the result is within the specification shown against 0 Hz in Table 5-25.

$$20\log_{10}\left\{\frac{2FM2}{FM1}\right\}$$

External FM frequency response (ALC on)

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-8.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	15 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Mod Mode	FM External
FM1 Level	10 kHz
Source On	
Mod On	
ALC coupling	

(3) Set the function generator to give 0.75 V RMS, 1 kHz sine wave.

(4) On the modulation meter select CAL, FM, 10 Hz ⇒ 300 kHz filter.

(5) On the modulation meter check that the FM reading is between 9.5 kHz and 10.5 kHz, then set a reference using the relative function.

(6) Set the function generator to each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-26 checking that the relative readings on the modulation meter are within specification.

(7) Set the function generator to 1.25 V RMS and repeat (4) to (6) using Table 5-27, also measuring the AF distortion on the audio analyzer at those frequencies indicated.

Phase modulation

Specification

Deviation	0 to 10 radians.
Resolution	3 digits or 0.01 radians.
Accuracy at 1 kHz	±5% of indicated deviation excluding residual phase modulation.
Bandwidth (3 dB)	100 Hz to 10 kHz.
Distortion	Less than 3% at 10 radians at 1 kHz modulation rate. Typically <0.5% for deviations up to 1 radian at 1 kHz.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Modulation meter	ΦM and FM accuracy ±2% at 1 kHz modulation frequency	IFR 2305 with distortion option

Phase modulation

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	10.5 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Source On	
Mod Mode	PM Internal
PM1 Level	10 rad

(3) On the modulation meter, select CAL, ΦM.

(4) Measure the ΦM accuracy and distortion checking that the results are within the specification shown in Table 5-28.

Phase modulation flatness

Test procedure

For this test, the phase modulation figures are calculated from readings taken with the modulation meter set to FM. No allowances need to be made for the modulation source frequency accuracy since it is derived from the reference oscillator in the UUT.

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	15 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Mod Mode	PM Internal
Source On	
Mod On	
PM1 Level	10 rad

(3) On the modulation meter, select CAL, FM, 50 Hz ⇒ 15 kHz LF filter.

(4) Measure the deviation on the modulation meter and calculate the phase modulation using the formula:

$$\Phi M = \left\{ \frac{\text{FM dev (Hz)}}{\text{mod freq (Hz)}} \right\}$$

(5) On the UUT set mod source to each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-29, measure the deviation on the modulation meter and calculate the phase modulation for each step using the formula in (4).

(6) Using the figure recorded in (4) as a reference, calculate the change in response at each modulation frequency using the formula:

$$20\log_{10}\left\{\frac{\text{Figure recorded in (5)}}{\text{Figure recorded in (4)}}\right\}$$

Check that the results are within the specifications shown in Table 5-29.

Amplitude modulation

Specification

Range	0 to 99.9%.
Resolution	0.1%.
Accuracy	For carrier frequencies less than 500 MHz (usable to 2 GHz): ±5% of set depth at 1 kHz rate at +17°C to 27°C ambient temperature. Temperature coefficient <0.02% per °C.
Bandwidth (1 dB)	DC to 30 kHz (DC coupled), 10 Hz to 30 kHz (AC coupled), 20 Hz to 30 kHz (AC coupled with ALC).
Distortion	Less than 2.5% at 1 kHz rate for modulation depths up to 80%, Less than 1.5% at 1 kHz rate for modulation depths up to 30%.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Modulation meter	AM accuracy ±1% at 1 kHz modulation frequency	IFR 2305 with distortion option
DVM	DC voltage measurement	Solartron 7150+
50 Ω load (termination)	1 W 50 Ω nominal impedance, DC to 2.4 GHz	Lucas Weinschel M1404N
Audio analyzer	Capable of measuring THD of 0.01% from 100 Hz to 20 kHz	Rohde & Schwarz UPA3
Function generator	DC to 30 kHz sine, ±0.6 dB flatness	Agilent 3325B

AM depth and distortion

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	1.5 MHz
RF Level	–4 dBm
Mod Mode	AM Internal
Source On	
Mod On	
AM1 Level	30%

(3) On the modulation meter, select CAL, AM, 300 Hz ⇒ 3.4 kHz LF filter.

(4) Measure the AM accuracy and distortion at the frequencies shown in Table 5-30 checking that the results are within specification.

(5) Set the UUT AM1 level to 80% and repeat (4).

(6) Set the UUT to RF level +7 dBm and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-31.

(7) Set the UUT to RF level +13 dBm and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-32.

(8) Set the UUT to RF level +19 dBm and repeat (2) to (5) using Table 5-33.

AM scale shape

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-7.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	100 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Mod Mode	AM Internal
Source On	
Mod On	
AM1 Level	30%

(3) On the modulation meter, select CAL, AM, 300 Hz ⇒ 3.4 kHz LF filter.

(4) Measure the AM accuracy at the depths shown in Table 5-34 checking that the results are within specification.

External AM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled)

Test procedure

100 Hz to 30 kHz

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-8.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	400 MHz
RF Level	–4 dBm
Mod Mode	AM External
AM1 Level	80%
Source On	
Mod On	
DC coupling	

(3) Set the function generator to give 1 V RMS, 1 kHz sine wave.

(4) On the modulation meter select CAL, AM, 10 Hz ⇒ 300 kHz filter.

(5) On the modulation meter check that the AM reading is between 76% and 84%, then set a reference using the relative function.

(6) Record the absolute reading for use in the formula in (16) below.

(7) Set the function generator to each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-35 checking that the relative readings on the modulation meter are within specification.

(8) Set the UUT RF level to +7 dBm and repeat (3) to (7) using Table 5-36.

(9) Set the UUT RF level to +13 dBm and repeat (3) to (7) using Table 5-37.

0 Hz (DC)

To measure the AM depth at DC, it will be necessary to use the DC offset facility on the function generator proceeding as follows:

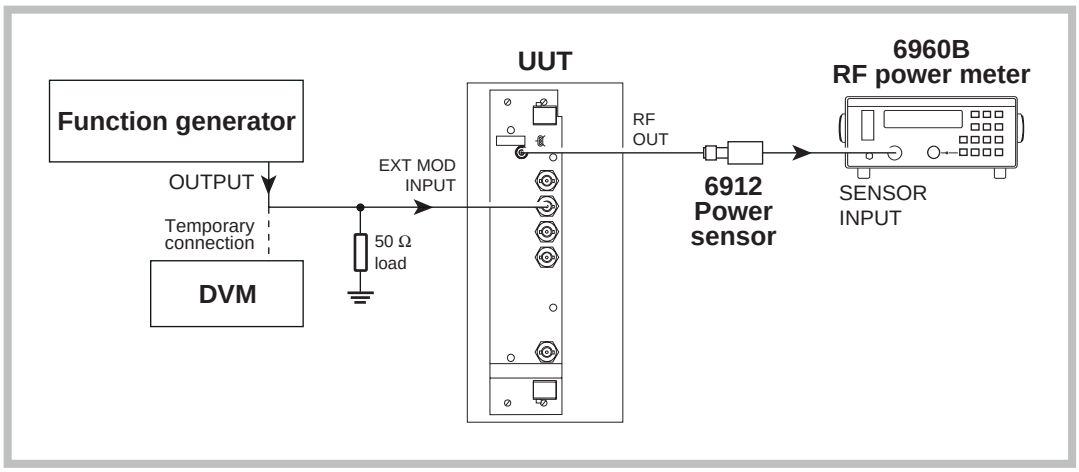


Fig. 5-9 0 Hz external AM and distortion test set-up

(9) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-9.

(10) Set the function generator to +1.4142 V DC (temporarily connect the function generator output to the DVM and set this voltage as close as possible to +1.4142 V).

(11) Measure the power on the power meter.

P1 _____

(12) Set the function generator to −1.4142 V DC (temporarily connect the function generator output to the DVM and set this voltage as close as possible to −1.4142 V).

(13) Measure the power on the power meter.

P2 _____

(14) Subtract P2 from P1 (= x).

(15) Calculate the modulation depth using the formula:

$$AM(\%) = \left\{ \frac{1 - 10^{(-x/20)}}{1 + 10^{(-x/20)}} \right\}$$

(16) Calculate the 0 Hz response relative to 1 kHz using the following formula, recording the result in Table 5-35:

$$20 \log_{10} \left\{ \frac{\text{Figure recorded in (6)}}{\text{Figure recorded in (15)}} \right\}$$

(17) Set the UUT RF level to +7 dBm and repeat (10) to (16) using Table 5-36.

(18) Set the UUT RF level to +13 dBm and repeat (10) to (16) using Table 5-37.

Pulse modulation

Does not apply to instruments fitted with Option 11 — refer to Annex A.

Specification

Carrier frequency range	32 MHz to 2.4 GHz, usable to 10 MHz.
RF level range	Maximum guaranteed output is reduced to +20 dBm, +14 dBm above 1.2 GHz.
RF level accuracy	When pulse modulation is enabled, adds ±0.5 dB to the RF level accuracy.
ON/OFF ratio	Better than 45 dB below 1.2 GHz. Better than 40 dB above 1.2 GHz.
Rise and fall time	Less than 10 µs.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Power meter	±0.1 dB from 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	IFR 6960B and 6912
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency coverage 32 MHz to 2.4 GHz	Anritsu MS2602A
Oscilloscope	100 MHz bandwidth	Tektronix TDS 220
Function generator	DC to 10 kHz square wave	Agilent 3325B

Pulse modulation RF level frequency response

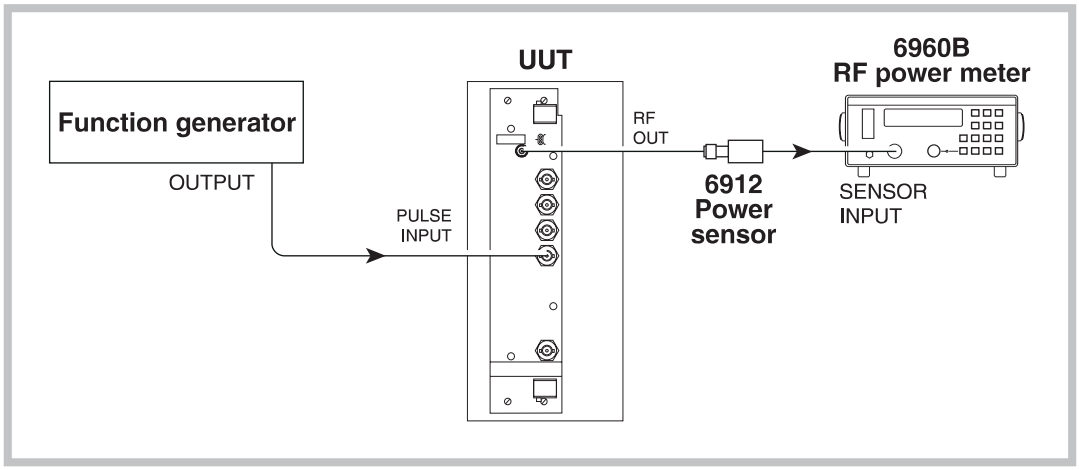


Fig. 5-10 Pulse modulation test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Perform AUTO ZERO and AUTO CAL on the power meter.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-10.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	32 MHz
RF Level	−7 dBm
Pulse ON	

(4) Set the function generator to provide +5 V DC. The RF output will now be enabled.

(5) Record the output level measured by the power meter against each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table 5-38 checking that the results are within specification.

(6) Set the UUT RF level to +4 dBm and repeat (5) using Table 5-39.

(7) Set the UUT RF level to +14 dBm and repeat (5) using Table 5-40.

Pulse modulation on/off ratio

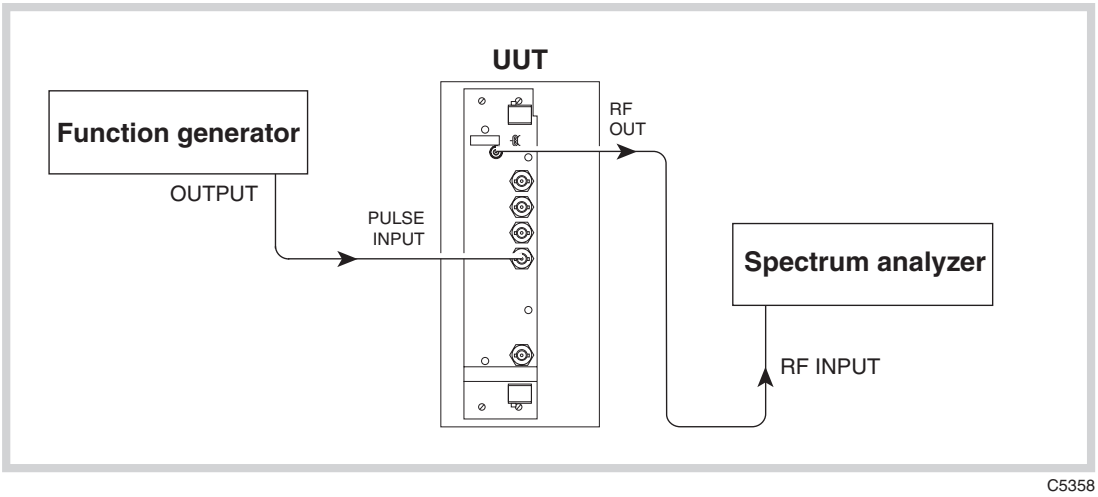


Fig. 5-11 Pulse modulation on/off ratio test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Press CAL on the spectrum analyzer.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-11.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	32 MHz
RF Level	0 dBm
Pulse ON	

(4) Set the function generator to provide +5 V DC. The RF output will now be enabled

(5) Tune the spectrum analyzer to the same frequency as the signal generator.

(6) Press PEAK FIND on the spectrum analyzer and note the output level.

(7) Apply a short circuit to the PULSE INPUT socket.

(8) Again note the output level measured by the spectrum analyzer.

(9) The difference between the levels recorded in (6) and (8) is the pulse mod on/off ratio. Check that the ratio is within specification using Table 5-41.

(10) Repeat (5) to (9) for each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-41.

Pulse modulation rise and fall time

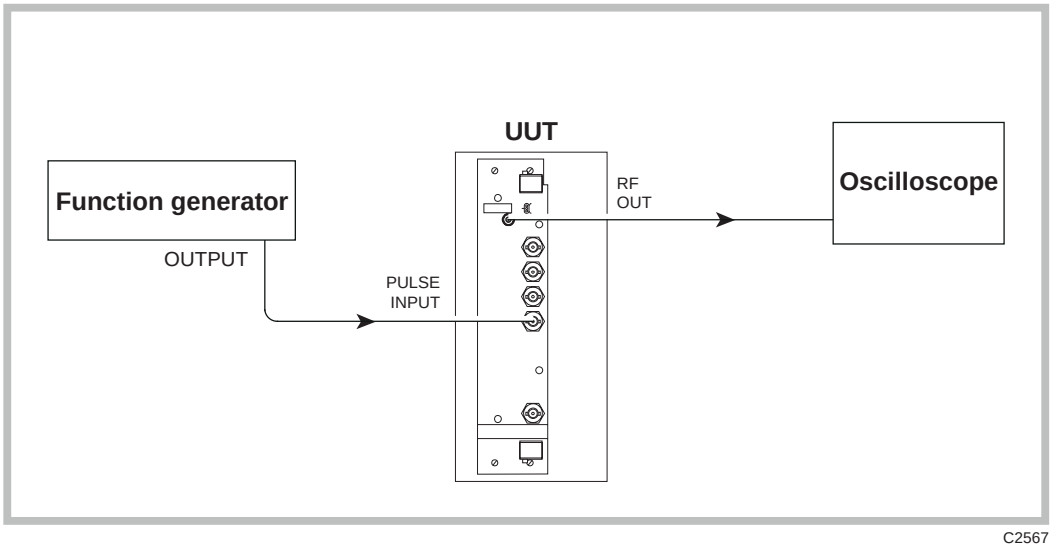


Fig. 5-12 Pulse modulation rise and fall time test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-12.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	50 MHz
RF Level	+7 dBm
Pulse ON	

(3) Set the function generator to produce 10 kHz, 0 V to +5 V square wave.

(4) Adjust the oscilloscope controls such that the rise time of the envelope can be measured.

(5) Measure the rise time between the 10% to 90% points checking that it is within the specification shown in Table 5-42.

(6) Repeat (4) to (5) for the fall time of the envelope.

Modulation oscillator

Specification

Frequency range	0.01 Hz to 20 kHz.
Resolution	0.01 Hz for frequencies up to 100 Hz, 0.1 Hz for frequencies up to 1 kHz, 1 Hz for frequencies up to 20 kHz.
Frequency accuracy	As frequency standard.
Distortion	Less than 0.1% THD at 1 kHz.
Waveforms	Sine to 20 kHz, triangle or square wave to 3 kHz.
Audio output	The modulation oscillator signal is available on a front-panel BNC connector at a level of 2 V RMS EMF from a 600 Ω source impedance.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Frequency counter	9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	Agilent 53181A with option 030
Audio analyzer	Capable of measuring THD of 0.01% at 1 kHz	Rohde & Schwarz UPA3

Modulation oscillator frequencies

Test procedure

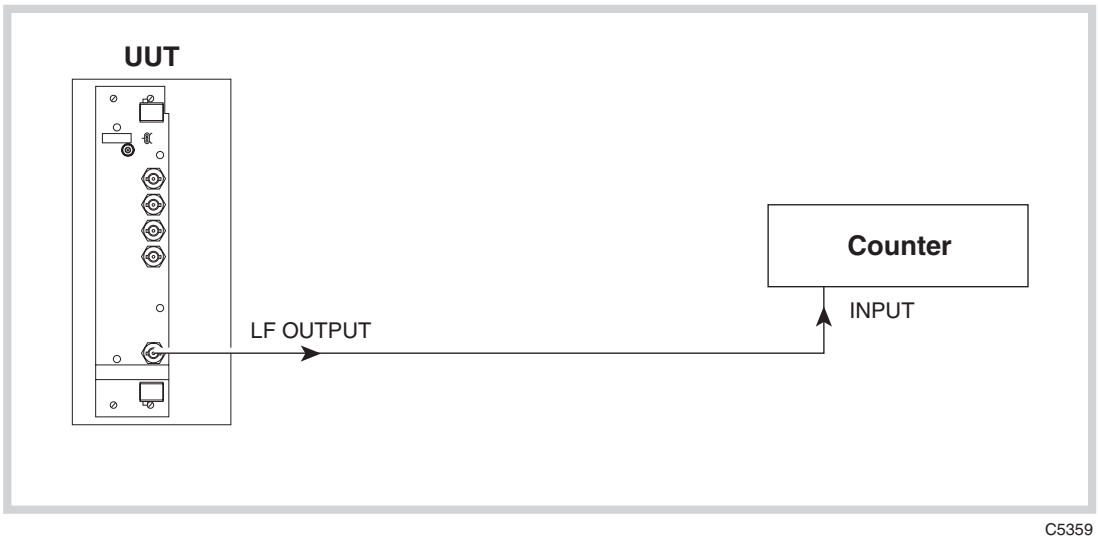


Fig. 5-13 Modulation oscillator frequency test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-13.

(2) On the UUT set:
FM1 Freq 10 Hz

(3) Record the frequency measured by the counter against each of the modulation oscillator frequencies shown in Table 5-43.

Modulation oscillator distortion and LF output flatness

Test procedure

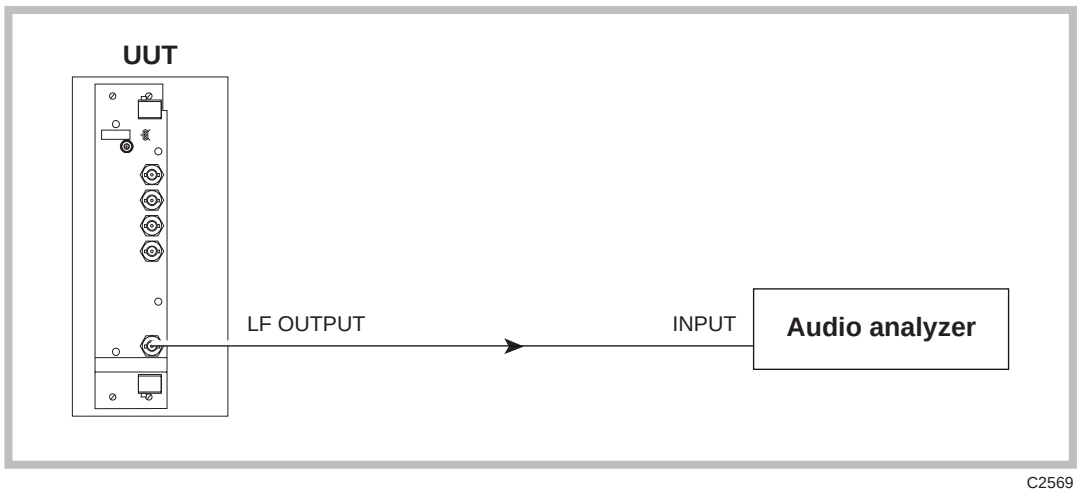


Fig. 5-14 Modulation oscillator distortion test set-up

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-14.

(2) On the UUT set:
FM1 Freq 1 kHz

(3) Measure the distortion on the audio analyzer checking that the result is within the specification shown in Table 5-44.

(4) Measure the absolute level on the audio analyzer (in dBm) and record this level as a reference.

(5) Set the UUT mod source to each of the frequencies shown in Table 5-44. Subtract the level measured on the audio analyzer at each frequency from that recorded in (4) checking that the results are within specification.

External frequency standard input

Specification

External input — Front-panel BNC connector accepts an input of 1 MHz or 10 MHz at 220 mV RMS to 1.8 V RMS into 1 kΩ.

Test equipment

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Signal generator	220 mV to 1.8 V RMS, 1 MHz to 10 MHz	IFR 2041 or 2030

Test procedure

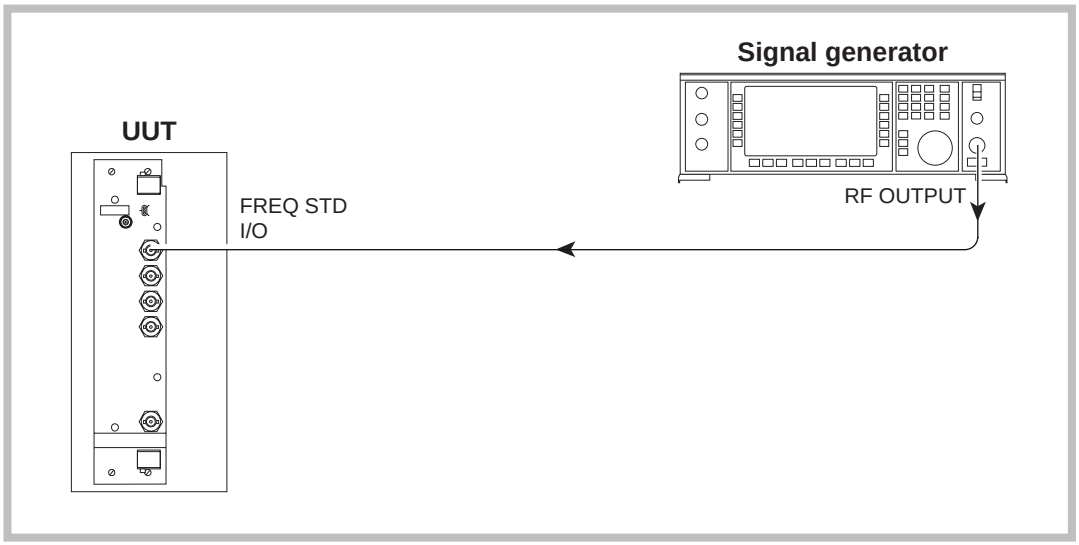


Fig. 5-15 External standard test set-up.

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. 5-15.

(2) On the UUT set:
Freq Std — External 1 Direct

(3) Set the signal generator to RF level 220 mV EMF, carrier frequency 1 MHz.

(4) Using Table 5-45, check that no external standard error messages are displayed on the UUT.

(5) Set the signal generator to 1.8 V EMF and repeat (4).

(6) On the UUT set
Freq Std — External 10 Indirect

(7) Set the signal generator to carrier frequency 10 MHz and repeat (4).

(8) Set the signal generator to 220 mV and repeat (4).

ACCEPTANCE TEST RESULTS TABLES

For 3002 Signal Generator, serial number _ _ _ _ _ _ / _ _ _

Table 5-1 RF output at –4 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.03	–5	_____	–3
0.33	–5	_____	–3
9	–5	_____	–3
11	–5	_____	–3
60	–5	_____	–3
180	–5	_____	–3
300	–5	_____	–3
420	–5	_____	–3
540	–5	_____	–3
660	–5	_____	–3
780	–5	_____	–3
900	–5	_____	–3
1020	–5	_____	–3
1140	–5	_____	–3
1200	–5	_____	–3
1201	–6	_____	–2
1260	–6	_____	–2
1320	–6	_____	–2
1380	–6	_____	–2
1440	–6	_____	–2
1500	–6	_____	–2
1560	–6	_____	–2
1620	–6	_____	–2
1680	–6	_____	–2
1740	–6	_____	–2
1800	–6	_____	–2
1860	–6	_____	–2
1920	–6	_____	–2
1980	–6	_____	–2
2040	–6	_____	–2
2100	–6	_____	–2
2160	–6	_____	–2
2220	–6	_____	–2
2340	–6	_____	–2
2400	–6	_____	–2

Table 5-2 RF output at +7 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.03	+6	_____	+8
0.33	+6	_____	+8
9	+6	_____	+8
11	+6	_____	+8
60	+6	_____	+8
180	+6	_____	+8
300	+6	_____	+8
420	+6	_____	+8
540	+6	_____	+8
660	+6	_____	+8
780	+6	_____	+8
900	+6	_____	+8
1020	+6	_____	+8
1140	+6	_____	+8
1200	+6	_____	+8
1201	+5	_____	+9
1260	+5	_____	+9
1320	+5	_____	+9
1380	+5	_____	+9
1440	+5	_____	+9
1500	+5	_____	+9
1560	+5	_____	+9
1620	+5	_____	+9
1680	+5	_____	+9
1740	+5	_____	+9
1800	+5	_____	+9
1860	+5	_____	+9
1920	+5	_____	+9
1980	+5	_____	+9
2040	+5	_____	+9
2100	+5	_____	+9
2160	+5	_____	+9
2220	+5	_____	+9
2340	+5	_____	+9
2400	+5	_____	+9

Table 5-3 RF output at +25 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.03	+24	_____	+26
0.33	+24	_____	+26
9	+24	_____	+26
11	+24	_____	+26
60	+24	_____	+26
180	+24	_____	+26
300	+24	_____	+26
420	+24	_____	+26
540	+24	_____	+26
660	+24	_____	+26
780	+24	_____	+26
900	+24	_____	+26
1020	+24	_____	+26
1140	+24	_____	+26
1200	+24	_____	+26
+19 dBm			
1201	+17	_____	+21
1260	+17	_____	+21
1320	+17	_____	+21
1380	+17	_____	+21
1440	+17	_____	+21
1500	+17	_____	+21
1560	+17	_____	+21
1620	+17	_____	+21
1680	+17	_____	+21
1740	+17	_____	+21
1800	+17	_____	+21
1860	+17	_____	+21
1920	+17	_____	+21
1980	+17	_____	+21
2040	+17	_____	+21
2100	+17	_____	+21
2160	+17	_____	+21
2220	+17	_____	+21
2340	+17	_____	+21
2400	+17	_____	+21

Table 5-4 ALC linearity at 2.5 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
–4	–5	_____	–3
3	–4	_____	–2
–2	–3	_____	–1
–1	–2	_____	0
0	–1	_____	+1
1	0	_____	+2
2	+1	_____	+3
3	+2	_____	+4
4	+3	_____	+5
5	+4	_____	+6
6	+5	_____	+7
7	+6	_____	+8
8	+7	_____	+9
9	+8	_____	+10
10	+9	_____	+11
11	+10	_____	+12
12	+11	_____	+13
12.1	+11.1	_____	+13.1
12.2	+11.2	_____	+13.2
12.3	+11.3	_____	+13.3
12.4	+11.4	_____	+13.4
12.5	+11.5	_____	+13.5
12.6	+11.6	_____	+13.6
12.7	+11.7	_____	+13.7
12.8	+11.8	_____	+13.8
12.9	+11.9	_____	+13.9
13	+12	_____	+14
14	+13	_____	+15
15	+14	_____	+16
16	+15	_____	+17
17	+16	_____	+18
18	+17	_____	+19
19	+18	_____	+20
20	+19	_____	+21
21	+20	_____	+22
22	+21	_____	+23
23	+22	_____	+24
24	+23	_____	+25
25	+24	_____	+26

Table 5-5 ALC linearity at 950 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
–4	–5	_____	–3
–3	–4	_____	–2
–2	–3	_____	–1
–1	–2	_____	0
0	–1	_____	+1
1	0	_____	+2
2	+1	_____	+3
3	+2	_____	+4
4	+3	_____	+5
5	+4	_____	+6
6	+5	_____	+7
7	+6	_____	+8
8	+7	_____	+9
9	+8	_____	+10
10	+9	_____	+11
11	+10	_____	+12
12	+11	_____	+13
12.1	+11.1	_____	+13.1
12.2	+11.2	_____	+13.2
12.3	+11.3	_____	+13.3
12.4	+11.4	_____	+13.4
12.5	+11.5	_____	+13.5
12.6	+11.6	_____	+13.6
12.7	+11.7	_____	+13.7
12.8	+11.8	_____	+13.8
12.9	+11.9	_____	+13.9
13	+12	_____	+14
14	+13	_____	+15
15	+14	_____	+16
16	+15	_____	+17
17	+16	_____	+18
18	+17	_____	+19
19	+18	_____	+20
20	+19	_____	+21
21	+20	_____	+22
22	+21	_____	+23
23	+22	_____	+24
24	+23	_____	+25
25	+24	_____	+26

Table 5-6 ALC linearity at 1200 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
–4	–5	_____	–3
–3	–4	_____	–2
–2	–3	_____	–1
–1	–2	_____	0
0	–1	_____	+1
1	0	_____	+2
2	+1	_____	+3
3	+2	_____	+4
4	+3	_____	+5
5	+4	_____	+6
6	+5	_____	+7
7	+6	_____	+8
8	+7	_____	+9
9	+8	_____	+10
10	+9	_____	+11
11	+10	_____	+12
12	+11	_____	+13
12.1	+11.1	_____	+13.1
12.2	+11.2	_____	+13.2
12.3	+11.3	_____	+13.3
12.4	+11.4	_____	+13.4
12.5	+11.5	_____	+13.5
12.6	+11.6	_____	+13.6
12.7	+11.7	_____	+13.7
12.8	+11.8	_____	+13.8
12.9	+11.9	_____	+13.9
13	+12	_____	+14
14	+13	_____	+15
15	+14	_____	+16
16	+15	_____	+17
17	+16	_____	+18
18	+17	_____	+19
19	+18	_____	+20
20	+19	_____	+21
21	+20	_____	+22
22	+21	_____	+23
23	+22	_____	+24
24	+23	_____	+25
25	+24	_____	+26

Table 5-7 ALC linearity at 1900 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
–4	–6	_____	–2
–3	–5	_____	–1
–2	–4	_____	0
–1	–3	_____	+1
0	–2	_____	+2
1	–1	_____	+3
2	0	_____	+4
3	+1	_____	+5
4	+2	_____	+6
5	+3	_____	+7
6	+4	_____	+8
7	+5	_____	+9
8	+6	_____	+10
9	+7	_____	+11
10	+8	_____	+12
11	+9	_____	+13
12	+10	_____	+14
12.1	+10.1	_____	+14.1
12.2	+10.2	_____	+14.2
12.3	+10.3	_____	+14.3
12.4	+10.4	_____	+14.4
12.5	+10.5	_____	+14.5
12.6	+10.6	_____	+14.6
12.7	+10.7	_____	+14.7
12.8	+10.8	_____	+14.8
12.9	+10.9	_____	+14.9
13	+11	_____	+15
14	+12	_____	+16
15	+13	_____	+17
16	+14	_____	+18
17	+15	_____	+19
18	+16	_____	+20
19	+17	_____	+21

Table 5-8 ALC linearity at 2400 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
–4	–6	_____	–2
–3	–5	_____	–1
–2	–4	_____	0
–1	–3	_____	+1
0	–2	_____	+2
1	–1	_____	+3
2	0	_____	+4
3	+1	_____	+5
4	+2	_____	+6
5	+3	_____	+7
6	+4	_____	+8
7	+5	_____	+9
8	+6	_____	+10
9	+7	_____	+11
10	+8	_____	+12
11	+9	_____	+13
12	+10	_____	+14
12.1	+10.1	_____	+14.1
12.2	+10.2	_____	+14.2
12.3	+10.3	_____	+14.3
12.4	+10.4	_____	+14.4
12.5	+10.5	_____	+14.5
12.6	+10.6	_____	+14.6
12.7	+10.7	_____	+14.7
12.8	+10.8	_____	+14.8
12.9	+10.9	_____	+14.9
13	+11	_____	+15
14	+12	_____	+16
15	+13	_____	+17
16	+14	_____	+18
17	+15	_____	+19
18	+16	_____	+20
19	+17	_____	+21

Table 5-9 Attenuator test at 2.6 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0	–1	_____	+1
–4	–5	_____	–3
–5	–6	_____	–4
–15	–16	_____	–14
–16	–17	_____	–15
–26	–27	_____	–25
–27	–28	_____	–26
–37	–38	_____	–36
–38	–39	_____	–37
–48	–49	_____	–47
–49	–50	_____	–48
–59	–60	_____	–58
–60	–61	_____	–59
–70	–71	_____	–69
–71	–72	_____	–70
–81	–82	_____	–80
–82	–83	_____	–81
–92	–93	_____	–91
–93	–94	_____	–92
–103	–104	_____	–102
–104	–105	_____	–103
–114	–115	_____	–113

Table 5-10 Attenuator test at 480.1 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0	–1	_____	+1
–4	–5	_____	–3
–5	–6	_____	–4
–15	–16	_____	–14
–16	–17	_____	–15
–26	–27	_____	–25
–27	–28	_____	–26
–37	–38	_____	–36
–38	–39	_____	–37
–48	–49	_____	–47
–49	–50	_____	–48
–59	–60	_____	–58
–60	–61	_____	–59
–70	–71	_____	–69
–71	–72	_____	–70
–81	–82	_____	–80
–82	–83	_____	–81
–92	–93	_____	–91
–93	–94	_____	–92
–103	–104	_____	–102
–104	–105	_____	–103
–114	–115	_____	–113

Table 5-11 Attenuator test at 1199 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0	–1	_____	+1
–4	–5	_____	–3
–5	–6	_____	–4
–15	–16	_____	–14
–16	–17	_____	–15
–26	–27	_____	–25
–27	–28	_____	–26
–37	–38	_____	–36
–38	–39	_____	–37
–48	–49	_____	–47
–49	–50	_____	–48
–59	–60	_____	–58
–60	–61	_____	–59
–70	–71	_____	–69
–71	–72	_____	–70
–81	–82	_____	–80
–82	–83	_____	–81
–92	–93	_____	–91
–93	–94	_____	–92
–103	–104	_____	–102
–104	–105	_____	–103
–114	–115	_____	–113

Table 5-12 Attenuator test at 1875.1 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0	–2	_____	+2
–4	–6	_____	–2
–5	–7	_____	–3
–15	–17	_____	–13
–16	–18	_____	–14
–26	–28	_____	–24
–27	–29	_____	–25
–37	–39	_____	–35
–38	–40	_____	–36
–48	–50	_____	–46
–49	–51	_____	–47
–59	–61	_____	–57
–60	–62	_____	–58
–70	–72	_____	–68
–71	–73	_____	–69
–81	–83	_____	–79
–82	–84	_____	–80
–92	–94	_____	–90
–93	–95	_____	–91
–103	–105	_____	–101
–104	–106	_____	–102
–114	–116	_____	–112

Table 5-13 Attenuator test at 2399 MHz

RF level (dBm)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0	–2	_____	+2
–4	–6	_____	–2
–5	–7	_____	–3
–15	–17	_____	–13
–16	–18	_____	–14
–26	–28	_____	–24
–27	–29	_____	–25
–37	–39	_____	–35
–38	–40	_____	–36
–48	–50	_____	–46
–49	–51	_____	–47
–59	–61	_____	–57
–60	–62	_____	–58
–70	–72	_____	–68
–71	–73	_____	–69
–81	–83	_____	–79
–82	–84	_____	–80
–92	–94	_____	–90
–93	–95	_____	–91
–103	–105	_____	–101
–104	–106	_____	–102
–114	–116	_____	–112

Table 5-14 Carrier frequency tests

Frequency (MHz)	Frequency min. (MHz)	Result (MHz)	Frequency max. (MHz)
0.009	–	_____	–
1	–	_____	–
9.999999	–	_____	–
18.75	–	_____	–
37.5	–	_____	–
75	–	_____	–
150	–	_____	–
300	–	_____	–
600	–	_____	–
1200	1199.99988	_____	1200.00012
1200.000001	–	_____	–
1230	–	_____	–
1250	–	_____	–
1260	–	_____	–
1320	–	_____	–
1350	–	_____	–
1500	–	_____	–
1599.999999	–	_____	–
2400	–	_____	–

Table 5-15 Carrier harmonic tests at –4 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	2nd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)	3rd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)
0.01	–30	_____	–30	_____
0.1	–30	_____	–30	_____
1	–30	_____	–30	_____
9.9	–30	_____	–30	_____
10	–30	_____	–30	_____
18.7	–30	_____	–30	_____
18.8	–30	_____	–30	_____
37.4	–30	_____	–30	_____
37.6	–30	_____	–30	_____
74.9	–30	_____	–30	_____
75.1	–30	_____	–30	_____
150	–30	_____	–30	_____
151	–30	_____	–30	_____
300	–30	_____	–30	_____
301	–30	_____	–30	_____
600	–30	_____	–30	_____
601	–30	_____	–30	_____
750	–30	_____	–30	_____
950	–30	_____	–30	_____
1200	–30	_____	–30	_____
1201	–30	_____	–30	_____
1500	–30	_____	–30	_____
1900	–30	_____	–30	_____
2400	–30	_____	–30	_____

Table 5-16 Carrier harmonic tests at +7 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	2nd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)	3rd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)
0.01	–30	_____	–30	_____
0.1	–30	_____	–30	_____
1	–30	_____	–30	_____
9.9	–30	_____	–30	_____
10	–30	_____	–30	_____
18.7	–30	_____	–30	_____
18.8	–30	_____	–30	_____
37.4	–30	_____	–30	_____
37.6	–30	_____	–30	_____
74.9	–30	_____	–30	_____
75.1	–30	_____	–30	_____
150	–30	_____	–30	_____
151	–30	_____	–30	_____
300	–30	_____	–30	_____
301	–30	_____	–30	_____
600	–30	_____	–30	_____
601	–30	_____	–30	_____
750	–30	_____	–30	_____
950	–30	_____	–30	_____
1200	–30	_____	–30	_____
1201	–30	_____	–30	_____
1500	–30	_____	–30	_____
1900	–30	_____	–30	_____
2400	–30	_____	–30	_____

Table 5-17 Carrier harmonic tests at +13 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	2nd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)	3rd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)
0.01	–25	_____	–25	_____
0.1	–25	_____	–25	_____
1	–25	_____	–25	_____
9.9	–25	_____	–25	_____
10	–25	_____	–25	_____
18.7	–25	_____	–25	_____
18.8	–25	_____	–25	_____
37.4	–25	_____	–25	_____
37.6	–25	_____	–25	_____
74.9	–25	_____	–25	_____
75.1	–25	_____	–25	_____
150	–25	_____	–25	_____
151	–25	_____	–25	_____
300	–25	_____	–25	_____
301	–25	_____	–25	_____
600	–25	_____	–25	_____
601	–25	_____	–25	_____
750	–25	_____	–25	_____
950	–25	_____	–25	_____
1200	–25	_____	–25	_____
1201	–25	_____	–25	_____
1500	–25	_____	–25	_____
1900	–25	_____	–25	_____
2400	–25	_____	–25	_____

Table 5-18 Carrier harmonic tests at +19 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	2nd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)	3rd harmonic max. level (dBc)	Result (MHz)
0.01	–25	_____	–25	_____
0.1	–25	_____	–25	_____
1	–25	_____	–25	_____
9.9	–25	_____	–25	_____
10	–25	_____	–25	_____
18.7	–25	_____	–25	_____
18.8	–25	_____	–25	_____
37.4	–25	_____	–25	_____
37.6	–25	_____	–25	_____
74.9	–25	_____	–25	_____
75.1	–25	_____	–25	_____
150	–25	_____	–25	_____
151	–25	_____	–25	_____
300	–25	_____	–25	_____
301	–25	_____	–25	_____
600	–25	_____	–25	_____
601	–25	_____	–25	_____
750	–25	_____	–25	_____
950	–25	_____	–25	_____
1200	–25	_____	–25	_____

Table 5-19 Carrier non-harmonic tests

Carrier frequency (MHz)	Sub-harmonic output			Sub-harmonic output		
	Non-harmonic frequency (MHz)	Non-harmonic level (dBc)	Result (dBc)	Non-harmonic frequency (MHz)	Non-harmonic level (dBc)	Result (dBc)
1201	800.6667	–64	_____	1601.3333	–64	_____
1201	400.3333	–64	_____	2001.6667	–64	_____
1599	1066	–64	_____	2132	–64	_____
1599	533	–64	_____	2665	–64	_____
1601	1200.75	–64	_____	2001.25	–64	_____
1601	800.5	–64	_____	2401.5	–64	_____
1999	1499.25	–64	_____	2498.75	–64	_____
1999	999.5	–64	_____	2998.5	–64	_____
2001	1600.8	–60	_____	2401.2	–60	_____
2001	1200.6	–60	_____	2801.4	–60	_____
2400	1920	–60	_____	2880	–60	_____
2400	1440	–60	_____	3360	–60	_____
9.9	100.000016	–70	_____	109.900008	–70	_____

Table 5-20 Residual FM test

Carrier frequency	Residual FM	Measured value (Hz RMS)
1 GHz	<4.5 Hz RMS	_____

Table 5-21 SSB phase noise test

Carrier frequency	SSB phase noise at 20 kHz offset	Measured value (dBc Hz)
470 MHz	<–124 dBc/Hz	_____

Table 5-22 Internal FM deviation and distortion tests at 100 kHz deviation

Carrier frequency (MHz)	FM Deviation			Distortion	
	FM deviation min. (kHz)	Result (kHz)	FM deviation max. (kHz)	Distortion (%)	Result (%)
10	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.144	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.292	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.441	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.592	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.746	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
10.901	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.059	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.22	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.382	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.547	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.714	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
11.884	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.056	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.23	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.5	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.587	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.77	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
12.995	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
13.143	95	_____	105	<3%	_____
13.333	95	_____	105	<3%	_____

Table 5-23 FM scale shape tests at 15 MHz carrier

FM deviation (kHz)	FM deviation min. (kHz)	Result (kHz)	FM deviation max. (kHz)
100	95	_____	105
71	67.45	_____	74.55
56	53.2	_____	58.8
44	41.8	_____	46.2
34	32.3	_____	35.7
27	25.65	_____	28.35
21	19.95	_____	22.05
16	15.2	_____	16.8
13	12.35	_____	13.65
11	10.45	_____	11.55
10	9.5	_____	10.5
1	0.95	_____	1.05
0.1	0.095	_____	0.105

Table 5-24 Carrier error test at 1.2 GHz, FM deviation 100 kHz

Carrier error	Result (kHz)
<1 kHz	_____

Table 5-25 External FM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled), 50 kHz deviation

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)	Distortion (%)	Result (%)
0	–1	_____	+1	–	–
0.03	–1	_____	+1	–	–
0.1	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
0.3	–1	_____	+1	–	–
1	–	reference	–	<3	_____
3	–1	_____	+1	–	–
5	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
10	–1	_____	+1	–	–
20	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
50	–1	_____	+1	–	–
100	–1	_____	+1	–	–

Table 5-26 External FM frequency response (ALC on), 10 kHz deviation, 0.75 V input

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)
0.02	–1	_____	+1
0.1	–1	_____	+1
0.3	–1	_____	+1
1	–	reference	–
3	–1	_____	+1
10	–1	_____	+1
30	–1	_____	+1
100	–1	_____	+1

Table 5-27 External FM frequency response (ALC on), 10 kHz deviation, 1.25 V input

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)	Distortion (%)	Result (%)
0.02	–1	_____	+1	–	–
0.1	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
0.3	–1	_____	+1	–	–
1	–	reference	–	<3	_____
3	–1	_____	+1	–	–
5	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
10	–1	_____	+1	–	–
20	–1	_____	+1	<3	_____
30	–1	_____	+1	–	–
100	–1	_____	+1	–	–

Table 5-28 Internal ΦM and distortion test at 10.5 MHz carrier, 10 rad deviation

ΦM deviation			Distortion	
ΦM deviation min. (rad)	Result (rad)	ΦM deviation max. (rad)	Distortion (%)	Result (%)
9.5	_____	10.5	<3%	_____

Table 5-29 Internal ΦM flatness test

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)
0.1	–3	_____	+3
0.3	–3	_____	+3
1	–	reference	–
3	–3	_____	+3
10	–3	_____	+3

Table 5-30 Internal AM depth and distortion tests at –4 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	AM depth 30%			AM depth 80%			Distortion	
	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	Result at 30% depth (<1.5%)	Result at 80% depth (<2.5%)
1.5	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
6	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
9	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
11	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
20	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
50	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
100	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
200	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
500	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____

Table 5-31 Internal AM depth and distortion tests at +7 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	AM depth 30%			AM depth 80%			Distortion	
	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	Result at 30% depth (<1.5%)	Result at 80% depth (<2.5%)
1.5	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
6	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
9	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
11	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
20	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
50	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
100	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
200	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
500	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____

Table 5-32 Internal AM depth and distortion tests at +13 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	AM depth 30%			AM depth 80%			Distortion	
	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	Result at 30% depth (<1.5%)	Result at 80% depth (<2.5%)
1.5	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
6	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
9	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
11	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
20	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
50	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
100	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
200	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
500	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____

Table 5-33 Internal AM depth and distortion tests at +19 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	AM depth 30%			AM depth 80%			Distortion	
	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	min. (%)	Result (%)	max. (%)	Result at 30% depth (<1.5%)	Result at 80% depth (<2.5%)
1.5	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
6	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
9	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
11	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
20	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
50	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
100	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
200	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____
500	28.5	_____	31.5	76	_____	84	_____	_____

Table 5-34 AM scale shape test

AM depth (%)	AM depth min. (%)	Result (%)	AM depth max. (%)
10	9.5	_____	10.5
20	19	_____	21
30	28.5	_____	31.5
40	38	_____	42
50	47.5	_____	52.5
60	57	_____	63
70	66.5	_____	73.5
80	76	_____	84
85	80.75	_____	89.25

Table 5-35 External AM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled), RF level –4 dBm

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)
0	–1	_____	+1
0.1	–1	_____	+1
0.3	–1	_____	+1
1	–	reference	–
10	–1	_____	+1
20	–1	_____	+1
30	–1	_____	+1

Table 5-36 External AM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled), RF level +7 dBm

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)
0	–1	_____	+1
0.1	–1	_____	+1
0.3	–1	_____	+1
1	–	reference	–
10	–1	_____	+1
20	–1	_____	+1
30	–1	_____	+1

Table 5-37 External AM frequency response (ALC off, DC coupled), RF level +13 dBm

Modulation frequency (kHz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result (dB)	Response level max. (dB)
0	–1	_____	+1
0.1	–1	_____	+1
0.3	–1	_____	+1
1	–	reference	–
10	–1	_____	+1
20	–1	_____	+1
30	–1	_____	+1

Table 5-38 Pulse modulation RF output at –7 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
32	–8.5	_____	+5.5
60	–8.5	_____	+5.5
180	–8.5	_____	+5.5
300	–8.5	_____	+5.5
420	–8.5	_____	+5.5
540	–8.5	_____	+5.5
660	–8.5	_____	+5.5
780	–8.5	_____	+5.5
900	–8.5	_____	+5.5
1020	–8.5	_____	+5.5
1140	–8.5	_____	+5.5
1200	–8.5	_____	+5.5
1201	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1260	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1380	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1500	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1620	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1740	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1860	–9.5	_____	+4.5
1980	–9.5	_____	+4.5
2220	–9.5	_____	+4.5
2340	–9.5	_____	+4.5
2400	–9.5	_____	+4.5

Table 5-39 Pulse modulation RF output at +4 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
32	+2.5	_____	+5.5
60	+2.5	_____	+5.5
180	+2.5	_____	+5.5
300	+2.5	_____	+5.5
420	+2.5	_____	+5.5
540	+2.5	_____	+5.5
660	+2.5	_____	+5.5
780	+2.5	_____	+5.5
900	+2.5	_____	+5.5
1020	+2.5	_____	+5.5
1140	+2.5	_____	+5.5
1200	+2.5	_____	+5.5
1201	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1260	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1380	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1500	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1620	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1740	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1860	+1.5	_____	+6.5
1980	+1.5	_____	+6.5
2220	+1.5	_____	+6.5
2340	+1.5	_____	+6.5
2400	+1.5	_____	+6.5

Table 5-40 Pulse modulation RF output at +14 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
32	+12.5	_____	+15.5
60	+12.5	_____	+15.5
180	+12.5	_____	+15.5
300	+12.5	_____	+15.5
420	+12.5	_____	+15.5
540	+12.5	_____	+15.5
660	+12.5	_____	+15.5
780	+12.5	_____	+15.5
900	+12.5	_____	+15.5
1020	+12.5	_____	+15.5
1140	+12.5	_____	+15.5
1200	+12.5	_____	+15.5
1201	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1260	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1380	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1500	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1620	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1740	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1860	+11.5	_____	+16.5
1980	+11.5	_____	+16.5
2220	+11.5	_____	+16.5
2340	+11.5	_____	+16.5
2400	+11.5	_____	+16.5

Table 5-41 Pulse modulation on/off ratio test

Carrier frequency (MHz)	Pulse mod. on/off ratio (dB)	Measured value (dB)
32	>45	_____
100	>45	_____
320	>45	_____
1000	>45	_____
1200	>45	_____
1500	>40	_____
1800	>40	_____
2100	>40	_____
2400	>40	_____

Table 5-42 Pulse modulation rise and fall time test

		Result (µs)
Rise time	<10 µs	_____
Fall time	<10 µs	_____

Table 5-43 Modulation oscillator frequency tests

Frequency (Hz)	Result (Hz)
10	_____
100	_____
1000	_____
20000	_____

Table 5-44 Modulation oscillator distortion and LF output tests

Mod. oscillator frequency (Hz)	Response level min. (dB)	Result	Response level max. (dB)	Distortion (%)	Result (%)
10	–1	_____	+1	–	–
20	–1	_____	+1	–	–
50	–1	_____	+1	–	–
100	–1	_____	+1	–	–
200	–1	_____	+1	–	–
500	–1	_____	+1	–	–
1000	–1	reference	–	<0.1%	_____
2000	–1	_____	+1	–	–
5000	–1	_____	+1	–	–
10000	–1	_____	+1	–	–
20000	–1	_____	+1	–	–

Table 5-45 External frequency standard tests

External signal	Locked [✓]
1 MHz, 220 mV	[ ]
1 MHz, 1.8 V	[ ]
10 MHz, 220 mV	[ ]
10 MHz, 1.8 V	[ ]

Annex A
OPTION 11 FAST PULSE MODULATION

General description

Option 11 adds the ability for the instrument to internally generate a fast pulse modulated waveform from logic levels applied to the PULSE INPUT socket. The pulse modulator is suitable for generating fast pulses with high isolation for applications in radar and EMI. It may be used in conjunction with other forms of modulation to form composite signals. Familiarity with normal operation of the signal generator is assumed.

Operation

Fast pulse modulation is automatically applied when Option 11 is fitted.

Acceptance testing

The following acceptance tests supersede those given under Pulse modulation in Chapter 5.

Pulse modulation

Specification

Pulse modulation

Carrier frequency range	100 kHz to 2.4 GHz, usable to 9 kHz.
RF output range	As standard instrument, with the exception that maximum output level is reduced by 3 dB when pulse modulation is enabled.
RF level accuracy	Additional ±0.01 dB/°C temperature coefficient when pulse modulation enabled. Adds ±0.25 dB for carrier frequencies below 10 MHz.
On/off ratio	>80 dBc below 1.2 GHz; >70 dBc up to 2.05 GHz (typically >80 dB); >65 dBc up to 2.4 GHz (typically >70 dB at 2.4 GHz).
Rise and fall time	<20 ns, typically 15 ns.
Maximum repetition frequency	10 MHz.
Control	50 Ω input impedance. A logic '1' (2 to 5 V) turns the carrier on, a logic '0' (0 to 0.8 V) turns the carrier off. Maximum input is ±10 V.

Test equipment

Alternative equipment may be used providing it complies with the stated minimum performance.

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Power meter	±0.1 dB from 9 kHz to 2.4 GHz	IFR 6960B and 6912
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency coverage 100 kHz to 2.4 GHz	AnritsuMS2602A
50 Ω load (termination)	1 W, 50 Ω nominal impedance, DC to 2.4 GHz	Lucas Weinschel M1404N
Oscilloscope	100 MHz bandwidth	Tektronix TDS 220
Function generator	DC to 10 kHz square wave	HP 3325B
RF detector	100 kHz to 2 GHz	HP 8471D

Pulse modulation RF level frequency response

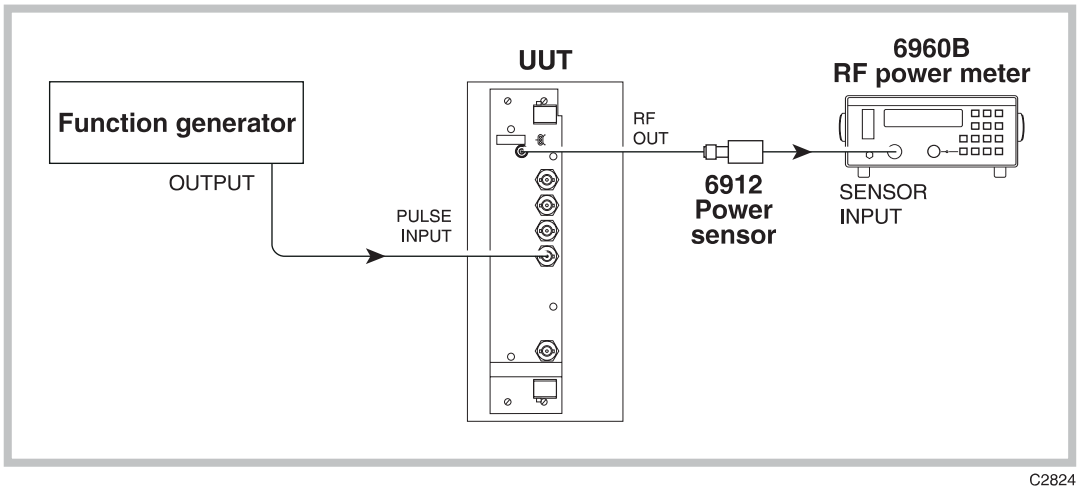


Fig. A-1 Pulse modulation test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Perform AUTO ZERO and AUTO CAL on the power meter.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. A-1.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	100 kHz
RF Level	−7 dBm
Pulse ON	

(4) Set the function generator to provide +5 V DC. The RF output will now be enabled.

(5) Record the output level measured by the power meter against each of the carrier frequencies shown in Table A-1, checking that the results are within specification.

(6) Set the UUT RF level to +0 dBm and repeat (5) using Table A-2.

(7) Set the UUT RF level to +16 dBm and repeat (5) using Table A-3.

Pulse modulation on/off ratio

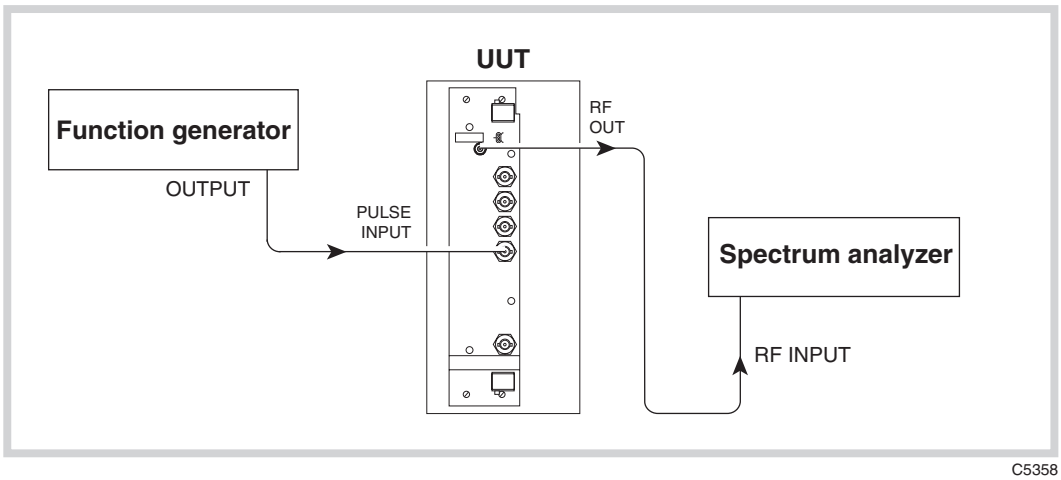


Fig. A-2 Pulse modulation on/off ratio test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Press CAL on the spectrum analyzer.

(2) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. A-2.

(3) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	100 kHz
RF Level	0 dB
Pulse ON	

(4) Set the function generator to provide +5 V DC. The RF output will now be enabled.

(5) Tune the spectrum analyzer to the same frequency as the signal generator.

(6) Press PEAK FIND on the spectrum analyzer and note the output level.

(7) Apply a short circuit to the PULSE INPUT socket.

(8) Again note the output level measured by the spectrum analyzer.

(9) The difference between the levels recorded in (6) and (8) is the pulse mod on/off ratio. Check that the ratio is within specification using Table A-4.

(10) Repeat (5) to (9) for each of the frequencies shown in Table A-4.

Pulse modulation rise and fall time

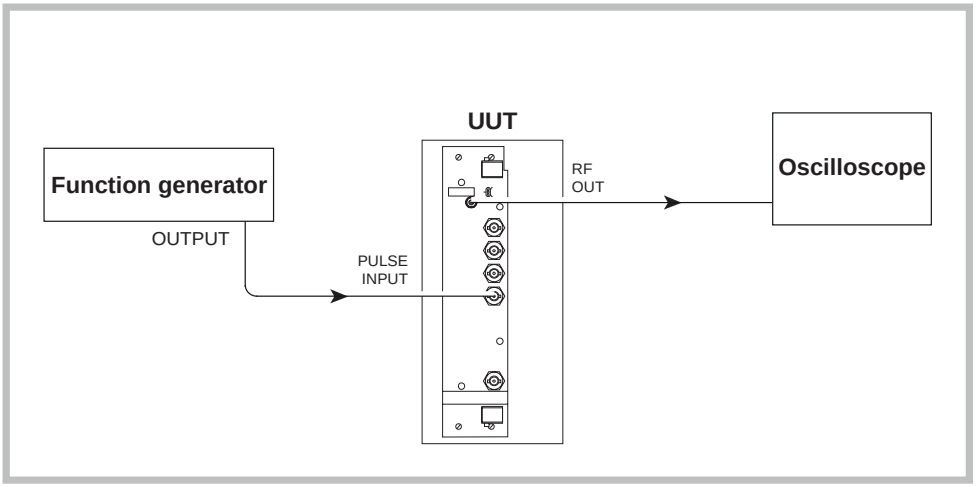


Fig. A-3 Pulse modulation rise and fall time test set-up

Test procedure

(1) Connect the test equipment as shown in Fig. A-3.

(2) On the UUT set:

Carr Freq	1 GHz
RF Level	+7 dB
Pulse ON	

(3) Set the function generator to produce 100 kHz, 0 V to +5 V square wave.

(4) Adjust the oscilloscope controls such that the rise time of the envelope can be measured.

(5) Measure the rise time between the 10% to 90% points checking that it is within the specification shown in Table A-5.

(6) Repeat (4) to (5) for the fall time of the envelope.

ACCEPTANCE TEST RESULTS TABLES
for Option 11 (fast pulse modulator)

Table A-1 Pulse mod. RF output at –7 dBm

Carrier Frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.1	–8.25	_____	–5.75
1	–8.25	_____	–5.75
3	–8.25	_____	–5.75
10	–8	_____	–6
30	–8	_____	–6
90	–8	_____	–6
150	–8	_____	–6
270	–8	_____	–6
390	–8	_____	–6
510	–8	_____	–6
630	–8	_____	–6
750	–8	_____	–6
870	–8	_____	–6
990	–8	_____	–6
1110	–8	_____	–6
1200	–8	_____	–6
1201	–9	_____	–5
1290	–9	_____	–5
1410	–9	_____	–5
1530	–9	_____	–5
1650	–9	_____	–5
1770	–9	_____	–5
1890	–9	_____	–5
2010	–9	_____	–5
2130	–9	_____	–5
2250	–9	_____	–5
2370	–9	_____	–5
2400	–9	_____	–5

Table A-2 Pulse mod. RF output at +0 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.1	–1.25	_____	+1.25
1	–1.25	_____	+1.25
3	–1.25	_____	+1.25
10	–1	_____	+1
30	–1	_____	+1
90	–1	_____	+1
150	–1	_____	+1
270	–1	_____	+1
390	–1	_____	+1
510	–1	_____	+1
630	–1	_____	+1
750	–1	_____	+1
870	–1	_____	+1
990	–1	_____	+1
1110	–1	_____	+1
1200	–1	_____	+1
1201	–2	_____	+2
1290	–2	_____	+2
1410	–2	_____	+2
1530	–2	_____	+2
1650	–2	_____	+2
1770	–2	_____	+2
1890	–2	_____	+2
2010	–2	_____	+2
2130	–2	_____	+2
2250	–2	_____	+2
2370	–2	_____	+2
2400	–2	_____	+2

Table A-3 Pulse mod. RF output at +16 dBm

Carrier frequency (MHz)	RF level min. (dBm)	Result (dBm)	RF level max. (dBm)
0.1	+14.75	_____	+17.25
1	+14.75	_____	+17.25
3	+14.75	_____	+17.25
10	+15	_____	+17
30	+15	_____	+17
90	+15	_____	+17
150	+15	_____	+17
270	+15	_____	+17
390	+15	_____	+17
510	+15	_____	+17
630	+15	_____	+17
750	+15	_____	+17
870	+15	_____	+17
990	+15	_____	+17
1110	+15	_____	+17
1200	+15	_____	+17
1201	+14	_____	+18
1290	+14	_____	+18
1410	+14	_____	+18
1530	+14	_____	+18
1650	+14	_____	+18
1770	+14	_____	+18
1890	+14	_____	+18
2010	+14	_____	+18
2130	+14	_____	+18
2250	+14	_____	+18
2370	+14	_____	+18
2400	+14	_____	+18

Table A-4 Pulse modulation on/off ratio test

Carrier frequency (MHz)	Pulse mod. on/off ratio (dB)	Measured value (dB)
0.145	>80	_____
1.1	>80	_____
10.1	>80	_____
32	>80	_____
101	>80	_____
321	>80	_____
1001	>80	_____
1199	>80	_____
1501	>70	_____
1801	>70	_____
2101	>70	_____
2399	>65	_____

Table A-5 Pulse modulation rise and fall time test

		Result (ns)
Rise time	<20 ns	_____
Fall time	<20 ns	_____

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