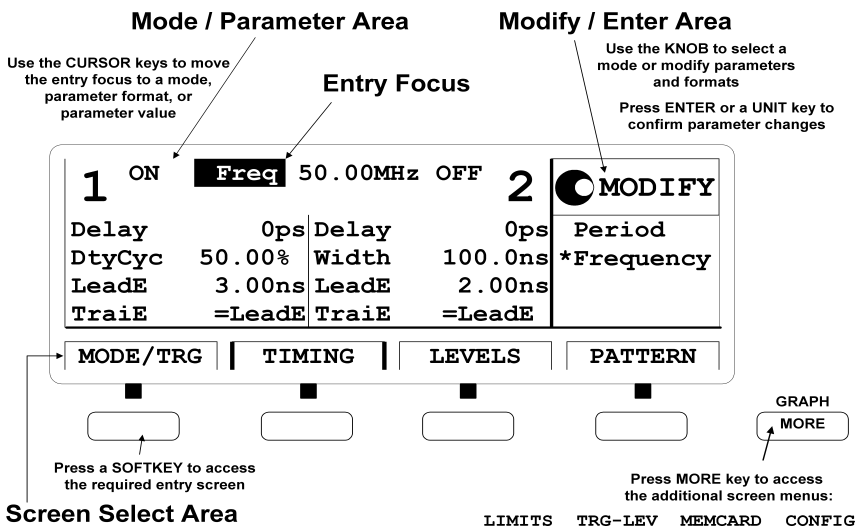


Agilent 81110A 165/330MHz  
Agilent 81104A 80 MHz Pulse/Data Generator

## Reference Guide



**Agilent Technologies**



## **Reference Guide**

# **Agilent 81110A 165/330 MHz, Agilent 81104A 80 MHz Pulse/Pattern Generators**

**Part No. 81110-91021  
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# Notice

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## About this book

This guide provides reference information primarily for programming the Agilent 81104A and Agilent 81110A via remote control.

*Chapter 1 “General Programming Aspects” on page 13* gives general hints for programming instruments like the Agilent 81110A using SCPI commands.

*Chapter 2 “Programming Reference” on page 25* provides detailed information on the SCPI commands supported by the instrument.

*Chapter 3 “Specifications” on page 101* lists the instrument’s technical specifications and provides exact definitions for the instrument’s parameters.

For an introduction and information on the Agilent 81110A’s user interface, please refer to the *Quick Start Guide, p/n 81110-91020*.

The information is valid for Agilent 81104A and Agilent 81110A. Where required the differences are explicitly mentioned. Possible configurations are:

---

## Output Modules

Both the Agilent 81110A and Agilent 81104A mainframes can be configured with either one or two output modules. These output modules must be of the same type.

The standard mainframe configuration is with one output module only. This manual describes the configuration with two output modules. Some of the features described here are not available for the standard configuration.

### Output Modules for Agilent 81104A Mainframes

Module	Description	Max. Quantity
Agilent 81105A	10V/ max.80 MHz Output Channel	2

### Output Modules for Agilent 81110A Mainframes

Module	Description	Max. Quantity
Agilent 81111A	10V/ max. 165 MHz Output Channel	2
Agilent 81112A	3.8V/ max. 330 MHz Output Channel	2

## Safety Information

### Safety

This is a Safety Class 1 instrument (provided with terminal for protective earthing). Before applying power, verify that the correct safety precautions are taken (see the following warnings). In addition, note the external markings on the instrument that are described under Safety Symbols. Do not operate the instrument with its covers removed. Replace fuse only with specified type.

### Warning

Before turning on the instrument, you must connect the protective earth terminal of the instrument to the protective earth conductor of the (mains) power cord. The mains plug must only be inserted in a socket outlet with a protective earth contact. Do not negate the protective action by using an extension power cord without a protective grounding conductor. Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet is not sufficient protection.

Service instructions are for trained service personnel. To avoid dangerous electric shock, do not perform any service unless qualified to do so. Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.

If you energize this instrument using an auto-transformer (for voltage reduction), make sure that the common terminal is connected to the earth terminal of the power source.

Whenever it is likely that the ground protection is impaired, you must make the instrument inoperative and secure it against any unintended operation.

Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument.



Capacitors inside the instrument may retain a charge even if the instrument is disconnected from its source of supply.

## Safety Symbols



Instruction Manual symbol: The instrument is marked with this symbol when it is necessary for you to refer to the instruction manual in order to protect against damage to the instrument.



Protected conductor symbol.

In the manuals:

---

### WARNING

---

**Warnings call attention to a procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or loss of life. Do not proceed beyond a Warning until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.**

---

### CAUTION

---

Cautions call attention to a procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the equipment. Do not proceed beyond a Caution until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

**Safety Information**

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---

# 1

---

## General Programming Aspects

This chapter provides general information on writing GP-IB/SCPI programs for instruments like the Agilent 81104A and the Agilent 81110A.

Detailed information on programming the Agilent 81104A and Agilent 81110A can be found in *Chapter 2 “Programming Reference” on page 25*.

## The GP-IB Interface Bus

The GP Interface Bus is the interface used for communication between a controller and an external device, such as the Agilent 81110A. The GP-IB conforms to IEEE standard 488-1987, ANSI standard MC 1.1, and IEC recommendation 625-1.

If you are not familiar with the GP-IB, please refer to the following books:

- The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers: IEEE Standard 488.1-1987, *IEEE Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation*.
- The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers: IEEE Standard 488.2-1987, *IEEE Standard Codes, Formats, and Common Commands for Use with IEEE Standard 488.1-1987*.

## Agilent 81110A Remote Control

**GP-IB Address** You can only set the GP-IB address from the front panel of the instrument (refer to the *Quick Start Guide*).

The default GP-IB address is 10.

**Modes of  
Operation**

The Agilent 81110A has two modes of operation:

- Local  
The instrument is operated using the front panel keys.
- Remote  
After receiving the first command or query via the GP-IB, the instrument is put into remote state. The front panel is locked. To return to local operating mode, press SHIFT (LOCAL).

## Programming Recommendations

Here are some recommendations for programming the instrument:

- Start programming from the default setting. The common command for setting the default setting is:

```
*RST
```

- Switch off the automatic update of the display to increase the programming speed. The device command for switching off the display is:

```
:DISPlay OFF
```

- The SCPI standard defines a long and a short form of the commands. For fast programming speed it is recommended to use the short forms. The short forms of the commands are represented by upper case letters. For example the short form of the command to set 100 ns double pulse delay is:

```
:PULS:DOUB:DEL 100NS
```

- To improve programming speed it is also allowed to skip optional subsystem command parts. Optional subsystem command parts are depicted in square brackets, e.g.: enable double pulse mode by [SOURce]:PULSe:DOUBle[1|2][:STATe] ON|OFF. Sufficient to use:

```
:PULS:DOUB ON      # enables double pulse mode for  
                   # output 1
```

- The commands to set the timing and level parameters, except of period/frequency, have to be specified for output 1 and output 2. If there is no output specified the command will set the default output 1.

So, for setting a high level of 3 Volts for output 1 and output 2 the commands are:

```
:VOLT:HIGH 3V      # sets high level of 3 V at out 1  
:VOLT1:HIGH 3V     # sets high level of 3 V at out 1  
  
:VOLT2:HIGH 3V     # sets high level of 3 V at out 2
```



- It is recommended to test the new setting which will be programmed on the instrument by setting it up manually. Enable the outputs so that the instruments error check system is on and possible parameter conflicts are immediately displayed. When you have found the correct setting, then use this to create the program. In the program it is recommended to send the command for enabling outputs (for example, :OUTPut1 ON) as the last command. With this procedure it is possible to switch off the error check system (:SYSTem:CHECk OFF) to increase programming speed. The error check is enabled again by sending \*RST.

```
*RST                # set default settings
:DISP OFF           # switch off display update
:SYST:CHEC OFF     # switch off error check
...                # other commands to set modes
...                # and parameters
:OUTP1 ON          # enable the output 1
```

- Selftest of the instrument can be invoked by the common command \*TST
- The Agilent 81110A offers auto calibration for the period (VFO), delay and width circuitry by the device command :CALibration. It is recommended to query whether the calibration is passed by sending :CALibration?.
- If it is important to know whether the last command is completed then send the common command \*OPC?

---

## Common Command Summary

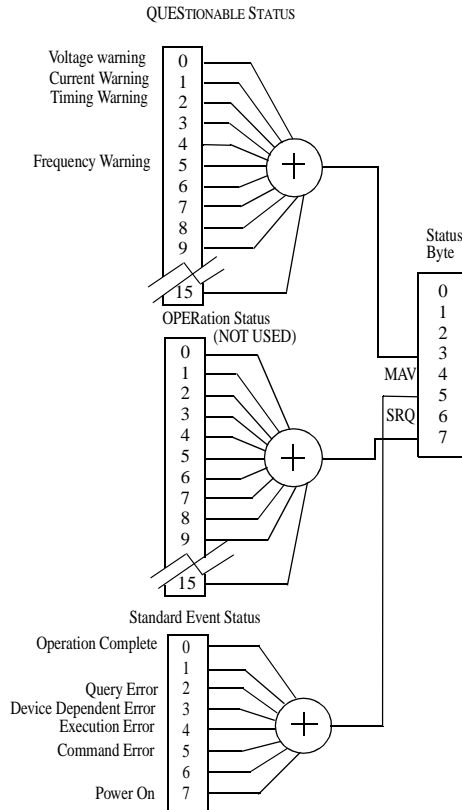
This table summarizes the IEEE 488.2 common commands supported by the Agilent 81110A/81104A:

---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
*CLS	–	Clear the status structure
*ESE	<0–255>	Set the Standard Event Status register mask
*ESE?	–	Read the state of the Standard Event Status enable register
*ESR?	–	Read the state of the Standard Event Status event register
*IDN?	–	Read the Instrument's Identification string
*LRN?	–	Read the complete Instrument Setting
*OPC	–	Set the Operation Complete bit when all pending actions are complete
*OPC?	–	Read the status of the Operation Complete bit
*OPT?	–	Read the installed options
*RCL	<0–9>	Recall a complete Instrument Setting from memory
*RST	–	Reset the instrument to standard settings
*SAV	<1–9>	Save the complete Instrument Setting to memory
*SRE	<0–255>	Set the Service Request Enable Mask
*SRE?	–	Read the Service Request Enable Mask
*STB?	–	Read the Status Byte
*TRG	–	Trigger
*TST?	–	Execute instrument's self-test
*WAI	–	Wait until all pending actions are complete

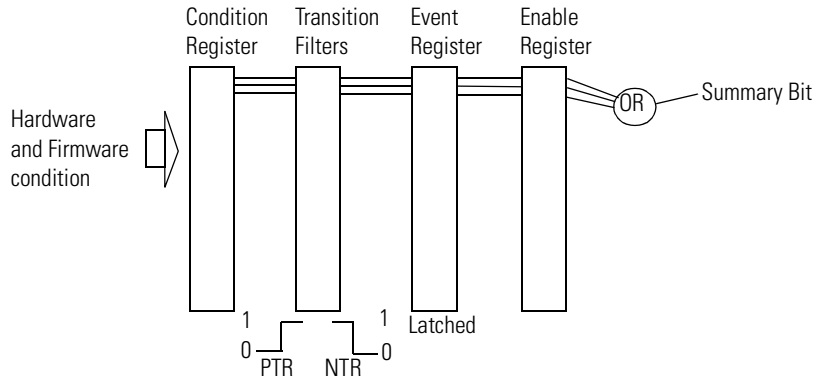
---

# Status Model



The instrument has a status reporting system conforming to IEEE 488.2 and SCPI. The figure above shows the status groups available in the instrument.

Each status group is made up of component registers, as shown in the figure below.



## Condition Register

A condition register contains the current status of the hardware and firmware. It is continuously updated and is not latched or buffered. You can only read condition registers. If there is no command to read the condition register of a particular status group, then it is simply invisible to you.

## Transition Filters

Transition filters are used to detect changes of state in the condition register and set the corresponding bit in the event register. You can set transition filter bits to detect positive transitions (PTR), negative transitions (NTR) or both. Transition filters are therefore read-write registers. They are unaffected by \*CLS.

## Event Register

An event register latches transition events from the condition register as specified by the transition filters or records status events. Querying (reading) the event register clears it, as does the \*CLS command. There is no buffering, so while a bit is set, subsequent transition events are not recorded. Event registers are read-only.

## Enable Register

The enable register defines which bits in an event register are included in the logical OR into the summary bit. The enable register is logically ANDed with the event register and the resulting bits ORed into the summary bit. Enable registers are read-write, and are not affected by \*CLS or querying.

Although all status groups have all of these registers, not all status groups actually use all of the registers. The following table summarizes the registers used in the instrument status groups.

Status Group	Registers in Group				
	CONDitio n	NTR	PTR	EVENTt	ENABLe
QUEStionable	√	√	√	√	√
OPERation <sup>1</sup>	x	x	x	x	x
Standard Event Status	x	x	x	√ <sup>2</sup>	√ <sup>3</sup>
Status Byte	x	x	x	√ <sup>4</sup>	√ <sup>5</sup>

1 Present, but not used. COND and EVEN always 0.

2 Use \*ESR? to query.

3 Use \*ESE to set, \*ESE? to query

4 Use \*STB? to query

5 Use \*SRE to set, \*SRE? to query

## Status Byte

The status byte summarizes the information from all other status groups. The summary bit for the status byte actually appears in bit 6 (RQS) of the status byte. When RQS is set it generates an SRQ interrupt to the controller indicating that at least one instrument on the bus requires attention. You can read the status byte using a serial poll or \*STB?

---

Bit	Description
0	Unused, always 0
1	Unused, always 0
2	Unused, always 0
3	QUESTionable Status Summary Bit
4	MAV—Message AVailable in output buffer
5	Standard Event Status summary bit
6	RQS; ReQuest Service
7	OPERation Status summary Bit, unused

---

## Standard Event Status Group

---

Bit	Description
0	Operation Complete, set by *OPC
1	Unused, always 0
2	Query Error
3	Device Dependent Error
4	Execution Error
5	Command Error
6	Unused, always 0
7	Power On

---

## OPERation Status Group

This Status Group is not used in the instrument.

---

<b>Bit</b>	<b>Description</b>
0	Unused, always 0
1	Unused, always 0
2	Unused, always 0
3	Unused, always 0
4	Unused, always 0
5	Unused, always 0
6	Unused, always 0
7	Unused, always 0
8	Unused, always 0
9	Unused, always 0
10	Unused, always 0
11	Unused, always 0
12	Unused, always 0
13	Unused, always 0
14	Unused, always 0
15	Always 0

---

### QUEStionable Status Group

---

Bit	QUEStionable
0	Voltage warning
1	Current warning
2	Time warning
3	Unused, always 0
4	Unused, always 0
5	Frequency warning
6	Unused, always 0
7	Unused, always 0
8	Unused, always 0
9	Unused, always 0
10	Unused, always 0
11	Unused, always 0
12	Unused, always
13	Unused, always 0
14	Unused, always 0
15	Always 0

---

The QUEStionable Status group is used to report warning conditions amongst the voltage, current, pulse timing and frequency parameters. Warnings occur when a parameter, although not outside its maximum limits, could be causing an invalid signal at the output because of the actual settings and uncertainties of related parameters.



---

# 2 Programming Reference

---

This chapter provides reference information on the following topics:

- *“Agilent 81110A/81104A SCPI Command Summary” on page 26*
- *“Default Values, Standard Settings” on page 33*
- *“Programming the Instrument Trigger Modes” on page 39*
- *“SCPI Instrument Command List” on page 43*

For general programming information, please refer to *Chapter 1 “General Programming Aspects” on page 13*.

---

## Agilent 8110A/81104A SCPI Command Summary

---

Command	Parameter	Description	see page
:ARM		(Trigger mode and source)	
[:SEquence[1]] :START]			
[:LAYer[1]]			
:EWIDth			
[:STATe]	ON OFF 1 0	Set/read External Width mode	44
:FREQuency	<value>	Set/read trigger frequency, when PLL (INT2) used as source	44
:IMPedance	<value>	Set/read impedance at EXT INPUT	45
:LEVel	<value>	Set/read threshold level at EXT INPUT	45
:PERiod	<value>	Set/read trigger period, when PLL (INT2) used as source	46
:SENSe	EDGE LEVel	Set/read trigger on edge or gate on level	47
:SLOPe	POS NEG EITH	Set/read trigger slope at EXT INPUT	47
:SOURce	IMM INT[1] INT2 EXT[1] MAN	Set/read trigger source (VCO PLL EXT INPUT MAN key)	48
:CHANnel			
:MATH	OFF PLUS	Set/read addition of channels 1 and 2 at output 1	48
:CALibration[:ALL]		Set/read calibration of period (VFO), delay and width circuitries	49

---

Command	Parameter	Description	see page
<b>:DIGital</b>			
[:STIMulus]			
:PATTern			
:DATA[1 2 3]	[<start> , ]<data>	Set/read pattern data [from Bit<start>]	<a href="#">50</a>
:PRBS[1 2 3]	[<n> , ]<length>	Set PRBS 2 <sup>n</sup> -1 data (n = 7 to 12)	<a href="#">52</a>
:PRESet[1 2 3]	[<n> , ]<length>	Set preset pattern with frequency CLOCK+ n (n = 2 to 16384)	<a href="#">53</a>
[:STATe]	OFF ON 0 1	Switch Pattern mode on or off	<a href="#">54</a>
:UPDate	OFF ON ONCE	Update the hardware with pattern data	<a href="#">54</a>
:SIGNal[1 2]			
:FORMat	RZ NRZ	Set/read data format of output channel	<a href="#">55</a>
<b>:DISPlay</b>			
[:WINDow]			
[:STATe]	ON OFF 1 0	Set/read frontpanel display state	<a href="#">55</a>
<b>:MMEMory</b>			
:CATalog?	[A:]	Read directory of memory card	<a href="#">55</a>
:CDIRectory	[<name>]	Change directory on memory card	<a href="#">56</a>
:COpy	<source>[ , A:] , <dest>[ , A:]	Copy a file on memory card	<a href="#">57</a>
:DELeTe	<name>[ , A:]	Delete a file from memory card	<a href="#">57</a>
:INITialize	[A:[DOS]]	Initialize memory card to DOS format	<a href="#">57</a>
:LOAD			
:STATe	<n> , <name>	Load file from memory card to memory n	<a href="#">58</a>
:STORe			
:STATe	<n> , <name>	Store memory n to memory card	<a href="#">58</a>

Programming Reference  
**Agilent 81110A/81104A SCPI Command Summary**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>see page</b>
<hr/>			
:OUTPut [1   2]			
[ :NORMal]			
[ :STATe]	OFF   ON   1   0	Set/read normal output state	59
:COMPLement			
[ :STATe]	OFF   ON   1   0	Set/read complement output state	59
:IMPedance			
[ :INTernal]	<value>	Set/read internal source impedance of output	59
:EXTernal	<value>	Set/read expected external load impedance at output	60
:POLarity	NORM   INV	Set/read output polarity	60
[ :SOURce]			
:CURRent [1   2]			
[ :LEVEl]			
[ :IMMediate]			
[ :AMPLitude]	<value>	Set/read channel amplitude current	61
:OFFSet	<value>	Set/read channel offset current	62
:HIGH	<value>	Set/read channel high-level current	63
:LOW	<value>	Set/read channel low-level current	64
:LIMit			
[ :HIGH]	<value>	Set/read maximum current limits	65
:LOW	<value>	Set/read minimum current limits	65
:STATe	ON   OFF   1   0	Enable/Disable the current limits	66
:FREQuency			
[ :CW   :FIXed]	<value>	Set/read frequency of pulses	66
:AUTO	ONCE	Measure frequency at CLK IN	67

Command	Parameter	Description	see page
[ :SOURce]		(continued)	
:HOLD[1 2]	VOLT CURR	Switch between VOLTage and CURRent command subtrees	68
:PHASe[1 2]			
[:ADJusT]	<value>	Set/read channel phase	68
:PULSe			
:DCYClE[1 2]	<value>	Set/read channel dutycycle	69
:DELay[1 2]	<value>	Set/read channel delay (to leading edge)	70
:HOLD	TIME PRATio	Hold absolute delay or delay as period fixed with varying frequency	71
:UNIT	S SEC PCT DEG RAD	Set/read delay units	71
:DOUBle[1 2]			
[:STATe]	OFF ON	Enable/disable double pulses per period	72
:DELay	<value>	Set/read delay between double pulses	72
:HOLD	TIME PRATio	Hold absolute delay or delay as period fixed with varying frequency	73
:UNIT	S SEC PCT	Set/read delay units	74
:HOLD[1 2]	WIDTh DCYClE TDELay	Hold Width/Dutycycle/Trailing edge delay fixed with varying frequency	74
:PERiod	<value>	Set/read pulse period	75
:AUTO	ONCE	Measure pulse period at CLK IN	76
:TDELay[1 2]	<value>	Set/read trailing edge delay	76
:TRANsition[1 2]			
:HOLD	TIME WRATio	Hold absolute transitions/transitions as width ratio fixed with varying width	77
:UNIT	S SEC PCT	Set/read transition-time units	77
[:LEADing]	<value>	Set/read leading-edge transition	78
:TRAILing	<value>	Set/read trailing-edge transition	79
:AUTO	OFF ON ONCE	Couple trailing edge to leading edge	80

Programming Reference  
**Agilent 81110A/81104A SCPI Command Summary**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>see page</b>
[ :SOURce]		(continued)	
:TRIGger[1 2]			
:VOLTage	TTL ECL	Set/read TRIGGER STROBE OUTput lev-els	<a href="#">80</a>
:WIDTh[1 2]	<value>	Set/read channel pulse width	<a href="#">81</a>
:ROSCillator			
:SOURCE	INTernal EXTernal	Set/read PLL reference source	<a href="#">82</a>
:EXTernal			
:FREQuency	<value>	Set/read frequency of external PLL refer-ence	<a href="#">82</a>
:VOLTage[1 2]			
[:LEVel]			
[:IMMediate]			
[:AMPlitude]	<value>	Set/read channel amplitude voltage	<a href="#">83</a>
:OFFset	<value>	Set/read channel offset voltage	<a href="#">84</a>
:HIGH	<value>	Set/read channel high-level voltage	<a href="#">85</a>
:LOW	<value>	Set/read channel low-level voltage	<a href="#">86</a>
:LIMit			
[:HIGH]	<value>	Set/read maximum voltage limit	<a href="#">87</a>
:LOW	<value>	Set/read minimum voltage limit	<a href="#">87</a>
:STATe	ON OFF 1 0	Enable Disable the voltage limits	<a href="#">88</a>

<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>see page</b>
<b>:STATus</b>			
:OPERation			
[:EVENT]?	Numeric	Read Operation event register	<a href="#">88</a>
:CONDition	Numeric	Read Operation condition register	<a href="#">88</a>
:ENABle	Numeric	Set/Read Operation enable register	<a href="#">88</a>
:NTRansition	Numeric	Set/Read Operation negative-transition register	<a href="#">88</a>
:PTRansition	Numeric	Set/Read positive-transition register	<a href="#">88</a>
:PREset		Clear and preset status groups	<a href="#">89</a>
<b>:QUESTionable</b>			
[:EVENT]?	Numeric	Read Questionable event register	<a href="#">90</a>
:CONDition?	Numeric	Read Questionable condition register	<a href="#">90</a>
:ENABle	Numeric	Set/Read Questionable enable register	<a href="#">90</a>
:NTRansition	Numeric	Set/Read Questionable negative-transition register	<a href="#">90</a>
:PTRansition	Numeric	Set/Read Questionable positive-transition register	<a href="#">90</a>

Programming Reference  
**Agilent 81110A/81104A SCPI Command Summary**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>see page</b>
:SYSTem			
:CHECK			
[:ALL]			
[:STATe]	OFF	Switch error checking off	<a href="#">91</a>
:ERRor?	OFF	Read error queue	<a href="#">92</a>
:KEY	Numeric	Simulate key press or read last key pressed	<a href="#">92</a>
:PRESet		no function	<a href="#">94</a>
:SECurity			
[:STATe]	ON OFF	Switch security on and off	<a href="#">95</a>
:SET	Block data	Set/read complete instrument setting	<a href="#">96</a>
:VERsion?		Read SCPI compliance setting	<a href="#">96</a>
:WARning			
[:COUNT]?		Read number of active warnings	<a href="#">96</a>
:STRing?		Read active warnings as concatenated string	<a href="#">97</a>
:BUFFer?		Read maximum possible length of concatenated string	<a href="#">97</a>
:TRIGger			
[:SEQuence [1]] :STARt]			
:COUNT	<value>	Set/read number of triggered periods to be generated per ARM event	<a href="#">97</a>
:IMPedance	<value>	Set/read impedance at CLK IN	<a href="#">99</a>
:LEVeL	<value>	Set/read threshold level at CLK IN	<a href="#">99</a>
:SLOPe	POS NEG	Set/read trigger slope at CLK IN	<a href="#">100</a>
:SOURce	IMM INT[1] INT2 EXT[2]	Set/read trigger source (IMM VFO PLL CLK IN)	<a href="#">100</a>



## Default Values, Standard Settings

Parameter	*RST, Default Values
:ARM EWIDth :STATe	OFF
:FREQuency	100kHz
:IMPedance	50Ω
:LEVel	+1.00V
:PERiod	10.00μs
:SENSe	EDGE
:SLOPe	POS
:SOURce	IMMediate
:CHANnel :MATH	OFF
:DIG [:STIMulus:] :PATtern:DATA[1 2 3]	Ch1 Bit1=1, Bit2 to 16384=0 Ch2 Bit1=0, Bit2=1, Bit3 to 16384=0 Strobe Bit1=1, Bit2 to 16384=0
:PRBS[1 2 3]	not applicable
:PRESet[1 2 3]	not applicable
[:STATe]	OFF
:UPDate	ON
:SIGNal[1 2] :FORMat	RZ
:DISPlay [:WINDow] [:STATe]	ON
:CALibration[:ALL]	not applicable

Programming Reference  
**Default Values, Standard Settings**

---

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>*RST, Default Values</b>
:MMEMory :CATalog?	not applicable
:CDIRectory	not applicable
:COPY	not applicable
:DELete	not applicable
:INITialize	not applicable
:LOAD :STATe	not applicable
:STORE :STATe	not applicable
:OUTPut[1 2][:NORMal][:STATe]	OFF
:COMPLement[:STATe]	OFF
:IMPedance[:INTernal]	50Ω
:EXTernal	50.0Ω
:POLarity	NORMal

---

Parameter	*RST, Default Values
[ :SOURce ] :CURRent[1 2][ :LEVel ][ :IMM ][ :AMPL ]	20.0mA (from 50Ω into 50Ω)
:OFFset	0.0mA (from 50Ω into 50Ω)
:HIGH	+10.0mA (from 50Ω into 50Ω)
:LOW	-10.0mA (from 50Ω into 50Ω)
:LIMit [ :HIGH ]	+10.0mA
:LOW	-10.0mA
:STATe	OFF
:FREQ [ :CW   :FIXed ]	1.00MHz
:AUTO	not applicable
:HOLD[1 2]	VOLT
:PHASe[1 2][ :ADJust ]	0.0
:PULSe::DCYClE[1 2]	10.0% (derived from Width and Period)
:DELay[1 2]	0.0
:HOLD	TIME
:UNIT	SEC
:DOUBle[1 2]	OFF
:DELay	250 ns
:HOLD	TIME
:UNIT	SEC
:HOLD[1 2]	WIDT

Programming Reference  
**Default Values, Standard Settings**

Parameter	*RST, Default Values
[ :SOURce ]	1µs
: PULSe	
: PERiod	
: AUTO	not applicable
: TDElay[1 2]	100ns
: TRANSition[1 2]	
: HOLD	TIME
: UNIT	SEC
[ : LEADing ]	Agilent 81111A 10V/165 MHz Output: 2.0 ns Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz Output: 0.8 ns Agilent 81105A 10V/80 MHz Output: 3.0 ns
: TRAILing	Agilent 81111A 10V/165 MHz Output: 2.0 ns Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz Output: 0.8 ns Agilent 81105A 10V/80 MHz Output: 3.0 ns
: AUTO	ON
: TRIGger[1 2]	
: VOLTage	TTL
: WIDTH[1 2]	100ns
: ROSCillator: SOURce	INTernal
: EXTernal : FREQ	5MHz

Parameter	*RST, Default Values
[ :SOURCE ]	:VOLTage[1 2] :[LEVel] [IMMediate] [ :AMPLitude] 1.0V :OFFSet 0.0mV :HIGH 500mV :LOW -500mV :LIMIT[:High] +500V :LOW -500V :STATe OFF
:STATus:	:OPERation not applicable
	:PRESet not applicable
	:QUEStionable[:EVENT]? not applicable
:SYSTem	:CHECK [ :ALL] [ :STATe] ON
	:ERRor? not applicable
	:KEY +19
	:PRESet not applicable
	:SECurity [ :STATe] OFF
	:SET not applicable
	:VERsion 1992.0
	:WARning [ :COUNT]? not applicable
	:STRing? not applicable
	:BUFFer? not applicable

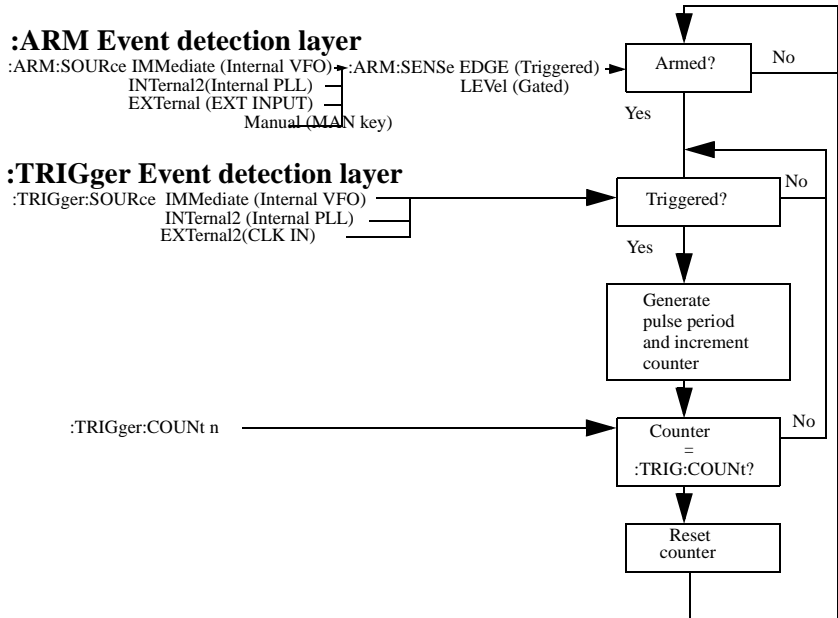
Programming Reference  
**Default Values, Standard Settings**

---

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>*RST, Default Values</b>
:TRIGger :COUNT	1
:IMPedance	50Ω
:LEVel	1.0V
:SLOPe	POSitive
:SOURce	IMMediate

---

# Programming the Instrument Trigger Modes



You program the comprehensive triggering capabilities of the instrument using the SCPI `:ARM` and `:TRIGger` subsystems. Using these two command subsystems you can program the operating modes of the instrument which are set up using the `MODE/TRG` screen on the frontpanel.

Use the `:ARM` subsystem to select the overall triggering mode of the instrument (`CONTINUOUS`, `TRIGGERED`, `GATED`, `EXT WIDTH`), and the `:TRIGger` subsystem to select the pulse-period source, triggering and number of pulse periods per `:ARM` event (`BURST` OR `PATTERN` length).

## Continuous

Set Continuous mode by arming the instrument from its internal oscillator:

```
:ARM : SOURce IMMEDIATE Arm from internal osc.
```

## Triggered

Set Triggered mode by arming the instrument on edges from the EXT INPUT:

```
:ARM:SOURce EXTERNAL1 Arm from EXT INPUT  
:ARM:SENSE EDGE Arm on edge  
:ARM:SLOPe POSitive Arm on positive edge  
:ARM:LEVel 1V Set EXT INPUT threshold
```

As you have the PLL/External Clock fitted, you can also arm the instrument from the PLL and set the frequency (or period) of the PLL to the required triggering rate:

```
:ARM:SOURce INTERNAL2 Arm from PLL  
:ARM:SENSE EDGE Arm on edge  
:ARM:SLOPe POSitive Arm on positive edge  
:ARM:FREQuency <value> Set PLL frequency
```

## NOTE

The internal PLL (INTERNAL2) *cannot* be used as arming source (triggering rate) if it is already being used as trigger source (pulse-period source).

## Gated

Set Gated mode by arming the instrument on levels from the EXT INPUT:

```
:ARM:SOURce EXTERNAL1 Arm from EXT INPUT  
:ARM:SENSE LEVEL Arm on signal level  
:ARM:SLOPe POSitive Arm on positive level
```



## External Width

Set External Width mode by using the `:EWIDth[:STATe]` command:

```
:ARM:EWIDth ON           Switch on EXT WIDTH mode
```

This command disables the arming/triggering system. The arming/triggering system is re-enabled by switching off the External Width mode.

## Pulses

Set Pulses mode by setting the trigger count to 1 so that a single triggered pulse period is generated for every arm event. The trigger source sets the pulse period:

```
:TRIGger:COUNT 1           Single pulse period per arm event
:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal 1 Pulse period from internal osc.
:DIGital :PATTern OFF       Disable pattern data.
```

Pulse-Period Source	Trigger Source
internal osc.	INTernal[1]
internal PLL	INTernal2
CLK IN	EXTernal2

### NOTE

The internal PLL (INTernal2) *cannot* be used as arming source (triggering rate) if it is already being used as trigger source (pulse-period source).

Note that in Triggered Pulses mode the pulse-period source is not relevant because a single pulse is generated for each arm event.

## Burst

Set Burst mode by setting the trigger count to the burst count required. The trigger source sets the pulse period for the pulses within the burst.

```
:TRIGger:COUNT 16         Burst of 16 pulse periods
:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal1 Pulse period from internal osc.
:DIGital :PATTern OFF       Disable pattern data
```

## **Pattern**

Set Pattern mode by setting the trigger count to the pattern length required, and switching on digital pattern data. The trigger source sets the pulse period for the data pulses:

```
:TRIGger:COUNT 512           Pattern length 512  
:TRIGger:SOURce INTERNAL1     Pulse period from internal osc.  
:DIGital:PATTern ON           Enable pattern data  
:DIGital:SIGNal1:FORMat NRZ   Set OUTPUT 1 data to NRZ
```

---

## SCPI Instrument Command List

The following reference sections list the instrument commands in alphabetical order. In addition to a command description, the attributes of each command are described under the following headings. Not all of these attributes are applicable to all commands. The commands are conform to the IEEE 488.2 SCPI standard.

<b>Command</b>	Shows the short form of the command.						
<b>Long Form</b>	Shows the long form of the command.						
<b>Form</b>	Most commands can be used in different forms: <table><tr><td>Set</td><td>The command can be used to program the instrument</td></tr><tr><td>Query</td><td>The command can be used to interrogate the instrument. Add a ? to the command if necessary.</td></tr><tr><td>Event</td><td>The command performs a one-off action.</td></tr></table>	Set	The command can be used to program the instrument	Query	The command can be used to interrogate the instrument. Add a ? to the command if necessary.	Event	The command performs a one-off action.
Set	The command can be used to program the instrument						
Query	The command can be used to interrogate the instrument. Add a ? to the command if necessary.						
Event	The command performs a one-off action.						
<b>Parameter</b>	The type of parameter, if any, accepted by the command. The minimum and maximum value of numeric parameters can be accessed by the option MINimum or MAXimum.						
<b>Parameter Suffix</b>	The suffixes that may follow the parameter.						
<b>Functional Coupling</b>	Any other commands that are implicitly executed by the command.						
<b>Value Coupling</b>	Any other parameter that is also changed by the command.						
<b>Range Coupling</b>	Any other parameters whose valid ranges may be changed by the command.						
<b>*RST value</b>	The value/state following a *RST command.						
<b>Specified Limits</b>	The specified limits of a parameter.						
<b>Absolute Limits</b>	Some parameters can be programmed beyond their specified limits.						
<b>Example</b>	Example programming statements.						

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

**Command**            :**ARM:EWID**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:STARt][:LAYer]:EWIDth[:STATe]

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         ON | OFF | 1 | 0

**\*RST value**         OFF

**Description**        Use this command to enable the EXT WIDTH trigger mode available on the Mode/Trigger screen. When EXT WIDTH mode is switched on, the rest of the :ARM and :TRIG system is disabled.

In EXT WIDTH mode a signal applied to the EXT INPUT determines the width and period of the output signal(s) from the instrument. You can still control the edge transition times and levels of the output signal(s).

**Command**            :**ARM:FREQ**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:STARt][:LAYer]:FREQuency[:CW][:FIXed]

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**  HZ with engineering prefixes, e.g.: MHZ is Megahertz.

**\*RST value**         100 kHz

**Specified Limits**  1 mHz to 150 MHz

**Description**        Use this command to program the frequency of the PLL (INTernal2) when it is used as the :ARM:SOURce for internal triggering of pulses, bursts or patterns.

If you are using the PLL as :TRIGger:SOURce to set the pulse frequency, use the [:SOURce]:FREQuency[:CW][:FIXed] command.

**Example**            To set up bursts of four 100-MHz pulses occurring at a burst rate of 10 MHz:

:TRIG:SOUR INT	Select internal osc. as pulse-period source
:FREQ 100MHZ	Set pulse frequency to 100MHz
:ARM:SOUR INT2	Select PLL as triggering source
:ARM:SENS EDGE	Sense edge of PLL signal
:ARM:FREQ 10 MHZ	Set triggering frequency to 10 MHz
:TRIG:COUNT 4	Set burst length to 4

**Command**            :**ARM:IMP**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:STARt][[:LAYer]:IMPedance

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**  OHM with engineering prefixes, e.g.: MOHM is Megaohms.

**\*RST value**         50  $\Omega$

**Specified Limits**  50  $\Omega$  or 10 k $\Omega$

**Description**        Use this command to program the input impedance of the EXT INPUT connector. Note that only two settings are available. If you try to program any other value, it will be rounded to one of the specified values.

**Example**            :**ARM:IMP** 50OHM                               Set EXT INPUT impedance to 50  $\Omega$   
                       :**ARM:LEV** 2.5V                               Set EXT INPUT threshold to 2.5 V

**Command**            :**ARM:LEV**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:STARt][[:LAYer]:LEVEl

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**  V with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value**         +1.0 V

**Specified Limits**  -10 V to +10 V

**Description**        Use this command to program the triggering threshold of the EXT INPUT connector.

**Example**            :**ARM:IMP** 50OHM                               Set EXT INPUT impedance to 50  $\Omega$   
                       :**ARM:LEV** 2.5V                               Set EXT INPUT threshold to 2.5 V

**Command**            :**ARM:PER**

**Long**                 :ARM[:SEquence[1] | :START][ :LAYer]:PERiod

**Form**                 Set & Query

**Parameter**           Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**   S or SEC with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value**          10.00  $\mu$ s

**Specified Limits**    Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

Agilent 81104A with 81105A	Agilent 81110A with 81111A	Agilent 81110A with 81112A	Agilent 8110A
12.5 ns to 999.5 s	6.06 ns to 999.5 s	3.03 ns to 999.5 s	VCO: 6.65 ns to 999 ms PLL: 6.650 ns to 999.0 s

**Description**        Use this command to program the period of the PLL (INTernal2) when it is used as the :ARM:SOURce for internal triggering of pulses, bursts or patterns.

If you are using the PLL as :TRIGger:SOURce, use the  
[:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod command to set the pulse period.

**Example**             To set up bursts of four 10-ns pulses occurring every 100 ns:

:TRIG:SOUR INT	Select internal osc. as pulse-period source
:PER 10 NS	Set pulse period to 10ns
:ARM:SOUR INT2	Select PLL as triggering source
:ARM:SENS EDGE	Sense edge of PLL signal
:ARM:PER 100ns	Set triggering period to 100ns
:ARM:TRIG:COUNT 4	Set burst length to 4

**Command**            :**ARM:SENS**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:START][:LAYer]:SENSE

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         EDGE | LEVel

**\*RST value**         EDGE

**Description**        Use this command to select Triggered or Gated mode by choosing whether the instrument arms on the edge(s) or level of the arming signal.

When sensing edges, the instrument triggers when the arming signal crosses the selected threshold level (:ARM:LEV) in the selected direction (:ARM:SLOP). This corresponds to the Triggered mode selected on the Mode/Trigger screen when using the front panel.

When sensing levels, the instrument triggers as long as the arming signal is above (:ARM:SLOP POS), or below (:ARM:SLOP NEG) the selected threshold level (:ARM:LEV). This corresponds to the Gated mode selected on the Mode/Trigger screen when using the front panel.

**Command**            :**ARM:SLOP**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEquence[1]][:START][:LAYer]:SLOPe

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         POSitive | NEGative | EITHER

**\*RST value**         POS

**Description**        Use this command to select the trigger slope for the arming signal when triggering on edges. Use EITHER to trigger on both the positive and negative edges of the arming signal. This allows you to trigger at twice the frequency of the arming signal.

If you are arming on levels, use this command to select whether the instrument triggers during the positive or negative cycle of the arming signal.

**Command**            :**ARM:SOUR**

**Long**                :ARM[:SEQuence[1]][:STARt][:LAYer]:SOURce

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         IMMediate | INTernal[1] | INTernal2 | EXTernal[1] |  
MANual

**\*RST value**         IMM

**Description**        Use this command to select the triggering mode of the instrument by selecting the source of the arming signal (Use :ARM:SENSE EDGE | LEVEL to choose between triggered and gated):

Triggering source	:ARM:SOURce	Mode
internal osc.	IMMediate INTernal[1]	CONTINUOUS
PLL	INTernal2	TRIGGERED GATED by PLL
EXT INPUT	EXTernal1	TRIGGERED GATED by:EXT IN
MAN key	MANual	TRIGGERED GATED by:MANKey

**Command**            :**CHAN:MATH**

**Long**                :CHANnel:MATH

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         OFF | PLUS

**\*RST value**         OFF

**Description**        Use this command to enable or disable channel addition in an instrument with two output channels installed. With :CHAN:MATH PLUS the signals from both channels are added at output 1. Output 2 is not used.

This allows you to, for example,

- generate 3 and 4 level waveforms,
- simulate single or repeated glitches,
- generate pulse transitions with a step-change in slew-rate,
- simulate overshoot and undershoot.



For levels and amplitude values that can be added in the channel addition mode, refer to chapter 3, Specifications, “Levels in Channel Addition” on page 110.

**NOTE** This functionality is not available for Agilent 81110A with Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz outputs installed.

<b>Command</b>	<b>:CALibration</b>
<b>Long</b>	:CALibration[:ALL]
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	none
<b>*RST value</b>	none
<b>Description</b>	<p>Use this command to perform a timing calibration of the instrument.</p> <p>The timing circuitries for VCO-period, delay and width are calibrated in reference to the internal PLL reference.</p> <p>The return values for the query command :CALibration[:ALL]? are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0      calibration passed</li> <li>&gt;0    calibration failed</li> </ul> <p>When the instrument is switched off and on again, the factory calibration data are activated again.</p>

**Command**        :**DIG:PATT:DATA**[1|2|3]  
**Long**             :DIGital[:STIMulus]:PATTern:DATA[1|2|3]  
**Form**             Set & Query  
**Parameter**       [<start>,] <data>  
**\*RST value**

---

Channel		Default		
[1 2 3]	Description	Bit 1	Bit 2	Bits 3 to 16384 (8110A: 4096)
1	CH1 (OUTPUT 1)	1	0	0
2	CH2 (OUTPUT 2)	0	1	0
3	STRB(STROBE OUT)	1	0	0

---

**Description**     Use this command to set or read the pattern data of one or all channels starting from Bit 1. The <data> is an arbitrary block of program data as defined in IEEE 488.2 7.7.6.2, for example:

**NOTE**            Note that the optional <start> parameter is ignored by the instrument if you use it

```
#1541213
#           Start of block
1           Length of the length of the data
5           Length of the data
41213    5 bytes of data

#2161000100010001000
#           Start of block
2           Length of the length of the data
16          Length of the data
10...00  16 bytes of data
```

**Examples**

:DIG:PATT:DATA #1541213

The instrument uses each byte of data set one Bit in the pattern memory. If you don't specify a particular channel, the lowest three bits of each byte are used to set all three channels, and the top five bits are ignored. Note that you can therefore use the ASCII characters '0','1','2' and '3', to program Outputs 1 and 2 in binary with STROBE=0 (or '4','5','6', and '7' for STROBE=1):

DATA			STRB STROBE OUT	CH2 OUTPUT2	CH1 OUTPUT 1
ASCII	ignored	used			
	D7 D6 D5 D4 D3	D2 D1 D0			
4	0 1 1 1 0	1 0 0	1	0	0
1	0 1 1 1 0	0 0 1	0	0	1
2	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 0	0	1	0
1	0 1 1 1 0	0 0 1	0	0	1
3	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 1	0	1	1

:DIG:PATT:DATA2 #1501011

If you specify a particular channel, the least significant bit of each byte is used to set the selected channel, and the top seven bits are ignored. Note that you can therefore use the ASCII characters `1' and `0' to set individual bits to 1 and 0:

DATA			STRB STROBE OUT	CH2 OUTPUT2	CH1 OUTPUT
ASCII	ignored	LSB			
	D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1	D0			
0	0 1 1 1 0 0 0	0	X	0	X
1	0 1 1 1 0 0 0	1	X	0	X
0	0 1 1 1 0 1 0	0	X	1	X
1	0 1 1 1 0 0 0	1	X	0	X
1	0 1 1 1 0 0 0	1	X	1	X

X indicates that the bit remains unchanged.

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

```
:ARM:SOUR IMM           Set continuous mode
:DIG:PATT:DATA3 #1501011 Set up pattern data for STROBE channel
:TRIG:COUN 5           Set pattern length (lastbit) to
:DIG:PATT ON           Switch on PATTERN mode
```

<b>Command</b>	<b>:DIG:PATT:PRBS[1 2 3]</b>
<b>Long</b>	:DIGital[:STIMulus]:PATTern:PRBS[1 2 3]
<b>Form</b>	Set
<b>Parameter</b>	<n>,<length>
<b>*RST value</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specified Limits</b>	<n>                    7 to 14 (integer) (Agilent 8110A: 7-12) <length>            2 to 16384 (integer) (Agilent 8110A: 1- 4096)
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to set up PRBS data starting from bit 1. The parameter <n> is used as the basis to generate a $2^n-1$ PRBS. The parameter <length> determines how many bits of the PRBS sequence are used. If <length> is longer than the PRBS, the PRBS is repeated as necessary to achieve the required length.
<b>Example</b>	To set up a repeating $2^{10}-1$ PRBS on output 1:  <pre>:ARM:SOUR IMM           Set continuous mode :TRIG:COUN 1023        Set pattern length (last bit) to 1023 :DIG:PATT:PRBS1 10,1023 Set up PRBS on OUTPUT 1 :DIG:PATT ON           Switch on PATTERN mode</pre>

<b>Command</b>	<b>:DIG:PATT:PRES[1 2 3]</b>
<b>Long</b>	:DIGital[:STIMulus]:PATTern:PRESet[1 2 3]
<b>Form</b>	Set
<b>Parameter</b>	<n>,<length>
<b>*RST value</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specified Limits</b>	<n>                    2 to 16384 (integer) <length>            2 to 16384 (integer)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Use this command to set up clock data starting from bit 1 with value 1.</p> <p>The parameter &lt;n&gt; is used as the divider to generate a CLOCK÷n sequence (squarewave if NRZ data is selected). The parameter &lt;length&gt; determines the length of the sequence.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">n=2 Sequence = 101010101010101....          n=3 Sequence = 100100100100100....          n=4 Sequence = 110011001100110....          n=5 Sequence = 110001100011000....          n=6 Sequence = 111000111000111....          n=7 Sequence = 111000011100001....          n=8 Sequence = 111100001111000....</p> <p>and so on.</p> <p><b>Special Case:</b> &lt;n&gt; = 0, &lt;n&gt; = 1,          If &lt;n&gt; = 0 then the sequence defined by &lt;length&gt; is filled with zeros. If &lt;n&gt; = 1, then the sequence is filled with ones.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>To set up a CLOCK ÷ 4 squarewave on STROBE OUT:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">:TRIG:COUN 4096 :DIG:PATT:PRES3 4,4096 :DIG:PATT ON</pre> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Set pattern length (last bit) to 4096          Set up CLOCK÷4 on STRB          Switch on PATTERN mode</p>
<b>NOTE</b>	To produce a continuous squarewave the pattern length must be a multiple of the selected divider, in this case a multiple of 4.

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

**Command**            :**DIG:PATT**  
**Long**                :DIGital[:STIMulus]:PATTern[:STATe]  
**Form**                Set & query  
**Parameter**         ON | OFF  
**\*RST**                OFF  
**Description**        Use this command to enable and disable Pattern mode. Use  
                      :TRIG:COUN to program the length of the pattern.

**Command**            :**DIG:PATT:UPD**  
**Long**                :DIGital[:STIMulus]:PATTern:UPDate  
**Form**                Set & query  
**Parameter**         ON | OFF | ONCE  
**\*RST**                ON  
**Description**        Use this command to enable and disable the automatic updating of the  
                      pattern generating hardware following a :DIG:PATT:DATA command.  
                      Disable the automatic updating if you want to set up new pattern data in  
                      the instrument without affecting the pattern which is currently being  
                      generated. You can then update the hardware with the new pattern data  
                      by sending a :DIG:PATT:UPD ONCE command.

<b>Command</b>	<b>:DIG:SIGN[1 2]:FORM</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:DIGital[:STIMulus]:SIGNal[1 2]:FORMat	
<b>Format</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	RZ   NRZ	
<b>Range Coupling</b>	Period, Frequency	
<b>*RST value</b>	RZ	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to set and read the data format of channels 1 and 2 when using Pattern mode. If you don't specify a channel number in the command, channel 1 is assumed.	
	RZ	Return to Zero. An RZ pulse is generated for each "1" in the data. You can vary the width, edges and levels of the pulse.
	NRZ	Non Return to Zero. A pulse of 100% dutycycle is generated for each "1" in the data. You can vary the edges and levels of the pulse.
<b>Example</b>	:DIG:SIGN:FORM NRZ	Set channel 1 data format to NRZ

<b>Command</b>	<b>:DISP</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe]	
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	ON   OFF   1   0	
<b>*RST value</b>	ON	
<b>Description</b>	This command is used to turn the frontpanel display on and off. Switching off the display improves the programming speed of the instrument.	
<b>NOTE</b>	*RST switches the display back on. Use :SYSTem:PRESet to perform an *RST without switching the display back on.	
<b>Example</b>	SECDISP OFF	Switch off the frontpanel display

**Command** :MMEM:CAT?

**Long** :MMEMory:CATalog?

**Form** Query

**Parameter** ["A:"]

**\*RST value** Not applicable

**Description** Use this command to get a listing of the contents of the currently selected directory on the memory card. As there is only one memory card slot, the parameter A: is optional. The information returned is:

<bytes\_used>,<bytes\_free>{,<file\_entry>}

<bytes_used>	The total number of bytes used on the memory card.
<bytes_free>	The total number of bytes still available on the memory card.
<file_entry>	String containing the name, type and size of one file: "<file_name>,<file_type>,<file_size>"

**NOTE** The <file\_type> is always blank. A directory name has <file\_size> = 0

**Command** :MMEM:CDIR

**Long** :MMEMory:CDIRectory

**Form** Event

**Parameter** ["directory\_name"]

**\*RST value** Not applicable

**Description** Use this command to change the current directory on the memory card. If you don't specify a directory name parameter, the root directory is selected.

**NOTE** Note that you cannot use DOS pathnames as directory names, you can only select a directory name within the current directory.

Use the directory name ".." to move back to the parent directory of the current directory, unless you are already in the root directory "\".

**Examples**

:MMEM:CDIR	Select root directory
:MMEM:CDIR "PERFORM"	Select directory "PERFORM"
:MMEM:CDIR " . . "	Select parent directory



<b>Command</b>	<b>:MMEM:COPY</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:MMEMory:COpy	
<b>Form</b>	Event	
<b>Parameter</b>	"filename"[,"A:"],"copyname"[,"A:"]	
<b>*RST</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to copy an existing file <i>filename</i> in the current directory to a new file <i>copyname</i> . If <i>copyname</i> is the name of a sub-directory in the current directory, a copy of the file <i>filename</i> is made in the sub-directory. Use "." as <i>copyname</i> to copy a file into the parent directory of the current directory.	
<b>Examples</b>	:MMEM:COPY "test1" ,"test2"	Copy test1 to test2
	:MMEM:COPY "test1" ,".."	Copy test1 into parent directory

<b>Command</b>	<b>:MMEM:DEL</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:MMEMory:DELeTe	
<b>Form</b>	Event	
<b>Parameter</b>	"filename"	
<b>*RST</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to delete file <i>filename</i> from the currently selected directory.	

<b>Command</b>	<b>:MMEM:INIT</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:MMEMory:INITialize	
<b>Form</b>	Event	
<b>Parameter</b>	["A:":["DOS"]]	
<b>*RST</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to initialize a memory card to DOS format.	

---

**CAUTION** Initializing a memory card destroys any existing data on the card.

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

**Command** :MMEM:LOAD:STAT  
**Long** :MMEMory:LOAD:STATe  
**Form** Event  
**Parameter** <n>,"filename"[,"A:"]  
**\*RST** Not applicable  
**Specified Limits** <n> = 0 to 9 (integer)  
**Description** Use this command to load a complete instrument setting from file *filename* in the current directory into memory <n> in the instrument. Memories 1 to 9 are the internal memories. Use memory 0 to load a default setting as the current instrument setting.  
**Examples** See next command

**Command** :MMEM:STOR:STAT  
**Long** :MMEMory:STORe:STATe  
**Form** Event  
**Parameter** <n>,"filename"[,"A:"]  
**\*RST** Not applicable  
**Specified Limits** <n> = 0 to 9 (integer)  
**Description** Use this command to store a complete instrument setting from memory <n> to file *filename* in the current directory on the memory card. Memories 1 to 9 are the internal memories. Use memory 0 to store the current instrument setting to a file.

**Examples** :MMEM:LOAD:STAT 1, "FREQPERF" Load FREQPERF into memory 1  
:MMEM:LOAD:STAT 0, "AMPTEST" Load AMPTEST as current setting  
:\*SAV 2 Save current setting in memory 2  
:\*RCL 3 Recall memory 3 as current setting

**Command**            :**OUTP[1|2]**  
**Long**                 :OUTPut [ 1 | 2 ] [ :NORMal ] [ :STATe ]  
**Form**                 Set & Query  
**Parameter**           ON | OFF | 1 | 0  
**\*RST value**           OFF  
**Description**          Use this command to switch the normal outputs on or off.  
**Example**             :OUTP1 ON                                 Switch on output 1  
                        :OUTP2 OFF                                 Switch off output 2

**Command**            :**OUTP[1|2]:COMP**  
**Long**                 :OUTPut [ 1 | 2 ] :COMPLement [ :STATe ]  
**Form**                 Set & Query  
**Parameter**           ON | OFF | 1 | 0  
**\*RST value**           OFF  
**Description**          Use this command to switch the complement/differential outputs on or off. (Available with Agilent 81112A 3.8 V / 330 MHz output channels)  
**Example**             :OUTP1:COMP ON                             Switch on complement output 1  
                        :OUTP2:COMP OFF                             Switch off complement output 2

**Command**            :**OUTP[1|2]:IMP**  
**Long**                 :OUTPut [ 1 | 2 ] :IMPedance [ :INTernal ]  
**Form**                 Set & Query  
**Parameter**           Numeric  
**Parameter Suffix**   OHM with engineering prefixes, e.g.: MOHM is Megaohms.  
**\*RST value**           50  $\Omega$   
**Specified Limits**   50  $\Omega$  or 1 k $\Omega$   
**Description**          Use this command to program the source impedance of the output connectors. Note that only two settings are available. If you try to program any other value, it will be rounded to one of the specified values.

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

The Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz output has a fixed 50  $\Omega$  Source impedance.

**Example**                   :OUTP1:IMP 50OHM                   Set output 1 impedance to 500  $\Omega$   
                          :OUTP2:IMP 1000OHM               Set output 2 impedance to 1 k $\Omega$

**Command**               :**OUTP[1|2]:IMP:EXT**

**Long**                   :OUTPut[1|2]:IMPedance:EXTernal

**Form**                   Set & Query

**Parameter**            Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**   OHM with engineering prefixes, e.g.: MOHM is Megaohms.

**\*RST value**           50.0  $\Omega$

**Specified Limits**   0.1  $\Omega$  to 1 M $\Omega$

**Description**         Use this command to set the expected load impedance of the device-under-test at the output connectors. If you have a non-50  $\Omega$  load, the output levels at the device-under-test will not be the levels you program or set via the frontpanel *unless* you set the expected load using this command. With the Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330MHz output channels it is not possible to set load impedance, it expects 50  $\Omega$  loads.

**Example**               :OUTP1:IMP:EXT 47.6OHM               Set load impedance at OUTPUT 1 to 47.6  $\Omega$   
                          :OUTP2:IMP:EXT 1M OHMS           Set load impedance at OUTPUT 2 to 1 M $\Omega$

**Command**               :**OUTP[1|2]:POL**

**Long**                   :OUTPut[1|2]:POLarity

**Form**                   Set & Query

**Parameter**            NORMal | INVerted

**\*RST value**            NORM

**Description**         Use this command to invert the signal at the outputs.

**Example**               :OUTP1:POL INV                        Inverted signal at output1  
                          :OUTP1:POL NORM                       Normal signal at output 1

<b>Command</b>	<b>:CURR[1 2]</b>
<b>Long</b>	[ :SOURce ] :CURRent [ 1   2 ] [ :LEVel ] [ :IMMediate ] [ :AMPLitude ]
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	Numeric
<b>Parameter suffix</b>	A with engineering prefixes.
<b>*RST value</b>	20 mA (50 Ω into 50 Ω)
<b>Specified Limits</b>	10 V Outputs (from high Z into short): max 400 mA typical 3.8V Outputs (50 Ω into short): max 152 mA typical

**Value coupling**

$$Amplitude = High - Low$$

$$Offset = \frac{High - Low}{2}$$

**Range coupling**      Offset

**Description**      This command programs the amplitude current of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of current, you first have to execute the [ :SOURce ] :HOLD CURRent command to enable the [ :SOURce ] :CURRent subsystem.

The available current range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified voltage limits
- Actual output impedance setting :OUTPut :IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting:  
:OUTPut :IMPedance :EXTernal

<b>Example</b>	:HOLD CURR	Enable CURRENT subsystem
	:CURR1 75MA	Set output 1 amplitude to 75 mA

**Command** :CURR[1|2]:OFFSet

**Long** [:SOURce]:CURRent[1|2][:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet

**Form** Set & Query

**Parameter** Numeric

**Parameter suffix** A with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value** 0.0  $\mu$ A (50  $\Omega$  into 50  $\Omega$ )

**Value coupling**

$$\textit{Amplitude} = \textit{High} - \textit{Low}$$

$$\textit{Offset} = \frac{\textit{High} - \textit{Low}}{2}$$

**Range coupling** Amplitude

**Description** This command programs the offset current of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of current, you first have to execute the [:SOURce]:HOLD CURRent command to enable the [:SOURce]:CURRent subsystem.

The available current range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified voltage limits
- Actual output impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting

**Example**

:HOLD CURR	Enable CURRENT subsystem
:CURR1:OFF 50MA	Set output 1 offset to 50 mA

<b>Command</b>	<b>:CURR[1 2]:HIGH</b>	
<b>Long</b>	[:SOURCE]:CURRENT[1 2][:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE]:HIGH	
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	Numeric	
<b>Parameter suffix</b>	A with engineering prefixes.	
<b>Value coupling</b>	$\text{Amplitude} = \text{High} - \text{Low}$ $\text{Offset} = \frac{\text{High} - \text{Low}}{2}$	
<b>Range coupling</b>	Low-level	
<b>*RST value</b>	+10 mA (50 Ω into 50 Ω)	
<b>Specified Limits</b>	10 V Output (from high Z into short): -396 mA to 400 mA typical 3.8 V (from 50 Ω into short): -82 mA to 152 mA typical	
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command programs the high-level current of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of current, you first have to execute [:SOURCE]:HOLD CURRENT command to enable the [:SOURCE]:CURRENT subsystem.</p> <p>The available current range is limited by the combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specified voltage limits</li> <li>• Actual output impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance</li> <li>• Actual expected load impedance setting: :OUTPut:IMPedance:EXTernal</li> </ul>	
<b>Example</b>	:HOLD CURR" :CURR1:HIGH 150MA	Enable CURRENT subsystem Set output 1 high-level to 150 mA

<b>Command</b>	<b>:CURR[1 2]:LOW</b>
<b>Long</b>	[ :SOURce ] :CURRent [ 1   2 ] [ :LEVel ] [ :IMMediate ] :LOW
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	Numeric
<b>Parameter suffix</b>	A with engineering prefixes.
<b>Value coupling</b>	

$$Amplitude = High - Low$$

$$Offset = \frac{High - Low}{2}$$

<b>Range coupling</b>	High-level
<b>*RST value</b>	-10 mA (50 Ω into 50 Ω)
<b>Specified Limits</b>	10 V Outputs (from high Z into short): -400 mA to 396 mA typical 3.8 V Outputs (from 50 Ω into short): -84 mA to 150 mA typical

**Description** This command programs the low-level current of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of current, you first have to execute the [ :SOURce ] :HOLD CURRent command to enable the [ :SOURce ] :CURRent subsystem.

The available current range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified voltage limits
- Actual output Impedance setting :OUTPut :IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting:  
:OUTPUT :IMPedance :EXTernal

<b>Example</b>	:HOLD CURR	Enable CURRENT subsystem
	:CURR1:LOW 50 MA	Set output 1 low-level to 50 mA



**Command** :CURR[1|2]:LIM  
**Long** [:SOURce]:CURRent[1|2]:LIMit[:HIGH]  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** A with engineering prefixes.  
**\*RST value** +10.0 mA  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the High-level current limit. If you switch on current limiting, the High-level current cannot be set above the programmed limit.

**NOTE** The current is *NOT* limited by the OUTPUT hardware, this is a software limit.

**Example**

:HOLD CURR	Enable CURRENT subsystem
:CURR1:LIM 50 MA	Set output 1 high-level current limit to 50 mA
:CURR1:LIM:STAT ON	Switch on output 1 limits

**Command** :CURR[1|2]:LIM:LOW  
**Long** [:SOURce]:CURRent[1|2]:LIMit:LOW  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** A with engineering prefixes.  
**\*RST value** -10.0 mA  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the Low-level current limit. If you switch on current limiting, the Low-level current cannot be set below the programmed limit.

**NOTE** The current is *not* limited by the output hardware, this is a software limit.

**Example**

:HOLD CURR	Enable CURRENT subsystem
:CURR1:LIM:LOW -50MA*	Set output 1 low-level current limit to -50 mA
:CURR1:LIM:STAT ON	Switch on output 1 limits

**Command**            **:CURR[1|2]:LIM:STAT**

**Long**                 [ :SOURce ] :CURRent [ 1 | 2 ] :LIMit :STATe

**Form**                 Set & Query

**Parameter**          ON | OFF | 1 | 0

**\*RST value**          OFF

**Description**         This command switches the output limits on or off. When you switch on the output limits cannot program the output-levels beyond the programmed limits, until you switch off the output limits. The limits apply whether you program high/low levels or amplitude/offset levels.

**NOTE**                 You can switch the limits on and off in both the [ :SOURce ] :CURRent and the [ :SOURce ] :VOLTage subsystems *but the current and voltage limits are not enabled/disabled independently*. The voltage and current limits are always enabled/disabled together.

**Example**             : HOLD CURR                                 Enable CURRENT subsystem

                       : CURR1 : LIM 50MA                             Set output 1 high-level current limit to 50 mA

                       : CURR1 : LIM : LOW -50MA                     Set output 1 low-level current limit to -50mA

                       : CURR1 : LIM : STAT ON                     Switch on output 1 limits

**Command**            **:FREQ**

**Long**                 [ :SOURce ] :FREQuency [ :CW | :FIXed ]

**Form**                 Set & Query

**Parameter**          Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**   Hz with engineering prefixes, or MHZ for Megahertz.

**Value coupling**

$$Period = \frac{1}{Frequency}$$

**\*RST value**          1.00 MHz

**Specified limits** Consider the following limits for the individual output modules

Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81105A	Agilent 8110A
1 MHz to 165 MHz	1 MHz to 330 MHz	1 MHz to 80 MHz	VCO 1Hz to 150 MHz PLL 1 MHz to 150 MHz

**Description** Use this command to set/read the pulse frequency. Select the frequency source for the pulse frequency using `:TRIGger:SOURce`. The currently selected source is programmed by this command. Note that the specified limits and available resolution depend on the selected source.

You cannot set the pulse frequency if you have selected the CLK IN connector as the frequency source (`:TRIG:SOUR EXT2`).

**Example**

<code>:TRIG:SOUR INT</code>	Select internal osc. as pulse trigger
<code>:FREQ 75MHz</code>	Set pulse frequency to 75 MHz

**Command** **:FREQ:AUTO**

**Long** `[ :SOURce ] :FREQuency [ :CW | :FIXed ] :AUTO`

**Form** Event

**Parameter** ONCE

**\*RST value** Not applicable

**Description** Use this command to measure the frequency at the CLK IN connector. If the CLK IN connector is the selected pulse frequency source, you can then read the measured value with `:FREQ?`

**Example**

<code>:TRIG:SOUR EXT2</code>	Select ext CLK IN as pulse trigger
<code>:FREQ:AUTO ONCE</code>	Measure frequency at CLK IN
<code>:FREQ?</code>	Query pulse frequency

**Command**            **:HOLD**

**Long**                 [ :SOURce ] :HOLD

**Form**                 Set & Query

**Parameter**         VOLTage | CURRent

**\*RST value**         VOLT

**Description**        Use this command to enable either of the [ :SOURce ] :VOLTage or [ :SOURce ] :CURRent subsystems.

                          You can control the signal levels of the instrument outputs in terms of voltage or current.

**Command**            **:PHAS[1|2]**

**Long**                 [ :SOURce ] :PHASe[1|2][ :ADJust ]

**Form**                 Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter suffix**   DEG or RAD. A parameter without a suffix is interpreted as RAD.

**Functional coupling** Programming the pulse phase also executes [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:HOLD PHASe so that the pulse phase is held constant when the signal frequency is changed.

**Value coupling**

$$Delay = \frac{Phase}{360} \times Period$$

**\*RST value**         0.0

**Specified limits**   0 to 360° constrained by delay and period limits.

**Description**        Use this command to set/read the relative phase delay of the output signal. This is equivalent to setting an absolute or percentage pulse delay with [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DELAy.

                          If you want the phase delay to remain constant when the pulse period is varied (rather than the absolute pulse delay) use [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DELAy[1|2]:HOLD PRATio.

<b>Example</b>	<pre>:PULS:DEL1 500NS :PHAS2 180 DEG :PULS:DEL1:HOLD TIM :PULS:DEL2:HOLD PRAT</pre>	<pre>Set output 1 delay to 500ns Set output 2 phase to 180° Hold output 1 delay constant with varying period Hold output 2 phase constant with varying period</pre>
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<b>Command</b>	<b>:PULS:DCYC[1 2]</b>
<b>Long</b>	[ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DCYCl e[ 1   2 ]
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	Numeric
<b>Value coupling</b>	

$$Width = \frac{Dutycycle}{100} \times Period$$

<b>*RST value</b>	10.0% (derived from Width and Period)
<b>Specified limits</b>	0.001% – 99.9%, depends on width, transition and period.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Use this command to program the dutycycle of the pulse signal. If you want to set an absolute pulse width use</p> <pre>[ :SOURce ] :PULSe:WIDTh[ 1   2 ] .</pre> <p>If you want the pulse dutycycle to remain constant when the pulse period is varied (rather than the absolute pulse width), use</p> <pre>:SOURce ] :PULSe:HOLD[ 1   2 ] DCYCl e</pre>

<b>Example</b>	<pre>:PULS:DCYC1 25PCT :PULS:HOLD1 DCYC</pre>	<pre>Set output 1 dutycycle to 25% Hold dutycycle constant with varying period</pre>
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**Command** **:PULS:DEL[1|2]**  
**Long** [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DELay[ 1 | 2 ]  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** S with engineering prefixes. You can change the default unit using  
[ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DELay[ 1 | 2 ] :UNIT .

**Value coupling**

$$Phase = \frac{Delay}{Period} \times 360$$

$$Delay\% = \frac{Delay}{Period} \times 100$$

**\*RST value** 0.0

**Specified limits** 0.00 ns to 999 s (limited by period and minimum width)

Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81105A	Agilent 8110A
3.03 ns	3.03 ns	12.5 ns	6.65 ns

**Description** Use this command to set/read the pulse delay. Delay is the time between the start of the pulse period and the start of the leading edge of the pulse.  
If you want the pulse delay to remain constant when the pulse period is varied (rather than the phase delay) use  
[ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DELay[ 1 | 2 ] :HOLD TIME .

**Example**

:PULS:DEL1 500NS	Set output1 delay to500 ns
:PHAS2 180 DEG	Set output 2 phase to180°
:PULS:DEL1:HOLD TIME	Hold output 1 delay constant with varying period
:PULS:DEL2:HOLD PRAT	Hold OUTPUT 2 phase constant with varying period

**Command** **:PULS:DEL[1|2]:HOLD**  
**Long** [:SOURce]:PULSe:DELAy[1|2]:HOLD  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** TIME | PRATio  
**\*RST value** TIME  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the coupling between the pulse period and the pulse delay:

**TIME** The absolute pulse delay is held fixed when the pulse period is varied (Pulse phase varies).  
**PRATio** The pulse phase delay (delay as ratio of period) is held fixed when the pulse period is varied (Pulse delay varies).

**Example**

:PULS:DEL1 500ns	Set output 1 delay to 500ns
:PHAS2 180DEG	Set output 2 phase to 180°
:PULS:DEL1:HOLD TIME	Hold output 1 delay constant with varying period
:PULS:DEL2:HOLD PRAT	Hold output 2 phase constant with varying period

**Command** **:PULS:DEL[1|2]:UNIT**  
**Long** [:SOURce]:PULSe:DELAy[1|2]:UNIT  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** S | SEC | PCT | DEG | RAD  
**\*RST value** S  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the default units for the pulse-delay parameter. The default unit of a parameter is the unit used when the parameter is programmed to a value without a unit suffix.

**Example**

:PULS:DEL1:UNIT PCT	Set output 1 delay unit to %
:PULS:DEL1 50	Set output 1 delay to 50% of period

**Command** **:PULS:DOUB[1|2]**  
**Long** `[ :SOURCE ] :PULSe:DOUBle[ 1 | 2 ] [ :STATe ]`  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** OFF | ON  
**\*RST value** OFF  
**Description** Use this command to switch double-pulse mode on or off. In double-pulse mode two pulses are generated per pulse period and the delay between the leading edges of the first and second pulse can be adjusted.

**Command** **:PULS:DOUB[1|2]:DEL**  
**Long** `[ :SOURCE ] :PULSe:DOUBle[ 1 | 2 ] :DELay`  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** S with engineering prefixes. You can change the default unit using `[ :SOURCE ] :PULSe:DOUBle:DELay[ 1 | 2 ] :UNIT .`

**Value coupling**

$$DblDel\% = \frac{DblDel}{Period} \times 100$$

**\*RST value** 0.0

**Specified limits** Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

Agilent 81104A with 81105A	Agilent 81110A with 81111A	Agilent 81110A with 81112A	Agilent 8110A
12.5 ns to 999.5 s (period – width – 6.25 ns)	6.06 ns to 999.5 s (period – width – 3.03 ns)	3.03 ns to 999.5 s (period – width – 1.5 ns)	6.65 ns to 999 ms (limited by period – width – 6.65 ns)
min period 25 ns	min period 12.2 ns	min period 6.06 ns	min period 13.3 ns

**Description** Use this command to set/read the delay between the leading edges of the two pulses in double-pulse mode. The first pulse always starts at the start of the pulse period.



If you want the double-delay to remain constant when the pulse period is varied (rather than the double-delay as percentage of period) use

```
[ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DOUBle[ 1 | 2 ] :DELay:HOLD TIME .
```

<b>Example</b>	<pre>:PULS:DOUB1 ON :PULS:DOUB1:DEL 500NS :PULS:DOUB1:DEL:HOLD TIME</pre>	<pre>Switch on Double pulses on output 1 Set inter-pulse delay to 500ns Hold inter-pulse delay fixed with varying pulse period</pre>
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**Command**            :**PULS:DOUB[1|2]:DEL:HOLD**

**Long**                [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DOUBle[ 1 | 2 ] :DELay:HOLD

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         TIME | PRATio

**\*RST value**         TIME

**Description**       Use this command to set/read the coupling between the pulse period and the double-pulse delay:

**TIME**                The absolute double-pulse delay is held fixed when the pulse period is varied.

**PRATio**             The double-pulse delay as percentage of period is held fixed when the pulse period is varied.

<b>Example</b>	<pre>:PULS:DOUB1 ON :PULS:DOUB1:DEL 50 PCT :PULS:DOUB1:DEL:HOLD PRAT</pre>	<pre>Switch on Double pulses on output 1 Set inter-pulse delay to 50% of pulse- period Hold inter-pulse delay as fixed percentage of pulse period</pre>
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**Command** **:PULS:DOUB[1|2]:DEL:UNIT**  
**Long** [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DOUBle[1|2]:DELay:UNIT  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** S | SEC | PCT  
**\*RST value** S  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the default units for the double-delay parameter. The default unit of a parameter is the unit used when the parameter is programmed to a value without a unit suffix.  
**Example** :PULS:DOUB1:DEL:UNIT PCT" Set output 1 double-delay unit to %  
:PULS:DOUB1:DEL 50 Set output 1 inter-pulse delay to 50% of period

**Command** **:PULS:HOLD[1|2]**  
**Long** [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:HOLD[1|2]  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** WIDTH | DCYCLe | TDELay  
**\*RST value** WIDTH  
**Description** Use this command to set whether the pulse width, the pulse-duty-cycle or the pulse-trailing-edge delay is held constant when the pulse period is changed.  
**Example** :PULS:DEL:HOLD1 TIME Hold output 1 delay fixed when frequency varies  
:PULS:DEL 20NS Set output 1 delay to 20ns  
:PULS:HOLD1 DCYC Hold output 1 duty-cycle fixed when frequency varies  
:PULS:DCYC 25PCT Set output 1 duty-cycle to 25%

**Command**           **:PULS:PER**  
**Long**                [:SOURce]:PULSe:PERiod  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter Suffix**   S with engineering prefixes.  
**Value coupling**

$$Frequency = \frac{1}{Period}$$

**\*RST value**        1  $\mu$ s

**Specified limits**   Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

Agilent 81104A with 81105A	Agilent 81110A with 81111A	Agilent 81110A with 81112A	Agilent 8110A
12.5 ns to 999.5 s	6.06 ns to 999.5 s	3.03 ns to 999.5 s	VCO: 6.65 ns to 999 ms PLL: 6.650 ns to 999.0 s

**Description**       Use this command to set/read the pulse period. Select the pulse-period source using :TRIGger:SOURce. The currently selected source is programmed by this command. Note that the specified limits and available resolution depend on the selected source.

You cannot set the pulse period if you have selected the CLK IN connector as the frequency source (:TRIG:SOUR EXT2).

**Example**            :TRIG:SOUR INT                    Select internal osc. as pulse trigger  
                      :PULS:PER 25NS                Set pulse frequency to 25 ns

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

<b>Command</b>	<b>:PULS:PER:AUTO</b>	
<b>Long</b>	[:SOURCE]:PULSe:PERiod:AUTO	
<b>Form</b>	Event	
<b>Parameter</b>	ONCE	
<b>*RST value</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to measure the period at the CLK IN connector. If the CLK IN connector is the selected pulse-period source, you can then read the measured value with :PULS:PER?	
<b>Example</b>	:TRIG:SOUR EXT2 :PULS:PER:AUTO ONCE :PULS:PER?	Select ext CLK IN as pulse trigger Measure period at CLK IN Query pulse period

<b>Command</b>	<b>:PULS:TDEL[1 2]</b>	
<b>Long</b>	[:SOURCE]:PULSe:TDElAy[1 2]	
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	Numeric	
<b>Parameter Suffix</b>	S with engineering prefixes.	
<b>*RST value</b>	100 ns	
<b>Specified Limits</b>	Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:	

<b>Agilent 81104A with 81105A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81111A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81112A</b>	<b>Agilent 8110A</b>
6.25 ns to 999.5 s (period – 6.25ns)	3.03 ns to 999.5 s (period – 3.03 ns)	1.5 ns to 999.5 s (period – 1.5 ns)	3.30 ns to 999 ms (Maximum = Period – 3.3 ns)

<b>Description</b>	Use this command to program the delay of the trailing edge of the pulse relative to the start of the pulse period. This is an alternative method of programming the pulse width.
--------------------	--

<b>Example</b>	:PULS:DEL1 500NS :PULS:DEL1:HOLD TIME  :PULS:TDEL1 750NS	Set output 1 delay to 500 ns Hold output 1 delay constant with varying period Set output 1 trailing delay to 750 ns
----------------	---	---

**Command** **:PULS:TRAN[1|2]:HOLD**

**Long** [:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANSition[1|2]:HOLD

**Form** Set & Query

**Parameter** TIME | WRATio

**\*RST value** TIME

**Description** Use this command to set the coupling between transition times and the pulse width:

TIME	The absolute transition times are held when the pulse width is varied.
WRATio	The ratio of transition time to pulse width is held when the pulse width is varied.

**Example**

:PULS:TRAN1:HOLD TIME	Hold output 1 transitions fixed when pulse width varies
:PULS:TRAN2:HOLD WRAT	Hold output 2 transition:width ratio when pulse width varies

**Command** **:PULS:TRAN[1|2]:UNIT**

**Long** [:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANSition[1|2]:UNIT

**Form** Set & Query

**Parameter** S | SEC | PCT

**\*RST value** S

**Description** Use this command to set the default units for the pulse transition-times. The default unit is used when the parameter is programmed to a value without a unit suffix.

**Command**            :**PULS:TRAN[1|2]**  
**Long**                [:**SOURce**]:**PULSe:TRANSition[1|2][[:LEADing]**  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**   S with engineering prefixes, or PCT  
**\*RST value**         The reset value depends on the output module:

<b>Agilent 81104A with 81105A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81111A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81112A</b>
3 ns	2 ns	0.8 ns

**Specified limits**    Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

<b>Agilent 81104A with 81105A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81111A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81112A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A</b>
3 ns to 200 ms	2 ns to 200 ms	0.8 ns/1.6 ns fixed	2 ns to 200 ms

**Parameter coupling**    Trailing edge = Leading edge if :**PULS:TRAN:TRA:AUTO** ON.  
This is the default condition.  
Use :**PULS:TRAN:TRA:AUTO** OFF to enable independent programming of the trailing edge within a 1:20 ratio for the ranges.

**NOTE**                 Agilent 81110A with Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz Output has coupled transitions.

**Description**         Use this command to set/read the transition time of the pulse-leading-edge. Note that the leading and trailing edges of the pulse have to fit within the defined pulse width

**Example**             :**PULS:TRAN1 3NS**                                 Set output 1 leading edge to 3 ns  
:**PULS:TRAN1:TRA:AUTO OFF**                             Enable independent setting of trailing edge  
:**PULS:TRAN1:TRA 15 NS**                                 Set output 1 trailing edge to 15ns

**Command** :PULS:TRAN[1|2]:TRA  
**Long** [:SOURce]:PULSe:TRANSition[1|2]:TRAILing  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** S with engineering prefixes, or PCT  
**\*RST value** The reset value depends on the output module:

Agilent 8111A	Agilent 81105A	Agilent 81112
2.00 ns	3 ns	0.8 ns

**Specified limits** Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

Agilent 81104A with 81105A	Agilent 81110A with 81111A	Agilent 81110A with 81112A	Agilent 8110A
3 ns to 200 ms	2 ns to 200 ms	0.8 ns/1.6 ns fixed	2 ns to 200 ms

**Parameter coupling** Trailing edge = Leading edge if :PULS:TRAN:TRA:AUTO ON. This is the default condition.

Use :PULS:TRAN:TRA:AUTO OFF to enable independent programming of the trailing edge within a 1:20 ratio for the ranges.

**NOTE** Agilent 81110A with Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz Output has coupled transitions.

**Description** Use this command to set/read the transition time of the pulse-trailing-edge. Note that the leading and trailing edges of the pulse have to fit within the defined pulse width.

**Example**

:PULS:TRAN1 3NS	Set output 1 leading edge to 3ns
:PULS:TRAN1:TRA:AUTO OFF	Enable independent setting of trailing edge
:PULS:TRAN1:TRA: 15NS	Set output 1 trailing edge to 15 ns

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

<b>Command</b>	<b>:PULS:TRAN[1 2]:TRA:AUTO</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:[SOURce]:PULSe:TRANSition[1 2]:TRAIling:AUTO	
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	ON   OFF   ONCE	
<b>*RST value</b>	ON	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to set/read the automatic coupling of the pulse-trailing-edge transition time to the leading-edge transition time.	
	ON	The trailing-edge transition time is automatically set to the same value as the leading edge, and is updated automatically each time the leading-edge transition time changes.
	OFF	The trailing-edge transition time is independently programmable.
	ONCE	The trailing-edge transition time is set ONCE to the same value as the leading edge.

**NOTE** Agilent 81110A with Agilent 81112A 3.8V/330 MHz output has coupled transitions.

<b>Example</b>	:PULS:TRAN1 3NS	Set output 1 leading edge to 3 n
	:PULS:TRAN1:TRA:AUTO OFF	Enable independent setting of trailing edge
	:PULS:TRAN1:TRA 15NS	Set output 1 trailing edge to 15 ns

<b>Command</b>	<b>:PULS:TRIG[1 2]:VOLT</b>	
<b>Long</b>	:[SOURce]:PULSe:TRIGger[1 2]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPlitude]	
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query	
<b>Parameter</b>	TTL   ECL	
<b>*RST value</b>	TTL	
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to set/read the output levels at the TRIGGER OUT connector.	



**Command**           **:PULS:WIDT[1|2]**  
**Long**                [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:WIDTh[1 | 2]  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**   S with engineering prefixes  
**\*RST value**         100 ns  
**Specified limits**   Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

<b>Agilent 81104A with 81105A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81110A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81112A</b>	<b>Agilent 8110A</b>
6.25 ns to 999.5 s (period – 6.25ns)	3.03 ns to 999.0 s (period – 3.03 ns)	1.5 ns to 999.5 s (period – 1.5 ns)	3.30 ns to 999 ms (Maximum = Period – 3.3 ns)

(PLL: 999 s)

**Description**       Use this command to program the width of the pulse signal. If you want to set width as dutycycle use [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:DCYCl e[1 | 2].  
 If you want the pulse width to remain constant when the pulse period is varied (rather than the dutycycle) use  
 [ :SOURce ] :PULSe:HOLD[1 | 2] WIDTh.

**Example**

:PULS:WIDT1 50NS	Set OUTPUT 1 pulse width to 50 ns
:PULS:HOLD1 WIDTH	Hold pulse width constant with varying period



**Command**            **:VOLT[1|2]**  
**Long**                [[:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2][[:LEVel][[:IMMEDIATE][[:AMPLitude]  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**  V with engineering prefixes.

**Value coupling**

$$\begin{aligned} High &= Offset + \frac{Amplitude}{2} \\ Low &= Offset - \frac{Amplitude}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Range coupling**    With Offset, see [page 84](#)

**\*RST value**         1.00 V

**Specified limits**  Values are valid from 50 Ω into 50 Ω

---

<b>Agilent 81104A with 81105A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81111A</b>	<b>Agilent 81110A with 81112A</b>	<b>Agilent 8110A</b>
100 mVpp to 10.0 Vpp	100 mVpp to 10.0 Vpp	100 mVpp to 3.8 Vpp	100 mVpp to 10.0 Vpp

---

**Description**        This command programs the amplitude voltage of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of voltage, you first have to execute the [:SOURce]:HOLD VOLTage command to enable the [:SOURce]:VOLTage subsystem.

The available voltage range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified current limits
- Actual output Impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting:  
  :OUTPut:IMPedance:EXTernal

**Example**            :HOLD VOLT                                    Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                       :VOLT1 5V                                    Set output 1 amplitude to 5V

**Command**            :**VOLT[1|2]:OFFSet**  
**Long**                [:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2][:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**   V with engineering prefixes.  
**Value coupling**

$$High = Offset + \frac{Amplitude}{2}$$

$$Low = Offset - \frac{Amplitude}{2}$$

**Range coupling**    With Amplitude, see [page 83](#)  
**\*RST value**         0.0 mV  
**Specified Limits**   Consider the following limits for the individual output modules:

Agilent 81111A & Agilent 81105A	Agilent 81112A
-10 V to +10 V	-2 V to +3.8 V

**NOTE**                When using the Level window the amplitude has to be taken into account.

**Description**       This command programs the offset voltage of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of voltage, you first have to execute the [:SOURce]:HOLD VOLTage command to enable the [:SOURce]:VOLTage subsystem.

The available voltage range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified current limits
- Actual output impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting :OUTput:IMPedance:EXTernal

**Example**            :~:HOLD VOLT                            Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                          :~:VOLT1:OFF -800MV                Set output 1 offset to -800mV

**Command**           **:VOLT[1|2]:HIGH**  
**Long**                [:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2][:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**   V with engineering prefixes.  
**Value coupling**

$$\textit{Amplitude} = \textit{High} - \textit{Low}$$

$$\textit{Offset} = \frac{\textit{High} - \textit{Low}}{2}$$

**Range coupling**    With Low-level  
**\*RST value**        500 mV  
**Specified limits**   (50 Ω into 50 Ω)

---

Agilent 81111A & Agilent 81105 A	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 8110A
-9.90 V to 10.0 V	-1.9 V to +3.8 V	-9.90 V to 10.0 V

**Description**       This command programs the High-level voltage of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of voltage, you first have to execute the [:SOURce]:HOLD VOLTage command to enable the [:SOURce]:VOLTage subsystem.

The available voltage range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified current limits
- Actual output Impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting  
:OUTPut:IMPedance:EXTernal

**Example**            :~HOLD VOLT                            Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                      :~VOLT1:HIGH 4.8V            Set output 1 high level voltage to 4.8V

**Command** **:VOLT[1|2]:LOW**  
**Long** [:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2][:LEVel][:IMMediate]:LOW  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**Parameter suffix** V with engineering prefixes.  
**Value coupling**

*Amplitude = High - Low*

$$Offset = \frac{High-Low}{2}$$

**Range coupling** With High-level  
**\*RST value** -500 mV  
**Specified limits** (50  $\Omega$  into 50  $\Omega$ )

---

Agilent 81111A & Agilent 81105A	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 8110A
-10.0 V to 9.90 V	-2.0 V to 3.7 V	-10.0 V to 9.90 V

---

**Description** This command programs the Low-level voltage of the output signal. Note that to set the output levels in terms of voltage, you first have to execute the [:SOURce]:HOLD VOLTage command to enable the [:SOURce]:VOLTage subsystem.

The available voltage range is limited by the combination of:

- Specified current limits
- Actual output impedance setting :OUTPut:IMPedance
- Actual expected load impedance setting  
:OUTPut:IMPedance:EXTernal

**Example**        :HOLD VOLT                                    Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                  :VOLT1:LOW 500MV                            Set output 1 low-level to 500mV

**Command**            :**VOLT[1|2]:LIM**

**Long**                [[:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2]:LIMit[:HIGH]

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter suffix**  V with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value**         +500 mV

**Description**       Use this command to set/read the high-level voltage limit. If you switch on voltage limiting, the high-level voltage cannot be set above the programmed limit. Note that the voltage is *not* limited by the output hardware, this is a software limit.

**Example**            :**HOLD VOLT**                            Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM 3V**                        Set output 1 high-level limit to 3 V  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM:STAT ON**                Switch on output 1 limits

**Command**            :**VOLT[1|2]:LIM:LOW**

**Long**                [[:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2]:LIMit:LOW]

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter suffix**  V with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value**         -500 mV

**Description**       Use this command to set/read the low-level voltage limit. If you switch on voltage limiting, the low-level voltage cannot be set below the programmed limit. Note that the voltage is *not* limited by the output hardware, this is a software limit.

**Example**            :**HOLD VOLT**                            Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM:LOW 0V**                    Set output 1 Low-level voltage  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM:STAT ON**                Switch on output 1 limits

**Command**            :**VOLT[1|2]:LIM:STAT**

**Long**                [:SOURce]:VOLTage[1|2]:LIMit:STATe

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         ON | OFF | 1 | 0

**\*RST value**         OFF

**Description**        This command switches the output limits on or off. When you switch on the output limits cannot program the output levels beyond the programmed limits, until you switch off the voltage limits. The limits apply whether you program high/low levels or amplitude/offset levels.

**NOTE**                You can switch the limits on and off in both the [:SOURce]:CURRENT and the [:SOURce]:VOLTage subsystems *but the current and voltage limits are not enabled/disabled independently*. The voltage and current limits are always enabled/disabled together.

**Example**            :**HOLD VOLT**                            Enable VOLTAGE subsystem  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM 3V**                        Set output 1 high level voltage limit to 3 V  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM:LOW 0V**                 Set output 1 low-level voltage limit to 0V  
                       :**VOLT1:LIM:STAT ON**                 Switch on output 1 limits

**Command**            :**:STATus:OPERation**

This command tree accesses the OPERation status group. *The* OPERation status group is *not* used by the instrument. Therefore, this command tree is redundant.

- :STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
- :STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
- :STATus:OPERation:ENABle
- :STATus:OPERation:NTRansition
- :STATus:OPERation:PTRansition



**Command**        :**STATus:PRESet**  
**Long**             : **STATus:PRESet**  
**Form**             Event  
**\*RST value**       Not Applicable  
**Description**     This command

- Clears all status group event registers
- Clears the error queue
- Presets the status group enable-, PTR-, and NTR-registers as follows:

Status Group	Register	Preset value
OPERation	ENABLE	0000000000000000
	PTR	0111111111111111
	NTR	0000000000000000
QUEStionable	ENABLE	0000000000000000
	PTR	0111111111111111
	NTR	0000000000000000

**Command**            **:STATus:QUEStionable**

This command tree accesses the questionable status group. The questionable status group contains warning bits for voltage, current, time and frequency parameters. A warning occurs when the output signal *could* be out of specification due to the combined specification uncertainties of many parameters, although all parameters are set within their individually specified limits. If a parameter is set outside its specified limits an error is generated.

The following commands are used to access the registers within the status group:

1. **:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?**

Form	Query
*RST value	Not Applicable
Description	This command reads the event register in the questionable status group.

2. **:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?**

Form	Query
*RST value	Not Applicable
Description	This command reads the condition register in the questionable status group.

3. **:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle**

Form	Set & Query
Parameter	Numeric
*RST value	Not affected by *RST
Specified limits	0 – 32767
Description	This command sets or queries the enable register in the questionable status group.

#### 4. **:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition**

Form	Set & Query
Parameter	Numeric
*RST value	Not applicable'
Specified limits	0 – 32767
Description	This command sets or queries the negative-transition register in the questionable status group.

#### 5. **:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition**

Form	Set & Query
Parameter	Numeric
*RST value	Not applicable'
Specified limits	0 – 32767
Description	This command sets or queries the positive-transition register in the questionable status group.

<b>Command</b>	<b>:SYST:CHEC</b>
<b>Long</b>	:SYSTem:CHECK[ :ALL ] [ :STATE ]
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	OFF
<b>*RST value</b>	ON
<b>Description</b>	Use this command to switch the instrument's error checking off. Switch off the error checking if you want to improve the programming speed of the instrument, but remember that no invalid parameter or mode settings will be detected and reported. Error checking is switched on by the *RST command, or when the default setting is invoked.

---

**CAUTION** Error checking cannot be switched on from the frontpanel. Error checking is *not* automatically re-enabled if you switch the instrument off and on again. Therefore your test programs should send either \*RST or set default setting before ending.

---

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

**Command**            :**SYST:ERR?**  
**Long**                 : **SYSTem:ERRor?**  
**Form**                 Query  
**\*RST value**         Not Applicable  
**Description**         Use this command to read the instrument error queue. The instrument error queue can store up to 30 error codes on a first-in-first-out basis. When you read the error queue, the error number and associated message are put into the instrument's output buffer.  
  
If the queue is empty, the value 0 is returned, meaning “No Error”. If the queue overflows at any time, the last error code is discarded and replaced with -350 meaning “Queue overflow”.  
**Example**             : **SYS:ERR?**                                 Query for errors

**Command**            :**SYST:KEY**  
**Long**                 : **SYSTem:KEY**  
**Form**                 Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Numeric  
**Parameter suffix**   No suffix allowed  
**\*RST value**         +19  
**Specified limit**     The following values are supported:

---

No.	Key Description
-1	No key pressed (Query only)
0	DATA ENTRY 0
1	DATA ENTRY 1
2	DATA ENTRY 2
3	DATA ENTRY 3
4	DATA ENTRY 4
5	DATA ENTRY 5

---

---

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Description</b>
6	DATA ENTRY 6
7	DATA ENTRY 7
8	DATA ENTRY 8
9	DATA ENTRY 9
10	DATA ENTRY .
11	DATA ENTRY +/-
12	CURSOR UP
13	CURSOR DOWN
14	CURSOR LEFT
15	CURSOR RIGHT
16	MAN
17	STORE
18	HELP
19	SHIFT
20	MORE
21	Softkey 1
22	Softkey 2
23	Softkey 3
24	Softkey 4
25	NANO
26	MICRO/MEGA
27	MILLI/KILO
28	Enter
29	Modify knob left (counter-clockwise)
30	Modify knob right (clockwise)

---

**Description** In query form, this command reads the last key pressed. The buffer is cleared by \*RST and returns the value -1 when empty.

In set form, the command simulates pressing a key on the frontpanel. Simulated key strokes are also recorded as the last key pressed.

**NOTE** :SYST:KEY 19 sets the instrument to local mode.

- In remote mode *only* the softkeys under the display and the SHIFT (LOCAL) key are active. Since the instrument normally switches to remote mode when any command is received, including :SYSTem:KEY, simulating one of the other disabled keys has no effect.
- If you want to simulate full frontpanel operation, you must prevent the instrument from entering remote mode by using the REN line of the GP-IB to maintain local mode.

If you do this, the :SYSTem:KEY command is the only command which works. Any other commands will be buffered in the instrument blocking any further :SYSTem:KEY commands, until remote mode is enable.

**Command** :SYST:PRES

**Long** :SYSTem:PRESet

**Form** No function.

<b>Command</b>	<b>:SYST:SEC</b>
<b>Long</b>	:SYSTem:SECurity[:STATe]
<b>Form</b>	Set & Query
<b>Parameter</b>	ON OFF
<b>*RST value</b>	OFF
<b>Description</b>	

---

**CAUTION**

Do not switch on system security unless you are willing to erase the instrument settings stored in the instrument. All instrument memories, including the current setting, will be overwritten with the default settings if you

- Switch off system security
- Switch the instrument off and on again
- If you accidentally switch on system security, and want to rescue the settings stored in the instrument, store the settings on a memory card. You can then recall them from the memory card later.

---

Use this command to switch on system security mode. Switch on system security if you need to make sure that all instrument settings stored in the instrument are erased automatically when the instrument is switched off, or when security mode is switched off.

The instrument settings are erased by overwriting them with the default settings.

System security mode is not available via the frontpanel. If you want to erase all settings by hand:

- 1** SHIFT + RECALL / STORE + 0 to recall the default settings from memory location 0.
- 2** STORE + 1, STORE + 2, ... STORE + 9, to store the defaults in memory locations 1 to 9.

Programming Reference  
**SCPI Instrument Command List**

**Command**            :**SYST:SET**  
**Long**                :SYSTem:SET  
**Form**                Set & Query  
**Parameter**         Block data  
**\*RST value**         Not applicable  
**Description**        In query form, the command reads a block of data containing the instrument's complete set-up. The set-up information includes all parameter and mode settings, but does not include the contents of the instrument setting memories, the status group registers or the :DISPlay[:WINDow][:STATe] The data is in a binary format, not ASCII, and cannot be edited.  
  
In set form, the block data must be a complete instrument set-up read using the query form of the command.

**Command**            :**SYST:VERS?**  
**Long**                :SYSTem:VERSion?  
**Form**                Query  
**\*RST value**         1992.0  
**Description**        This command reads the SCPI revision to which the instrument complies.

**Command**            :**SYST:WARN?**  
**Long**                :SYSTem:WARNing[:COUNT]?  
**Form**                Query  
**\*RST value**         Not applicable  
**Description**        Use this command to read the number of warnings which are currently active. Note that the warning status of voltage, current, time and frequency are also summarized by bits in the questionable status register.



**Command** :**SYST:WARN:STR?**  
**Long** :SYSTem:WARNing:STRing?  
**Form** Query  
**\*RST value** Not applicable  
**Description** Use this command to read all the currently active warning messages. The warning messages are concatenated to form a single string with a “;” as separator between the messages.

**Command** :**SYST:WARN:BUFF?**  
**Long** :SYSTem:WARNing:BUFFer?  
**Form** Query  
**\*RST value** Not applicable  
**Description** Use this command to read the maximum possible number of characters which could be returned by :SYST:WARN:STR? if all warnings were active.

**Command** :**TRIG:COUNT**  
**Long** :TRIGger[:SEQuence[1]]:COUNT  
**Form** Set & Query  
**Parameter** Numeric  
**\*RST value** 1  
**Specified limits** :DIG:PATT OFF: 1 to 65536  
: DIG:PATT ON: 2 to 16384 (Agilent 8110 A limit is 2 to 4096)  
**Description** Use this command to set/read the number of trigger events (pulse periods) to be generated for each arming event. This corresponds to selecting the event mode on the Mode/Trigger screen:  
  
PULSES Set a **trigger count of 1** so that a single pulse period is generated for each arming event.- instrument is in pulse (stream) mode

BURST of	Set a <b>trigger count of 2 to 65536</b> so that a burst of 2 to 65536 pulse periods is generated for each arming event. Switch off pattern mode so that a pulse (or double-pulse) is generated in each pulse period. (:DIG:PATT OFF)- instrument is in burst mode
PATTERN of	Set a <b>trigger count of 2 to 16384</b> so that a burst of 2 to 16384 pulse periods is generated for each arming event. Switch on pattern mode so that the pattern memory is used to generate the pulses. (:DIG:PATT ON)- instrument is in pattern mode

## Examples

To set up a continuous pattern of NRZ-pulses at output 1 with a 512-bit pattern length:

:ARM:SOUR IMM	Set continuous arming
:TRIG:COUN 512	Pattern length 512
:TRIG:SOUR INT1	Pulse period trigger from internal osc
:DIG:PATT ON	Enable pattern operating mode
:DIG:SIGN1:FORM NRZ	Set output 1 data to NRZ

To set up a triggered burst of 16 single-pulses at output 1, each burst triggered by a positive edge at the EXT INPUT:

:ARM:SOUR EXT1	Set arming from EXT INPUT
:ARM:SENS EDGE	Set arming on edges
:ARM:SLOP POS	Set arming on positive edges
:TRIG:COUN 16	Burst length 16
:TRIG:SOUR INT1	Pulse period trigger from internal osc.
:DIG:PATT OFF	Disable pattern operating mode
:PULS:DOUB1 OFF	Ensure single pulses at OUTPUT 1

To set up a gated pulses single-pulses at output 1, gated by a positive level at the EXT INPUT:

:ARM:SOUR EXT1	Set arming from EXT INPUT
:ARM:SENS LEV	Set arming on levels
:ARM:SLOP POS	Set arming on positive level 1 pulse period
:TRIG:COUN 1	Single pulse output mode
:TRIG:SOUR INT1	Pulse-period trigger from internal osc.
:DIG:PATT OFF	Disable pattern data
:PULS:DOUB1 OFF	Ensure single pulses at OUTPUT 1

**Command**            :**TRIG:IMP**

**Long**                 :TRIGger:IMPedance

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**  OHM with engineering prefixes, e.g.: MOHM is Megaohms.

**\*RST value**         50  $\Omega$

**Specified Limits**  50  $\Omega$  or 10 k $\Omega$

**Description**        Use this command to program the input impedance of the CLK IN connector. Note that only two settings are available. If you try to program any other value, it will be rounded to one of the specified values.

**Example**            :**TRIG:IMP 50OHM**                                Set CLK IN impedance to 50  $\Omega$   
                          :**TRIG:LEV 2.5V**                                 Set CLK IN threshold to 2.5V  
                          :**TRIG:SOUR EXT2**                                Pulse period trigger from CLK IN

**Command**            :**TRIG:LEV**

**Long**                 :TRIGger:LEVel

**Form**                Set & Query

**Parameter**         Numeric

**Parameter Suffix**  V with engineering prefixes.

**\*RST value**         1.0 V

**Specified Limits**  -10 V to +10 V

**Description**        Use this command to program the triggering threshold of the CLK IN connector.

**Example**            :**TRIG:IMP 50OHM**                                Set CLK IN impedance to 50  $\Omega$   
                          :**TRIG:LEV 2.5V**                                 Set CLK IN threshold to 2.5 V

**Command**        :**TRIG:SLOP**  
**Long**             :**TRIGger:SLOPe**  
**Form**             **Set & Query**  
**Parameter**        POSitive | NEGative  
**\*RST value**        POS  
**Description**       Use this command to select the trigger slope for the pulse period triggering signal applied to the CLK IN connector.

**Command**        :**TRIG:SOUR**  
**Long**             :**TRIGger:SOURce**  
**Form**             Set & Query  
**Parameter**        IMMediate | INTernal[1] | INTernal2 | EXTernal2  
**\*RST value**        IMM  
**Description**       Use this command to select the pulse-period source of the Agilent 81110A by selecting the source of the pulse period trigger signal:  
Pulse-period sources set by :TRIG:SOUR

---

<b>Pulse-period source</b>	<b>:TRIG:SOURce</b>
internal osc.	IMMediate   INTernal[1]
internal PLL	INTernal2
CLK IN	EXTernal2

---

---

# 3 Specifications

---

In this chapter you will find the specifications of the Agilent 81110A and the Agilent 81104A mainframes and the available output channels.

Mainframe No	Channel No	Description
Agilent 81110A	Agilent 81111A	10V/165 MHz Output
	Agilent 81112A	3.8V/330 MHz Output
Agilent 81104A	Agilent 81105A	10V/80 MHz Output

At the end of this chapter, *“Pulse Parameter Definitions” on page 120* provides detailed information on the definition of the pulse parameters used by the instrument.

## NOTE

### Warranted Performance

Specifications describe the instrument’s warranted performance. Non-warranted values are described as typical. All specifications apply after a 30 minute warm-up phase with 50 Ohm source, a 50 Ohm load resistance and separate channels. They are valid from 0 °C to 55 °C ambient temperature.

---

# Declaration of Conformity

**Manufacturer** Agilent Technologies  
Boeblingen Verification Solutions  
Herrenberger Str.130  
D-71034 Boeblingen/Germany

We declare that the system:

<b>Agilent 81100</b>	<b>Family of Pulse-/Data Generators</b>
<b>Agilent 81110 A</b>	<b>330/165 MHz Pulse/Pattern Generator</b>
<b>Agilent 81104 A</b>	<b>80 MHz Pulse Pattern Generator</b>
<b>Agilent 81101 A</b>	<b>50 MHz Pulse Pattern Generator</b>
<b>Agilent 81112 A</b>	<b>330 MHz , 3.5V Output Module</b>
<b>Agilent 81130 A *</b>	<b>400/660 MHz Puls-/Pattern Generator</b>
<b>Agilent 81131 A *</b>	<b>400 MHz , 3.5V Output Module</b>
<b>Agilent 81132 A *</b>	<b>660 MHz , 2.5V Output Module</b>
<b>Agilent E 8305 A *</b>	<b>VXI Plugin 250 MHz Pulse Generator</b>
<b>Agilent E 8306 A *</b>	<b>VXI Plugin 100 MHz Clock Generator</b>

conforms to the following standards:

<b>Safety</b>	IEC 1010-1:1990 +A1:1992 +A2:1995	EN61010-1:1993
<b>EMC</b>	EN 55011:1991 / CISPR 11 Group 1, Class B	
*	EN 55011:1991 / CISPR 11 Group 1, Class A	
	EN 61000-4-2:1995	ESD: 4kVcd; 8 kVad;4kV c.p.
	EN 61000-4-3:1995	Radiated Immunity: 3V/m 80%AM
	ENV 50204: 1995	Radiated Immunity: 3V/m; 50%Dty
	EN 61000-4-4:1995	Fast Transients/Bursts: 0.5kV, 1kV
	EN 61000-4-5:1995	Surges: 1kVdiff; 2kV com.mode
	EN 61000-4-6:1995	Conducted Immunity
	EN 61000-4-8:1993	Power freq. magn. field 3A/m; 50Hz
	IEC1000-4-11:1994	Voltage Dips and Interruptions

**Supplementary Information** The product herewith complies with the requirements of the

- Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC) and the
- EMC Directive (89/336/EEC).

During the measurements against EN55011, the I/O ports were terminated with their nominal impedance, the GP-IB connection was terminated with the cable Agilent 10833B. When the product is connected to other devices, the user must ensure that the connecting cables and the other devices are adequately shielded to prevent radiation.

Boeblingen, June 09th 1998  
Update, Oct. 13<sup>th</sup> 1998

Wolfgang Fenske  
Regulation Consultant

---

# Agilent 81110A/81104A Specifications

## General

### Environmental Conditions

---

<b>Operating temperature:</b>	<b>0 °C to +55 °C</b>
Storage temperature:	-40 °C to +70 °C
Humidity:	95% r.h. up to 40 °C ambient temperature
Altitude:	up to 2000 m
Installation:	Category II
Pollution:	Degree 2
EMC:	conforms to EN50082-1, EN55011, Class A
Battery:	Lithium, type CR2477-N (Agilent part number 1420-0557)

---

### Safety

IEC1010, CSA1010

### Power requirements

100–240 Vac,  $\pm 10\%$ , 50–60 Hz;

100–120 Vac,  $\pm 10\%$ , 400 Hz

Power consumption: 300 VA max.

### **Maximum Dimensions (H x W x D)**

89 mm x 426 mm x 521 mm

### **Weight**

#### **Net**

8.5 kg Single Channel

9.2 kg Dual Channel

#### **Shipping**

13.8 kg Dual Channel

### **Recalibration period**

1 year recommended

### **Warranty**

3 years standard

### **Acoustic Noise Emission**

For ambient temperature up to 30°C,  
under normal operation and at the typical operator position:

LpA = 52 dB (5.9 bel) typical {47 dB (5.3 bel) at 23°C) typical}

Measured in accordance with ISO 7779/EN 27779.



## Timing Specifications

### Common Specifications

The following specifications apply to all timing parameters unless otherwise specified in the following.

---

Repeatability:	typically 4 times better than accuracy
Resolution:	3.5 digits, best case 5 ps
RMS Jitter:	0.01% + 15 ps

---

### Period

Period can also be entered as frequency.

---

Period	Agilent 81110A with 81112A installed	Agilent 81110A with 81111A installed	Agilent 81104A with 81105A installed
Range:	3.030 ns to 999.5 s	6.060 ns to 999.5 s	12.50 ns to 999.5 s
Resolution:	3.5 digits, 5 ps best case for VFO 4 digits, 1 ps best case for PLL		
Accuracy:	PLL: 0.01% VFO: 0.5% after selfcal, typical 3% w/o selfcal		PLL: 0.01% VFO: $\pm 5\%$
RMS-jitter:	PLL: 0.001% + 15 ps VFO: 0.01% + 15 ps		
Frequency range:	1.00 mHz to 330 MHz	1.00 mHz to 165 MHz	1.00 mHz to 80 MHz

---

There are 2 period generation sources available:

- startable oscillator (variable frequency oscillator VFO)
- high-accuracy frequency generator (PLL)

## Glitch-free timing changes

With the Agilent 81110A/81104A you can sweep your timing values without danger of spurious pulses or drop-outs that could cause measurement errors. This applies to continuous mode with timing values < 100 ms (frequency: < 10 Hz), and consecutive values between one-half and twice the previous value.

## Width

Can be entered as absolute width, duty cycle or trailing-edge delay.

---

	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81105A
Range:	1.515 ns to 999.5 s (max value: period – 1.5 ns)	3.030 ns to 999.5 s (max value: period – 3.03 ns)	6.250 ns to 999.5 s (max value: period – 6.25 ns)
Accuracy:	$\pm 0.5\% \pm 250$ ps after selfcal, typical $\pm 3.0\% \pm 250$ ps w/o selfcal		$\pm 5\% \pm 250$ ps
Duty cycle:	0.1% to 95% (depends on period and width; overprogrammable to 99%)		

---

Duty Cycle values from 0.1% to 95% can be entered directly. For values >95% press shift and use the Modify knob. Note that pulses may be deteriorated or skipped due to the inaccuracy of period and width. Hence for large values, it is better to select complement and enter 100 minus the required duty cycle value.

## Delay

Measured between trigger output and main output. Can be entered as absolute delay, phase ° or % of period.

	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81105A
Fixed delay from TRIGGER OUT:	14.0 ns typical		15.0 ns typical
Additional variable range:	0.00 ns to 999.5 s (max value: period – 3.03 ns)		0.000 ns to 999.5 s (max value: period – 12.5 ns)
Accuracy:	± 0.5% ± 0.5 ns after selfcal, typical ± 3.0% ± 0.5 ns w/o selfcal		± 5% ± 0.5 ns

## Double Pulse Delay

Double pulse delay and delay are mutually exclusive. Double Pulse delay is the delay between the two pulses in Double Pulse mode.

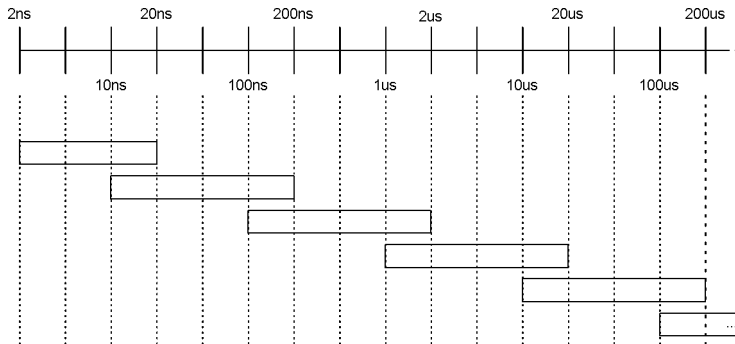
	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81105A
Double Pulse Delay range:	3.030 ns to 999.5 ms (width + 1.5 ns) to (period – width – 1.5 ns)	6.060 ns to 999.5 s (width + 3.03 ns) to (period – width – 3.03 ns)	12.50 ns to 999.5 s (width + 6.25 ns) to (period – width – 6.25 ns)
Accuracy:	± 0.5% ± 150 ps after selfcal, typical ± 3.0% ± 150 ps w/o selfcal		± 5% ± 250 ps
Min. period:	6.06 ns (165 MHz)	12.2 ns (82 MHz)	25 ns (40 MHz)

## Transition Times

Measured between 10% and 90% of amplitude. Can be entered as leading/trailing edge or % of width.

	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81105A
Range:	800 ps or 1.6 ns, fixed	2.00 ns to 200 ms	3.00 ns to 200 ms
Min. transition:	$\leq 600$ ps for $V_{pp} \leq 1V$ $\leq 900$ ps for $V_{pp} > 1V$  450 ps typical for $V_{pp} < 1V$ levels (20% to 80% of amplitude)	$\leq 2.0$ ns  1.4 ns typical for ECL levels (20% to 80% of amplitude)	$\leq 3.0$ ns  n/a
Accuracy:	n/a	5 ns typical for 1 k $\Omega$ source impedance	$\pm 10\% \pm 200$ ps
Linearity:	n/a	3% typical for transitions $> 100$ ns	

Leading and trailing edges can be programmed independently within the following ranges (Maximum ratio 1:20):



## Level Specifications

	Agilent 81112A	Agilent 81111A	Agilent 81105A
Source impedance:	50 $\Omega$	selectable 50 $\Omega$ or 1 k $\Omega$ $\pm$ 1% typical	
Maximum external voltage:	-2.2 V to + 5.5 V	$\pm$ 24 V	
Short circuit current:	-84 mA to 152 mA	$\pm$ 400 mA (double for channel addition)	
Normal/complement:	selectable		
ON/OFF:	relays connect/disconnect output (HiZ).		
Limits:	high and low levels can be limited to protect the DUT.		

## External Load compensation

For loads  $\neq$  to 50 $\Omega$ , the actual load impedance can be entered to correct the output values into a static load with Agilent 81111A and Agilent 81105A output modules.

## Level Parameters

Level parameters can be entered as voltage or current, as high/low-level or offset/amplitude in terms of voltage or current.

	For Agilent 81111A and for Agilent 81105A	
	(50 $\Omega$ into 50 $\Omega$ )	(1k $\Omega$ into 50 $\Omega$ )
Amplitude:	100 mV <sub>pp</sub> to 10.0 V <sub>pp</sub>	200 mV <sub>pp</sub> to 20.0 V <sub>pp</sub>
Level Window	-10.0 V to +10.0 V	-20.0 V to + 20.0 V
Level Accuracy: <sup>a</sup>		
Agilent 81111A	$\pm$ (1% Amplitude + 50 mV)	+(1% Amplitude + 100 mV)
Agilent 81105A	$\pm$ (3% Amplitude + 75 mV)	$\pm$ (5% Amplitude + 150 mV)
Resolution:	10 mV	20 mV
Short Circuit Current	$\pm$ 400 mA max, (doubles for channel addition)	

<sup>a</sup> in  $\pm$  19 V level window

---

<b>For Agilent 81112A</b>	
<b>(50Ω into 50Ω)</b>	
Level Window	-2 V to + 3.80 V
Amplitude	100 mV to 3.8 V
Level Accuracy:	
Agilent 81112A	±(2% Amplitude + 50 mV)
Resolution:	10 mV
Short Circuit Current	-84 mA to +152 mA

---

### Levels in Channel Addition

If two Agilent 81111A output channels are installed in an Agilent 81110A, or two Agilent 81105A output channels are installed in an Agilent 81104A, then the channel addition feature can be used.

Channel addition is not available with Agilent 81112A output channels.

The following parameters differ from previous specifications if channels are added:

---

<b>For Agilent 81111A and for Agilent 81105A</b>		
	<b>(50Ω into 50Ω)</b>	<b>(1kΩ into 50Ω)</b>
Amplitude:	100 mVpp to 20.0 Vpp	200 mVpp to 20.0 Vpp
Level window:	-20.0 V to +20.0 V	
Maximum frequency:	60 MHz typical	15 MHz typical
Minimum transitions:	2 ns typical on first channel 5 ns typical on second channel	20 ns typical on both channels
Add fixed delay of second channel		2.5 ns

---

## Pulse Performance

	<b>Agilent 81112A</b>	<b>Agilent 81111A</b>	<b>Agilent 81105A</b>
Overshoot, Pre-shoot, Ringing:	±5% of amplitude ±50 mV		±5% of amplitude ±20 mV
Settling time:	5 ns typical		30 ns typical
Baseline noise:	4 mV RMS typical		10 mV RMS typical
Dynamic Crosstalk			< 0.1% typical

## Clock Sources

It is possible to select between two clock sources, either the startable oscillator (VFO), or the PLL/External Clock. In Triggered Mode the PLL can be used as the trigger source for the VFO, without the need of an additional source.

## Clock Input/ PLL Reference Input

---

Input impedance:	50 $\Omega$ or 10k $\Omega$ selectable
Threshold:	-10 V to +10 V
Maximum input voltage:	$\pm 15$ V
Input transitions:	<100 ns
Input Frequency:	dc to max 330 MHz, depends on the output module
Minimum pulse width:	1.5 ns
Input sensitivity:	$\leq 300$ mVpp typical
Delay from Clock Input to TRIGGER OUT:	12 ns typical

---

Rear panel BNC connector used as:

- External system clock input: pulse frequency = input frequency
- or 5 MHz or 10 MHz frequency reference input for internal PLL.

The input frequency can be measured.

## Phase Locked Loop (PLL)

- Locks either to an external frequency reference at the PLL Ref Input Clk In (5 MHz or 10 MHz selectable) or to its internal reference.
- High accuracy period (frequency) source.  
When locked to the internal reference, period accuracy, range, resolution, and jitter are improved.  
When locked to an external frequency reference, the external frequency affects these accuracies.
- Internal triggering of bursts and patterns: the internal PLL can replace an external trigger source, while the output period is determined by the normal internal oscillator.



## **External Clock**

- The output period is determined by the signal at clock input. Frequency accuracy can be increased by using a precise external clock.
- Trigger synchronously to external clock: the output period is synchronous to the signal at clock input. The signal at the External Input is used for arming.

## **External Input**

---

Input impedance:	50 $\Omega$ or 10 k $\Omega$ selectable
Threshold:	-10 V to +10 V
Maximum input voltage:	$\pm 15$ V <sub>pp</sub>
Input transitions:	<100 ns
Input frequency:	dc to max 330 MHz, depends on the output module
Minimum pulse width:	1.5 ns
Input sensitivity:	$\leq 300$ mV <sub>pp</sub> typical

---

## Output Modes

### Pulses Mode

The output signal consists of single or double pulses, controlled by the Trigger mode.

### Burst Mode

The output signal consists of bursts of single or double pulses, controlled by the Trigger mode.

---

Burst count:	2 to 65536
Format:	single or double pulses

---

### Pattern Mode

The output signal consists of patterns of RZ or NRZ pulses, controlled by the Trigger mode.

---

Pattern Length	16,384 bits/channel and STROBE OUT
Format:	RZ (return-to-zero) NRZ (non-return-to-zero) DNRZ (delayed non-return-to-zero)
Random pattern:	PRBS $2^n - 1$ , $n = 7$ to 14

---

## Trigger Modes

### Continuous

Generate continuous pulses, double pulses, bursts or patterns.

### External Triggered

Each active input transition (rising, falling or both) triggers a single or double pulse, a burst or a pattern.

The trigger source can be selected from:

- External Input
- MAN Manual Trigger key
- internal PLL.

### External Gated

The active input level (high or low) enables pulses, double pulses, bursts or patterns. The last pulse, double pulse, burst or pattern is always completed. The gate source can be selected from:

- External Input
- MAN Manual Trigger key

### External Width

To recover a pulse shape of an external signal, applied to the External Input, the period and width are maintained, levels and transitions can be set.

## Trigger and Strobe Specifications

### Strobe Output

---

Level:	TTL or ECL selectable
Output impedance:	50 $\Omega$ typical
Maximum external voltage:	-2 V/+7 V
Transition times:	1 ns typical for TTL, 600 ps typical for ECL
Pattern:	16,384 bits NRZ in pattern mode. Marks burst pulses in burst mode

---

### Trigger Output

---

Level:	TTL or ECL selectable
Output impedance:	50 $\Omega$ typical
Trigger pulse width:	typically 50% of period, in EXT WIDTH mode: Agilent 81110A: 1.5 ns typ. Agilent 81104A: 5.9 ns typ.
Maximum external voltage:	-2 V/+7 V
Transition times:	1 ns typical for TTL, 600 ps typical for ECL

---

## Typical Delays

Delay values are valid for Agilent 81110A with Agilent 81111A 10V/165 MHz outputs.

For Agilent 81112A output subtract 4 ns for times referring to OUT 1/OUT 2.

For Agilent 81104A with Agilent 81105A 10V/80 MHz outputs add 1.0 ns to the OUT 1/OUT 2 values.

<b>Mode</b>	<b>from</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>typ. value</b>
external width	Ext Input	Strobe/Trigger Out	8.5 ns
		OUT 1/OUT 2	19.5 ns
Trigger Gated	Ext Input	Strobe/Trigger Out	12.0 ns
		OUT 1/OUT 2	26.0 ns
Continuous	Strobe/ Trigger Out	OUT 1/OUT 2	14.0 ns
Ext. clock signal as pulse period	CLK IN	Strobe/Trigger Out	12.0 ns
		OUT 1/OUT 2	26.0 ns

## **Human Interface**

### **Overprogramming**

Parameter values can be entered exceeding the specified range.

### **Warnings and Errors**

Warning messages indicate potentially conflicting parameters due to accuracy tolerances.

Error messages indicate conflicting parameters.

### **HELP key**

Displays a context-sensitive message about the selected parameter. Concept help for getting started is also available. If warnings or errors occur, the HELP key displays the warning/error list accordingly.

## **Memory**

### **Non-volatile memory**

Actual setting is saved on power- down. 9 user and 1 default setting are also stored in instrument.

### **Memory-card**

99 settings can be stored per 1 MB (MS-DOS, PCMCIA) memory card. Also used for convenient firmware updates.

## **Remote Control**

Operates according to IEEE standard 488.2, 1987 and SCPI 1992.0.

### **Function Code:**

SH1, AH1, T6, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1,C0.

### **Programming times:**

all checks and display off.

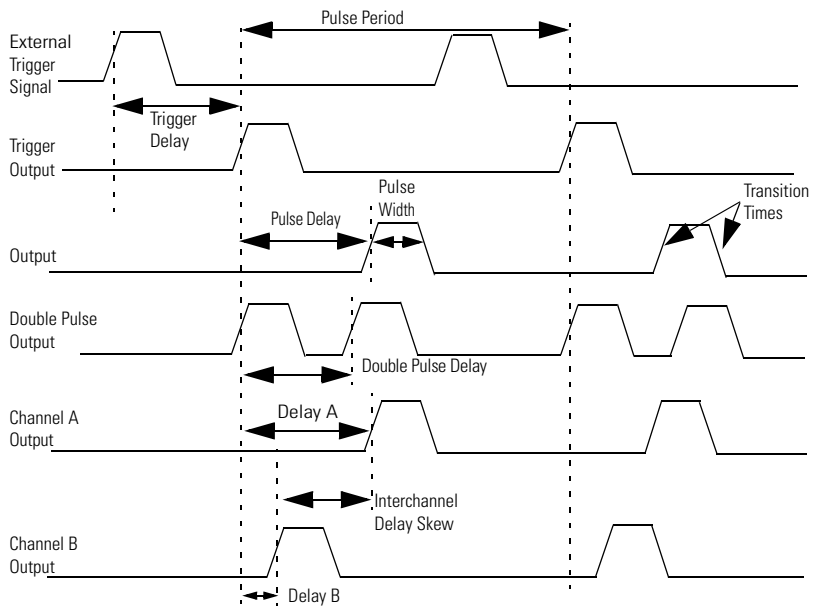
---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Typical execution time</b>
One parameter or mode	30 ms typ.
Recall Setting	250 ms typ
16,384 bit pattern transfer	600 ms typ

---

# Pulse Parameter Definitions

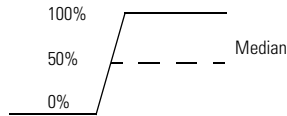
Here you find the pulse parameter definitions of terms used in the instrument specifications. In the following figure a graphical overview of the pulse parameters is provided:





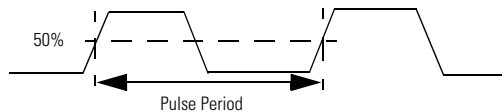
## Time Reference Point

The time reference point is at the median of the amplitude (50% amplitude point on pulse edge):



## Pulse Period

The time interval between the leading edge medians of consecutive output pulses:

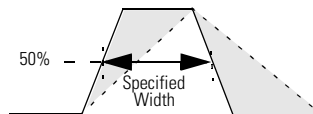


## Trigger Delay

Interval between trigger point of the external trigger input signal and the trigger output pulse's leading edge median.

## Pulse Width

Interval between leading and trailing edge medians:

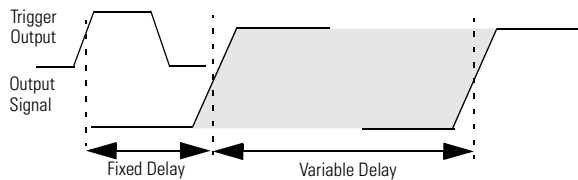


The specified and displayed value is that obtained with fastest edges, essentially equal to the interval from the start of the leading edge to the start of the trailing edge. By designing so that the pulse edges turn about their start points, the interval from leading edge start stays unchanged (in

practice, start points may shift with changes in transition time) when transition times are varied. This is more convenient for programming and the width display is easy to interpret.

## **Pulse Delay**

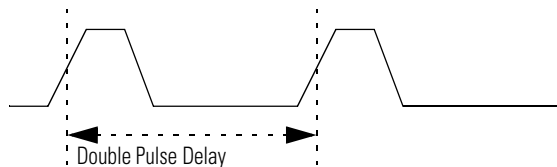
Interval between leading edge medians of trigger output pulse and output pulse:



The specified and displayed value is that obtained with the fastest leading edge. Pulse delay has two components, a fixed delay from trigger output to output signal and a variable delay with respect to the trigger output.

## **Double Pulse Delay**

Interval between leading edge medians of the double pulses.

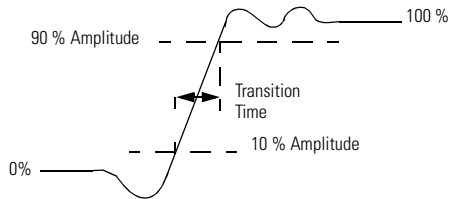


## **Interchannel Delay (Skew)**

Interval between corresponding leading edge medians of the output signals.

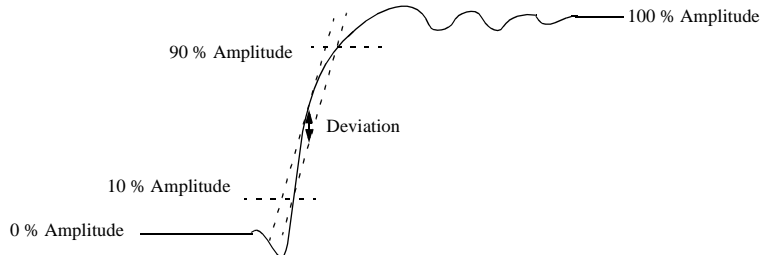
## **Transition Time**

Interval between the 10% and 90% amplitude points on the leading/trailing edge:



## **Linearity**

Peak deviation of an edge from a straight line through the 10% and 90% amplitude points, expressed as percentage of pulse amplitude:



## Jitter

Short-term instability of one edge relative to a reference edge. Usually specified as rms value, which is one standard deviation or “sigma”. If distribution is assumed Gaussian, six sigma represents 99.74% of the peak-peak jitter.

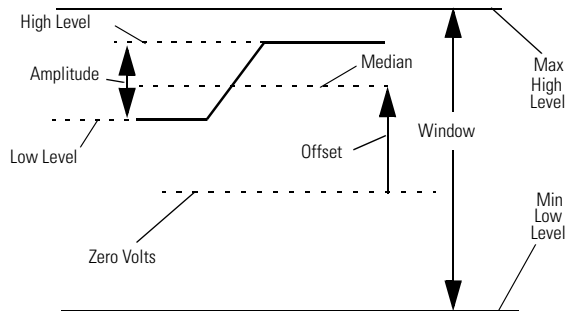
The reference edge for period jitter is the previous leading edge. That for delay jitter is the leading edge of the trigger output. Width jitter is the stability of the trailing edge with regard to the leading edge.

## Stability

Long-term average instability over a specific time, for example, hour, year. Jitter is excluded.

## Pulse Levels

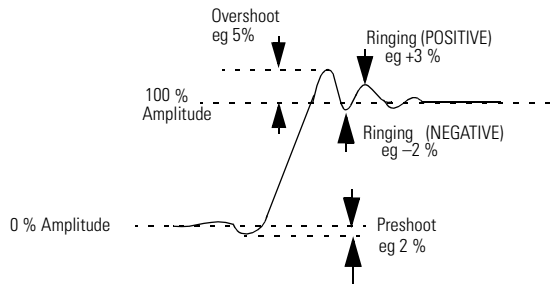
Pulse output is specified as pulse top and pulse base (usually referred to as high level and low level), or as peak to peak amplitude and median offset. A “window” specification shows the limits within which the pulse can be positioned.



## Preshoot, Overshoot, Ringing

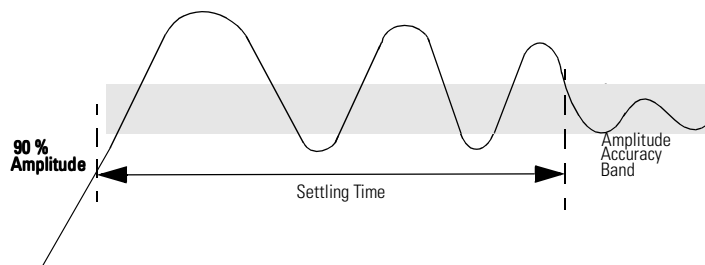
Preshoot and overshoot are peak distortions preceding/following an edge. Ringing is the positive-peak and negative-peak distortion, excluding overshoot, on pulse top or base. For example, a combined preshoot, overshoot, and ringing specification of 5% implies:

- Overshoot/undershoot < 5%
- Largest pulse-top oscillation <  $\pm 5\%$ , of pulse amplitude.



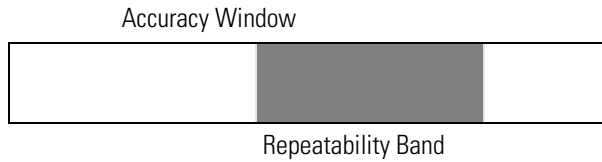
## Settling Time

Time taken for pulse levels to settle within level specifications, measured from 90% point on leading edge.



## **Repeatability**

When an instrument operates under the same environmental conditions and with the same settings, the value of a parameter will lie within a band inside the accuracy window. Repeatability defines the width of this band.



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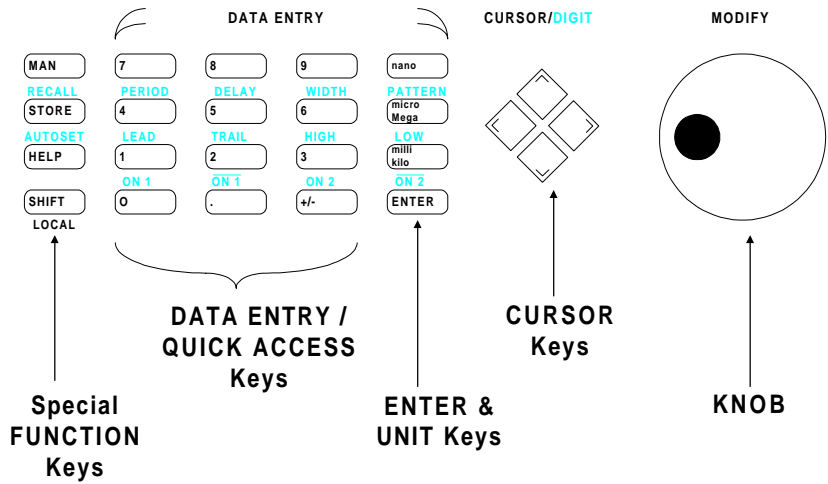
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## Front Panel Controls



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