

User's and Programmer's Reference N9060A Spectrum Analyzer Measurement Application

**For use with the N9020A MXA Signal Analyzer and
N9010A EXA Signal Analyzer**



Agilent Technologies

Manufacturing Part Number: N9060-90014

Supersedes: N9060-90010

Printed in USA

August 2007

© Copyright 2006 - 2007 Agilent Technologies, Inc..

Legal Information

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

Agilent Technologies makes no warranty of any kind with regard to this material, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Agilent Technologies shall not be liable for errors contained herein or for incidental or consequential damages in connection with the furnishing, performance, or use of this material.

Where to Find the Latest Information

Documentation is updated periodically.

- For the latest information about Agilent Technologies Spectrum Analyzers, including firmware upgrades and application information, please visit the following Internet URL:

<http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa>

<http://www.agilent.com/find/exa>

Technology Licenses

The hardware and/or software described in this document are furnished under a license and may be used or copied only in accordance with the terms of such license.

Restricted Rights Legend

If software is for use in the performance of a U.S. Government prime contract or subcontract, Software is delivered and licensed as “Commercial computer software” as defined in DFAR 252.227-7014 (June 1995), or as a “commercial item” as defined in FAR 2.101(a) or as “Restricted computer software” as defined in FAR 52.227-19 (June 1987) or any equivalent agency regulation or contract clause. Use, duplication or disclosure of Software is subject to Agilent Technologies’ standard commercial license terms, and non-DOD Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government will receive no greater than Restricted Rights as defined in FAR 52.227-19(c)(1-2) (June 1987). U.S. Government users will receive no greater than Limited Rights as defined in FAR 52.227-14 (June 1987) or DFAR 252.227-7015 (b)(2) (November 1995), as applicable in any technical data.

1. Introduction

Installing Application Software.	66
Viewing a License Key	66
Obtaining and Installing a License Key	66
Missing and Old Measurement Application Software	66

2. Utility Functions

System.	70
Show.	70
Power On	75
Alignments	78
I/O Config	99
Restore Defaults	105
Control Panel.	110
Licensing.	110
Diagnostics	113
Service	117
List installed Options (Remote Command Only)	117
Lock the Front Panel keys (Remote Command Only).	117
List SCPI Commands (Remote Command Only).	118
SCPI Version Query (Remote Command Only).	118
Date (Remote Command Only).	118
Time (Remote Command Only)	119
Quick Save	120
Save.	121
State.	121
Trace (+State)	124
Data (Mode Specific)	126
Screen Image.	130
Save As Dialog and Menu.	133
Recall.	136
State.	136
Trace (+State)	139
Data (Mode Specific)	141
File Open Dialog and Menu	144
Preset	148
Mode Preset.	148
Restore Mode Defaults	150
*RST (Remote Command Only)	150
User Preset	151
User Preset All Modes	152
Save User Preset	153
File	154
File Explorer	154
Page Setup.	154
Print.	154
Exit.	155
Print	156
Window Control Keys.	157

Multi-Window	157
Zoom	157
Next Window	157
Select Display Format Tiled (remote command only)	158
Window Focus Move Control (remote command only)	159
Mouse and Keyboard Control	160
Right-Click	160
PC Keyboard	162
STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)	166
Detailed Description	168
STATus Subsystem Command Descriptions	179
IEEE Common Commands	208
Calibration Query	208
Clear Status	208
Standard Event Status Enable	208
Standard Event Status Register Query	209
Identification Query	210
Operation Complete	210
Query Instrument Options	211
Recall Instrument State	211
Reset	211
Save Instrument State	212
Service Request Enable	212
Status Byte Query	213
Trigger	213
Self Test Query	213
Wait-to-Continue	214

3. Analyzer Setup Functions

AMPTD, Y Scale	217
Attenuation	217
Presel Center	223
Preselector Adjust	224
Internal Preamp	225
AUTO COUPLE	229
BW	231
FREQ, Channel	233
Center Frequency	233
CF Step	234
Input/Output	237
RF Input	237
RF Calibrator	239
External Gain	241
Restore Input/Output Defaults	243
Data Source	244
Freq Ref In	245
Output Config	248
Format Data: Numeric Data (Remote Command Only)	250
Format Data: Byte Order (Remote Command Only)	251

Source	253
SPAN, X Scale	255
Trace / Detector	257
View/Display	259
Display	259
Full Screen	267
Display Enable (Remote Command Only)	267

4. Marker Functions

Marker	270
Marker Function	271
Marker To	272
Peak Search	273

5. Measurement Functions

Meas	277
Current Measurement Query (Remote Command Only)	280
Test current results against all limits (Remote Command Only)	281
Data Query (Remote Command Only)	281
Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query	281
Calculate peaks of trace data (Remote Command Only)	286
Meas Setup	289
Mode	291
Application Mode Number Selection (Remote command only)	291
Application Mode Catalog Query (Remote command only)	292
Application Identification (Remote commands only)	292
Application Identification Catalog (Remote commands only)	294
Mode Setup	297
Radio Std	297
Signal BW	297
Packet Type	298
Device	298
Band Class	299
Enable Non-Std Measurements	299
Measure	300
Frequency/Channel	300
Sweep/Control	300
Restart	303
Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)	305
Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)	307
Sweep / Control	309
Pause/Resume	309
Abort (Remote Command Only)	309
Gate	310
Trigger	321
Free Run	323
Video	323
Line	326

Contents

External 1	327
External 2	329
RF Burst (Wideband)	331
Periodic Timer (Frame Trigger).	333
Auto Trig	342
Trig Holdoff	342

6. Swept SA

AMPTD Y Scale	348
Reference Level	348
Attenuation.	349
Scale / Div	349
Scale Type	349
Y Axis Unit	350
Reference Level Offset	353
Internal Preamp	354
Auto Couple	355
BW	356
Res BW	356
Video BW	358
VBW:3dB RBW	359
Span:3dB RBW	360
RBW Control.	361
FREQ Channel.	368
Auto Tune	368
Center Frequency.	368
Start Frequency	368
Stop Frequency.	369
CF Step	371
Frequency Offset	371
Markers	372
Select Marker	374
Normal	375
Delta	375
Fixed	376
Off	377
Properties	377
Marker Table	384
Marker Count	384
Couple Markers	387
All Markers Off	387
Marker Function	389
Marker Noise	390
Band/Interval Power	391
Band/Interval Density	392
Off	393
Band Adjust	394
Marker To.	398
Mkr->CF	398

Mkr->CF Step	398
Mkr->Start.	399
Mkr->Stop	400
MkrΔ->Span	400
MkrΔ->CF	401
Mkr->Ref Lvl	401
Meas Setup	403
Average/Hold Number.	403
Average Type	404
N dB Points	407
PhNoise Opt	410
ADC Dither	412
Swept IF Gain	414
FFT IF Gain	415
Analog Demod Tune & Listen	417
Meas Preset.	422
Peak Search	424
Next Peak	424
Next Pk Right	425
Next Pk Left	425
Marker Delta	426
Mkr->CF	426
Mkr->Ref Lvl	426
Peak Criteria	426
Peak Table	431
Continuous Peak Search On/Off.	434
Pk-Pk Search	435
Min Search	436
SPAN X Scale	437
Span	437
Full Span	439
Zero Span.	439
Last Span	441
Signal Track (Span Zoom).	444
Sweep/Control.	447
Sweep Time	447
Sweep Setup	449
Points	456
Restart	457
Single (Single Sweep/Measurement)	457
Cont key (Continuous Measurement)	457
Abort (Remote Only).	457
Trace/Detector.	458
Select Trace	458
Clear Write	459
Trace Average	459
Max Hold	460
Min Hold	461
View/Blank	462

Detector	464
Detector Presets	469
Clear Trace	471
Clear All Traces	471
Math	471
Normalize	477
Copy/Exchange	481
Send/Query Trace Data (SCPI Command Only)	483
Smooth Trace Data (Remote Command Only)	485
Number of Points for Smoothing (Remote Command Only)	485
Mean Trace Data (Remote Command Only)	486

7. Channel Power Measurement

Measurement Results and Views	489
Spectrum View	489
Spectrum View with Bar Graph on	489
SPAN X Scale	491
Span	491
Full Span	492
Last Span	492
AMPTD Y Scale	494
Ref Value	494
Attenuation	495
Scale/Div	495
Internal Preamp	496
Ref Position	496
Auto Scaling	496
View/Display	498
Display	498
Bar Graph	498
Change Title	499
Trace/Detector	500
Auto	501
BW	502
Res BW	502
Video BW	503
Filter Type	504
Meas Setup	506
Avg/Hold Num	506
Avg Mode	507
Integ BW	508
IF Gain	508
RRC Filter	510
Filter BW	510
Filter Alpha	511
PSD Unit	512
Meas Preset	512
Trigger	513
Auto Trig	513

Trig Hold Off	513
Sweep/Control	514
Sweep Time	514
Sweep Setup	515
Pause	516
Gate	516
Points	516
Marker	518
Select Marker	518
Marker Type	518
Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)	519
Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)	519
Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)	520
Properties	520
All Markers Off	522
Marker To	523
Marker Function	524
Peak Search	525

8. Occupied Bandwidth

Measurement Results	529
Spectrum View	529
Occupied Bandwidth	529
Total Power	529
Transmit Freq Error	529
x dB Bandwidth	530
SPAN X Scale	531
Span	531
Full Span	531
Last Span	532
AMPTD Y Scale	533
Ref Value	533
Attenuation	533
Scale/Div	534
Internal Preamp	534
Ref Position	534
Auto Scaling	535
View/Display	536
Display	536
Change Title	536
Trace/Detector	537
Auto	538
BW	539
Res BW	539
Video BW	540
Filter Type	541
Meas Setup	542
Avg/Hold Num	542
Avg Mode	542

Max Hold.	543
Occ BW % Pwr	544
x dB	544
IF Gain	545
Limit	546
Meas Preset	547
Trigger	548
Auto Trig	548
Trig Hold Off.	548
Sweep/Control	549
Sweep Time	549
Sweep Setup	550
Pause/Resume.	550
Points	551
Marker	552
Select Marker	552
Marker Type	552
Properties	554
All Markers Off.	555
Marker To.	556
Marker Function	557
Peak Search	558

9. Power Stat CCDF

Measurement Results and Views	562
Graph window	562
Metrics window.	562
SPAN X Scale.	564
Scale/Div	564
AMPTD Y Scale	565
Attenuation.	565
Internal Preamp.	565
View/Display	566
Display	566
Change Title	566
Trace/Detector	567
Store Ref Trace	567
Ref Trace	567
Gaussian Line.	567
BW	569
Info BW.	569
Sweep/Control	570
Pause/Resume.	570
Meas Setup.	571
Counts.	571
Meas Cycles	571
Meas Interval	572
IF Gain	572
Meas Preset	574

Trigger.....	575
Auto Trig	575
Trig Hold Off	575
Marker	576
Select Marker	576
Marker Type	576
Marker X Axis Value.....	577
Marker Y Axis Value.....	578
Properties	578
Couple Marker.....	579
All Markers Off.....	580
Peak Search	581
Marker To	582
Marker Function	583

10. ACP

Measurement Results and Views	591
Spectrum View	592
Measurement Results	593
Total Carrier Power.....	593
Ref Carrier Power	593
Carrier Power	593
Offset Relative Power	593
Offset Absolute Power.....	594
SPAN X Scale	595
Span.....	595
Full Span	596
Last Span.....	596
AMPTD Y Scale	597
Ref Value	597
Attenuation	597
Scale/Div	598
Internal Preamp	598
Ref Position	598
Auto Scaling	599
View/Display.....	600
Display.....	600
Bar Graph	600
Trace/Detector.....	602
Auto	603
BW.....	605
Res BW	605
Video BW	606
RBW Control	606
Meas Setup	608
Average/Hold Number.....	608
Avg Mode	608
Carrier Setup.....	609
Offset/Limits	618

Carrier Result	.627
Meas Method	.627
Meas Type	.628
Limit Test	.629
Offset RRC Weighting	.629
Offset Filter Alpha	.630
Meas Preset	.630
Noise Correction	.631
Trigger	.632
Trigger Source	.632
Sweep/Control	.633
Sweep Time	.633
Sweep Setup	.634
Pause/Resume	.634
Points	.634
Marker	.636
Select Marker	.636
Marker Type	.636
Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)	.637
Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)	.637
Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)	.638
Properties	.638
Couple Marker	.639
Marker All Off	.640
Peak Search	.641
Peak Search	.641
Next Peak	.641
Next Pk Right	.641
Next Pk Left	.641
Marker Delta	.642
Continuous Peak Search	.642
Pk-Pk Search	.642
Min Search	.643
Marker To	.644
Marker Function	.645

11. Burst Power

Burst Power Measurement Results and Views	.649
RF Envelope window	.650
Metrics window	.651
SPAN X Scale	.652
X Ref Value	.652
X Scale/Div	.653
X Ref Position	.653
X Auto Scaling	.654
AMPTD Y Scale	.655
Y Ref Value	.655
Internal Preamp	.655
Attenuation	.656

Y Scale/Division	656
Y Ref Position	657
Y Auto Scaling	657
View/Display	659
Display	659
Change Title	659
Bar Graph	660
Trace/Detector	661
Max Hold Trace	661
Min Hold Trace	661
Trigger	663
Trig Source	663
BW	665
Res BW	665
RBW Control	665
Sweep/Control	667
Meas Setup	668
Avg/Hold Num	668
Avg Mode	669
Avg Type	669
Threshold Lvl	671
Meas Method	672
Burst Width	672
IF Gain	673
Meas Time	674
Meas Preset	675
Marker	676
Marker Type	676
Marker X Axis Value	677
Marker X Axis Position	678
Marker Y Axis Value	678
Relative To	679
Marker Trace	680
Couple Marker	681
All Markers Off	681
Peak Search	683
Marker To	684
Marker Function	685

12. Spurious Emissions

Measurement Results View	689
Frequency/Channel	690
Span X Scale	691
AMPTD Y Scale	692
Ref Value	692
Attenuation	693
Scale/Div	693
Internal Preamp	694
Auto Scaling	694

View/Display	.696
Display	.696
Change Title	.696
Trace/Detector	.697
BW	.698
Meas Setup	.699
Avg/Hold Num	.699
Avg Mode	.700
Range Table	.700
Meas Type	.720
Spur	.721
Spurious Report Mode	.721
Meas Preset	.722
Range Preset	.723
Trigger	.726
Trigger Source	.726
Sweep/Control	.727
Sweep Setup	.727
Pause	.728
Marker	.729
Select Marker	.729
Marker Type	.729
Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)	.730
Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)	.731
Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)	.731
Properties	.732
Couple Markers	.733
All Markers Off	.734
Peak Search	.735
Peak Search	.735
Next Peak	.735
Next Pk Right	.735
Next Pk Left	.736
Marker Delta	.736
Pk-Pk Search	.736
Min Search	.737
Marker To	.738
Marker Function	.739

13. Spectrum Emission Mask

Measurement Results and Views	.748
Display - Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)	.748
Display - Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)	.749
Display - Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)	.751
Display - Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)	.752
Display - Integrated Power (Total Pwr Ref)	.753
Display - Integrated Power (PSD Ref)	.755
Display - Integrated Power (WLAN)	.756
SPAN X Scale	.757

AMPTD Y Scale	758
Ref Value	758
Attenuation	758
Scale/Div	759
Internal Preamplifier	759
Ref Position	759
Auto Scaling	760
View/Display	761
Change Title	761
Display	761
Limit Lines	763
Trace/Detector	764
Segment Select	764
Ref Channel	764
Offset	765
Auto (Ref Channel)	766
Auto (Offset)	766
BW	767
Meas Setup	768
Avg/Hold Num	768
Meas Type	768
Ref Channel	770
Offsets/Limits	776
Method	789
Filter Alpha	790
Meas Preset	791
Trigger	792
Trigger Source	792
Sweep/Control	793
Pause/Resume	793
Marker	794
Select Marker	794
Marker Type	794
Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)	795
Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)	795
Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)	796
Couple Marker	796
All Markers Off	797
Marker State	797
Peak Search	798
Marker To	799
Marker Function	800
14. List Sweep	
Frequency List (Remote Command Only)	802
Mechanical Attenuator List (Remote Command Only)	803
Electronic Attenuation List (Remote Command Only)	804
RBW Type List (Remote Command Only)	805
RBW List (Remote Command Only)	806

VBW List (Remote Command Only)	807
Sweep Time List (Remote Command Only)	808
Trigger Delay List (Remote Command Only)	809
Phase Noise Optimization (Remote Command Only)	810
Detector List (Remote Command Only)	811
Trigger Source (Remote Command Only)	813
Trigger Holdoff (Remote Command Only)	814
Trigger Level (Remote Command Only)	815
Trigger Slope (Remote Command Only)	816
Sequencing (Remote Command Only)	817

List of Commands

*CAL?	86
*CLS	208
*ESE <integer>	209
*ESE?	209
*ESR?	209
*IDN?	210
*OPC?	210
*OPC	210
*OPT?	211
*RCL <register #>	211
*RST	150
*RST	212
*SAV <register #>	212
*SRE <integer>	212
*SRE?	212
*STB?	213
*TRG	213
*TST?	214
*WAI	214
:ABORt	310
:CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe OFF ON 0 1	629
:CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe?	629
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:AOff	640
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	639
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?	639
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPEak[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 ..	642
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPEak[:STATe]?	642
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum	641
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT	642
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT	641

List of Commands

:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT.	641
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum	643
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF	636
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	636
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak	642
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>	639
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?	639
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq>	637
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	637
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	637
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	637
:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	638
:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB <rel_ampl>	409
:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB?	409
:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:RESult?	409
:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	409
:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATe]?	409
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer:AOff	522
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum.	525
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF	518
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	518
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>	521
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?	521
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real>	519
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	520
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	520
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	519
:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	520
:CALCulate:CLIMits:FAIL?	281
:CALCulate:DATA<n>:COMPRESS? BLOCK CFIT MAXimum MINi-	

List of Commands

mum MEAN DMEan RMS SAMPlE SDEViation PPHase [<soffset> [<length> [<roffset> [<rlimit>]]]]	281
:CALCulate:DATA[1] 2 3 4 5 6:PEAKs? <threshold>,<excursion>[,<AMPLitude FREQuency TIME[,<ALL GTDLine LTDLine>]]	286
:CALCulate:DATA[1] 2 3 4 5 6:PEAKs? <threshold>,<excursion>[,<AMPLitude FREQuency TIME]	286
:CALCulate:DATA[n]?	281
:CALCulate:MARKer:AOff	387
:CALCulate:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	387
:CALCulate:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?	387
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion <rel_ampl>	428
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion?	428
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE MAXimum PARAmeter	427
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE?	427
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT FREQuency AMPLitude	432
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT?	432
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout ALL GTDLine LTDLine	432
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout?	432
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe OFF ON 0 1	431
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe?	431
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold <ampl>	429
:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold?	429
:CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	384
:CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe]?	384
:CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	444
:CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[:STATe]?	444
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPSearch[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	435
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPSearch[:STATe]?	435
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt:GATetime <time>	386
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt:GATetime?	386
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt:X?	386
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	384

List of Commands

:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt[:STATe]?	384
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION NOISe BPOWer BDENsi- ty OFF	389
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:LEFT <freq>	395
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:LEFT?	395
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:RIGHT <freq>	396
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:RIGHT?	396
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:SPAN <freq>	394
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION:BAND:SPAN?	394
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNcTION?	389
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:LINEs[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	383
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:LINEs[:STATe]?	383
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum	424
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT	425
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT	424
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT	425
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum	436
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA FIXed OFF	372
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	372
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak	435
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence <integer>	378
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence?	378
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe 1 2 3 4 5 6	382
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	383
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe:AUTO?	383
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?	382
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq>	373
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	373
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	373
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:READout FREQuen- cy TIME ITIME PERiod	379
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:READout:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	379

List of Commands

:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:READout:AUTO?	379
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:READout?	379
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	373
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y <real>	374
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	374
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:CENTer	398
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:DELTA:CENTer	401
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:DELTA:SPAN	400
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:RLEVel	401
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:START	399
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:STEP	399
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12[:SET]:STOP	400
:CALCulate:MATH TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, PDIFfer- ence PSUM LOFFset LDIFference OFF, TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <real>,<real>	471
:CALCulate:MATH? TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	471
:CALCulate:NTData[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	479
:CALCulate:NTData[:STATe]?	479
:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit <freq>	546
:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit?	546
:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit[:TEST] ON OFF 1 0	546
:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit[:TEST]?	546
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer:AOFF	555
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum	558
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF, . 552	
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	552
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence <integer>	554
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence?	554
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real>	553
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	553

List of Commands

:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	553
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	553
:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	554
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer:AOff	580
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF	576
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	576
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence <integer>	578
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFeRence?	578
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe MEASured GAUSS- ian REFeRence.	579
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?	579
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <rel_ampl>	577
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	577
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	578
:CALCulate:PSTatistic:STORe:REFeRence	567
:CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe ON OFF 1 0	763
:CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe?	763
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:AOff	797
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	796
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?	796
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition OFF	794
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	794
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe OFF ON 0 1	797
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe?	797
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq>	795
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	795
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	795
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	795
:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	796
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:AOff	734
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	733

List of Commands

:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?	733
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum	735
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT	736
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT	735
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT	736
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum	737
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF .	729
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	729
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak	737
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>	732
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?	732
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq>	730
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <integer>	731
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	731
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	730
:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	731
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>	710
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	710
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP:AUTO?	710
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP?	710
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA[:START] <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>	709
:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA[:START]?	709
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:AOff	681
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	681
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?	681

List of Commands

:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum	683
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF . .	676
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?	676
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>	679
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?	679
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe RFENvelope MAX-Hold MINHold.	680
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?	680
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real>	677
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>	678
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?	678
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?	677
:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?	679
:CALCulate:ZONE:MAXimum:LEFT	444
:CALCulate:ZONE:MAXimum:RIGHT	443
:CALibration:AUTO ON PARTial OFF ALERT.	79
:CALibration:AUTO:ALERT TTEMPerature DAY WEEK NONE	82
:CALibration:AUTO:ALERT?	82
:CALibration:AUTO:MODE ALL NRF	81
:CALibration:AUTO:MODE?	81
:CALibration:AUTO:TIME:OFF?	95
:CALibration:AUTO?	79
:CALibration:DATA:DEFault	99
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:COARse <integer>	97
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:COARse?	97
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:FINE <integer>.	97
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:FINE?	97
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:MODE CALibrated USER	96
:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:MODE?	96
:CALibration:NRF?	87
:CALibration:NRF	87

List of Commands

:CALibration:RF?	88
:CALibration:RF	88
:CALibration:TEMPerature:CURRent?	93
:CALibration:TEMPerature:LALL?	93
:CALibration:TEMPerature:LPReselector?	95
:CALibration:TEMPerature:LRF?	94
:CALibration:TIME:LALL?	93
:CALibration:TIME:LPReselector?	94
:CALibration:TIME:LRF?	94
:CALibration:YTF?	90
:CALibration:YTF	90
:CALibration[:ALL]?	85
:CALibration[:ALL]	85
:CONFigure:ACP:NDEFault	585
:CONFigure:ACPower	630
:CONFigure:ACP	585
:CONFigure:CHPower	512
:CONFigure:CHPower:NDEFault	487
:CONFigure:CHPower	487
:CONFigure:LIST	801
:CONFigure:OBWidth	527
:CONFigure:OBWidth	547
:CONFigure:OBWidth:NDEFault	527
:CONFigure:PSTatistic.	574
:CONFigure:PSTatistic.	559
:CONFigure:SANalyzer	345
:CONFigure:SANalyzer:NDEFault	345
:CONFigure:SEMask	741
:CONFigure:SEMask	791
:CONFigure:SEMask:NDEFault	741
:CONFigure:SPURious	722

List of Commands

:CONFigure:SPURious:NDEFault	687
:CONFigure:SPURious	687
:CONFigure:TXPower	675
:CONFigure:TXPower:NDEFault	647
:CONFigure:TXPower	647
:CONFigure?.....	280
:CONFigure?.....	345
:DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	263
:DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	263
:DISPlay:ACPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	600
:DISPlay:ACPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	600
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph OFF ON 0 1.....	600
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?	600
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON	599
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?.....	599
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>.....	598
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	598
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real>	597
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?	597
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition TOP CENTer BOTTom... 599	
:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition?.....	599
:DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	262
:DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATe]?	262
:DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	260
:DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe]?	260
:DISPlay:ANNotation:SCReen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1.....	261
:DISPlay:ANNotation:SCReen[:STATe]?	261
:DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	261
:DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe]?	261
:DISPlay:BACKlight ON OFF	266

List of Commands

:DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity <integer>	266
:DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity?	266
:DISPlay:BACKlight?	266
:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	499
:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA "TITLE"	536
:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	499
:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	536
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph ON OFF 1 0	498
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?	498
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON	497
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?	497
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	495
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	495
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real>	494
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?	494
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition TOP CENTer BOTTom ..	496
:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition?	496
:DISPlay:ENABle OFF ON 0 1	268
:DISPlay:ENABle?	268
:DISPlay:FSCReen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	267
:DISPlay:FSCReen[:STATe]?	267
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON	535
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?	535
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	534
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	534
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real>	533
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?	533
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition TOP CENTer BOTTom ..	535
:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition?	535
:DISPlay:PStatistic:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	566

List of Commands

:DISPlay:PSTatistic:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	566
:DISPlay:PSTatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	564
:DISPlay:PSTatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	564
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect <integer>	762
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect?	762
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[:SElect] APFReq RPFReq IPOWer	761
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[:SElect]?	761
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 ON OFF	760
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?	760
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	759
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	759
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real>	758
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?	758
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition TOP CENTer BOTTom	759
:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition?	759
:DISPlay:SPURious:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	696
:DISPlay:SPURious:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	696
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON	694
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?	694
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	693
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?	693
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel < real>	692
:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?	692
:DISPlay:THEMe TDColor TDMonochrome FCOLor FMONochrome	265
:DISPlay:THEMe?	265
:DISPlay:TXPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string>	659
:DISPlay:TXPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?	659
:DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	660
:DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe]?	660
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON	654
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPle?	654

List of Commands

:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <time>	653
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision?.	653
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RLEVel <time>	652
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RLEVel?.	652
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition LEFT CENTer RIGHT	653
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition?	653
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON.	657
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?	657
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>	656
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?.	656
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real>	655
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?.	655
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition TOP CENTer BOTTom . .	657
:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSition?	657
:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:TILE.	158
:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:ZOOM	159
:DISPlay:WINDow[:SELect] <number>	159
:DISPlay:WINDow[:SELect]?	159
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNOtation[:ALL] OFF ON 0 1.	265
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNOtation[:ALL]?	265
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	263
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe]?	263
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINE <ampl>	264
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINE:STATe OFF ON 0 1	264
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINE:STATe?	264
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINE?	264
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:NRLevel <rel_ampl>	480
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:NRLevel?	480
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:NRPosition <integer>.	481
:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:NRPosition?	481

List of Commands

:FETCh:ACP[n]?	.585
:FETCh:CHPower:CHPower?	.487
:FETCh:CHPower:DENSity?	.487
:FETCh:CHPower[n]?	.487
:FETCh:LIST?	.801
:FETCh:OBWidth:FERRor?	.527
:FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth?	.527
:FETCh:OBWidth:XDB?	.527
:FETCh:OBWidth[n]?	.527
:FETCh:PSTatistic[n]?	.559
:FETCh:SANalyzer[n]?	.346
:FETCh:SEMask[n]?	.741
:FETCh:SPURious[n]?	.687
:FETCh:TXPower[n]?	.647
:FORMat:BORDER NORMal SWAPped	.252
:FORMat:BORDER?	.252
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA] ASCii REAL,32 REAL,64	.251
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA]?	.251
:INITiate:ACP	.585
:INITiate:CHPower	.487
:INITiate:CONTInuous OFF ON 0 1	.307
:INITiate:CONTInuous?	.307
:INITiate:OBWidth	.527
:INITiate:PAUSE	.300
:INITiate:PSTatistic	.559
:INITiate:REStart	.303
:INITiate:RESume	.300
:INITiate:SANalyzer	.345
:INITiate:SEMask	.741
:INITiate:SPURious	.687
:INITiate:TXPower	.647

List of Commands

:INITiate[:IMMediate]	303
:INPut:COUPling AC DC	239
:INPut:COUPling?	239
:INSTrument:CATalog?	292
:INSTrument:DEFault	150
:INSTrument:NSElect <integer>	292
:INSTrument:NSElect?	292
:INSTrument[:SElect] SA PNOISE EDGE GSM BASIC WIMAX OFDMA PNOISE WCD- MA VSA89601	291
:INSTrument[:SElect]?	291
:MEASure:ACP[n]?	585
:MEASure:CHPower:CHPower?	487
:MEASure:CHPower:DENSity?	487
:MEASure:CHPower[n]?	487
:MEASure:OBWidth:FERRor?	527
:MEASure:OBWidth:OBWidth?	527
:MEASure:OBWidth:XDB?	527
:MEASure:OBWidth[n]?	527
:MEASure:PSTatastic[n]?	559
:MEASure:SANalyzer[n]?	346
:MEASure:SEMask[n]?	741
:MEASure:SPURious[n]?	687
:MEASure:TXPower[n]?	647
:MMEMory:LOAD:CAPTured <filename>	144
:MMEMory:LOAD:STATe <filename>	138
:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6,<file- name>	140
:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe:DATA TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6,<file- name>	143
:MMEMory:LOAD:ZMAP <filename>	143
:MMEMory:STORe:CAPTured <filename>	130
:MMEMory:STORe:RESults <filename>	129

List of Commands

:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen <filename>	132
:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe TDCOLOR TDMonochrome FCOLOR FMONochrome	131
:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe?	131
:MMEMory:STORe:STATe <filename>	124
:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 ALL, <filename>	125
:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe:DATA TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <filename>	129
:MMEMory:STORe:ZMAP <filename>	129
:READ:ACP[n]?	585
:READ:CHPower:CHPower?	487
:READ:CHPower:DENSity	487
:READ:CHPower[n]?	487
:READ:LIST?	801
:READ:OBWidth:FERRor?	527
:READ:OBWidth:OBWidth?	527
:READ:OBWidth:XDB?	527
:READ:OBWidth[n]?	527
:READ:PSTatic[n]?	559
:READ:SANalyzer[n]?	346
:READ:SEMask[n]?	741
:READ:SPURious[n]?	687
:READ:TXPower[n]?	647
:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?	179
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <integer>	180
:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	180
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <integer>	181
:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?	181
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <integer>	181
:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?	181
:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?	180
:STATus:PRESet	182

List of Commands

:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:CONDition?	184
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABle <integer>	185
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABle?	185
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:CONDition?	189
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:ENABle <integer>	189
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:ENABle?	189
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:NTRansition <integer>	190
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:NTRansition?	190
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:PTRansition <integer>	191
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:PTRansition?	191
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure[:EVENT]?	190
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:CONDition?	191
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:ENABle <integer>	192
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:ENABle?	192
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:NTRansition <integer>	193
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:NTRansition?	193
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:PTRansition <integer>	193
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:PTRansition?	193
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed[:EVENT]?	192
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:NTRansition <integer>	186
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:NTRansition?	186
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:PTRansition <integer>	186
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:PTRansition?	186
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:CONDition?	187
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:ENABle <integer>	187
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:ENABle?	187
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:NTRansition <integer>	188
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:NTRansition?	188
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:PTRansition <integer>	188
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:PTRansition?	188
:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped[:EVENT]?	187

List of Commands

:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration[:EVENT]?	185
:STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?	182
:STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle 16 Sets the register so that temperature summary will be reported to the Status Byte Register	182
:STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle?	182
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition?	194
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle <integer>	194
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle?	194
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <integer>	195
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition?	195
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <integer>	195
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition?	195
:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?	194
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:CONDition?	196
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:ENABle <integer>	196
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:ENABle?	196
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:NTRansition <integer>	197
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:NTRansition?	197
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:PTRansition <integer>	198
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:PTRansition?	198
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:CONDition?	198
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:ENABle <integer>	199
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:ENABle?	199
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:NTRansition <integer>	200
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:NTRansition?	200
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:PTRansition <integer>	200
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL:PTRansition?	200
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:SIGNAL[:EVENT]?	199
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:UNCalibrated:CONDition?	201
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:UNCalibrated:ENABle?	201
:STATus:QUESTionable:INTegrity:UNCalibrated:ENABle	201

List of Commands

:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:NTRansition <integer>	202
:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:NTRansition?	202
:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:PTRansition <integer>	202
:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:PTRansition?	202
:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated[:EVENT]?	201
:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity[:EVENT]?	197
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition 16 Temperature summary ‘questionable cleared’ will be reported to the Status Byte Register.	183
:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?	183
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition?	203
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABLE <integer>	203
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABLE?	203
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition <integer>	204
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:NTRansition?	204
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition <integer>	205
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:PTRansition?>	205
:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer[:EVENT]?	204
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <integer>	184
:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?	184
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:CONDition?	205
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:ENABLE <integer>	206
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:ENABLE?	206
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition <integer>	207
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition?	207
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition <integer>	207
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition?	207
:STATus:QUEStionable:TEMPerature[:EVENT]?	206
:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENT]?	183
:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:OPTion? <model>	295
:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:REVision? <model>	295
:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]:COUNT?	294

List of Commands

:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]?	294
:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent]:OPTion?	293
:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent]:REVision?	293
:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent][:NAME]?	293
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:ADDRess <integer>	100
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:ADDRess?	100
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle OFF ON 0 1	102
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle?	102
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:CONTrol?	101
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1	101
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle?	101
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1	100
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle?	100
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:CONNection?	103
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:PACKets?	104
:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:STATus?	104
:SYSTem:DATE "<year>,<month>,<day>"	119
:SYSTem:DATE?	119
:SYSTem:DEFault [ALL] ALIGn INPut MISC MODes PON	105
:SYSTem:ERRor:VERBose OFF ON 0 1	72
:SYSTem:ERRor:VERBose?	72
:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?	71
:SYSTem:HELP:HEADers?	118
:SYSTem:HID?	113
:SYSTem:KLOCK OFF ON 0 1	118
:SYSTem:KLOCK?	118
:SYSTem:LKEY "<"OptionInfo">,<"LicenseInfo">	110
:SYSTem:LKEY:DELeTe "<"OptionInfo">,<"LicenseInfo">	111
:SYSTem:LKEY:LIST?	111
:SYSTem:LKEY? "<"OptionInfo">	112
:SYSTem:MRELay:COUNt?	114

List of Commands

:SYSTem:OPTions?	117
:SYSTem:PON:ETime?	116
:SYSTem:PON:MODE SA PNOISE EDGE GSM BASIC WIMAX OFDMA PNOISE WCD- MA VSA89601	77
:SYSTem:PON:MODE?	77
:SYSTem:PON:TIME?	92
:SYSTem:PON:TYPE MODE USER LAST PRESet	75
:SYSTem:PON:TYPE?	75
:SYSTem:PRESet	148
:SYSTem:PRESet:USER	151
:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ALL	152
:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SAVE	153
:SYSTem:PRINt:THEMe TDCOLOR TDMonochrome FCOlor FMONochrome	154
:SYSTem:PRINt:THEMe?	154
:SYSTem:TEMPerature:HEXTreme?	115
:SYSTem:TEMPerature:LEXTreme?	115
:SYSTem:TIME "<hour>,<minute>,<second>"	119
:SYSTem:TIME?	119
:SYSTem:VERSion?	118
:TRACe:CLEar TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	471
:TRACe:CLEar:ALL	471
:TRACe:COPY TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	482
:TRACe:COPY?	482
:TRACe:EXCHange TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	482
:TRACe:EXCHange?	482
:TRACe:MATH:MEAN? TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	486
:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	485
:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINts <integer>	485
:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINts?	485
:TRACe[:DATA] TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <data>	484

List of Commands

:TRACe[:DATA]? TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6	484
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:DISPlay[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1	463
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:DISPlay[:STATe]?	463
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:TYPE WRITe AVERAge MAXHold MINHold	458
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:TYPE?	458
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:UPDate[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1	463
:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:UPDate[:STATe]?	463
:TRIGger:ACPower[:SEQuence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMediate LINE FRAME RF- Burst	632
:TRIGger:ACPower[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	632
:TRIGger:CHPower[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMEDIATE VIDeo LINE EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 RF- Burst FRAME IF	513
:TRIGger:CHPower[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	513
:TRIGger:OBWidth[:SEQuence]:SOURce IMMEDIATE VIDeo LINE EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 RF- Burst FRAME IF	548
:TRIGger:OBWidth[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	548
:TRIGger:PSTatistic[:SEQuence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IMMedi- ate LINE RFBurst	575
:TRIGger:PSTatistic[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	575
:TRIGger:SEMask[:SEQuence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMediate LINE FRAME ..	792
:TRIGger:SEMask[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	792
:TRIGger:SPURious[:SEQuence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMedi- ate LINE FRAME RFBurst VIDeo IF	726
:TRIGger:SPURious[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	726
:TRIGger:TXPower[:SEQuence]:SOURce?	663
:TRIGger:TXPower[:SEQuence]:SOURceEXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IF IMMediate RFBurs t LINE VIDeo	663
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ATRigger <time>	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ATRigger:STATe OFF ON 0 1	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ATRigger:STATe?	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ATRigger?	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:DELay <time>	329
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1	329

List of Commands

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:DELAy:STATe?	329
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:DELAy?	329
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:LEVel <level>	328
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:LEVel?	328
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	328
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal1:SLOPe?	328
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:DELAy <time>	331
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:DELAy:STATe OFF ON 0 1	331
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:DELAy:STATe?	331
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:DELAy?	331
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:LEVel	330
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:LEVel?	330
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	330
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal2:SLOPe?	330
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:ADJust <time>	336
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:DELAy <time>	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:DELAy:STATe OFF ON 0 1	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:DELAy:STATe?	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:DELAy?	342
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal1:LEVel <voltage>	338
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal1:LEVel?	338
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal1:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	339
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal1:SLOPe?	339
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal2:LEVel	340
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal2:LEVel?	340
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal2:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	340
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTeRnal2:SLOPe?	340
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:OFFSet <time>	336
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:OFFSet:DISPlay:RESet	337
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:OFFSet?	336
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:PERiod <time>	335

List of Commands

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:PERiod?	335
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute <ampl>	341
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute?	341
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:RFBurst:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	341
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:RFBurst:SLOPe?	341
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:SYNC EXTernal1 EXTernal2 RFBurst OFF	338
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:SYNC?	338
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff <time>	343
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff:STATe OFF ON 0 1	343
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff:STATe?	343
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:HOLDoff?	343
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:DELay <time>	327
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1	327
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:DELay:STATe?	327
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:DELay?	327
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	326
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:LINE:SLOPe?	326
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay <time>	333
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1	333
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay:STATe?	333
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay?	333
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute <ampl>	332
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute?	332
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	332
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:SLOPe?	332
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay <time>	325
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1	325
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe?	325
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay?	325
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:LEVel <ampl>	324
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:LEVel?	324

List of Commands

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	325
:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:SLOPe?	325
:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut HSWP MEASuring MAIN GATE GTTrig- ger OEVen OFF	248
:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut:POLarity POSitive NEGative	249
:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut:POLarity?	249
:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut?	248
:UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD DBMHZ DBMMHZ	512
:UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD?	512
[:SENce] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OF F ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, ...	716
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge:COUNt <integer>	608
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge:COUNt?	608
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge:TCONtrol EXPonential REPEAT	609
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge:TCONtrol?	609
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	608
[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVErAge[:STATe] ?	608
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:SHApe GAUSSian FLATtop	607
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:SHApe?	607
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:TYPE DB3 DB6	607
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:TYPE?	607
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>	606
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	606
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?	606
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo?	606
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth>	605
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	605
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?	605
[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?	605
[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	612

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe]?	612
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNt <integer>	609
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNt?	609
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:CPSD <real>	613
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:CPSD?	613
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INtegration] <freq>, ...	616
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INtegration]?	616
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle OFF ON 0 1, ...	614
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle?	614
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa <real>, ...	618
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa?	618
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod IBW RRC, ...	617
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod?	617
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:PPResent YES NO, ...	615
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:PPResent?	615
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:WIDTh <bandwidth>, ...	615
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:WIDTh?	615
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier <integer>	610
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	610
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO?	610
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier?	610
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRequency <freq>	611
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRequency:AUTO OFF ON 0 1.	611
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRequency:AUTO?	611
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRequency?	611
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2[:POWER] <real>	612
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2[:POWER]?	612
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CORRection:NOISe[:AUTO] OFF ON 0 1	631
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:CORRection:NOISe[:AUTO]?	631
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:DETEctor:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	603
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:DETEctor:AUTO?	603

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:ACPower:DETEctor[:FUNCTion] AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPlE..	602
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:DETEctor[:FUNCTion]?	602
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FILTEr[:RRC]:ALPHA <real>.....	630
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FILTEr[:RRC]:ALPHA?.....	630
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FILTEr[:RRC][:STATe] OFF ON 0 1.....	629
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FILTEr[:RRC][:STATe]?	629
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>	595
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL	596
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious	596
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN?	595
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:METHod IBW IBWRange FAST RBW	627
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:METHod?	627
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>	624
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute?	624
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>	621
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0	621
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO?.....	621
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution?	621
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop	623
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE?	623
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6	623
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE?	623
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>	622
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	622
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?.....	622
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo?.....	622
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTegration] <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>,	

List of Commands

<bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>	620
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INtegration]?	620
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RCARrier <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>	625
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RCARrier?	625
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>	626
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity?	626
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATe OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	619
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATe?	619
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative	625
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST?	625
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency] <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>	619
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency]?	619
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:POINts <integer>	635
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:POINts?	635
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME <time>	633
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	633
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RUles NORMAl ACCuracy	634
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RUles?	634
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	633
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:SWEep:TIME?	633
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:TYPE TPreF PSDRef	628
[[:SENSe]:ACPower:TYPE?	628
[[:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	412
[[:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer:AUTO[:STATe]?	412
[[:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer[:STATe] OFF ON	412
[[:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer[:STATe]?	412
[[:SENSe]:AVERage:CLEar	404
[[:SENSe]:AVERage:COUNt <integer>	403

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:AVERage:COUNT?	403
[[:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE RMS LOG SCALar [:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE?	405
[[:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	404
[[:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE:AUTO?	404
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop EMI	362
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE?	362
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:TYPE DB3 DB6 IMPulse NOISe	365
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:TYPE?	365
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo <freq>	358
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	358
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO?	358
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <real>	359
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	359
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?	359
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio?	359
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo?	358
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>	357
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	357
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?.	357
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]?	357
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:COUNT <integer>	506
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:COUNT?	506
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat	507
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?	507
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	506
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage[:STATe]?	506
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEGRation <bandwidth>	508
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEGRation?	508
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop	505
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE?	505
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth>	503

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0.....	503
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?	503
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo?	503
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth>.....	502
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	502
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?.....	502
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?.....	502
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETector:AUTO ON OFF 1 0.....	501
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETector:AUTO?	501
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETector[:FUNCTION] NORMal AVERage POSitive SAMPle NEGative ..	500
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETector[:FUNCTION]?.....	500
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <real>.....	511
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?	511
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:BANDwidth <real>.....	510
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:BANDwidth?	510
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	510
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?.....	510
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>	491
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL.....	492
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious	492
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN?.....	491
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	509
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe]?.....	509
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	509
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe]?.....	509
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:POINts <integer>	516
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:POINts?	516
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME <time>.....	514
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	514
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy.....	515
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?.....	515

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	514
[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME?	514
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl>	243
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:GAIN?	243
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude] 50 75	238
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude]?	238
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl>	242
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN?	242
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl>	242
[[:SENSe]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN?	242
[[:SENSe]:DEMod AM FM PM OFF	418
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq>	418
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?	418
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq>	419
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?	419
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis <freq>	420
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis:STATe OFF ON 0 1	420
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis:STATe?	420
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis?	420
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:PM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq>	421
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:PM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?	421
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:STATe OFF ON 0 1	422
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:STATe?	422
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:TIME <time>	422
[[:SENSe]:DEMod:TIME?	422
[[:SENSe]:DEMod?	418
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	466
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:AUTO?	466
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6 AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAM- Ple QPEak EAverage EPOSitive MPOSitive	464
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	466

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:AUTO?	466
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6?	464
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor[:FUNctioN] NORMal AVERage POSitive SAMPle NEGative QPEak EAV- erage EPOSitive MPOSitive RMS	465
[[:SENSe]:DETEctor[:FUNctioN]?	465
[[:SENSe]:FEED RF AREFERENCE	237
[[:SENSe]:FEED:AREFERENCE REF50 REF4800 COMB OFF	240
[[:SENSe]:FEED:AREFERENCE?	240
[[:SENSe]:FEED:DATA INPut STORed	244
[[:SENSe]:FEED:DATA:STORe	245
[[:SENSe]:FEED:DATA?	244
[[:SENSe]:FEED?	237
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer <freq>	233
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	235
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO?	235
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:INCRement] <freq>	234
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:INCRement]?	234
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer?	233
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:OFFSet <freq>	371
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:OFFSet?	371
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>	437
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio <integer>	361
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	361
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio:AUTO?	361
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio?	361
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL	439
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious	441
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN?	437
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:STARt <freq>	368
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:STARt?	368
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:STOP <freq>	370

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:STOP?	370
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	410
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO[:STATe]?	410
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNThesis[:STATe] 1 2	410
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNThesis[:STATe]?	410
[[:SENSe]:FREQuency:TUNE:IMMediate	368
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:FFT:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	416
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:FFT:AUTO[:STATe]?	416
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:FFT[:STATe] AUTOrange LOW HIGH	416
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:FFT[:STATe]?	416
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:SWEpt:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	415
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:SWEpt:AUTO[:STATe]?	415
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:SWEpt[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	414
[[:SENSe]:IF:GAIN:SWEpt[:STATe]?	414
[[:SENSe]:LIST:ATTenuation <power>{, <power>}	803
[[:SENSe]:LIST:ATTenuation:POINts?	803
[[:SENSe]:LIST:ATTenuation?	803
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution <freq>{, <freq>}	806
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE <type>{, <type>}	805
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE:POINts?	805
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE?	805
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo <freq>{, <freq>}	807
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:POINts?	807
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo?	807
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution:POINts?	806
[[:SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution?	806
[[:SENSe]:LIST:DETector <type>{, <type>}	811
[[:SENSe]:LIST:DETector:POINts?	811
[[:SENSe]:LIST:DETector?	811
[[:SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation <power>{, <power>}	804
[[:SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation:POINts?	804

List of Commands

[::SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation?	.804
[::SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency <freq>{, <freq>}	.802
[::SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:POINts?	.802
[::SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNThesis 1 2 3	.810
[::SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNThesis?	.810
[::SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency?	.802
[::SENSe]:LIST:SEQuence <value>{,<value>}.	.817
[::SENSe]:LIST:SEQuence:POINts?	.817
[::SENSe]:LIST:SEQuence?	.817
[::SENSe]:LIST:SWEep:TIME <time>{, <time>}.	.808
[::SENSe]:LIST:SWEep:TIME:POINts?	.808
[::SENSe]:LIST:SWEep:TIME?	.808
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:DELAy <time>{, <time>}	.809
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:DELAy:POINts?	.809
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:DELAy?	.809
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoff <time>	.814
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoff:POINts?	.814
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoff?	.814
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:LEVel <ampl>	.815
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:LEVel:POINts?	.815
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:LEVel?	.815
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe POSitive NEGative	.816
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe:POINts?	.816
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe?	.816
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal1 EXTernal2 IMMEDIATE BUS	.813
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce:POINts?	.813
[::SENSe]:LIST:TRIGger:SOURce?	.813
[::SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNt <integer>	.542
[::SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNt?	.542
[::SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat	.543
[::SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol?	.543

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	542
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[:STATe]?	542
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop	541
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:SHAPE?	541
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth>	540
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	540
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?	540
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo?	540
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth>	539
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	539
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?	539
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?	539
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	538
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO?	538
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNctioN] NORMal AVERage POSitive SAMPle NEGative..	537
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNctioN]?	537
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>	531
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL	531
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious	532
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN?	531
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	545
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe]?	545
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	545
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN[:STATe]?	545
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:MAXHold ON OFF 1 0	543
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:MAXHold?	543
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent <real>	544
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent?	544
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:POINts <integer>	551
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:POINts?	551
[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME <time>	549

List of Commands

[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	549
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULes NORMAl ACCuracy	550
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULes?	550
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	549
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME?	549
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:XDB <rel_ampl>	544
[:SENSe]:OBWidth:XDB?	544
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation <rel_ampl>	217
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	217
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO?	217
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:STEP[:INCRement] 10dB 2dB	222
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:STEP[:INCRement]?	222
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation?	217
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation <rel_ampl>	220
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe OFF ON 0 1	218
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe?	218
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation?	220
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN:BAND LOW FULL	226
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN:BAND?	226
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	225
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe]?	225
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MIXer:RANGe[:UPPer] <real>	223
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MIXer:RANGe[:UPPer]?	223
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:PADJust <freq>	225
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:PADJust?	225
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:PCENter	224
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	222
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:AUTO?	222
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize IMMEDIATE	220
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize:ATTenuation OFF ELECtrical COMBined	221
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize:ATTenuation?	221

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:BANDwidth <freq>	569
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:BANDwidth?	569
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:COUNts <integer>	571
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:COUNts?	571
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	567
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe]?	567
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	573
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe]?	573
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	573
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN[:STATe]?	573
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:RTRace[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	567
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:RTRace[:STATe]?	567
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:CYCLes <integer>	571
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:CYCLes?	571
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME <time>	572
[[:SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME?	572
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs BC0 BC1	299
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs?	299
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:DEVIce BTS MS	298
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:DEVIce?	298
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:EAMeas YES NO	299
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:EAMeas?	299
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:PACKet DH1 DH3 DH5	298
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:PACKet?	298
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:SBWidth <freq>	297
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:SBWidth?	297
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard[:SELeCt] NONE IS95a JSTD IS95C IS97D GSM W3GPP C2000MC1 C20001X NADC PDC BLUEtooth TETRA WL802DOT11A WL802DOT11B WL802DOT11G HIPERLAN2 DVBTLN DVBTPN DVBTPN FCC15 SDMBSE UWBINDOOR	297
[[:SENSe]:RADio:STANdard[:SELeCt]?	297
[[:SENSe]:ROSCillator:EXTernal:FREQuency <freq>	248

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:ROSCillator:EXternal:FREQuency?	248
[[:SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce:TYPE INternal EXternal SENSe	246
[[:SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce:TYPE?	246
[[:SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce?	246
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:AVERage:COUNT <integer>	768
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:AVERage:COUNT?	768
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	768
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:AVERage[:STATe]?	768
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:INtegration <bandwidth>	770
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:INtegration?	770
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo <bandwidth>	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 1 0	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO?	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio <real>	775
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio	775
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 1 0	775
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?	775
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo?	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution] <bandwidth>	772
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 1 0	772
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO?	772
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]?	772
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 1 0	773
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:AUTO[:STATe]?	773
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:CPSD <real>	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:CPSD?	774
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:PEAK[:POWer] <real>	769
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier:PEAK[:POWer]?	769
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier[:POWer] <real>	773
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:CARRier[:POWer]?	773
[[:SENSe]:SEMask:DETEctor:CARRier:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	766

List of Commands

[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:CARRIER:AUTO?	766
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:CARRIER[:FUNCTION] AVERAge NEGAtive NORMAl POSitive SAM- Ple	764
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:CARRIER[:FUNCTION]?	764
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:OFFSet:AUTO ON OFF 1 0	766
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:OFFSet:AUTO?	766
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:OFFSet[:FUNCTION] AVERAge NEGAtive NORMAl POSitive SAM- Ple	765
[::SENSe]:SEMask:DETECTOR:OFFSet[:FUNCTION]?	765
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <real>	790
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?	790
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	790
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]?	790
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FREQuency[1] 2:SPAN <freq>	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:FREQuency[1] 2:SPAN?	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:IMULti <integer>, <integer>, <integer>, <inte- ger>, <integer>, <integer>	780
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:IMULti?	780
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>	783
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	783
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?	783
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <re- al>, <real>	784
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	784
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?	784
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio?	784
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo?	783
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <band- width>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>	782
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0	782

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?	782
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?	782
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FREQuency:START <freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>	777
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FREQuency:START?	777
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FREQuency:STOP <freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>,<freq>	778
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FREQuency:STOP?	778
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RATTenuation <rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>	779
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RATTenuation?	779
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SIDE BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive	779
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SIDE?	779
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:START:RCARrier <rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>	787
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:START:RCARrier?	787
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATe ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0	777
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATe?	777
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute <real>,<real>,<real>,<real>,<real>,<real>	786
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPle ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0	786
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPle?	786
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute?	786
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier <rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>	788
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPle ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0	788
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPle?	788
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier?	788
[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SWEep:TIME <time>,<time>,<time>,<time>,<time>,<time>	781

List of Commands

[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0.....	781
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	781
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SWEep:TIME?	781
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative.....	789
[::SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST?	789
[::SENSe]:SEMask:SWEep[1] 2:TIME <time>	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:SWEep[1] 2:TIME:AUTO OFF 0 ON 1	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:SWEep[1] 2:TIME:AUTO?	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:SWEep[1] 2:TIME?	771
[::SENSe]:SEMask:TYPE PSDRef TPRef	769
[::SENSe]:SEMask:TYPE?	769
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:COUNT <integer>	699
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:COUNT?	699
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:TCONTROL EXPonential REPeat.	700
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:TCONTROL?	700
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	699
[::SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage[:STATe]?	699
[::SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory A	723
[::SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory B	724
[::SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory MOBILE	725
[::SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	719
[::SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe]?	719
[::SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	719
[::SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe]?	719
[::SENSe]:SPURious:REPT:MODE ALL LIMTest	722

List of Commands

```
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:REPT:MODE? .....722
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:SPUR <integer>.....721
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:SPUR?. ....721
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMAl|ACCuracy .....727
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs? .....727
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE EXAMine|FULL.....720
[[:SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE?. ....720
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:ATTenuation <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> .....713
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1...713
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:ATTenuation:AUTO? .....713
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:ATTenuation? .....713
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:SHApe GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLAT-
top, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUS-
sian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop,
GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSS-
sian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLATtop, GAUSSian|FLAT-
top, GAUSSian|FLATtop.....708
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:SHApe? .....708
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>,
<freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>,
<freq>, <freq>. ....707
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1...707
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO? .....707
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo? .....707
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>,
<freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>,
<freq>, <freq>, <freq> .....705
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
```

List of Commands

OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1	705
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?	705
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?	705
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETEctor[1][:FUNctioN] AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVER- age NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSi- tive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGa- tive NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSi- tive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGa- tive NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSi- tive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGa- tive NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, AVERage NEGative NORMal POSi- tive SAMPle RMS.	714
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETEctor[1][:FUNctioN]?	714
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETEctor2[:FUNctioN] OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NOR- Mal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS.	715
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETEctor2[:FUNctioN]?	715
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STARt <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>	702
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STARt?	702
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>	703
[[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP?	703

List of Commands

```

[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:EXCURsion <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>,
<rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> .....712
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:EXCURsion? .....712
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:THREshold <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>,
<real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>,
<real>, <real> .....712
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:THREshold? .....712
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:STATe ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0,
ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0,
ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0,
ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0, ON|OFF|1|0 .....701
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:STATe? .....701
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:POINts:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1,
OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1, OFF|ON|0|1...718
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:POINts:AUTO? .....718
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:POINts? .....718
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:POINts .....718
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>,
<seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>,
<seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds>, <seconds> .....716
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO? .....716
[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME? .....716
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:CONTRol EDGE|LEVel .....319
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:CONTRol? .....319
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:DELay <time> .....316
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:DELay? .....316
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:LENGth <time> .....316
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:LENGth? .....316
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:METHod LO|VIDeo|FFT .....317
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:METHod? .....317
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:SOURce EXTernal1|EXTernal2 |LINE|FRAME|RFBurst|TV .....319
[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:SOURce? .....319

```

List of Commands

[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:TIME <time>	315
[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:TIME?	315
[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:VIEW ON OFF 1 0	312
[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:VIEW?	312
[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	311
[::SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe[:STATe]?	311
[::SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh <real>	455
[::SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	456
[::SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh:AUTO?	456
[::SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh?	455
[::SENSe]:SWEep:POINts <integer>	456
[::SENSe]:SWEep:POINts?	456
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME <time>	447
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	447
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULeS NORMAl ACCuRacy SRESponse	449
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULeS:AUTO[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0	450
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULeS:AUTO[:STATe]?	450
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULeS?	449
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?	447
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TIME?	447
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE FFT SWEep	451
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	452
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULeS SPEEd DRANge	453
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULeS:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	454
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULeS:AUTO[:STATe]?	454
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULeS?	453
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO?	452
[::SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE?	451
[::SENSe]:TXPower:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>	668
[::SENSe]:TXPower:AVERAge:COUNT?	668
[::SENSe]:TXPower:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat	669

List of Commands

[SENSe]: TXPower : AVERage : TCONtrol ?	.669
[SENSe]: TXPower : AVERage : TYPE LOG LPOWer MAXimum MINimum RMS POWer	.670
[SENSe]: TXPower : AVERage : TYPE ?	.670
[SENSe]: TXPower : AVERage [: STATe] OFF ON 0 1	.668
[SENSe]: TXPower : AVERage [: STATe]?	.668
[SENSe]: TXPower : BANDwidth : TYPE GAUSSian FLATtop	.666
[SENSe]: TXPower : BANDwidth : TYPE ?	.666
[SENSe]: TXPower : BANDwidth [: RESolution] <bandwidth>	.665
[SENSe]: TXPower : BANDwidth [: RESolution]?	.665
[SENSe]: TXPower : BURSt : AUTO ON OFF 1 0	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : BURSt : AUTO ?	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : BURSt : WIDTh <time>	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : BURSt : WIDTh ?	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : IF : GAIN : AUTO [: STATe] OFF ON 0 1	.673
[SENSe]: TXPower : IF : GAIN : AUTO [: STATe]?	.673
[SENSe]: TXPower : IF : GAIN [: STATe] ON OFF 1 0	.674
[SENSe]: TXPower : IF : GAIN [: STATe]?	.674
[SENSe]: TXPower : METHod THReshold BWIDth	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : METHod ?	.672
[SENSe]: TXPower : SWEep : TIME <time>	.674
[SENSe]: TXPower : SWEep : TIME ?	.674
[SENSe]: TXPower : THReshold <real>	.671
[SENSe]: TXPower : THReshold : TYPE ABSolute RELative	.671
[SENSe]: TXPower : THReshold : TYPE ?	.671
[SENSe]: TXPower : THReshold ?	.671
DISPlay : TXPower : VIEW [1]: WINDow [1]: TRACe : MAXHold [: STATe] ON OFF 1 0	.661
DISPlay : TXPower : VIEW [1]: WINDow [1]: TRACe : MAXHold [: STATe]?	.661
DISPlay : TXPower : VIEW [1]: WINDow [1]: TRACe : MINHold [: STATe] ON OFF 1 0	.662
DISPlay : TXPower : VIEW [1]: WINDow [1]: TRACe : MINHold [: STATe]?	.662
INITiate : PAUSe	.309
INITiate : RESume	.309

SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS -12.50 dBm, -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm

785

SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS?

785

This document provides information on using the Spectrum Analyzer Mode in the Agilent Signal Analyzer.

What Does Spectrum Analyzer Mode Do?

This Mode includes three types of measurements.

1. The Swept SA measurement provides a general purpose spectrum analyzer measurement environment. It has a large breadth of flexible measurement functions like a traditional swept frequency spectrum analyzer and FFT analyzer. It lets you locate and measure all the different types of signals in your devices and systems.
2. The List Sweep measurement can only be used remotely. It is designed for fast measurement throughput. The available measurement setup functions are a limited subset of the functions available in Swept SA. This measurement lets you remotely extract amplitude values for multiple detectors at known frequencies. You configure the analyzer to make a list of single-point measurements. This list can then be run multiple times saving measurement setup time and reducing I/O overhead and traffic. The measurements in the list are all performed in zero-span.
3. Most of the rest of the measurements in the mode will set up measurement of a specific type of signal. These pre-configured measurements limit the available setup functions to a subset that is appropriate for each particular measurement. This saves you a lot of measurement setup time and complexity. These one-button measurements apply a measurement algorithm to the instrument functions themselves, coupling some settings for optimum measurement integrity. These one-button measurements include:
 - Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR or ACLR)
 - Channel Power
 - Occupied BW
 - Power Stat CCDF
 - Spectrum Emission Mask
 - Spurious Emissions

Installing Application Software

When you want to install a measurement application after your initial hardware purchase, you actually only need to license it. All of the available applications are loaded in your analyzer at the time of purchase.

So when you purchase an application, you will receive an entitlement certificate that is used to obtain a license key for that particular measurement application. Enter the license key that you obtain into the signal analyzer to activate the new measurement application. See below for more information.

For the latest information on Agilent Signal Analyzer Measurement Applications and upgrade kits, visit the following internet URL.

http://www.agilent.com/find/sa_upgrades

Viewing a License Key

Measurement personalities purchased with your instrument have been installed and activated at the factory before shipment. The instrument requires a unique **License Key** for every measurement application purchased. The license key is a hexadecimal string that is specific to your measurement application, instrument model number and serial number. It enables you to install, or reactivate that particular application.

Press **System, Show, System** to display which measurement applications are currently licensed in your analyzer.

Obtaining and Installing a License Key

If you purchase an additional application that requires installation, you will receive an “Entitlement Certificate” which may be redeemed for a license key for one instrument. Follow the instructions that accompany the certificate to obtain your license key.

Installing a license key for the selected application can be done automatically using a USB memory device. To do this, you would put the license file on the USB memory device at the root level. Follow the instructions that come with your software installation kit.

Installing a license key can also be done manually using the license management application in the instrument. It is found through the instrument front panel keys at **System, Licensing. . .**, or internally at C:\Programming Files\Agilent\Licensing.

NOTE

You can also use these procedures to reinstall a license key that has been accidentally deleted, or lost due to a memory failure.

Missing and Old Measurement Application Software

All the software applications were loaded at the time of original instrument manufacture. It is a good idea to regularly update your software with the latest available version. This assures that you get any improvements and expanded functionality that are available.

The measurement application software was loaded when the signal analyzer was manufactured. There may be additional measurement applications available at a later date. If the application you are interested in licensing is not currently loaded in your instrument, you will need to do a software update. (Press **System**, **Show**, **System**.)

Check the Agilent internet website for the latest software versions available for downloading:

http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa_software

http://www.agilent.com/find/exa_software

You must load the updated software package into the analyzer from a USB drive, or directly from the internet. An automatic loading program is included with the files.

The front-panel key functions in this section are accessible when you are using any of the measurements available in this application.

System

Opens a menu of keys that access various configuration menus and dialogs.

Remote Command Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.
Key Path	Front-panel key

Show

Opens a menu of choices that enable you to select the information window you want to view.

Key Path	System

Errors

There are two modes for the Errors selection, History and Status.

Errors does not automatically refresh; you must press the Refresh button or leave the screen and return to it to refresh it.

History brings up a screen displaying the event log in chronological order, with the newest event at the top.

The history queue can hold up to 100 messages (if a message has a repeat count greater than 1 it only counts once against this number of 100). Note that this count bears no relation to the size of the SCPI queue. If the queue extends onto a second page, a scroll bar appears to allow scrolling with a mouse. Time is displayed to the second.

Status brings up a screen summarizing the status conditions currently in effect. Note that time is displayed to the second.

The fields on the Errors display are:

Type (unlabeled)

Displays the icon identifying the event or condition as an error or warning.

ID

Displays the error number.

Message

Displays the message text.

Repeat (RPT)

This field shows the number of consecutive instances of the event, uninterrupted by other events. In other words, if an event occurs 5 times with no other intervening event, the value of repeat will be 5.

If the value of Repeat is 1 the field does not display. If the value of Repeat is >1, the time and date shown are those of the most recent occurrence. If the value of repeat reaches 999,999 it stops there.

Time

Shows the most recent time (including the date) at which the event occurred.

Mode	All
Key Path	System, Show

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:ERRor [:NEXT] ?
Example	:SYST:ERR?
Restriction and Notes	The return string has the format: “<Error Number>,<Error>” Where <Error Number> and <Error> are defined in the Master Error Messages document.

Next Page

Next Page and Previous Page softkeys move the user between pages of the log, if it fills more than one page. These keys are grayed out in some cases:

If on the last page of the log, the Next Page key is grayed out

If on the first page of the log, the Previous Page key is grayed out.

If there is only one page, both keys are grayed out.

Key Path	System, Show, Show Errors

Previous Page

See [Next Page](#).

History The History and Status keys select the Errors view. The Status key has a second line which shows a number in [square brackets]. This is the number of currently open status items.

Key Path	System, Show, Show Errors

Status

See [History](#).

Verbose SCPI On/Off

This is a capability that will allow the SCPI data stream to be displayed when a SCPI error is detected, showing the characters which stimulated the error and several of the characters preceding the error.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:ERRor:VERBoSe OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:ERRor:VERBoSe?
Example	:SYST:ERR:VERB ON
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On Off
Key Path	System, Show, Show Errors

Refresh

When pressed, refreshes the Show Errors display.

Key Path	System, Show, Show Errors

Clear Error Queue

This clears all errors in all error queues.

NOTE

Clear Error Queue does not affect the current status conditions.

Mode Preset does not clear the error queue.

Restore System Defaults will clear all error queues.

*CLS only clears the queue if it is sent remotely and *RST does not affect any error queue.

Switching modes does not affect any error queues.

Key Path

System, Show, Show Errors

System

The System screen is formatted into three groupings: product descriptive information, options tied to the hardware, and software products:

<Product Name> <Product Description>		
Product Number: N9020A		
Serial Number: US46220924		
Firmware Revision: A.01.01		
Computer Name: <hostname>		
Host ID: N9020A,US44220924		
N9020A-503	Frequency Range to 3.6 GHz	
N9020A-PFR	Precision Frequency Reference	
N9020A-P03	Preamp 3.6 GHz	
N9060A-2FP	Spectrum Analysis Measurement Suite	1.0.0.0
N9073A-1FP	WCDMA	1.0.0.0
N9073A-2FP	WCDMA with HSDPA	1.0.0.0

The Previous Page is grayed-out if the first page of information is presently displayed. The Next Page

softkey is grayed-out if the last page is information is presently displayed.

Mode	All
Preset	OFF
State Saved	No
Range	On Off
Key Path	System, Show

Show Hardware

The Hardware screen is used to view details of the installed hardware. The screen is formatted into two groupings: product descriptive information and hardware information. The hardware information is listed in a table format:

```
<Product Name> <Product Description>
Product Number: N9020A
Serial Number: US44240924
Firmware Revision: A.01.01
Computer name: <hame>
Host ID: N9020A,US44220924

Assembly Name | Part #      | Serial #   | Matl Rev | Bd Rev | OF Rev | Hw Id | Misc
Analog IF      E441060104 7804400066 003       0      A      15    1.0.0.0
```

The Previous Page is grayed-out if the first page of information is presently displayed. The Next Page softkey is grayed-out if the last page is information is presently displayed.

Mode	All
Preset	OFF
State Saved	No
Range	On Off
Key Path	System, Show

LXI

This key shows you the product number, serial number, firmware revision, computer name, IP address, Host ID, LXI Class, LXI Version, MAC Address, and the Auto-MDIX Capability.

Key Path	System, Show

LAN Reset This key resets the LAN connection.

Key Path	System, Show, LXI

Power On

The Power On softkey enables you to select how the instrument should power on. The options are: Mode Preset, User Preset and Last State.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE MODE USER LAST PRESet :SYSTem:PON:TYPE?
Example	:SYST:PON:TYPE MODE
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to Mode on a “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	No
Key Path	System

Mode Preset

Sets **Power On** to **Mode Preset**. When the analyzer is powered on in Mode Preset, it will perform a Mode Preset to all modes in the instrument and it will wake up in the power-on mode. It will not affect

any settings beyond what a normal Mode Preset affects.

Mode	All
Example	SYST:PON:TYPE MODE
Key Path	System, Power On

User Preset

Sets **Power On** to **User Preset**. When the analyzer is powered on in User Preset, it will User Preset each mode and switch to the power-on mode. Power On User Preset will not affect any settings beyond what a normal User Preset affects. NOTE: An instrument could never power up for the first time in User Preset.

Mode	All
Example	SYST:PON:TYPE USER
Key Path	System, Power On

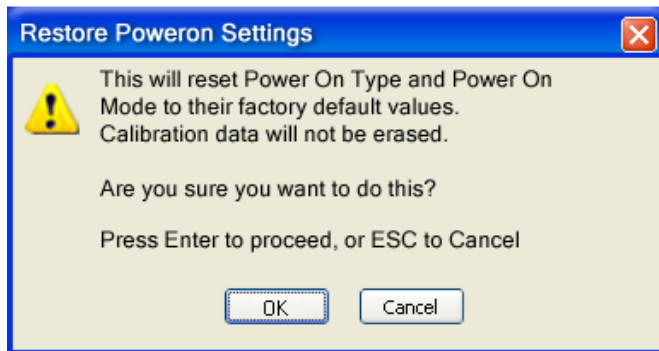
Last State

Sets **Power On** to **Last**. When the analyzer is powered on, it will put all modes in the last state they were in prior to when the analyzer was put into Power Standby and it will wake up in the mode it was last in prior to powering off the instrument. The saving of the active mode prior to shutdown happens behind the scenes when a controlled shutdown is requested by using the front panel power **Standby** key or by using the remote command `SYSTem:PDOWn`. The non-active modes are saved as they are deactivated and recalled by Power On Last State.

NOTE: An instrument could never power up for the first time in Last.

NOTE: If line power to the analyzer is interrupted, for example by pulling the line cord plug or by switching off power to a test rack, Power On Last State will not work properly. For more information see Power Standby (Instrument Shutdown).

Mode	All
Example	SYST:PON:TYPE LAST
Restriction and Notes	Power on Last State only works if the user has done a controlled shutdown prior to powering on in Last. If a controlled shutdown is not done when in Power On Last State, the instrument will power up in the last active mode, but it may not power up in the active mode's last state. If an invalid mode state is detected, a Mode Preset will occur. To control the shutdown under remote control use the <code>SYSTem:PDOWn</code> command.



If you press any key other than OK or Enter, it is construed as a Cancel, because the only path that will actually cause the reset to be executed is through OK or Enter.

Example	:SYST:DEF PON
Key Path	System, Power On

Alignments

The Alignments Menu controls and displays the automatic alignment of the instrument, and provides the ability to restore the default alignment values.

Key Path	System

Auto Align

Configures the method for which the automatic background alignment is run.

Automatic background alignments are run periodically between measurement acquisitions. The instrument's software determines when alignments are to be performed to maintain warranted operation. Highest measurement throughput is obtained with Auto Align Off, however the user assumes responsibility for warranted measurements by periodically performing an Align Now, All. The instrument will inform the user that an alignment is needed based on the Alert setting.

When Auto Align is executing Bit 0 in the Status Operational register is set.

An Auto Align execution cannot be aborted with the Cancel (ESC) key. To interrupt an Auto Align

execution, select **Auto Align Off**.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:AUTO ON PARTial OFF ALERT :CALibration:AUTO?
Example	:CAL:AUTO ON
Restriction and Notes	While Auto Align is executing, bit 0 of Status Operation register is set.
Dependencies / Couplings	Auto Align is set to Off if Restore Align Data is invoked.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ON upon a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Key Path	System, Alignments

Normal

Auto Align, Normal turns on the automatic alignment of all measurement systems. Auto Align, Normal maintains the instrument in warranted operation across varying temperature and over time.

If the condition “Align Now, All required” is set, transition to Auto Align, Normal will perform a full alignment and clear the “Align Now, All required” condition before beginning the auto alignment processing.

An interfering user signal may prevent automatic alignment of the RF subsystem. If this occurs, the Error Condition “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is reported, the Status Questionable Calibration bit 11 is set, and the alignment proceeds. When a subsequent alignment of the RF subsystem succeeds, either by the next cycle of automatic alignment or from an Align Now, RF, the Error Condition and Status Questionable Calibration bit 11 are cleared.

When Auto Align, Normal is selected the Auto Align Off time is set to zero.

When Auto Align, Normal is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN AUTO:

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO ON

Restriction and Notes	Alignment processing as a result of the transition to Normal will be executed sequentially. Thus, *OPC? or *WAI following CAL:AUTO ON will return when the alignment processing is complete. The presence of an external signal may interfere with the RF portion of the alignment. If so, the Error Condition “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is reported, and bit 11 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register. A subsequent alignment of the RF will clear the condition, and clear bit 11 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align

Partial

Auto Align, Partial disables thorough automatic alignment and the maintenance of warranted operation for the benefit of improved measurement throughput, with accuracy retained for the Resolution Bandwidths. With Auto Align set to Partial, the operator is responsible for maintaining warranted operation by performing Align Now, All on a periodic basis. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify the operator when an Align Now, All should be performed.

When Auto Align, Partial is selected the elapsed time counter begins for Auto Align Off time.

When Auto Align, Partial is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN PARTIAL with a warning icon (warning icon is intended to inform the operator they are responsible for the maintaining the warranted operation of the instrument):



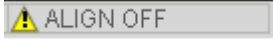
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO PART
Restriction and Notes	Auto Align Partial begins the elapsed time counter for Auto Align Off time.
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align

Off

Auto Align, Off disables automatic alignment and the maintenance of warranted operation, for the benefit of maximum measurement throughput. With Auto Align set to Off, the operator is responsible for maintaining warranted operation by performing Align Now, All on a periodic basis. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify the operator when and Align Now, All should be performed.

When Auto Align, Off is selected the elapsed time counter begins for Auto Align Off time is initialized.

When Auto Align, Off is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN OFF with a warning icon (warning icon is intended to inform the operator they are responsible for the maintaining the warranted operation of the instrument):



Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO OFF
Restriction and Notes	Auto Align Off begins the elapsed time counter for Auto Align Off time.
Dependencies / Couplings	Auto Align is set to Off if Restore Align Data is invoked.
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align

All but RF

Auto Align, All but RF, configures automatic alignment to include or exclude the RF subsystem. (Eliminating the automatic alignment of the RF subsystem prevents changes in the input impedance between measurements, which could cause input device instability.) When Auto Align, All but RF ON is selected, the operator is responsible for performing an Align Now, RF with every 3 degrees Celsius temperature change, or a time span of 24 hours since the last Align Now, RF. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify the operator to perform an Align Now, All when the time expires or temperature variation is exceeded.

When Auto Align, All but RF ON is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN AUTO/NO RF with a warning icon (warning icon is intended to inform the operator they are responsible for the maintaining the RF alignment of the instrument):



Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:AUTO:MODE ALL NRF :CALibration:AUTO:MODE?
Example	:CAL:AUTO:MODE NRF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ALL on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align

Alert

The instrument will signal an Alert when conditions exist such that the user will need to perform a full alignment (for example, Align Now, All). The alert is the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

The Alert can be configured in one of four settings; Time & Temperature, 24 hours, 7 days, or None.

A confirmation is required when a selection other than Time & Temperature is chosen. This prevents accidental deactivation of alerts.

With Auto Align set to Normal the configuration of Alert is not relevant as the instrument’s software maintains the instrument in warranted operation.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:AUTO:ALERT TTEMPerature DAY WEEK NONE :CALibration:AUTO:ALERT?
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER TTEM
Remote Command Notes	The alert that alignment is needed is the setting of bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to TTEMPerature on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align

Time & Temperature

With Auto Align Alert set to Time & Temperature the instrument will signal an alert after 3 degrees Celsius temperature change or a time span of 24 hours since the last successful full alignment (for example, Align Now, All or completion of a thorough Auto Align). The alert is the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register

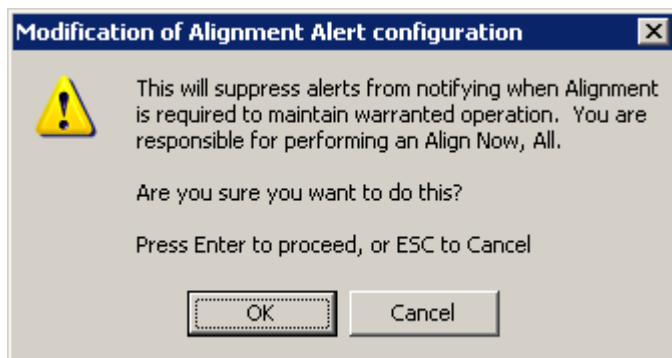
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER TTEM
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert

24 hours

With Auto Align Alert set to 24 Hours the instrument will signal an alert after a time span of 24 hours since the last

successful full alignment (for example, Align Now, All or completion of a thorough Auto Align). An operator may choose this selection in an environment where the temperature is stable on a daily basis. The alert is the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



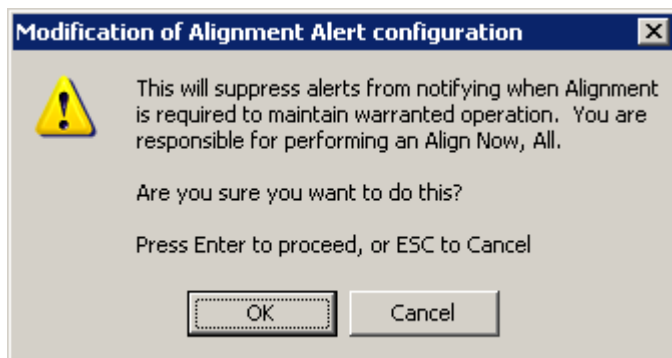
No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER DAY
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert

7 days

With Auto Align Alert is set to 7 days the instrument will signal an alert after a time span of 168 hours since the last successful full alignment (for example, Align Now, All or completion of a thorough Auto Align). An operator may choose this selection in an environment where the temperature is stable on a weekly basis. The alert is the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required for the customer to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



Utility Functions System

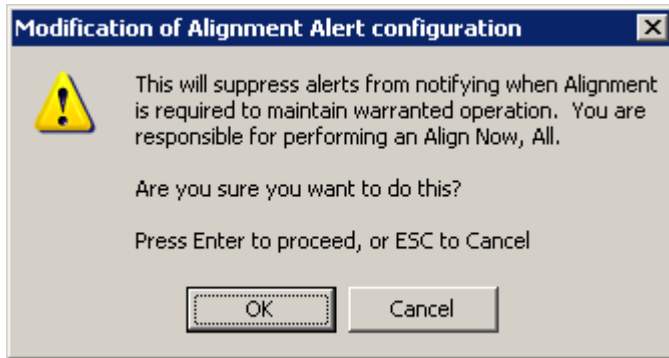
No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER WEEK
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert

None

With Auto Align Alert set to None the instrument will not signal an alert. This is provided for rare occasions where the operator is making a long measurement which cannot tolerate Auto Align interruptions, and must have the ability to capture a screen image at the end of the measurement without an alert posted to the display.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER NONE
Key Path	System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert

Align Now

Accesses alignment processes that are immediate action operations that perform complete operations that run until complete.

Key Path	System, Alignments

All

Immediately executes an alignment of all subsystems. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the alignment, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

If an interfering user signal is present at the RF Input, the alignment is performed on all subsystems except the RF. After completion, the Error Condition “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is set. In addition the Error Condition “Align Now, RF required” is set, and bits 11 and 12 are set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration[:ALL]? or *CAL?) invokes the alignment of all subsystems and returns a success or failure value. An interfering user signal is not grounds for failure; if the alignment was able to succeed on all portions but unable to align the RF because of an interfering signal, the resultant will be the success value.

Successful completion of Align Now, All will clear the “Align Now, All required” Error Condition, and clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, All Time, and capture the Last Align Now, All Temperature.

If the Align RF subsystem succeeded in aligning (no interfering signal present), the elapsed time counter begins for Last Align Now, RF Time, and the temperature is captured for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature. In addition the Error Conditions “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” and “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” are cleared, the Error Condition “Align Now, RF required” is cleared, and bits 11 and 12 are cleared in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

Align Now, All can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” is set, and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. This is because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration[:ALL] :CALibration[:ALL]?
Example	:CAL
Restriction and Notes	An interfering user supplied signal will result in the instrument requiring an Align Now, RF with the interfering signal removed.
Dependencies / Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, All Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, All Temperature. If Align RF component succeeded, initializes the time for the Last Align Now, RF Time. If Align RF component succeeded, records the temperature for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.

Utility Functions System

Remote Command Notes :CALibration[:ALL]? returns 0 if successful
 :CALibration[:ALL]? returns 1 if failed
 :CALibration[:ALL]? is the same as *CAL?

While Align Now, All is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.

This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the ABORT command.

Successful completion will clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

An interfering user signal is not grounds for failure of Align Now, All. However, bits 11 and 12 are set in the Status Questionable Calibration register to indicate Align Now, RF is required.

Key Path **System, Alignments, Align Now**

Mode All

Remote Command *CAL?

Example *CAL?

Restriction and Notes Everything about CALibration[:ALL]? is synonymous with *CAL? including all conditions, status register bits, and couplings

Remote Command Notes *CAL? returns 0 if successful
 *CAL? returns 1 if failed
 :CALibration[:ALL]? is the same as *CAL?

See additional remarks described with CALibration[:ALL]?

All but RF Immediately executes an alignment of all subsystems except the RF subsystem. The instrument will stop any measurement currently underway, perform the alignment, then restart the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key). This can be used to align portions of the instrument that are not impacted by an interfering user signal.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:NRF?) will invoke the alignment and return a success or failure value.

Successful completion of Align Now, All but RF will clear the “Align Now, All required” Error Condition, and clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. If “Align Now, All required” was in effect prior to executing the All but RF, the Error Condition “Align Now, RF required” is asserted and bit 12 in the Status Questionable Calibration register is set. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, All Time, and capture the Last Align Now, All Temperature.

Align Now, All but RF can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs the Error Condition “Align Now, All required” is set, and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. This is because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:NRF :CALibration:NRF?
Example	:CAL:NRF
Dependencies / Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, All Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, All Temperature.
Remote Command Notes	:CALibration:NRF? returns 0 if successful :CALibration:NRF? returns 1 if failed While Align Now, All but RF is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register. This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the ABORt command. Successful completion will clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register and set bit 12 if invoked with “Align Now, All required”.
Key Path	System, Alignments, Align Now

RF Immediately executes an alignment of the RF subsystem. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the alignment, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

If an interfering user signal is present at the RF Input, the alignment will terminate and raise the Error Condition “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference”, and Error Condition “Align Now, RF required”. In addition, bits 11 and 12 will be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:RF?) will invoke the alignment of the RF subsystem and return a success or failure value. An interfering user signal is grounds for failure.

A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “Align RF failed” and set bit 3 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

Successful completion of Align Now, RF clears the Error Conditions “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” and “Align skipped: 4800 MHz interference” and the Error Conditions “Align RF failed” and “Align Now, RF required”, and clears bits 3, 11, and 12 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, RF Time, and capture the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.

Align Now, RF can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs, the Error Condition “Align Now, RF required” is set, and bit 12 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. No new alignment data is employed.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:RF :CALibration:RF?
Example	:CAL:RF
Restriction and Notes	An interfering user supplied signal will result in the instrument requiring an Align Now, RF with the interfering signal removed.
Dependencies / Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, RF Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.

Remote Command Notes	:CALibration:RF? returns 0 if successful
	:CALibration:RF? returns 1 if failed (including interfering user signal)
	While Align Now, RF is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.
	This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the ABORT command.
	Successful completion will clear bits 3, 11, and 12 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
	A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “Align RF failed” and set bit 3 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
	An interfering user signal will result in bits 11 and 12 to be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register to indicate Align Now, RF is required.
Key Path	System, Alignments, Align Now

Advanced

Advanced accesses alignment processes that are immediate action operations that perform operations that run until complete. Advanced alignments are performed on an irregular basis, or require additional operator interaction

Key Path	System, Alignments

Characterize Preselector (Only with Option 508, 513, or 526) The Preselector tuning curve drifts over temperature and time. The Amplitude, Presel Center function adjusts the preselector for accurate amplitude measurements at an individual frequency. Characterize Preselector improves the amplitude accuracy by ensuring the Preselector is approximately centered at all frequencies. Character Preselector is used in situations where absolute amplitude accuracy is not of utmost importance, and the throughput savings or convenience of not performing a Presel Center is desired. Presel Center is required prior to

any measurement for best amplitude accuracy.

Characterize Preselector immediately executes a characterization of the Preselector. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the characterization, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:YTF?) will invoke the alignment of the YTF subsystem and return a success or failure value.

A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “Characterize YTF failed” and set bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

Successful completion of Advanced, Characterize Preselector will clear the Error Condition “Characterize YTF failed”, and clear bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Characterize Preselector Time, and capture the Last Characterize Preselector Temperature.

The Last Characterize Preselector Time and Temperature must survive across the power cycle as this operation is performed infrequently.

Advanced, Characterize Preselector can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the ABORt SCPI command. No new characterization data is employed.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:YTF :CALibration:YTF?
Example	:CAL:YTF
Restriction and Notes	For Option 508, 513, and 526 only.
Dependencies / Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Characterize Preselector Time. Records the temperature for the Last Characterize Preselector Temperature.

Remote Command Notes :CALibration:YTF? returns 0 if successful
:CALibration:YTF? returns 1 if failed (including interfering user signal)

While Advanced, Characterize Preselector is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.

This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the ABORT command.

Successful completion will clear bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “Characterize Preselector failed” and set bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

Key Path **System, Alignments, Align Now**

Show Alignment Statistics

Shows alignment information you can use to ensure that the instrument is operating in a specific manner. The Show Alignment Statistics screen is where you can view time and temperature information.

Values which are displayed are only updated when the Show Alignment Statistics screen is invoked, they are not updated while the Show Alignment Statistics screen is being displayed. The remote commands which access this information obtain current values.

The screen for Show Alignment Statistics is a Text Screen similar to Show System or Show Errors. Previous Page and Next Page softkey selections are available in conformance with the Text Screen standard.

The screen contents can be printed. The Show Alignment Statistics screen will be exited in conformance with the Text Screen standard.

An example of the Show Alignment Statistics screen would be similar to:

Utility Functions
System

Std Header	Product Number: N9020A Serial Number: US46340924 Firmware Revision: A.01.01	
Instrument Info	Time since start-up: Current Temperature:	300 hrs +28 degC
Auto Align Info	Time while Auto Align off:	90 min
Std Align Now	Time since last Align Now All: Temperature since last Align Now All: Time since last Align Now RF: Temperature since last Align Now RF:	12.5 hrs -1.3 degC 5 min +0.1 degC
If TG Option (Not Zorro1)	Time since last Align TG: Temperature since last Align TG:	2.5 hrs +0.2 degC
Opts 508,513 526	Last Characterize Preselector: Last Characterize Preselector Temperature:	Jun 1, 2006 15:00:00 +32.1 degC

Times & Temperature delta. Shown as "---" if none since start-up.

Time & Temperature 'stamp'

A successful Align Now, RF will set the Last Align RF temperature to the current temperature, and reset the Last Align RF time. A successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF will set the Last Align Now All temperature to the current temperature, and reset the Last Align Now All time. A successful Align Now, All will also reset the Last Align RF items if the RF portion of the Align Now succeeded.

Mode	All
Restriction and Notes	The values displayed on the screen are only updated upon entry to the screen and not updated while the screen is being displayed.
Key Path	System, Alignments

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:PON:TIME?
Example	:SYST:PON:TIME?
Restriction and Notes	Value is the time since the present application start-up in seconds.
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:TEMPerature:CURRent?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:CURR?
Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade. Value is invalid if using default alignment data (Align Now, All required)
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:TIME:LALL?
Example	:CAL:TIME:LALL?
Restriction and Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since the last successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF was executed. Returns NaN if no Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF executed since power-up.
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:TEMPerature:LALL?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:LALL?
Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF was executed. Returns NaN if no Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF executed since power-up.
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	<code>:CALibration:TIME:LRF?</code>
Example	<code>:CAL:TIME:LRF?</code>
Restriction and Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since the last successful Align Now, RF was executed, either individually or as a component of Align Now, All. Returns NaN if no Align Now, RF executed since power-up.
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	<code>:CALibration:TEMPerature:LRF?</code>
Example	<code>:CAL:TEMP:LRF?</code>
Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, RF was executed, either individually or as a component of Align Now, All. Returns NaN if no Align Now, RF executed since power-up.
Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	<code>:CALibration:TIME:LPReselector?</code>
Example	<code>:CAL:TIME:LPR?</code>

Restriction and Notes	Value is date and time the last successful Characterize Preselector was executed. The date is separated from the time by a space character. Returns "" if no Characterize Preselector has ever been performed on the instrument.

Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No

Mode	All

Remote Command	:CALibration:TEMPerature:LPreselector?

Example	:CAL:TEMP:LPR?

Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Characterize Preselector was executed. Returns NaN if no Characterize Preselector has ever been performed on the instrument.

Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Saved State	No

Mode	All

Remote Command	:CALibration:AUTO:TIME:OFF?

Example	:CAL:AUTO:TIME:OFF?

Restriction and Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since Auto Align has been set to Off or Off with Alert. The value is 0 if Auto Align is ALL or NORF.

Key Path	Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen

Timebase DAC

Allows control of the internal 10 MHz reference oscillator timebase. This may be used to adjust for minor frequency alignment between the signal and the internal frequency reference. This adjustment has no effect if the instrument is operating with an External Frequency Reference.

If the value of the Timebase DAC changes (by switching to Calibrated from User with User set to a

Utility Functions System

different value, or in User with a new value entered) an alignment may be necessary. The alignment system will take appropriate action; which will either invoke an alignment or cause an Alert.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFErence:MODE CALibrated USER :CALibration:FREQuency:REFErence:MODE?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE CAL
Restriction and Notes	If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.
Remote Command Notes	If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to CALibrated on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Key Path	System, Alignments

Calibrated Sets the Timebase DAC to the value established during factory or field calibration. The value displayed on the softkey is the calibrated value.

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE CAL
Key Path	System, Alignments, Timebase DAC

User Allows setting the Timebase DAC to a value other than the value established during the factory or field calibration. The value displayed on the softkey is the calibrated value.

Mode	All
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Key Path	System, Alignments, Timebase DAC

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFeRence:FINE <integer> :CALibration:FREQuency:REFeRence:FINE?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE 8191
Restriction and Notes	If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.
Dependencies / Couplings	Setting CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE sets CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to the factory setting on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Min	0
Max	16383
Key Path	System, Alignments, Timebase DAC

NOTE

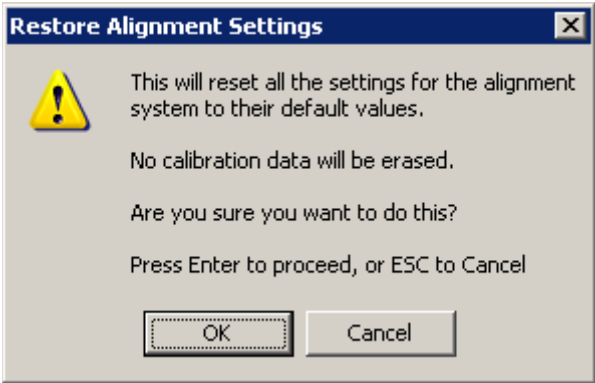
Remote Command	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFeRence:COARse <integer> :CALibration:FREQuency:REFeRence:COARse?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:COAR 8191
Dependencies / Couplings	Setting CAL:FREQ:REF:COAR sets CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Remote Command Notes	This is an alias for CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE any change to COARse is reflected in FINE and vice-versa. See CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE for description of functionality.

Restore Align Defaults

Initializes the alignment user interface settings, not alignment data, to the factory default values. Align Now, All must be executed if the value of the Timebase DAC results in a change.

For front panel operation, the operator is prompted to confirm action before setting the alignment

parameters to factory defaults:



The parameters affected are:

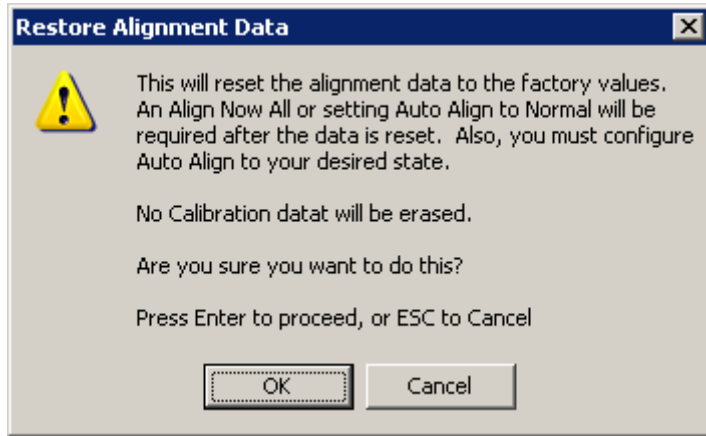
Parameter	Setting
Timebase DAC	Calibrated
Timebase DAC setting	Calibrated value
Auto Align State	Normal (if the instrument is not operating with default alignment data, Off otherwise)
Auto Align All but RF	Off
Auto Align Alert	Time & Temperature
Mode	All
Example	:SYST:DEF ALIG
Restriction and Notes	Alignment processing that results as the transition to Auto Alignment Normal will be executed sequentially; thus *OPC? or *WAI will wait until the alignment processing is complete.
Key Path	System, Alignments

Restore Align Data

Initializes the alignment data to the factory default values. This action is normally not necessary. It is recommended if alignment errors occur. If alignment errors continue to occur after Restore Align Data,

the instrument is in need of repair. Align Now, All must be executed to regain warranted operation, and the user is responsible for configuring Auto Align thereafter.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required before setting the alignment data to factory defaults. The confirmation dialog is:



The Error Condition “Align Now, All required” is set, and bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register is set. Auto Align is set to Off.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:DATA:DEFault
Example	:CAL:DATA:DEF
Dependencies / Couplings	Sets Auto Align to Off. Sets bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. The Error Condition “Align Now, All required” is set.
Key Path	System, Alignments

I/O Config

Activates a menu for identifying and changing the I/O configuration for remote control.

Key Path	System

GPIB Address

Select the GPIB remote address.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1] [:SELF] :ADDRes <integer> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1] [:SELF] :ADDRes?
Example	:SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 17
Remote Command Notes	NOTE: Changing the Address on the GPIB port requires all further communication to use the new address.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 18 on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	0 to 30
Key Path	System, I/O Config

SCPI LAN Menu

Activates a menu for identifying and changing the SCPI over LAN configuration. There are a number of different ways to send SCPI remote commands to the instrument over LAN. It can be a problem to have multiple users simultaneously accessing the instrument over the LAN. These keys limit that somewhat by disabling the telnet, socket, and/or SICL capability.

Key Path	System, I/O Config

SCPI Telnet Turns the SCPI LAN telnet capability On or Off allowing you to limit SCPI access over LAN through telnet.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:TELN:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ON on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No

Range	On Off
Key Path	System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN

SCPI Socket Turns the capability of establishing Socket LAN sessions On or Off. This allows you to limit SCPI access over LAN through socket sessions.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SOCK:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ON on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On Off
Key Path	System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN

SCPI Socket Control Port (remote command only) Returns the TCP/IP port number of the control socket associated with the SCPI socket session. This query enables you to obtain the unique port number to open when a device clear is to be sent to the instrument. Every time a connection is made to the SCPI socket, the instrument creates a peer control socket. The port number for this socket is random. The user must use this command to obtain the port number of the control socket. To force a device clear on this socket, open the port and send the string “DCL” to the instrument.

If this SCPI command is sent to a non SCPI Socket interface, then 0 is returned.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:CONTrol?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SOCK:CONT?
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset or “Restore System Defaults->Misc”.
State Saved	No
Range	0 to 65534

SICL Server Turns the SICL server capability On or Off, enabling you to limit SCPI access over LAN through the SICL server. (SICL IEEE 488.2 protocol.)

PSA Manual Table 4–1 SCPI Default Settings

Parameter	Description	Setting
Maximum Connections	The maximum number of connections that can be accessed simultaneously	5
Instrument Name	The name (same as the remote SICL address) of your analyzer	inst0
Instrument Logical Unit	The unique integer assigned to your analyzer when using SICL LAN	8
Emulated GPIB Name	The name (same as the remote SICL address) of the device used when communicating with your analyzer	gpib7
Emulated GPIB Logical Unit	The unique integer assigned to your device when it is being controlled using SICL LAN	8
Emulated GPIB Address	The emulated GPIB address assigned to your transmitter tester when it is a SICL server (the same as your GPIB address)	18

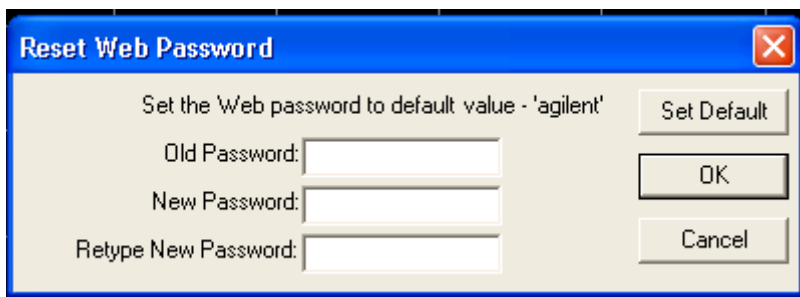
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset, but is set to ON on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On Off
Key Path	System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN

Reset Web Password

The embedded webserver contains certain capability which are password protected; modifying the LAN configuration of the instrument, and access to web pages that can change the settings of the instrument.

The default password from the factory is 'agilent' (without the quotes). The control provided here is the means to set the web password as the user desires, or to reset the password to the factory default.

Selecting Reset web password brings up a control for resetting the password as the user desires, or to the factory default. An external keyboard is required to change the password from the factory default of 'agilent' or to set a new password that contains alphabetic characters. The control is:

A screenshot of a web browser dialog box titled "Reset Web Password". The dialog has a blue header bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main area is light gray and contains the following elements: a text label "Set the 'Web password to default value - 'agilent'" followed by a "Set Default" button; three input fields labeled "Old Password:", "New Password:", and "Retype New Password:"; and three buttons labeled "OK" and "Cancel" stacked vertically on the right side.

If this control is entered without an external keyboard or mouse connected, you can cancel the control by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key.

Mode	All
Key Path	System, I/O Config

Query USB Connection (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the speed of USB connection.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:CONNECTION?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:CONN?
Remote Command Notes	NONE – Indicates no USB connection has been made. LSpeed – Indicates a USB low speed connection (1.5 Mbps). Note: this is reserved for future use, the T+M488 protocol is not supported on low speed connections. HSPEED – Indicates that a USB high speed connection (480 Mbps) has been negotiated. FSPEED – Indicates that a USB full speed connection (12 Mbps) has been negotiated.
State Saved	No
Range	NONE LSpeed HSPEED FSPEED

USB Connection Status (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the current status of the USB connection.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:STATus?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:STAT?
Remote Command Notes	SUSPended – Indicates that the USB bus is currently in its suspended state. The bus is in the suspended state when: The bus is not connected to any controller The controller is currently powered off The controller has explicitly placed the USB device into the suspended state. When in the suspended state, no USB activity, including start of frame packets are received. ACTive – Indicates that the USB device is in the active state. When the device is in the active state, it is receiving periodic start of frames but it isn't necessarily receiving or transmitting data.
State Saved	No
Range	SUSPended ACTive

USB Packet Count (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the number of packets received and transmitted on the USB bus.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:PACKets?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:PACK?
Remote Command Notes	Two integers are returned. The first is the number of packets received since application invocation, the second is the number of packets transmitted since application invocation. If no packets have been received or transmitted the response is 0,0. The packet count is initialized to 0,0 when the instrument application is started.
State Saved	No

Restore Defaults

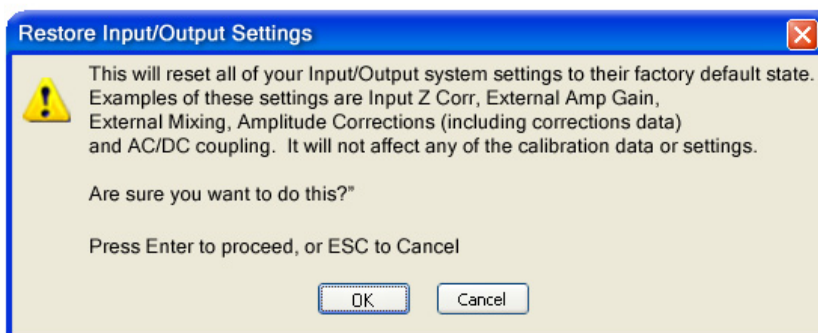
Provides incremental initialization of the system setting groups along with supporting a comprehensive reset of the entire instrument back to a factory default state. The menu selections are the groups of system settings and when one is selected, that particular group of system settings is reset back to their default values. The menu options are: Input/Output Settings, Power On, Alignments, Misc, All Modes, and All.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:DEFAult [ALL] ALIGn INPut MISC MODes PON
Example	SYST:DEF
State Saved	No
Key Path	System

Input/Output Settings

Causes the group of settings and data associated with Input/Output front panel key to be a reset to their default values. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch.

Confirmation is required to restore the Input/Output setting. The confirmation dialog is:

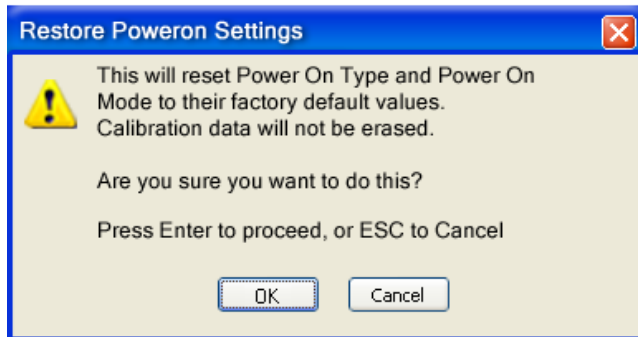


Example	:SYST:DEF INP
Key Path	System, Restore System Defaults

Power On

This selection causes the Power On settings to be a reset to their default value. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. The Power On settings and their default values are Power On Type reset to Mode Preset and Power On Mode reset to whatever the factory set as its default value.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



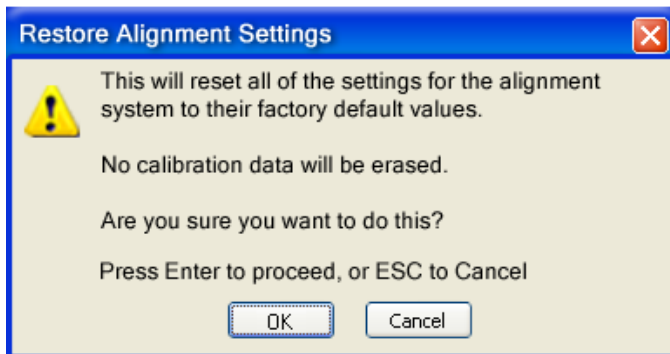
Example	:SYST:DEF PON
Key Path	System, Restore System Defaults

Align

This selection causes the Alignment system settings to be a reset to their default values. This does not affect any Alignment data stored in the system. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch.

After performing this function, it may impact the auto-alignment time of the instrument until a new alignment baseline has been established.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



Example :SYST:DEF ALIG

Key Path **System, Restore System Defaults**

Misc

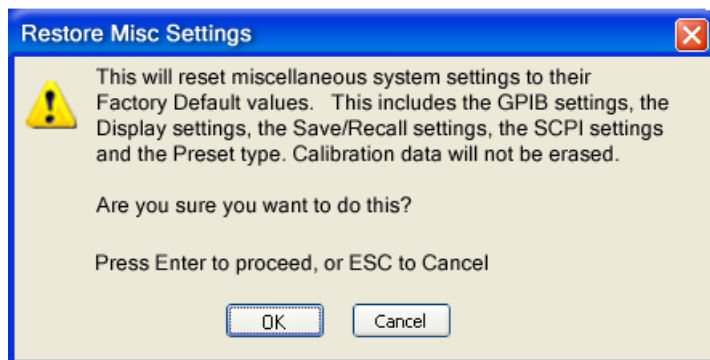
This selection causes miscellaneous system settings to be reset to their default values. With this reset, you lose the GPIB address and it is reset to 18, so this should be used with caution. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. This miscellaneous group contains the rest of the settings that have not been part of the other Restore System Defaults groups. The following table is a complete list of settings associated with this group:

Miscellaneous Setting	Default Value
Verbose SCPI	Off
GPIB Address	18
Auto File Name Number	000
Save Type	State
State Save To	Register 1
Screen Save To	SCREEN000.png
DISP:ENABLE	ON
Full Screen	Off
SCPI Telnet	ON

Utility Functions System

SCPI Socket	ON
SILC Server	ON
Display Intensity	100
Display Backlight	ON
Display Theme	TDColor
System Annotation	ON
The SYST:PRES:TYPE	MODE

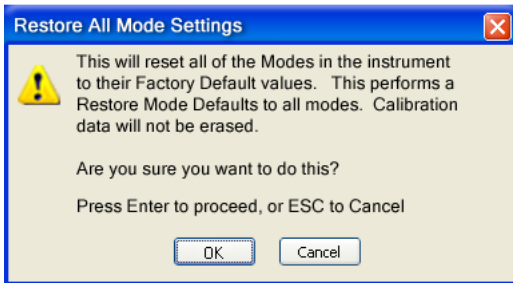
Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



Example	:SYST:DEF MISC
Key Path	System, Restore System Defaults

All Modes

This selection resets all of the modes in the instrument back to their default state just as a Restore Mode Defaults does and it switches the instrument to the power-on mode and causes the default measurement for the power-on mode to be active. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any system settings, but it does affect the state of all modes and does cause a mode switch unless the instrument was already in the power-on mode. Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



Example :SYST:DEF MOD

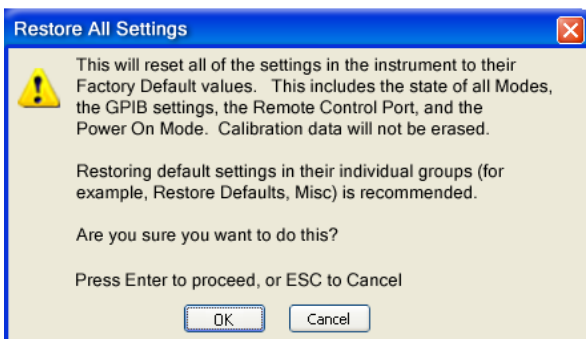
Dependencies / Couplings An All Mode will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted, mode switch to the power-on mode and activate the default measurement for the power-on mode. It gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.

Key Path **System, Restore System Defaults**

All

This is the catastrophic function that does a comprehensive reset of ALL analyzer settings to their factory default values. It resets all of the system setting groups, causes a Restore Mode Defaults for all modes in the instrument and switches back to the power-on mode. It does not affect the User Preset file or any user saved files.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



Example :SYST:DEF ALL

Utility Functions
System

Dependencies / Couplings	An All will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and get all modes to a consistent state, so it is unnecessary to couple any settings.
Key Path	System, Restore System Defaults

Control Panel...

Opens the Windows Control Panel.
Pressing any key will cause the Control Panel to exit.

Remote Command Notes	No remote command for this key.
Key Path	System

Licensing...

Opens the license explorer.
For Help on this key, select Help in the menu bar at the top of the license explorer window.

Remote Command Notes	No remote command for this key.
Key Path	System

There are five remote commands available for licensing.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:LKEY <"OptionInfo">, <"LicenseInfo">
Example	SYST:LKEY "N9073A-1FP", "B043920A51CA" SYST:LKEY "N9073A-1F1,1.000", "5D71E9BA814C,13-aug-2005" SYST:LKEY "N9000-001,1.000", "8BEDC0B6D4AE,05-apr-2005,SN=0"

Remote Command Notes The <"OptionInfo"> contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one. Because the system knows which version is supported for each feature.

The <"LicenseInfo"> contains the signature, the expiration date, and serial number for transport if transportable. You must specify the signature, but you can omit the other information. If you omit the expiration date, the system regards it as permanent. If you omit the serial number, the system regards it as non-transportable. As a result, this supports backward compatibility.

Remote Command :SYSTem:LKEY:DELeTe <"OptionInfo">,<"LicenseInfo">

Example SYST:LKEY:DEL "N9073A-IFP", "B043920A51CA"

SYST:LKEY:DEL "N9073A-IF1,1.000", "5D71E9BA814C,
13-aug-2005"

Remote Command Notes The <"OptionInfo"> contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one, if more than one version is installed.

The <"LicenseInfo"> contains the signature, the expiration date, and whether or not be transportable. You must specify the signature, but you can omit the other information. If you omit the expiration date, the system regards it as permanent. If you omit the transportability, the system regards it as non-transportable. As a result, this supports backward compatibility.

Remote Command :SYSTem:LKEY:LIST?

Remote Command Notes

Return Value:

An <arbitrary block data> of all the installed instrument licenses.

The format of each license is as follows.

<Feature>,<Version>,<Signature>,<Expiration Date>,<Serial Number for Transport>

Return Value Example:

#3136

N9073A-1FP,1.000,B043920A51CA

N9060A-2FP,1.000,4D1D1164BE64

N9020A-508,1.000,389BC042F920

N9073A-1F1,1.000,5D71E9BA814C,13-aug-2005<arbitrary block data> is an <IEEBlock> format. The format of an IEEBlock is:

#NMMM<data>

Where:

N is the number of digits that describes the number of MMM characters. For example if the data was 55 bytes, N would be 2.

MMM would be the ASCII representation of the number of bytes. In the previous example, N would be 55.

<data> ASCII contents of the data

Remote Command

:SYSTem:LKEY? <"OptionInfo">

Example

SYST:LKEY? "N9073A-1FP"

Remote Command Notes

The <"OptionInfo"> contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one.

Return Value:

<"LicenseInfo"> if the license is valid, null otherwise.

<"LicenseInfo"> contains the signature, the expiration date, and serial number if transportable.

Return Value Example:

"B043920A51CA"

Remote Command	:SYSTem:HID?
Remote Command Notes	Return value is the host ID as a string

Diagnostics

The Diagnostics key in the System menu gives you access to basic diagnostic capabilities of the instrument.

Key Path	System, More

Show Hardware Statistics

Provides a display of various hardware statistics. The statistics include the following:

Mechanical relay cycles

High and Low temperature extremes

Elapsed time that the instrument has been powered-on (odometer)

The display should appear listing the statistics, product number, serial number, and firmware revision.

Utility Functions
System

Std Header	Product Number: N9020A Serial Number: US46340924 Firmware Revision: A.01.01
Mechanical relays	Calibrator Switch Cycles: 1800 AC/DC Switch Cycles: 60 2 dB #1 Mechanical Atten Cycles 23489 2 dB #2 Mechanical Atten Cycles 23400 6 dB Mechanical Atten Cycles 500000 10 dB Mechanical Atten Cycles 1000000 20 dB Mechanical Atten Cycles 2500 30 dB Mechanical Atten Cycles 60000 4339
	High operating temperature extreme: +37.2degC Low operating temperature extreme +18.1 degC
Odometer	Elapsed Time (on time) (hours): 1600

The data will be updated only when the Show Hardware Statistics softkey is pressed, it will not be updated while the screen is displayed.

The tabular data should be directly printable.

Mode	All
Restriction and Notes	The values displayed on the screen are only updated upon entry to the screen and not updated while the screen is being displayed.
Key Path	System, Diagnostics

Each of the hardware statistic items can be queried via SCPI. Query the Mechanical Relay Cycle Count Returns the count of mechanical relay cycles.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:MRELay:COUNT?
Example	:SYST:MREL:COUN?

Restriction and Notes The return value is a comma separated list of the individual counts for each mechanical relay.

The position of the relays in the list is:

“<Cal Signal>,<AC/DC>,<2dB #1 Atten>,<2dB #2 Atten>,<6dB Atten>,<10dB Atten>,<20dB Atten>,<30dB Atten>”

Remote Command Notes Query Only

Query the Operating Temperature Extremes Returns the low operating temperature extreme value. The value survives a power-cycle and is the temperature extreme encountered since the value was reset by the factory or service center.

Saved State No

Mode All

Remote Command :SYSTem:TEMPerature:LEXTreme?

Example :SYST:TEMP:LEXT?

Restriction and Notes Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the lowest operating temperature has been recorded since 1st power-up.

Returns the high operating temperature extreme value. The value survives a power-cycle and is the temperature extreme encountered since the value was reset by the factory or service center.

Saved State No

Mode All

Remote Command :SYSTem:TEMPerature:HEXTreme?

Example :SYST:TEMP:HEXT?

Restriction and Notes Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the highest operating temperature has been recorded since 1st power-up.

Query the Elapsed Time since 1st power on Returns the elapsed on-time since 1st power-on

(odometer).

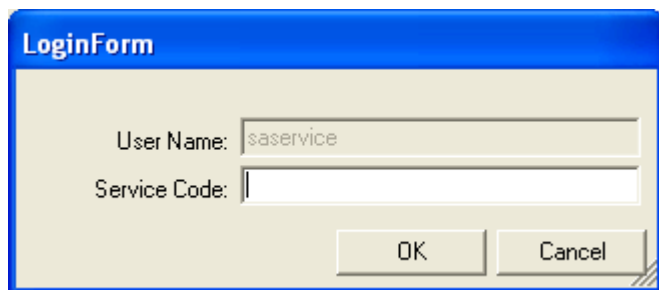
Remote Command :SYSTem:PON:ETIM?

Example :SYST:PON:ETIM?

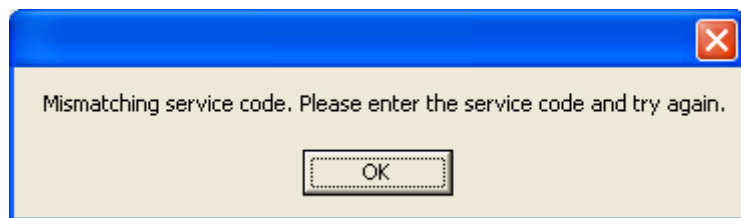
Remote Command Notes Query Only

Advanced

Accesses advanced diagnostic capabilities performed in the factory or under instructions from repair procedures. This softkey is only visible when the logged-in user is “saservice”. The first access to the Advanced Diagnostic Menu after invoking the instrument application will require an authentication, which is to enter the Service Code. Subsequent accesses to the Advanced Diagnostic Menu are unimpeded. The Authentication dialog looks like:

A dialog box titled "LoginForm" with a blue header bar. It contains two input fields: "User Name:" with the text "saservice" entered, and "Service Code:" which is empty. Below the fields are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

“OK” is the default key thus the Enter key is used to complete the entry. If invalid Service Code is entered authentication is not granted and the user is provided the following dialog:

An error dialog box with a blue header bar and a red close button in the top right corner. The text inside reads: "Mismatching service code. Please enter the service code and try again." Below the text is a single "OK" button.

Restriction and Notes

Password is required to traverse into this menu.

Key Path

System, Diagnostics

Service

Accesses capabilities performed in the factory or under instructions from repair procedures. This softkey is only visible when the logged-in user is “advanceduser” or “saservice”. The first access to the Service Menu after invoking the instrument application will require an authentication Service Code.

Key Path

System

List installed Options (Remote Command Only)

Lists the installed options that pertain to the analyzer.

Saved State	No
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:OPTions?
Example	:SYST:OPT?
Restriction and Notes	The return string is a comma separated list of the installed options. For example: “503,P03,FPR” :SYSTem:OPTions? and *OPT? are synonymous.

Lock the Front Panel keys (Remote Command Only)

Disables the instrument keyboard to prevent local input when the instrument is controlled remotely. An annunciator reading “K” for ‘Klock’ alerts the local user that the keyboard is locked. Klock is similar to the GPIB Local Lockout function; namely that no front panel keys are active with the exception of the Power Standby key. (The instrument is allowed to be turned-off if Klock is ON.) The Klock command is used in remote control situations where Local Lockout cannot be used.

Although primary intent of Klock is to lock-out the front panel, it will lock-out externally connected keyboards through USB. Klock has no effect on externally connected pointing devices (mice).

The front panel ‘Local’ key (Cancel/Esc) has no effect if Klock is ON.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:KLOCK OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:KLOCK?
Example	:SYST:KLOC ON
Remote Command Notes	Keyboard lock remains in effect until turned-off or the instrument is power-cycled
Preset	Initialized to OFF at startup, unaffected by Preset
State Saved	No

List SCPI Commands (Remote Command Only)

Outputs a list of the valid SCPI commands for the currently selected Mode.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:HELP:HEADers?
Example	:SYST:HELP:HEAD?
Remote Command Notes	The output is an IEEE Block format with each command separated with the New-Line character (hex 0x0A)

SCPI Version Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns the SCPI version number with which the instrument complies. The SCPI industry standard changes regularly. This command indicates the version used when the instrument SCPI commands were defined.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:VERSion?
Example	:SYST:VERS?

Date (Remote Command Only)

The recommended access to the Date, Time, and Timezone of the instrument is through the Windows native control (Control Panel or accessing the Task Bar). You may also access this information remotely,

as shown in this command and Time (below).

Sets or queries the date in the instrument.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:DATE "<year>, <month>, <day>" :SYSTem:DATE?
Example	:SYST:DATE "2006,05,26"
Remote Command Notes	<year> is the four digit representation of year. (for example, 2006) <month> is the two digit representation of year. (for example. 01 to 12) <day> is the two digit representation of day. (for example, 01 to 28, 29, 30, or 31) depending on the month and year

Time (Remote Command Only)

Sets or queries the time in the instrument.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:TIME "<hour>, <minute>, <second>" :SYSTem:TIME?
Example	:SYST:TIME "13,05,26"
Remote Command Notes	<hour> is the two digit representation of the hour in 24 hour format <minute> is the two digit representation of minute <day> is the two digit representation of second

Quick Save

The Quick Save front-panel key repeats the last save in the directory. If the last save was to a register, Quick Save saves the State of the currently active mode to the next register. If the last register was register 6, it wraps around to register 1.

If the last save was to a file, Quick Save repeats the last type of save in the last save directory by creating a unique filename using the Auto File Naming algorithm. If the Quick Save is pressed when the instrument is powered up for the first time prior to pressing the Save front panel key, the Quick Save saves State to Register 1.

Remote Command Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.
Key Path	Quick Save

Save

Save functionality is common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section.

The Save feature prompts you to essentially answer the questions: What do you want to save? And where do you want to save it? Once these questions are answered the save can occur. The options in this menu answer the question, “What do you want to save?”

Accesses a menu that provides the save type options. The **Save Type** options are **State**, **Trace**, **Data**, or a **Screen Image** depending on the active mode.

Key Path	Save
Remote Command Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.

State

Selects **State** as the save type and accesses a menu that provides the options of where to save. You can save either to a register or a file. This softkey will not actually cause the save until the location is chosen.

Saving the state is the only way to save this exact measurement context for the current active mode. The entire state of the active mode is saved in a way that when a recall is requested, the mode will return to as close as possible the context in which the save occurred. This includes all settings and data for only the current active mode.

It should be noted that the Input/Output settings will be saved when saving State, since these settings plus the state of the mode best characterize the current context of the mode, but the mode independent System settings will not be saved.

This softkey will not actually cause the save, since the save feature still needs to know where to save the state. Pressing this key will bring up the Save State menu that provides the user with these options.

For rapid saving, the State menu lists registers to save to, or the user can select a file to save to. Once they pick the destination of the save in the State menu, the save will occur.

Key Path	Save

Register 1 thru Register 6

Selecting any one of these register softkeys causes the State of the currently active mode to be saved to the specified Register. Only the State save type supports writing to registers. The other save types can only write to files. The registers are provided for rapid saving and recalling, since you do not need to specify a filename or navigate to a file. Each of the register softkeys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

Utility Functions

Save

These 6 registers are all that is available from the front panel for all modes in the instrument. There are not 6 registers available for each mode. From remote, 127 Registers are available. Registers are files that are visible to the user in the same folder as other State Files.

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 1

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 2

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 3

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 4

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 5

Key Path	Save, State
Example	*SAV 6

To File...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location for saving the State. This menu is similar to a standard Windows® **Save As** dialog.

The default path for all State Files is:

My Documents\<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer). This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all State Files when they first enter this dialog.

The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the State Save Type and is highlighted. Also, the only files that are visible are the *.state files and the Save As type is *.state, since .state is the file suffix for the State Save Type.

Key Path	Save, State
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a State Save Type

Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the State. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As softkeys. The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the State Save Type and is highlighted.

The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the State Save Type and is highlighted.

The default path for all State Files is:

My Documents\<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all State Files when they first enter this dialog.

The only files that are visible are the *.state files and the Save As type is *.state, since .state is the file suffix for the State Save Type.

Key Path	Save, State
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a State Save Type

Save

Saves all of the State of the currently active mode plus the system level Input/Output settings to the specified file.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single sweep icon. After the save completes, the Advisory Event “File <register number> saved” is displayed.

SCPI Command	:MMEMory:STORe:STATe <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:STAT “myState.state” saves the file myState.state on the default path
Key Path	Save, State, To File...
Restriction and Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote. Auto return to the State menu and the Save As dialog goes away.

Trace (+State)

Selects a state file which includes trace data for recalling as the save type and accesses a menu that enables you to select which trace to save. Not all modes support saving trace data with the state; and for modes that do, not all measurements do. This key is grayed out for measurements that do not support trace saves. It is blanked for modes that do not support trace saves. Saving **Trace** is identical to saving **State** except a .trace extension is used on the file instead of .state, and internal flags are set in the file indicating which trace was saved. You may also select to save ALL traces.

This softkey will not actually cause the save, since the save feature still needs to know which trace to save and where to save it. Pressing this key will bring up the Save Trace menu that provides the user with these options.

Key Path	Save, 2

From Trace

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the trace to be saved. You can choose either **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6** or **All**. Once a trace is selected, the key returns back to the Save Trace menu and the selected trace number is annotated on the key. The default is **Trace 1**. To save the Trace you must select **Save As**.

These softkeys let you pick which trace to save. Now you have selected exactly what needs to be saved. In order to trigger a save of the selected **Trace**, you must select the **Save As** key in the Save Trace menu.

Key Path	Save, Trace + State,

Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the Trace. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As softkeys. The Save As dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Trace Save Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the State Save Type and is highlighted.

The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Trace Save Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the State Save Type and is highlighted.

The default path for all State Files including .trace files is:

My Documents\<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all State Files when they first enter this dialog.

The only files that are visible are the *.trace files and the Save As type is *.trace, since .trace is the file suffix for the Trace Save Type.

Key Path	Save, Trace (+State), 7
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a Trace Save Type

Save

This key initiates the save of the .trace file. All of the State of the currently active mode plus the system level Input/Output settings are saved to the specified file as well as all of the trace data, including internal flags set in the file indicating which trace is to be saved.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single sweep icon. After the save completes, the Advisory Event “File <register number> saved” is displayed.

SCPI Command	:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 ALL, <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:TRAC TRACE1, “myState.trace” saves the file myState.trace on the default path and flags it as a “single trace” file with Trace 1 as the single trace (even though all of the traces are in fact stored). :MMEM:STOR:TRAC ALL, “myState.trace” saves the file myState.trace on the default path and flags it as an “all traces” file
Remote Command Notes	This command actually performs a save state, which in the Swept SA measurement includes the trace data. However it flags it (in the file) as a “save trace” file of the specified trace (or all traces).

Key Path	Save, Trace, Save As...

Restriction and Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote. Auto return to the State menu and the Save As dialog goes away.

Data (Mode Specific)

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the type of data to export. Each mode determines what data it will allow to be exported and imported based on what data it produces. Exporting **Data** stores measurement data to the specified file which can then be imported into Excel, Matlab and other PC applications for viewing and manipulation. The data that is typically available in all modes is **Measurement Results** and this data type will not only be mode specific, but also measurement specific. An example of mode specific Export Data is **Traces** which is a data types typically only associated with the Spectrum Analyzer mode.

Selecting an Export Data softkey will not actually cause the exporting to occur, since the export feature still needs to know where to save the data. Pressing the **Save As** key in this menu brings up the **Save As** dialog and Save As menu that provides the user with the options of where to save the data. Once a filename has been selected or entered in the **Save As** menu, the save will occur.

Key Path	Save
Remote Command Notes	No SCPI command directly controls the Data Type that this key controls. The Data Type is included in the MMEM:STORE commands.
Dependencies	If a file type is not used by a certain measurement, that type is grayed out for that measurement. The key for a file type will not show if there are no measurements in Mode that supports it.
Preset	<mode specific>; Is not affected by Preset, but is reset during Restore Mode Defaults and survives subsequent running of the mode. (Refer to the mode Save/Recall PD for this Preset value).

Trace

Pressing this key selects the **Traces** as the data type to be exported with this save request. This key brings up the Trace Menu that allows you to select which Trace to save. This key is grayed out when SA measurements are running that do not support trace exporting.

Dependencies	Trace data is not available from all Measurements. In that case, the key will be grayed out. The key will not show if no measurements in the Mode support it.
Preset	1; not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Mode Defaults and survives power cycles

State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Save, Data

Trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

These softkey selections let you pick which Trace to save; either **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, or **6**. The default is **1**. Once selected, the key returns back to the Export Data menu and the selected trace number is annotated on the key. Now you have selected exactly what needs to be saved. In order to trigger a save of the selected trace, you must select the **Save As** key in the Export Data menu.

An example of using this menu is: If you select 4, Trace 4 is saved to the file selected or entered in **File Name** option in the **Save As** dialog.

Key Path	Save, Data, Trace

Measurement Results

Measurement results are not available for all measurements. Also, different types of results are available from the different measurements. For example, this key is grayed out in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode while the active measurement is Swept SA.

Key Path	Save, Data
Dependencies	The key will not show if no measurements in the Mode support it.

Zone Map

A map file contains zone definitions that will help simplify making measurements of frequently used signals. The OFDMA frame structure can contain multiple-zone definitions for the uplink and downlink subframes and multiple data burst allocations. You can store map files in which you have saved complicated OFDMA frame analysis zone definitions. This can save you time and ensure the accuracy of repeated measurements. Map files are also useful for recreating measurement settings so they can be used by other users.

Key Path	Save, Data, 6

Capture Buffer

Capture Buffer functionality is not available for all measurements. The captured data is raw data (unprocessed).

Key Path	Save, Data

Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the Data Type. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As softkeys. The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Data Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the specific Data Type and is highlighted. The “auto file name” feature automatically generates a file name for use when saving a file.

When you navigate to this selection, you have already determined that you are saving Data and now you want to specify to which file to direct the save.

When you first enter this dialog, the path in the **Save In:** field in this **Save As** dialog depends on which export data type you navigated here from. The only files that are visible are the files with the corresponding data type suffix, and the **Save As** type lists the same suffix.

For example, if the Data Type is **Amplitude Corrections**, the file suffix is .csv and the *.csv files are the only visible files in the **Save As** dialog and .csv is the Save As Type.

The default path for saving files is:

For all of the Trace Data Files:

My Documents\<mode name>\data\traces

For all of the Limit Data Files:

My Documents\<mode name>\data\limits

For all of the Measurement Results Data Files:

My Documents\<mode name>\data\<measurement name>\results

For all of the Capture Buffer Data Files:

My Documents\<mode name>\data\captureBuffer

Key Path	Save, Data
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a <mode specific> Save Type

Save

Saves the specified Data Type. This section describes any specific save behavior relevant to Data that is common to all modes.

When a **Save** of a specific Data File is requested, the specified data is saved to the specified or selected file. The save is performed immediately and does not wait until the measurement is complete.

If the file already exists, a dialog will popup that allows you to replace the existing file by selecting an **OK** or you can **Cancel** the request.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon will show up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single icon. After a register save completes, the corresponding register softkey annotation is updated with the date the time and an advisory message that the file was saved appears in the message bar.

Key Path	Save, Data, Save As..., 1
Restriction and Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.
SCPI Command	<code>:MMEMory:STORe:RESults <filename></code>
Example	<code>:MMEM:STOR:RES "myResults.csv"</code> saves the results from the current measurement to the file myResults.csv in the default path. <code>:MMEM:STOR:RES "MyDocuments\Basic\data\ComplexSpectrum\results\myResults.xml"</code> saves the results from the current measurement (Complex Spectrum) to the file myResults.xml in the default path for IQ Analyzer (Basic) Mode.
Remote Command Notes	If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.
SCPI Command	<code>:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe:DATA TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <filename></code>
Example	<code>:MMEM:STOR:TRAC:DATA TRACE2,"myTrace2.csv"</code> exports the 2nd trace to the file myTrace2.csv in the default path.
Remote Command Notes	If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.
SCPI Command	<code>:MMEMory:STORe:ZMAP <filename></code>

Utility Functions

Save

Example	:MMEM:STOR:ZMAP “myZoneMap.omf” saves current Zone Map as 89601 compatible file type.
Key Path	Save, Data, Zone Map
Restriction and Notes	If a file with the same name already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of overwriting the file during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote. Once a save is complete, the Export Data menu will appear, and the Save As dialog will disappear. The message “File <file name> saved” will appear after the save is complete.
SCPI Command	:MMEMory:STORe:CAPTured <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:CAPT “MyDocuments\WCDMA\data\captureBuffer\myCaptureBuffer.bin” saves the capture buffer data from the current measurement to the file myCaptureBuffer.bin in the default path.
Restriction and Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.
Key Path	Save, Data, Save As

Screen Image

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify a format and location for the saved screen image.

Pressing **Screen Image** brings up the 2 key dialogs and their corresponding menu – **Themes** and **Save As**. When the user navigates to this selection, they have already determined they are saving a **Screen Image** and now they want to specify how to layout the page prior to saving and to which file to direct the save. The resulting screen image file cannot be recalled.

Key Path	Save, 3

Themes

Accesses a menu of function that enable you to choose the theme to be used when saving the screen

image.

The **Themes** option is the same as the **Themes** option under the **Display** and **Page Setup** dialogs. It allows the user to pick between themes to be used when saving the screen image.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, 1
SCPI Name	Themes
SCPI Command	:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe TDCOLOR TDMonochrome FCOLor FMONochrome :MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe?
Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC
Preset	3D Color; Is not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Misc Defaults or Restore System Defaults All and survives subsequent running of the modes
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDM

3D Color

Selects a standard color theme with each object filled, shaded and colored as designed.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, Themes, 1
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDC

3D Monochrome

Selects a format that is like 3D color but shades of gray are used instead of colors.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, Themes, 2
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDM

Flat Color

Selects a format that is best when the screen is to be printed on an ink printer.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, Themes, 3
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM FCOL

Flat Monochrome

Utility Functions

Save

Selects a format that is like Flat Color. But only black is used (no colors, not even gray), and no fill.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, Themes, 4
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM FMON

Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the Screen Image. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As softkeys. The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Screen Image Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the Screen Image Type and is highlighted. The only files that are visible are the *.png files and the Save As Type is *.png, since .png is the file suffix for the Screen Image Type.

The default path for Screen Images is

My Documents\<mode name>\screen.

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all Screen Files when the user first enters this dialog.

Key Path	Save, Screen Image, 2
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a Screen Image Save Type

Save

Saves the screen image to the specified file using the selected theme. The image that is saved is the measurement display prior to when the **Save As** dialog appeared. The save is performed immediately and does not wait until the measurement is complete.

SCPI Command	:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:SCR "myScreen.png"
Restriction and Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during a instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote. Auto return to the Screen Image menu and the Save As dialog goes away. Advisory Event "File <file name> saved" after save is complete.

Key Path

Save, Screen Image, Save As..., 1

Save As Dialog and Menu

The **Save As** is a standard Windows dialog and has Save As softkey menu. Each key in this softkey menu corresponds to the selectable items in the **Save As** dialog box. The softkeys can be used for easy navigation between the selections within the dialog or the standard Tab and Arrow keys can be used for dialog navigation. When the user navigates to this selection, they have already constrained their Save Type and now they want to specify to which file to direct the save.

The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to whatever Save Type the user has previously specified. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the specific Save Type.

The **Save As** dialog will have the last path loaded into the **Save In:** for the specific save file type. User specified paths are remembered and persist through subsequent runs of the mode. These remembered paths are mode specific and are reset back to the default using **Restore Mode Defaults**.

Save

Performs the actual save to the specified file of the selected type. The act of saving does not affect the currently running measurement and does not require you to be in single measurement mode to request a save. It performs the save as soon as the currently running measurement is in the idle state; when the measurement completes. This ensures the State or Data that is saved includes complete data for the current settings. The save only waits for the measurement to complete when the state or data that depends on the measurement setup is being saved. The save happens immediately when exporting corrections or when saving a screen image.

If the file already exists, a dialog box will popup with corresponding softkeys that allows you to replace the existing file with an **Yes** or to stop the save with **No**. If you stop the save, then you can rename the file and continue with the file save operation.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single icon. After the save completes, the corresponding register softkey annotation is updated with the date the time and the message "File <file name> saved" appears in the message bar.

Restriction and Notes

If the file already exists, the File Exist dialog pops up and allows the user to replace it or not by selecting the Yes or No softkeys that appear with the dialog. Then the key causes an auto return and Save As dialog goes away.

Advisory Event "File <file name> saved" after save is complete.

File/Folder List

Enables you to navigate to the center of the dialog that contains the list of files and folders. Once here you can get information about the file.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 2
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key navigates the user to the files and folders list in the center of the dialog.

File Name

Brings up the Alpha Editor as shown in the screen image. Use the knob to choose the letter to add and the **Enter** front panel key to add the letter to the file name. In addition to the list of alpha characters, this editor includes a **Space** softkey and a **Done** softkey. The **Done** softkey completes the filename, removes the Alpha Editor and returns back to the **File Open** dialog and menu, but does not cause the save to occur. You can also use **Enter** to complete the file name entry and this will cause the save to occur.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 3
Restriction and Notes	Brings up the Alpha Editor. Editor created file name is loaded in the File name field of the Save As dialog.

Save As Type

This key corresponds to the **Save As Type** selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Save As Type** behavior. It shows the current file suffix that corresponds to the type of file you have selected to save. If you navigated here from saving State, “State File (*.state)” is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu. If you navigated here from saving Trace, “Trace+State File (*.trace)” is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu. If you navigated here from exporting a data file, “Data File (*.csv)” is in the dialog and is available in the pull down menu. Modes can have other data file types and they would also be listed in the pull down menu.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 4
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key causes the pull down menu to list all possible file types available in this context. All types available are loaded in a 1-of-N softkey for easy navigation.

Up One Level

This key corresponds to the icon of a folder with the up arrow that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Up One Level** behavior. When pressed, it causes the file and folder list to navigate up one level in the directory structure.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 5
Restriction and Notes	When pressed, the file and folder list is directed up one level of folders and the new list of files and folders is displayed

Create New Folder

This key corresponds to the icon of a folder with the “*” that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Create New Folder** behavior. When pressed, a new folder is created in the current directory with the name **New Folder** and allows you to enter a new folder name using the Alpha Editor.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 6
Restriction and Notes	Creates a new folder in the current folder and lets the user fill in the folder name using the Alpha Editor.

Cancel

This key corresponds to the **Cancel** selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported **Cancel** behavior. It causes the current **Save As** request to be cancelled.

Key Path	Save, <various>, Save As..., 7
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key causes the Save As dialog to go away and auto return.

Recall

Recall functionality is common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section.

The Recall feature prompts you to answer the questions: What do you want to recall? And to where do you want to recall it? Once these questions are answered the recall can occur. The options in this menu answer the question “What do you want to Recall?” The options are **State**, **Trace** and **Data**. (**Screen Image** can be saved, but not recalled.) The default paths for **Recall** are data type dependent and are the same as for **Save**.

Key Path	Recall
Remote Command Notes	No remote command directly controls the Recall Type that this key controls. The Recall type is a node in the MMEM:LOAD command. An example is MMEM:LOAD:STATe <filename>.

State

Accesses a menu that enables you to recall a Stated that has previously been saved. Recalling a saved state returns the analyzer as close as possible to the mode context and may cause a mode switch if the file selected is not for the current active mode. A State file can be recalled from either a register or a file. Once you pick the source of the recall in the State menu, the recall will occur.

When this key is pressed, the user has determined what they want to recall is **State**. Recalling **State** is used to return as close as possible to the mode context of the save. Recalling State may cause a mode switch if the file selected is not for the currently active mode. This softkey will not actually cause the recall, since the recall feature still needs to know from where to recall the state. **State** can be recalled from either a register or a file. Pressing this key will bring up the State menu that provides the user with the options of where to retrieve the state. For quick recalls, the State menu lists 6 registers to recall from or the user can select a file to recall from.

Key Path	Recall, 1
Remote Command Notes	No remote command directly controls the recall type that this key controls. The recall type is a parameter in the MMEM:LOAD command. An example is MMEM:LOAD:STATe <filename>.

Register 1 thru Register 6

Selecting any one of these register keys causes the State of the mode from the specified Register to be recalled. Only the Recall Type of State supports reading from registers. The other Recall Types can only read from files. Each of the register keys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

Registers are shared by all modes, so recalling from any one of the 6 registers may cause a mode switch to the mode that was active when the save to the Register occurred.

After the recall completes, the message “Register <register number> recalled” appears in the message bar.

Selecting any one of these register softkeys: **Register 1**, **Register 2**, **Register 3**, **Register 4**, **Register 5**, **Register 6** causes the state of the mode from the specified Register to be recalled. The registers are provided for easy saving and recalling, since the user does not have to specify a filename or navigate to a specific file. The date will follow the format specified in the Date Format setting under the **Control Panel**. The time will show hours, minutes and seconds.

Key Path	Recall, State, 1
Example	*RCL 1

Key Path	Recall, State, 2
Example	*RCL 2

Key Path	Recall, State, 3
Example	*RCL 3

Key Path	Recall, State, 4
Example	*RCL 4

Key Path	Recall, State, 5
Example	*RCL 5

Key Path	Recall, State, 6
Example	*RCL 6

From File\ File Open

Brings up the **File Open** standard Windows® dialog and its corresponding **File Open** key menu.

When you first enter this dialog, the State File default path is in the **LookIn:** box in this File Open dialog. The File Open dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The first *.state file is highlighted. The only files that are visible are the *.state files and the Files of type is *.state, since .state is the file suffix for the State Save Type.

Key Path	Recall, State, 7
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Open dialog for recalling a State Save Type

Open

Recalling State function first must verify the file is recallable in the current instrument by checking the software version and model number of the instrument. If everything matches, a full recall proceeds by aborting the currently running measurement, and then loading the State from the saved state file to as close as possible to the context in which the save occurred. You can open state files from any mode, so recalling a State File switches to the mode that was active when the save occurred. After switching to the mode of the saved state file, mode settings and data (if any for the mode) are loaded with values from the saved file. The saved measurement of the mode becomes the newly active measurement and the data relevant to the measurement (if there is any) is recalled.

If there is a mismatch between file version or model number or instrument version or model number, the recall still tries to recall as much as possible and it returns a warning message of what it did.

NOTE	No Trace data is loaded when recalling a State File. Measurements that support loading of trace data will include a Trace key in the Recall menu and will load State + Trace data from .trace files under that key.

SCPI Command	:MMEMory:LOAD:STATe <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:STAT “myState.state” recalls the file myState.state on the default path
Remote Command Notes	Although the trace data is included in the .state file it is not recalled; that is left for .trace files only for measurements that support recalling of trace data. Errors are generated if the specified file is empty or does not exist, or there is a file type mismatch.
Key Path	Recall, State, From File..., 1

The state of a mode includes all of the variables affected by doing a full preset. It not only recalls Mode Preset settings, but it also recalls all of the mode persistent settings and data if the mode has either. Each mode determines whether data is part of mode state and if the mode has any persistent settings. **Recall State** also recalls all of the **Input/Output** system settings, since they are saved with each State File for each mode.

The **Recall State** function does the following:

Verifies that the file is recallable on this instrument using the version number and model number.

Aborts the currently running measurement.

Clears any pending operations.

Switches to the mode of the selected Save State file.

Sets mode State and Input/Output system settings to the values in the selected Saved State file.

Limits settings that differ based on model number, licensing or version number.

Makes the saved measurement for the mode the active measurement.

Clears the input and output buffers.

Status Byte is set to 0.

Executes a *CLS

Trace (+State)

When this key is pressed, the user has determined what they want to recall is **Trace**. Trace files include the state of the mode they were saved from as well as the trace data, with internal flags to indicate which trace the user was trying to save which may include ALL traces. They are otherwise identical to State files. Recalling **Trace** may cause a mode switch if the file selected is not for the currently active mode.

Not all modes support saving of trace data with the state; and for modes that do, not all measurements do. The **Trace** key is grayed out for measurements that do not support trace recall. It is blanked for modes that do not support trace recall.

This softkey will not actually cause the recall, since the recall feature still needs to know from which file to recall the trace and which trace to recall it into. Pressing this key will bring up the Recall Trace menu that provides the user with the options of where to retrieve the trace.

Key Path **Recall, 2**

To Trace

These softkey selections let you pick which Trace to recall the saved trace into; either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. The default is 1. If the .trace file is an “all trace” file, “**To Trace**” is ignored and the traces each go back to the trace they were saved from.

Once selected, the key returns back to the Recall Trace menu and the selected Trace number is annotated on the key. Now you have selected exactly where the trace needs to be recalled. In order to trigger a recall of the selected Trace, you must select the **Open** key in the Recall Trace menu.

Key Path **Save, Data, Trace**

Open...

Pressing **Open** brings up the File Open standard Windows dialog and its corresponding File Open softkey menu. When the user navigates to this selection, they have already determined they are recalling **Trace** and now they want to specify from which file to do the recall.

When the user first enters this dialog, the State File default path is in the **LookIn:** box in this **File Open** dialog. The **File Open** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The first *.trace file is highlighted. Also, the only files that are visible are the *.trace files and the Files of type is *.trace, since .trace is the file suffix for the Trace Save Type.

Key Path	Recall, Trace, 7
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Open dialog for recalling a Trace Save Type

Open

Recalling **Trace** first must verify the file is recallable in this instrument by checking instrument software version and model number, since it includes State. If everything matches, a full recall proceeds by aborting the currently running measurement, loads the state from the saved state file to as close as possible to the context in which the save occurred. Users can open .trace files from any mode that supports them, so recalling a Trace File switches to the mode that was active when the save occurred. After switching to the mode of the saved state file, mode settings and data (if any for the mode) are loaded with values from the saved file and the saved measurement of the mode becomes the newly active measurement and the data relevant to the measurement (if there is any) is recalled.

Once the state is loaded the trace data must be loaded. The internal flags are consulted to see which trace to load and the “To Trace” setting to see where to load it. Trace data is always loaded with the specified trace set to View, so that the data is visible and not updating (so as not to wipe out the recalled data). If the file is an “all trace” file, all traces are loaded with the saved data (to the original trace the data was saved from) and set to View. Traces whose data is not loaded are restored to the update state that existed when they were saved.

In every other way a Trace load is identical to a State load. See section “[Open](#)” on page 138 for details.

Key Path	Recall, Trace, Open..., 1
Restriction and Notes	Auto return to the Trace menu and the Open dialog goes away. Advisory Event “Recalled File <file name>” after recall is complete.
SCPI Command	:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:TRAC TRACE2, “myState.trace” recalls the file myState.trace on the default path; if it is a “single trace” save file, that trace is loaded to trace 2, and will be set to be not updating.

Data (Mode Specific)

Importing a data file is a way to replace current measurement data with data that was previously saved from this measurement or from other measurements that produce the same type of data. This import feature also allows the user to import data from different modes that produce the same type of data. The Import Menu will only include Data Types that are supported by the current mode. And, Based on the currently active measurement, Data Types that are not relevant to the currently active measurement may be grayed out in the menu.

Since the commonly exported data files are in .csv format, the data can be edited by the user prior to importing. This allows the user to export a data file, manipulate the data in Excel (the most common PC Application for manipulating .csv files) and then import it.

When this key is pressed, the user has determined that they want to Import Data. Each mode determines what data it will allow to be exported and imported based on what data it produces. Importing **Data** loads measurement data from the specified file into the destination implied by the Import Data Type selected. The one data type that is available to all modes is **Amplitude Corrections**. The other data that is typically available in all modes is **Measurement Results**, but **Measurement Results** can not be imported. Other examples of mode specific Import Data are **Traces** and **Limits** which are Import Data associated with the Swept SA measurement in Spectrum Analyzer mode.

The mode specific Import Data can be grayed out depending on the specific measurement that is running within the mode. For example, when in the SA mode and in the ACP measurement, the Trace Import Data is grayed out, since a trace (Trace1, Trace2, ...) is not relevant when the ACP measurement is running.

Selecting an Import Data softkey will not actually cause the importing to occur, since the recall feature still needs to know from where to get the data. Pressing the **Open** key in this menu brings up the **Open** dialog and **Open** menu that provides you with the options from where to recall the data. Once a filename has been selected or entered in the **Open** menu, the recall will occur.

Key Path	Recall, 2
Remote Command Notes	No SCPI command directly controls the Data Type that this key controls. The Data Type is included in the MMEM:LOAD commands.
Preset	<mode specific>; Is not affected by Preset, but is reset during Restore Mode Defaults and survives subsequent running of the mode.

Trace

This key selects the **Traces** as the data type to be imported with this recall request. It brings up the Trace Menu that lets you select which Trace to import the data into

Utility Functions

Recall

This key is grayed out when measurements are running that do not support trace importing.

Dependencies	Trace data is not available from all Measurements. In that case, the key will be grayed out. The key will not show if no measurements in the Mode support it.
Preset	1; not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Mode Defaults and survives power cycles
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Recall, Data

Trace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

These keys let you pick which Trace to import the data into; either **1, 2, 3, 4, 5** or **6**. The default is **1**.

Once selected, the key returns back to the Import Data menu and the selected Trace number is annotated on the key. Now you have selected exactly what needs to be imported. In order to trigger a import of the selected trace, you must select the **Open** key in the Import Data menu.

An example of using this menu is: If you select 4 and continue to the File Open dialog, then import Trace 4 from the file selected or entered in **File Name** option in the File Open dialog.

Key Path	Recall, Data, Trace

Zone Map

A map file contains zone definitions that will help simplify making measurements of frequently used signals. The OFDMA frame structure can contain multiple-zone definitions for the uplink and downlink subframes and multiple data burst allocations. You can recall map files in which you have saved complicated OFDMA frame analysis zone definitions; this can save you time and ensure the accuracy of repeat measurements. Map files are also useful for recreating measurement settings so they can be used by other users.

Key Path	Recall, Data
Dependencies	Zone map data is not available from all Measurements. In that case, the key will be grayed out. The key will not show if no measurements in the Mode support it.

Capture Buffer

Capture Buffer functionality is not available for all measurements. The captured data is raw data

(unprocessed).

Key Path	Recall, Data
Dependencies	Capture buffer data is not available from all Measurements. In that case, the key will be grayed out. The key will not show if no measurements in the Mode support it.

Open...

Pressing **File Open** brings up the File Open standard Windows dialog and the File Open key menu. When the user navigates to this selection, they have already determined they are recalling a specific Data Type and now they want to specify which file to open.

When you first enter this dialog, the path is in the **Look In:** field in this **File Open** dialog depends on which import data type you navigated here from.

The only files that are visible are those specific to the file type being recalled.

Key Path	Recall, Data
Restriction and Notes	Brings up Open dialog for recalling a <mode specific> Save Type

Open

The import starts by checking for errors. Then the import can start. For all data types, the actual import starts by aborting the currently running measurement. Then the import does data type specific behavior:

Trace Import: A trace cannot be imported if the trace points in the file do not match the sweep points in the mode. If this happens, an error is generated. When a trace is imported, then **Trace Update** is always turned OFF for that trace and **Trace Display** is always turned ON. The trace file has meta data. If the meta data in the file does not match the corresponding SA state, the dirty marker is displayed.

SCPI Command	:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe:DATA TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:TRAC DATA TRACE2,"myTrace2.csv" imports the 2nd trace from the file myTrace2.csv in the default path.
Remote Command Notes	Errors are reported if the file is empty or missing, or if the file type does not match.

SCPI Name	Recall Zone Map
SCPI Command	:MMEMory:LOAD:ZMAP <filename>

Example :MMEM:LOAD:ZMAP “myZoneMap.omf” recalls the Zone Map data from the file myZoneMap.omf on the default directory to the Custom Map for Modulation Analysis measurement.

Key Path **Recall, Data, Zone Map**

Recall captured data for reuse in demod measurements using the Load Capture Buffer functionality. This function is enabled for ‘Code Domain’ and ‘Modulation Accuracy’ measurements only.

SCPI Command :MMEMory:LOAD:CAPTured <filename>

Restriction and Notes Errors are reported if the file is empty or missing, or if the file type does not match.

Key Path **Recall, Data, File Open**

Example :MMEM:LOAD:CAPT “My Documents\WCDMA\data\IQ\captureBuffer\myCaptureBuffer.bin”

File Open Dialog and Menu

The **File Open** is a standard Windows dialog and has a **File Open** key menu. Each key in this menu corresponds to the selectable items in the **File Open** dialog box. The softkeys can be used for easy navigation between the selections within the dialog or the standard **Tab** and **Arrow** keys can be used for dialog navigation. When you navigate to this selection, you have already limited the file recall type and now you want to specify which file to open.

Open

This selection and the **Enter** key when a filename has been selected or specified actually cause the load to occur. **Open** loads the specified or selected file to the previously selected recall type of either **State** or a specific import data type.

Restriction and Notes Advisory Event “File <file name> recalled” after recall is complete.

File/Folder List

This softkey navigates to the center of the dialog that contains the list of files and folders. Once here the

user can get information about the file.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open...
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key navigates the user to the files and folders list in the center of the dialog.

Sort

Pressing this key brings up the Sort menu that allows the user a way to sort the files within the File Open scope. Only one sorting type can be selected at a time and the sorting happens immediately.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open...
Remote Command Notes	No SCPI command directly controls the sorting.

By Date

This allows the user to sort the list of files within the scope of the **File Open** dialog in ascending or descending data order. The date is the last data modified.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

By Name

This allows the user to sort the list of files within the scope of the **File Open** dialog in ascending or descending order based on the filename.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

By Extension

This allows the user to sort the list of files within the scope of the **File Open** dialog in ascending or descending order based on the file extension for each file.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

By Size

This allows the user to sort the list of files within the scope of the **File Open** dialog in ascending or descending order based on file size.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

Ascending

This causes the display of the file list to be sorted, according to the sort criteria above, in Ascending order.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

Descending

This causes the display of the file list to be sorted, according to the sort criteria above, in Descending order.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open..., Sort
Restriction and Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

Files Of Type

This softkey corresponds to the Files Of Type selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported Files Of Type behavior. It shows the current file suffix that corresponds to the type of file the user has selected to save. If the user navigated here from recalling State, “State File (*.state)” is in the dialog selection and is the only type available in the pull down menu. If the user navigated here from recalling Trace, “Trace+State File (*.trace)” is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu. If the user navigated here from importing a data file, “Data File (*.csv)” is in the dialog and is the only type available in the pull down menu. Modes can have other data file types and they would also be listed in the pull down menu.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open...
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key causes the pull down menu to list all possible file types available in this context.

Up One Level

This softkey corresponds to the icon of a folder with the up arrow that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported **Up One Level** behavior. When pressed, it causes the file and folder list to navigate up one level in the directory structure.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open...
Restriction and Notes	When pressed, the file and folder list is directed up one level of folders and the new list of files and folders is displayed.

Cancel

This softkey corresponds to the **Cancel** selection in the dialog. It causes the current **File Open** request to be cancelled. It follows the standard Windows supported **Cancel** behavior.

Key Path	Recall, <various>, Open...
Restriction and Notes	Pressing this key causes the Open dialog to go away and auto return.

Preset

Mode Preset

The Mode preset is the most common way to get the active mode back to a known state. It will keep you in the currently active mode and reset the mode settings to their mode preset state. It will never cause a mode switch. It does a partial preset. It does not affect any mode persistent settings or any system settings.

The **Mode Preset** does the following for the currently active mode:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Brings up the default menu for the mode, with no active function.
- Sets Measurement settings to their preset values for the active mode only.
- Activates the default measurement.
- Brings up the default menu for the mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets Status Byte to 0.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:PRESet
Example	:SYST:PRES
Restriction and Notes	Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0.
Dependencies / Couplings	A Mode Preset will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and cause the default measurement to be active. Mode Preset gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Remote Command Notes	*RST is preferred over SYST:PRES for remote operation. *RST does a Mode Preset as done by the SYST:PRES command and it sets the measurement mode to Single measurement rather than Continuous for optimal remote control throughput.
Key Path	Front-panel key

How-To Preset

The table below shows all possible presets, their corresponding SCPI commands and front panel access. Instrument settings depend on the current measurement context. Some settings are local to the current measurement, some are global (common) across all the measurement in the current mode, and some are global to all the available modes. In a similar way, restoring the settings to their preset state can be done

within the different contexts.

The Auto Couple front panel key is a Meas local key. It sets all Auto/Man parameter couplings in the measurement to Auto. Any Auto/Man selection that is local to the other measurements in the mode will not be affected by Auto Couple.

The Meas Preset key is a Meas local key. Meas Preset resets all the variables local to the current measurement except the persistent ones.

The Mode Preset (front-panel key on front panel) resets all the current mode's Meas local and Meas global variables except the persistent ones.

The Restore Mode Defaults key resets ALL the Mode variables (and all the Meas global and Meas local variables), including the persistent ones.

Type Of Preset	SCPI Command	Front Panel Access
Auto Couple	:COUPLe ALL	Auto Couple front-panel key
Meas Preset	:CONFigure:<Measurement>	Meas Setup Menu
Mode Preset	:SYSTem:PRESet	Mode Preset (green key)
Restore Mode Defaults	:INSTrument:DEFAult	Mode Setup Menu
Restore All Mode Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult MODEs	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
*RST	*RST	not possible (Mode Preset with Single)
Restore Input/Output Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult INPut	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Power On Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult PON	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Alignment Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult ALIGn	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Miscellaneous Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult MISC	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore All System Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFAult [ALL] :SYSTem:PRESet:PERSistent (bc)	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
User Preset	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER	User Preset Menu
User Preset All Modes	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ALL	User Preset Menu
Power On Mode Preset	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE MODE	System Menu
Power On User Preset	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE USER	System Menu
Power On Last State	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE LAST	System Menu

Restore Mode Defaults

Restore Mode Defaults resets the state for the currently active mode by resetting the mode persistent settings to their factory default values, clearing mode data and by performing a Mode Preset. This function will never cause a mode switch. This function performs a full preset for the currently active mode; whereas, Mode Preset performs a partial preset. Restore Mode Defaults does not affect any system settings. System settings are reset by Restore System Defaults. This function does reset mode data; as well as settings.

Remote Command	:INSTrument:DEFault
Example	:INST:DEF
Restriction and Notes	A pop-up message comes up saying: "If you are sure, press key again".
Dependencies / Couplings	A Restore Mode Defaults will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and causes the default measurement to be active. It gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Remote Command Notes	Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0.
Key Path	Mode Setup

*RST (Remote Command Only)

*RST is equivalent to SYST:PRES;:INIT:CONT OFF which is a Mode Preset in Single measurement state. This remote command is preferred over Mode Preset remote command SYST:PRES, as optimal remote programming occurs with the instrument in single measurement state.

Remote Command	*RST
Example	*RST
Restriction and Notes	Clears all pending OPC bits and the Status Byte is set to 0.
Dependencies / Couplings	A *RST will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and cause the default measurement to be active. *RST gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Remote Command Notes	Sequential

User Preset

User Preset behaves similarly to **Recall State** in that it recalls a hidden Save State file with the exception that **User Preset** will never cause a mode switch. Recalling a Save State file may cause a mode switch, if the Save State file was saved while in a different mode. There is a User Preset file per mode. The User Preset file is a Save State file. **User Preset** sets the state of currently active mode back to the state that was previously saved for this mode using the **Save User Preset** softkey or the `SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE` command. Each mode will have no knowledge of another user preset file from any other mode or how to invoke them. The user has no control over the user preset filename and has no direct access to the user preset file.

User Preset recalls a mode's state which includes all of the variables affected by doing a Mode Preset. It not only recalls Mode Preset settings, but it also recalls all of the mode persistent settings. User Preset also recalls all of the Input/Output system settings.

If a **Save User Preset** has not been done at any time, **User Preset** recalls the default user preset file for the currently active mode. The default user preset files are created at power-on when each mode detects there is no user preset file, so there will never be a scenario when there is no user preset file to restore. For each mode, the default user preset state is the same state that would be saved if a **Save User Preset** is performed in each mode right after doing a Restore Mode Default and after a Restore Input/Output Settings Defaults.

Note: When the instrument is secured, all of the user preset files are converted back to their default user preset files.

User Preset does the following:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Sets the mode state to the values defined by **Save User Preset**.
- Makes the saved measurement for the currently running mode the active measurement.
- Brings up the saved menu for the power-on mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets the Status Byte to 0.

Remote Command :SYSTem:PRESet:USER

Example :SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE
 :SYST:PRES:USER

Restriction and Notes Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0.

Dependencies / Couplings A user preset will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and cause the saved measurement to be active. Recalling a User Preset file has the same issues that recalling a Save State file has. Some settings may need to be limited and therefore re-coupled, since the capabilities of the mode may have changes when the User Preset file was last saved.

Utility Functions

User Preset

Remote Command Notes : SYST: PRES: USER: SAVE is used to save the current state as the user preset state.

Key Path **User Preset**

User Preset All Modes

User Preset All Modes behaves similarly to **Power On User Preset**, since it recalls all of the **User Preset** files for each mode, switches to the power-on mode and activates the saved measurement from the power-on mode **User Preset** file.

Note: When the instrument is secured, all of the user preset files are converted back to their default user preset files.

User Preset does the following:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Switches the Mode to the power-on mode.
- Restores the User Preset files for each mode.
- Makes the saved measurement for the power-on mode the active measurement.
- Brings up the saved menu for the power-on mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets the Status Byte to 0.

Remote Command : SYSTem: PRESet: USER: ALL

Example : SYST: PRES: USER: SAVE
: SYST: PRES: USER: ALL

Restriction and Notes Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0.

Dependencies / Couplings A user preset will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted, cause a mode switch to the power-on mode and cause the saved measurement to be active in the power-on mode. Recalling a User Preset file has the same issues that recalling a Save State file has. Some settings may need to be limited and therefore re-coupled, since the capabilities of the mode may have changes when the User Preset file was last saved.

Remote Command Notes : SYST: PRES: USER: SAVE is used to save the current state as the user preset state.

Key Path **User Preset**

Save User Preset

Save User Preset saves the currently active mode and its state. The way the user recalls this User Preset file is by pressing the User Preset softkey or sending the SYST:PRES:USER remote command. This same state is also saved by the Save State function.

Remote Command	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SAVE
Example	:SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE
Restriction and Notes	:SYST:PRES:SAVE creates the same file as if the user requested a *SAV or a MMEM:STOR:STAT, except User Preset Save does not allow the user to specify the filename or the location of the file.
Key Path	User Preset

File

Opens a menu of keys which access various standard and custom Windows dialogs. Pressing any other front-panel key exits any of these dialogs.

File Explorer

Opens the standard Windows File Explorer. Pressing any front panel key closes the Explorer application.

File Explorer opens up in My Documents. (Note: My Documents must be located on the user data partition.).

Page Setup

Refer to your Microsoft Windows Operating System manual.

Print Theme – Remote Command

The graphical user interface contains a selection for choosing the Theme to use when printing. An equivalent remote command is provided. Refer to the View/Display section for more detail on Themes.

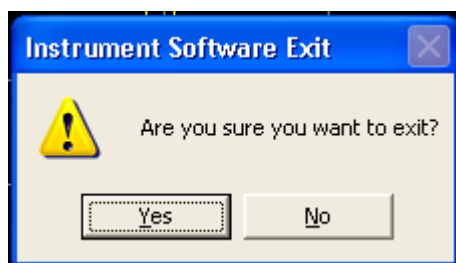
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem:PRINT:THEMe TDCOLOR TDMonochrome FCOLor FMONochrome :SYSTem:PRINT:THEMe?
Example	:SYST:PRIN:THEM FCOL
Preset	FCOL; not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Misc Defaults or Restore System Defaults All and survives subsequent running of the modes
State Saved	No

Print

Refer to your Microsoft Windows Operating System manual.

Exit

This key, when pressed, will exit the Instrument Application. A dialog box will be used to confirm that the user intended to exit the application:



Mode All

Key Path **File, Exit**

Print

The Print front-panel key is equivalent to performing a File, Print, OK. It immediately performs the currently configured Print to the current printer.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Window Control Keys

The instrument provides three front-panel keys for controlling windows. They are **Multi Window**, **Zoom**, and **Next Window**. These are all “immediate action” keys.



Multi-Window

The **Multi Window** front-panel key is not used at this time. It is there to support future functionality.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Zoom

Zoom is a toggle function. Pressing once Zooms the selected window; pressing again un-zooms.

When Zoom is on for a window, that window will get the entire primary display area. The zoomed window, since it is the selected window, is outlined in green.

Zoom is local to each Measurement. Each Measurement remembers its Zoom state. The Zoom state of each Measurement is part of the Mode's state.

The state of zoom, and which window is zoomed, is saved in State.

Data acquisition and processing for the other windows continues while a window is zoomed, as does all SCPI communication with the other windows.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Next Window

This key selects the next window of the current view.

When this key is selected in Help mode, it toggles focus between the table of contents window and the topic pane window.

Selected Window

One and only one primary window is always selected.

The selected window has the focus; as far as the user is concerned, all key presses are going to that window.

If a window is not selected, its boundary is gray. The selected window has a green boundary.

Only primary windows may be selected.

If a primary window in a multi-window display is zoomed it is still outlined in green. If there is only one primary window, the green outline is not used. This allows the user to distinguish between a zoomed window and a display with only one primary window.

The selected window is local to each Measurement. Each Measurement remembers which window is selected. The selected window for each Measurement is remembered in Mode state.

If you have a mouse and you click on a window, that window is selected.

Navigating Windows

When the Next Window key is pressed, the next window in the order of precedence (see below) becomes selected. If the selected window was zoomed, the next window will also be zoomed.

The window navigation does NOT use the arrow and select keys. Those are reserved for navigation within a window.

Window precedence

The standard precedence that is used for primary windows is left/right top/bottom; that is, in the 4 primary-window case, window 1 is the top left, window 2 is the top right, window 3 is the bottom left, window 4 is the bottom right.

Select Display Format Tiled (remote command only)

Sets the display format for the current measurement to “un-zoomed”. This is the preset state of all measurements.

Remote Command	<code>:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:TILE</code>

Example	<code>:DISP:WIND:FORM:TILE</code>

Select Display Format Zoomed (remote command only)

Sets the display format for the current measurement to “zoomed”. Zooms the currently selected window.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:ZOOM
Example	:DISP:WIND:FORM:ZOOM

Window Focus Move Control (remote command only)

Selects a window for control and zooming for the current measurement.

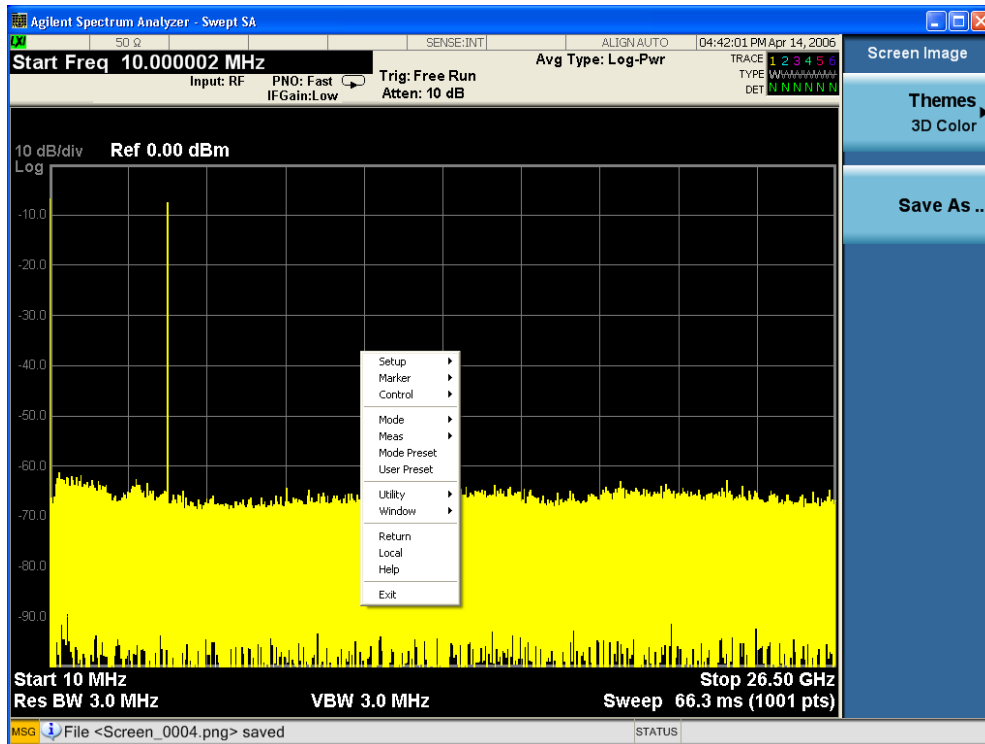
Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[:SElect] <number> :DISPlay:WINDow[:SElect] ?
Example	:DISP:WIND 1
Preset	1
Min	1
Max	If <number> is greater than the number of windows, limit to <number of windows>

Mouse and Keyboard Control

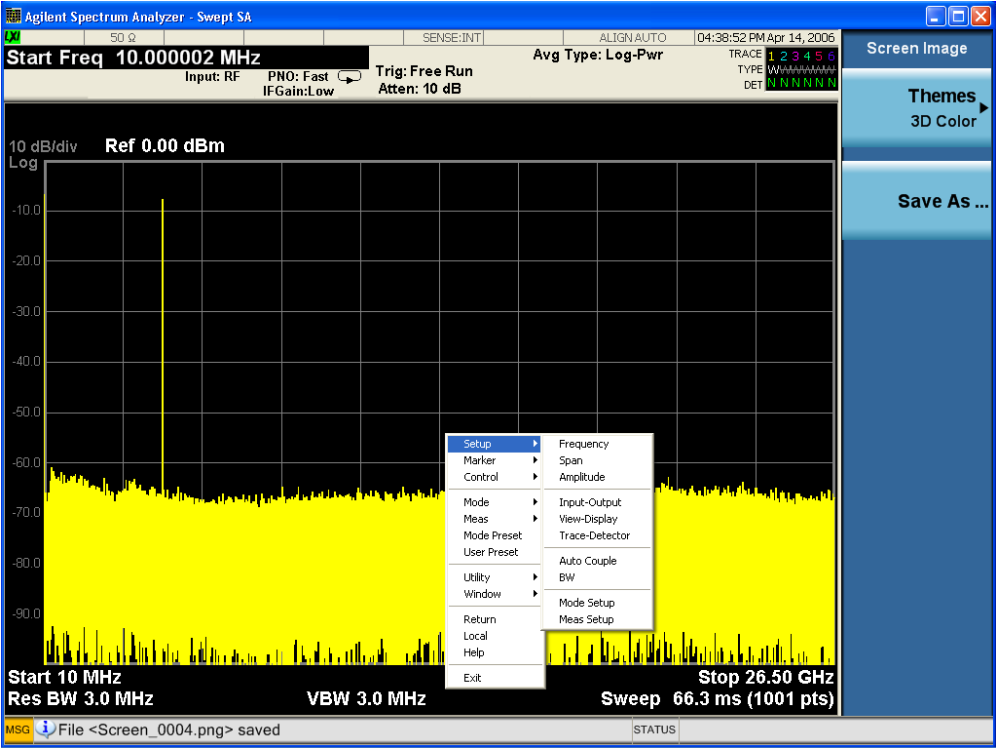
If you do not have access to the instrument front-panel, there are several ways that a mouse and PC Keyboard can give you access to functions normally accessed using the front panel keys.

Right-Click

If the user plugs in a mouse and right-clicks on the analyzer screen, a menu will appear as below:

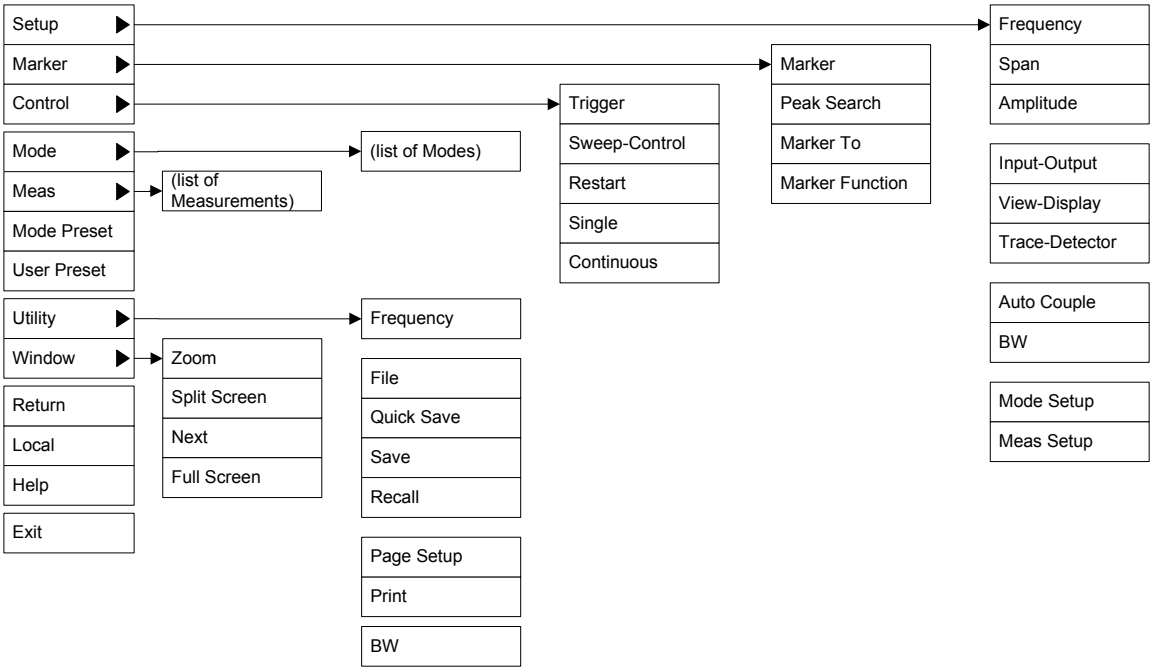


Placing the mouse on one of the rows marked with a right arrow symbol will cause that row to expand, as for example below where the mouse is hovered over the “Setup” row:



This method can be used to access any of the front-panel keys on the front panel by using a mouse; as for example if the user is accessing the instrument through Remote Desktop.

The array of keys thus available is shown below:



PC Keyboard

If you have a PC keyboard plugged in (or via Remote Desktop), certain keycodes on the PC keyboard map to front-panel keys on the GPSA front panel. These keycodes are shown below:

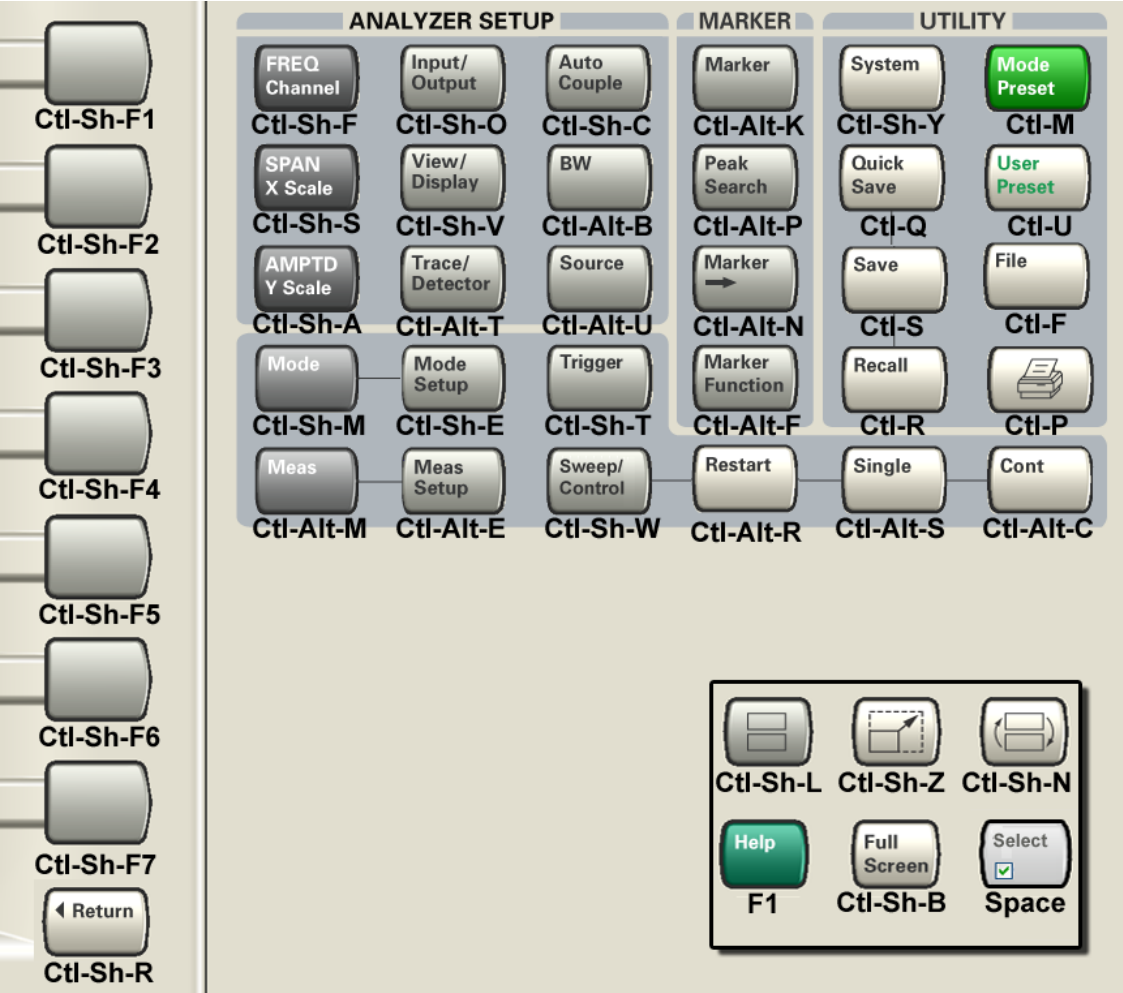
Frequency	CTRL+SHIFT+F
Span	CTRL+SHIFT+S
Amplitude	CTRL+SHIFT+A
Input/Output	CTRL+SHIFT+O
View/Display	CTRL+SHIFT+V
Trace/Detector	CTRL+ALT+T
Auto Couple	CTRL+SHIFT+C
Bandwidth	CTRL+ALT+B
Source	CTRL+SHIFT+E
Marker	CTRL+SHIFT+K
Peak Search	CTRL+SHIFT+P
Marker To	CTRL+ALT+N
Marker Function	CTRL+ALT+F
System	CTRL+SHIFT+Y
Quick Save	CTRL+SHIFT+Q
Save	CTRL+S
Recall	CTRL+R
Mode Preset	CTRL+M
User Preset	CTRL+U
Print	CTRL+P
File	CTRL+F
Mode	CTRL+SHIFT+M
Measure	CTRL+ALT+M
Mode Setup	CTRL+ALT+E
Meas Setup	CTRL+ALT+U
Trigger	CTRL+SHIFT+T
Sweep/Control	CTRL+SHIFT+W
Restart	CTRL+ALT+R
Single	CTRL+ALT+S

Cont	CTRL+ALT+C
Zoom	CTRL+SHIFT+Z
Next Window	CTRL+SHIFT+N
Split Screen	CTRL+SHIFT+L
Full Screen	CTRL+SHIFT+B
Return	CTRL+SHIFT+R
Mute	Mute
Inc Audio	Volume Up
Dec Audio	Volume Down
Help	F1
Control	CTRL
Alt	ALT
Enter	Return
Cancel	Esc
Del	Delete
Backspace	Backspace
Select	Space
Up Arrow	Up
Down Arrow	Down
Left Arrow	Left
Right Arrow	Right
Menu key1	CTRL+SHIFT+F1
Menu key2	CTRL+SHIFT+F2
Menu key3	CTRL+SHIFT+F3
Menu key4	CTRL+SHIFT+F4
Menu key5	CTRL+SHIFT+F5
Menu key6	CTRL+SHIFT+F6
Menu key7	CTRL+SHIFT+F7
Backspace	BACKSPACE
Enter	ENTER
Tab	Tab
1	1

Utility Functions
Mouse and Keyboard Control

2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
0	0

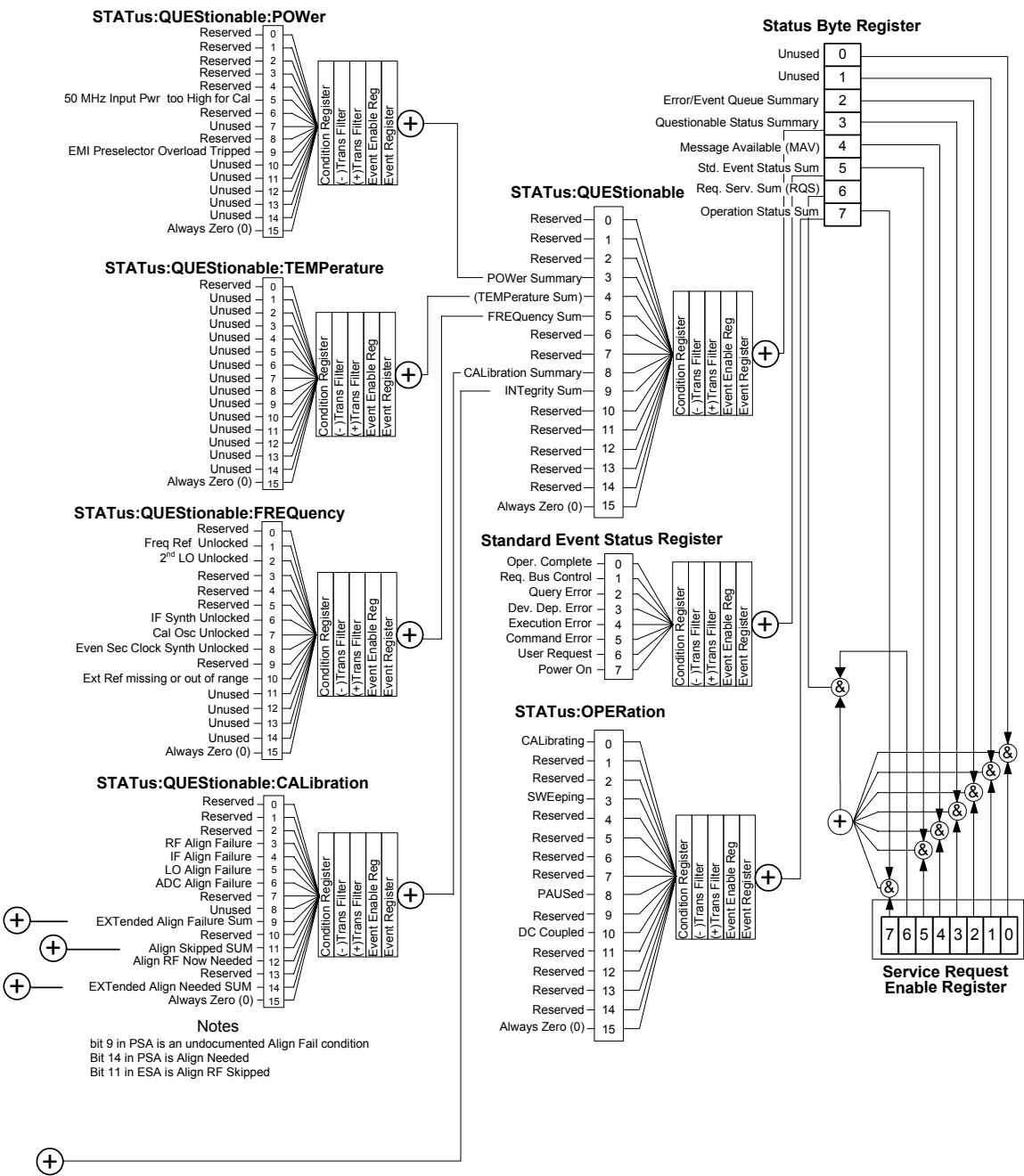
Here is a pictorial view of the table above:



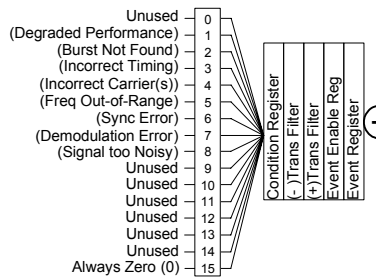
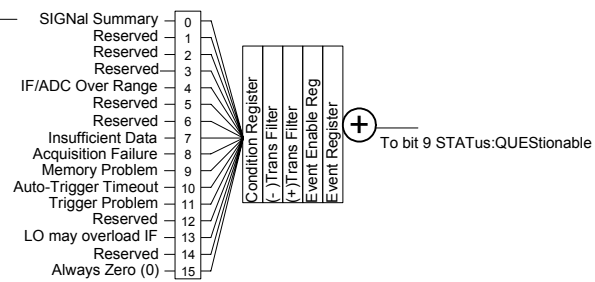
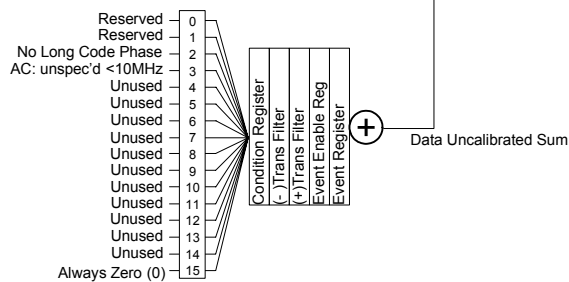
STATUS Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

The following graphs show the Overall Status Subsystem.

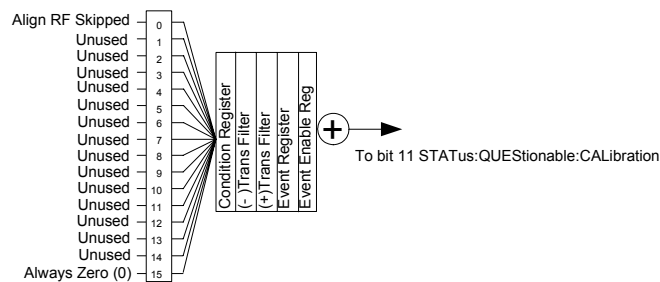
Overall Status Byte Register System



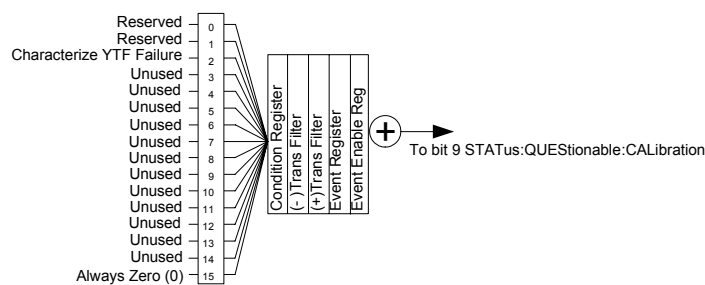
Additional Registers:

STATus:QUESTIONable:INTEgrity:SIGNal
[for Base Analyzer]STATus:QUESTIONable:INTEgrity
[for Base Analyzer]STATus:QUESTIONable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated
[for Base Analyzer]

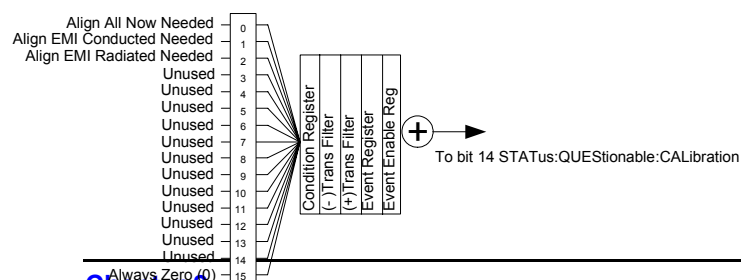
STATus:QUESTIONable:CALibration:SKIPPed



STATus:QUESTIONable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure



STATus:QUESTIONable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed



Detailed Description

The STATUS subsystem remote commands set and query the status hardware registers. This system of registers monitors various events and conditions in the instrument. Software written to control the instrument may need to monitor some of these events and conditions.

NOTE	All status register commands are sequential. Most commands can be started immediately and will overlap with any existing commands that are already running. This is not true of status commands. All the commands in the spectrum analyzer are assumed to be overlapped unless a command description specifically says that it is sequential.

What Are Status Registers

The status system contains multiple registers that are arranged in a hierarchical order. The lower-level status registers propagate their data to the higher-level registers in the data structures by means of summary bits. The status byte register is at the top of the hierarchy and contains general status information for the instrument's events and conditions. All other individual registers are used to determine the specific events or conditions. For a diagram of the registers and their interconnections, see above.

The operation and questionable status registers are sets of registers that monitor the overall instrument condition. They are accessed with the STATUS:OPERation and STATUS:QUEStionable commands in the STATUS command subsystem. Each register set is made up of five registers:

- **Condition Register** It reports the real-time state of the signals monitored by this register set. There is no latching or buffering for a condition register.
- **Positive Transition Register** This filter register controls which signals will set a bit in the event register when the signal makes a low to high transition (when the condition bit changes from 0 to 1).
- **Negative Transition Register** This filter register controls which signals will set a bit in the event register when the signal makes a high to low transition (when the condition bit changes from 1 to 0).
- **Event Register** It latches any signal state changes, in the way specified by the filter registers. Bits in the event register are never cleared by signal state changes. Event registers are cleared when read. They are also cleared by *CLS and by presetting the instrument.
- **Event Enable Register** It controls which of the bits, being set in the event register, will be summarized as a single output for the register set. Summary bits are then used by the next higher register.

The STATUS:QUEStionable registers report abnormal operating conditions. The status register hierarchy is:

1. The summary outputs from the six STATUS:QUEStionable:<keyword> detail registers are inputs to the STATUS:QUEStionable register.
2. The summary output from the STATUS:QUEStionable register is an input to the Status Byte Register. See the overall system in Figure at the beginning of this section.

The STATUS:OPERation register set has no summarized inputs. The inputs to the

STATus:OPERation:CONDition register indicate the real time state of the instrument. The STATus:OPERation:EVENT register summary output is an input to the Status Byte Register.

What Are Status Register SCPI Commands

Most monitoring of the instrument conditions is done at the highest level using the IEEE common commands indicated below. Complete command descriptions are available in the IEEE commands section at the beginning of the language reference. Individual status registers can be set and queried using the commands in the STATus subsystem of the language reference.

- *CLS (clear status) clears the status byte by emptying the error queue and clearing all the event registers.
- *ESE, *ESE? (event status enable) sets and queries the bits in the enable register part of the standard event status register.
- *ESR? (event status register) queries and clears the event register part of the standard event status register.
- *OPC, *OPC? (operation complete) sets the standard event status register to monitor the completion of all commands. The query stops any new commands from being processed until the current processing is complete, then returns a '1'.
- *PSC, *PSC? (power-on state clear) sets the power-on state so that it clears the service request enable register and the event status enable register at power on.
- *SRE, *SRE? (service request enable) sets and queries the value of the service request enable register.
- *STB? (status byte) queries the value of the status byte register without erasing its contents.

How to Use the Status Registers

A program often needs to be able to detect and manage error conditions or changes in instrument status. There are two methods you can use to programmatically access the information in status registers:

- The polling method
- The service request (SRQ) method

In the polling method, the instrument has a passive role. It only tells the controller that conditions have changed when the controller asks the right question. In the SRQ method, the instrument takes a more active role. It tells the controller when there has been a condition change without the controller asking. Either method allows you to monitor one or more conditions.

The polling method works well if you do not need to know about changes the moment they occur. The SRQ method should be used if you must know immediately when a condition changes. To detect a change using the polling method, the program must repeatedly read the registers.

Use the SRQ method when:

- you need time-critical notification of changes
- you are monitoring more than one device which supports SRQs
- you need to have the controller do something else while waiting

- you can't afford the performance penalty inherent to polling

Use polling when:

- your programming language/development environment does not support SRQ interrupts
- you want to write a simple, single-purpose program and don't want the added complexity of setting up an SRQ handler
- To monitor a condition:
 1. Determine which register contains the bit that reports the condition.
 2. Send the unique SCPI query that reads that register.
 3. Examine the bit to see if the condition has changed.

You can monitor conditions in different ways.

- Check the current instrument hardware and firmware status.

Do this by querying the condition registers which continuously monitor status. These registers represent the current state of the instrument. Bits in a condition register are updated in real time. When the condition monitored by a particular bit becomes true, the bit is set to 1. When the condition becomes false, the bit is reset to 0.

- Monitor a particular condition (bit).

You can enable a particular bit(s), using the event enable register. The instrument will then monitor that particular condition(s). If the bit becomes true (0 to 1 transition) in the event register, it will stay set until the event register is cleared. Querying the event register allows you to detect that this condition occurred even if the condition no longer exists. The event register can only be cleared by querying it or sending the *CLS command.

- Monitor a particular type of change in a condition (bit).
 - The transition registers are preset to register if the condition goes from 0 to 1 (false to true, or a positive transition).
 - This can be changed so the selected condition is detected if the bit goes from 1 to 0 (true to false, or a negative transition).
 - It can also be set for both types of transitions occurring.
 - Or it can be set for neither transition. If both transition registers are set to 0 for a particular bit position, that bit will not be set in the event register for either type of change.

Using a Status Register

Each bit in a register is represented by a numerical value based on its location. See figure below. This number is sent with the command to enable a particular bit. If you want to enable more than one bit, you would send the sum of all the bits that you want to monitor.

Figure: Status Register Bit Values

STATus:OPERation:ENABle <num>
STATus:OPERation:ENABle?

ck730a

Example 1:

- Example 2:

1. Suppose you want to know if an Auto-trigger Timeout occurs, but you only cared about that specific condition. So you would want to know what was happening with bit 10 in the Status Questionable Integrity register, and not about any other bits.
2. It's usually a good idea to start by clearing all the status registers with *CLS.
3. Sending the STAT:QUES:INT:ENAB 1024 command lets you monitor only bit 10 events, instead of the default monitoring all the bits in the register. The register default is for positive transition events (0 to 1 transition). That is, when an auto-trigger timeout occurs. If instead, you wanted to know when the Auto-trigger timeout condition is cleared, then you would set the STAT:QUES:INT:PTR 0 and the STAT:QUES:INT:NTR 32767.
4. So now the only output from the Status Questionable Integrity register will come from a bit 10 positive transition. That output goes to the Integrity Sum bit 9 of the Status Questionable register.
5. You can do a similar thing with this register to only look at bit 9 using, STAT:QUES:ENAB 512.
6. The Status Questionable register output goes to the "Status Questionable Summary" bit 3 of the Status Byte Register. The output from this register can be enabled using the *SRE 8 command.
7. Finally, you would use the serial polling functionality available for the particular bus/software that you are using to monitor the Status Byte Register. (You could also use *STB? to poll the Status Byte Register.)

Using the Service Request (SRQ) Method

Your language, bus and programming environment must be able to support SRQ interrupts. (For example, BASIC used with VXI-11.3 (GPIB over LAN). When you monitor a condition with the SRQ method, you must:

1. Determine which bit monitors the condition.
2. Determine how that bit reports to the request service (RQS) bit of the status byte.
3. Send SCPI commands to enable the bit that monitors the condition and to enable the summary bits that report the condition to the RQS bit.
4. Enable the controller to respond to service requests.

When the condition changes, the instrument sets its RQS bit. The controller is informed of the change as soon as it occurs. As a result, the time the controller would otherwise have used to monitor the condition can be used to perform other tasks. Your program determines how the controller responds to the SRQ.

Generating a Service Request To use the SRQ method, you must understand how service requests are generated. Bit 6 of the status byte register is the request service (RQS) bit. The *SRE command is used to configure the RQS bit to report changes in instrument status. When such a change occurs, the RQS bit is set. It is cleared when the status byte register is queried using *SRE? (with a serial poll.) It can be queried without erasing the contents with *STB?.

When a register set causes a summary bit in the status byte to change from 0 to 1, the instrument can initiate the service request (SRQ) process. However, the process is only initiated if both of the following conditions are true:

- The corresponding bit of the service request enable register is also set to 1.
- The instrument does not have a service request pending. (A service request is considered to be pending between the time the instrument's SRQ process is initiated and the time the controller reads the status byte register.)

The SRQ process sets the SRQ true. It also sets the status byte's request service (RQS) bit to 1. Both actions are necessary to inform the controller that the instrument requires service. Setting the SRQ line only informs the controller that some device on the bus requires service. Setting the RQS bit allows the controller to determine which instrument requires service.

If your program enables the controller to detect and respond to service requests, it should instruct the controller to perform a serial poll when the SRQ is set true. Each device on the bus returns the contents of its status byte register in response to this poll. The device whose RQS bit is set to 1 is the device that requested service.

NOTE When you read the instrument's status byte register with a serial poll, the RQS bit is reset to 0. Other bits in the register are not affected.

If the status register is configured to SRQ on end-of-measurement and the measurement is in continuous mode, then restarting a measurement (INIT command) can cause the measuring bit to pulse low. This causes an SRQ when you have not actually reached the "end-of-measurement" condition. To avoid this:

1. Set INITiate:CONTinuous off.

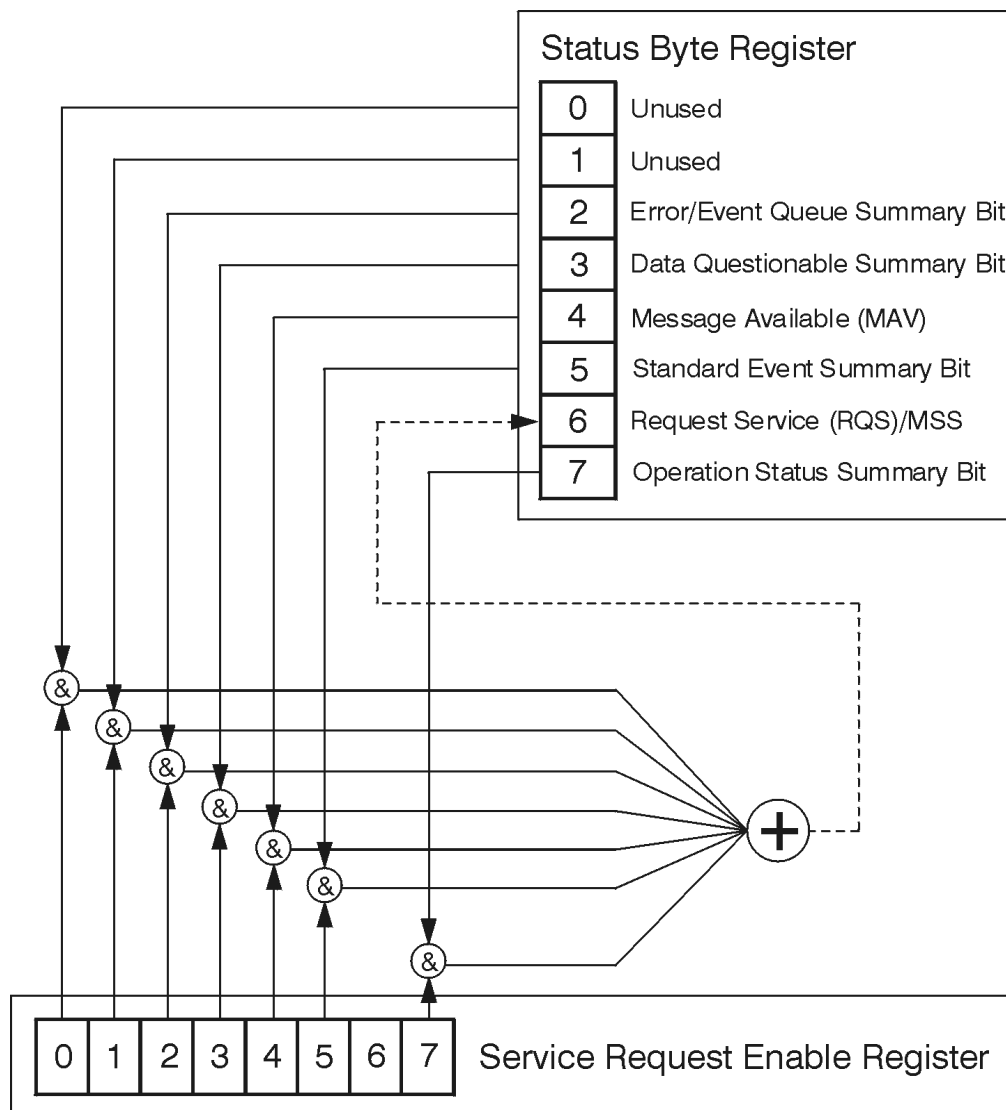
2. Set/enable the status registers.

3. Restart the measurement (send INIT).

Status Register System

The hardware status registers are combined to form the instrument status system. Specific status bits are assigned to monitor various aspects of the instrument operation and status. See the diagram of the status system above for information about the bit assignments and status register interconnections.

The Status Byte Register



ck776a

The RQS bit is read and reset by a serial poll. The same bit position (MSS) is read, non-destructively by the *STB? command. If you serial poll bit 6 it is read as RQS, but if you send *STB it reads bit 6 as MSS. For more information refer to IEEE 488.2 standards, section 11.

Utility Functions
STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Bit Number	Description							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Standard Operation Status Summary Bit	Request Service (RQS) Summary Bit	Standard Event Status Summary Bit	Message Available (MAV)	Data Questionable Status Summary Bit	Error/Event Queue Summary Bit	Unused	Unused

*STB?

Status Byte Register

ck725a

Bit	Description
0, 1	These bits are always set to 0.
2	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the SCPI error queue is not empty which means that it contains at least one error message.
3	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the data questionable summary bit has been set. The data questionable event register can then be read to determine the specific condition that caused this bit to be set.
4	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the instrument has data ready in the output queue. There are no lower status groups that provide input to this bit.
5	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the standard event summary bit has been set. The standard event status register can then be read to determine the specific event that caused this bit to be set.
6	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the instrument has at least one reason to report a status change. This bit is also called the master summary status bit (MSS).
7	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the standard operation summary bit has been set. The standard operation event register can then be read to determine the specific condition that caused this bit to be set.

To query the status byte register, send the command *STB?. The response will be the decimal sum of the bits which are set to 1. For example, if bit number 7 and bit number 3 are set to 1, the decimal sum of the 2 bits is 128 plus 8. So the decimal value 136 is returned. The *STB command does not clear the status register.

In addition to the status byte register, the status byte group also contains the service request enable register. This register lets you choose which bits in the status byte register will trigger a service request.

Send the `*SRE <integer>` command where `<integer>` is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable plus the decimal value of bit 6. For example, assume that you want to enable bit 7 so that whenever the standard operation status register summary bit is set to 1 it will trigger a service request. Send the command `*SRE 192` (because $192 = 128 + 64$). You must always add 64 (the numeric value of RQS bit 6) to your numeric sum when you enable any bits for a service request. The command `*SRE?` returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits previously enabled with the `*SRE <integer>` command.

The service request enable register presets to zeros (0).

	Decimal Value 128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1							
Bit Number	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

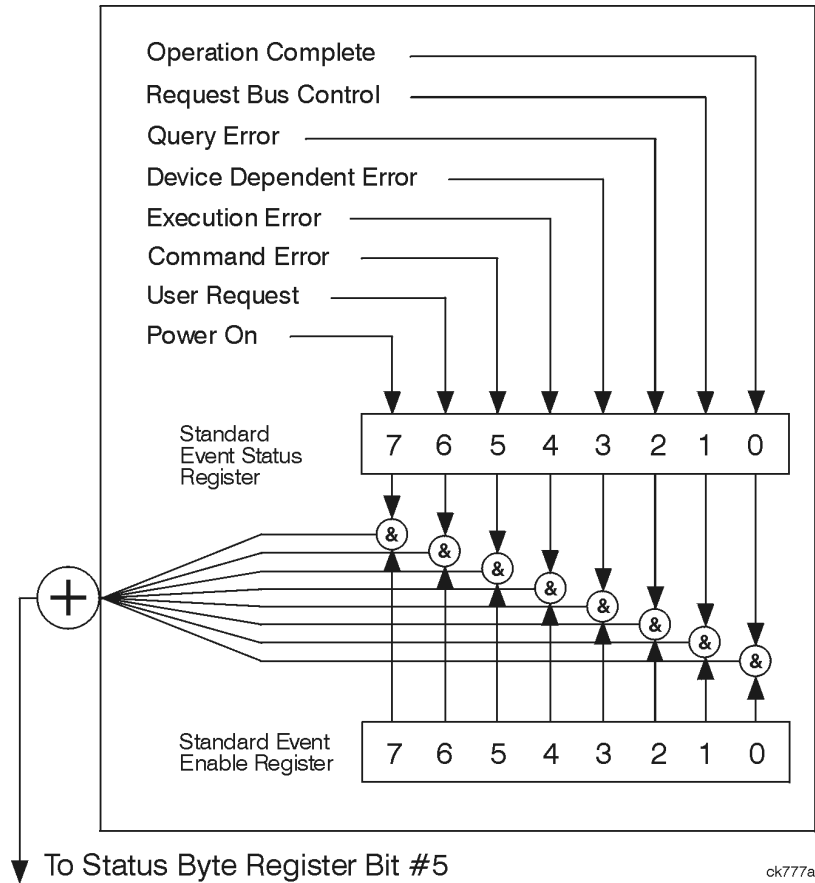
`*SRE <num>`
`*SRE?`

Service Request Enable Register

ck726a

Standard Event Status Register

Utility Functions
STATUS Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)



The standard event status register contains the following bits:

Description								
	Power On	User Request Key (Local)	Command Error	Execution Error	Device Dependent Error	Query Error	Request Control	Operation Complete
Bit Number	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

*ESR?

Standard Event Status Register

Bit	Description
0	A 1 in this bit position indicates that all pending operations were completed following execution of the *OPC command.

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

1	This bit is for GPIB handshaking to request control. Currently it is set to 0 because there are no implementations where the spectrum analyzer controls another instrument.
2	A 1 in this bit position indicates that a query error has occurred. Query errors have SCPI error numbers from -499 to -400.
3	A 1 in this bit position indicates that a device dependent error has occurred. Device dependent errors have SCPI error numbers from -399 to -300 and 1 to 32767.
4	A 1 in this bit position indicates that an execution error has occurred. Execution errors have SCPI error numbers from -299 to -200.
5	A 1 in this bit position indicates that a command error has occurred. Command errors have SCPI error numbers from -199 to -100.
6	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the LOCAL key has been pressed. This is true even if the instrument is in local lockout mode.
7	A 1 in this bit position indicates that the instrument has been turned off and then on.

The standard event status register is used to determine the specific event that set bit 5 in the status byte register. To query the standard event status register, send the command *ESR?. The response will be the decimal sum of the bits which are enabled (set to 1). For example, if bit number 7 and bit number 3 are enabled, the decimal sum of the 2 bits is 128 plus 8. So the decimal value 136 is returned.

In addition to the standard event status register, the standard event status group also contains a standard event status enable register. This register lets you choose which bits in the standard event status register will set the summary bit (bit 5 of the status byte register) to 1. Send the *ESE <integer> command where <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable. For example, to enable bit 7 and bit 6 so that whenever either of those bits is set to 1, the standard event status summary bit of the status byte register will be set to 1, send the command *ESE 192 (128 + 64). The command *ESE? returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits previously enabled with the *ESE <integer> command.

The standard event status enable register presets to zeros (0).

Utility Functions
STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Decimal Value								
	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
Bit Number	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

*ESE <num>
 *ESE?

Standard Event Status Enable Register

ck728a

Operation and Questionable Status Registers

The operation and questionable status registers are registers that monitor the overall instrument condition. They are accessed with the STATus:OPERation and STATus:QUEStionable commands in the STATus command subsystem. See the figure at the beginning of this chapter.

Operation Status Register The operation status register monitors the current instrument measurement state. It checks to see if the instrument is calibrating, sweeping, or waiting for a trigger. For more information see the *OPC? command located in the IEEE Common Commands section.

Bit	Condition	Operation
0	Calibrating	The instrument is busy executing its Align Now process
3	Sweeping	The instrument is busy taking a sweep.
4	Measuring	The instrument is busy making a measurement. Measurements often require multiple sweeps. They are initiated by keys under the MEASURE key or with the MEASure group of commands. The bit is currently only valid for Modes: ESA/PSA: Spectrum Analysis, Phase Noise, and ESA: Bluetooth, cdmaOne, GSM
5	Waiting for trigger	The instrument is waiting for the trigger conditions to be met, then it will trigger a sweep or measurement.
8	Paused	The instrument is paused (waiting) because you have pressed the Pause Meas Control key or send the INITiate:PAUSE command. Bit is currently only valid for Modes: ESA/PSA: Spectrum Analysis, Phase Noise, and ESA: Bluetooth, cdmaOne, GSM

Questionable Status Register

The questionable status register monitors the instrument's condition to see if anything questionable has

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

happened to it. It is looking for anything that might cause an error or a bad measurement like a hardware problem, an out of calibration situation, or a unusual signal. All the bits are summary bits from lower-level event registers.

Bit	Condition	Operation
3	Power summary	The instrument hardware has detected a power unlevelled condition.
4	Temperature summary	The instrument is still warming up.
5	Frequency summary	The instrument hardware has detected an unlocked condition or a problem with the external frequency reference.
8	Calibration summary	The instrument has detected a hardware problem while doing the automatic internal alignment process.
9	Integrity summary	The instrument has detected a questionable measurement condition such as: bad timing, bad signal/data, timeout problem, signal overload, or “meas uncal”.

STATus Subsystem Command Descriptions

The STATus subsystem controls the SCPI-defined instrument status reporting structures. Each status register has a set of five commands used for querying or masking that particular register.

Numeric values for bit patterns can be entered using decimal or hexadecimal representations. (i.e. 0 to 32767 is equivalent to #H0 to #H7FFF. It is also equal to all ones, 111111111111111) See the SCPI Basics information about using bit patterns for variable parameters.

Operation Register

Operation Condition Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Status Operation Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
Example	STAT:OPER:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Operation Enable This command determines which bits in the Operation Event register, will set the Operation Status Summary bit (bit 7) in the Status Byte Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

NOTE	The preset condition is to have all bits in this enable register set to 0. To have any Operation Events reported to the Status Byte Register, one or more bits need to be set to 1. .

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <integer> :STATus:OPERation:ENABle?
Example	STAT:OPER:ENAB 1 Sets the register so that Align Now operation will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Operation Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Operation Event register.

The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:OPER?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Operation Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Operation Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Operation Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:OPER:NTR 1 Align Now operation complete will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Operation Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Operation Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Operation Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:OPER:PTR 1 Align Now operation beginning will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Preset the Status Byte

Sets bits in most of the enable and transition registers to their default state. It presets all the Transition

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Filters, Enable Registers, and the Error/Event Queue Enable. It has no effect on Event Registers, Error/Event QUEUE, IEEE 488.2 ESE, and SRE Registers as described in IEEE Standard 488.2–1992, IEEE Standard Codes, Formats, Protocols and Common Commands for Use with ANSI/IEEE Std 488.1–1987. New York, NY, 1992.

Remote Command :STATus:PRESet
Example STAT:PRES

Questionable Register

Questionable Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Condition register.

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

Mode All
Remote Command :STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?
Example STAT:QUES:COND?
Preset 0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Sequential command
Dependencies

Questionable Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Event register will set the Questionable Status Summary bit (bit3) in the Status Byte Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

The preset condition is all bits in this enable register set to 0. To have any Questionable Events reported to the Status Byte Register, one or more bits need to be set to 1. The Status Byte Event Register should be queried after each measurement to check the Questionable Status Summary (bit 3). If it is equal to 1, a condition during the test may have made the test results invalid. If it is equal to 0, this indicates that no hardware problem or measurement problem was detected by the analyzer.

Mode All
Remote Command :STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle 16 Sets the register so that temperature summary will be reported to the Status Byte Register
:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Example	STAT:OPER:PTR 1 Align Now operation beginning will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Event register.

The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition 16 Temperature summary 'questionable cleared' will be reported to the Status Byte Register. :STATus:QUESTionable:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:NTR 16 Temperature summary 'questionable cleared' will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	0

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:PTR 16 Temperature summary 'questionable asserted' will be reported to the Status Byte Register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Register

Questionable Calibration Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Calibration Event register, which also sets the Calibration Summary bit (bit 8) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:ENAB 16384 Can be used to query if an alignment is needed, if you have turned off the automatic alignment process.
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

<integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:NTR 16384 Alignment is not required.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:PTR 16384 Alignment is required.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Skipped Register

Questionable Calibration Skipped Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:SKIP:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Calibration Skipped Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Event register, which also sets bit 11 of the Questionable Calibration Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:SKIP:ENAB 1 Can be used to query if an EMI alignment skipped condition is detected
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Calibration Skipped Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPped[:EVENT]?

Utility Functions
STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:SKIP?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Skipped Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPPed:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPPed:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:SKIP:NTR 1 Align RF skipped is not required.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Skipped Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Skipped Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPPed:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:SKIPPed:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:SKIP:PTR 1 Align RF skipped is required.
Preset	32767

Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Register

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:FAIL:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Event register, which also sets bit 9 of the Questionable Calibration Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:FAIL:ENAB 1 Can be used to query if an EMI conducted alignment is needed.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:FAIL?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:FAIL:NTR 1 EMI conducted align failure is not required.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Extended Failure Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:FAIL:PTR 1 EMI conducted align failure is required.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Register

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDED:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:NEED:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Event register, which also sets bit 14 of the Questionable Calibration Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:NEED:ENAB 2 Can be used to query if an EMI conducted alignment is needed.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDed[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:NEED?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you

want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDED:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDED:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:NEED:NTR 2 Align EMI conducted is not required.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Calibration Extended Needed Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDED:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:NEEDED:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:CAL:EXT:NEED:PTR 2 Align EMI conducted is required.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Frequency Register

Questionable Frequency Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Frequency Condition register.

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:FREQ:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Frequency Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Frequency Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Frequency Event register, which also sets the Frequency Summary bit (bit 5) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:FREQ:ENAB 2 Frequency Reference Unlocked will be reported to the Frequency Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Frequency Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Frequency Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:FREQ?

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Frequency Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Frequency Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Frequency Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:FREQ:NTR 2 Frequency Reference 'regained lock' will be reported to the Frequency Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Frequency Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Frequency Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Frequency Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:FREQ:PTR 2 Frequency Reference 'became unlocked' will be reported to the Frequency Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Register

Questionable Integrity Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Integrity Event register, which also sets the Integrity Summary bit (bit 9) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:ENAB 8 Measurement Uncalibrated Summary will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0)
The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:NTR 8 Measurement 'regained calibration' Summary will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Integrity Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:PTR 8 Measurement 'became uncalibrated' Summary will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Signal Register

Questionable Integrity Signal Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNAL:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:SIGN:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Signal Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Event register, which also sets the Integrity Summary bit (bit 9) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNal:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNal:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:SIGN:ENAB 4 Burst Not Found will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Signal Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNal[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:SIGN?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Signal Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Signal Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNAL:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNAL:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:SIGN:NTR 4 Burst found will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Signal Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Signal Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Signal Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNAL:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:SIGNAL:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:SIGN:PTR 4 Burst not found will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Register

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Condition register.

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:UNC:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Event register, which also sets the Data Uncalibrated Summary bit (bit 3) in the Questionable Integrity Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:ENABle :STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:ENABle ?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:UNC:ENAB 1 Oversweep (Meas Uncal) will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated[:EVENT]?

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Example	STAT:QUES:INT:UNC?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:NTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:NTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:UNC:NTR 1 Oversweep cleared will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Integrity Uncalibrated Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated:PTRansition?
Example	STAT:QUES:INT:UNC:PTR 1 Oversweep (Meas Uncal) occurred will be reported to the Integrity Summary of the Status Questionable register.

Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Power Register

Questionable Power Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Power Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:POW:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Power Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Power Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Power Event register, which also sets the Power Summary bit (bit 3) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUEStionable:POWer:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:POW:ENAB 32 50 MHz Input Pwr too High for Cal will be reported to the Power Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

SCPI Status Bits/OPC
Dependencies Sequential command

Questionable Power Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Power Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared.

Mode All

Remote Command :STATus:QUESTionable:POWer[:EVENT]?

Example STAT:QUES:POW?

Preset 0

SCPI Status Bits/OPC
Dependencies Sequential command

Questionable Power Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Power Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Power Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode All

Remote Command :STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:NTRansition <integer>
:STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:NTRansition?

Example STAT:QUES:POW:NTR 32 50 MHz Input Power became OK for Cal
will be reported to the Power Summary of the Status Questionable
register.

Preset 0

Min 0

Max 32767

SCPI Status Bits/OPC
Dependencies Sequential command

Questionable Power Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Power Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Power Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:PTRansition <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:POWer:PTRansition?>
Example	STAT:QUES:POW:PTR 32 50 MHz Input Power became too high for Cal will be reported to the Power Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Temperature Register

Questionable Temperature Condition This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Temperature Condition register.

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

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:CONDition?
Example	STAT:QUES:TEMP:COND?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Temperature Enable This command determines which bits in the Questionable Temperature Condition Register will set bits in the Questionable Temperature Event register, which also sets the Temperature Summary bit (bit 4) in the Questionable Register. The variable <integer> is the sum

Utility Functions

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

of the decimal values of the bits you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:ENABle <integer> :STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:ENABle?
Example	STAT:QUES:TEMP:ENAB 1 Reference Oscillator Oven Cold will be reported to the Temperature Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Temperature Event Query This query returns the decimal value of the sum of the bits in the Questionable Temperature Event register.

NOTE: The register requires that the associated PTR or NTR filters be set before a condition register bit can set a bit in the event register. The data in this register is latched until it is queried. Once queried, the register is cleared

Mode	All
Remote Command	:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature[:EVENT]?
Example	STAT:QUES:TEMP?
Preset	0
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Sequential command

Questionable Temperature Negative Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Temperature Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Temperature Event register when the condition register bit has a negative transition (1 to 0). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All

STATus Subsystem (No equivalent front panel keys)

Remote Command	<code>:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition</code> <integer> <code>:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:NTRansition?</code>
Example	STAT:QUES:TEMP:NTR 1 Reference Oscillator Oven not cold will be reported to the Temperature Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

Questionable Temperature Positive Transition This command determines which bits in the Questionable Temperature Condition register will set the corresponding bit in the Questionable Temperature Event register when the condition register bit has a positive transition (0 to 1). The variable <integer> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that you want to enable.

Mode	All
Remote Command	<code>:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition</code> <integer> <code>:STATus:QUESTionable:TEMPerature:PTRansition?</code>
Example	STAT:QUES:TEMP:PTR 1 Reference Oscillator Oven became cold will be reported to the Temperature Summary of the Status Questionable register.
Preset	32767
Min	0
Max	32767
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	Sequential command
Dependencies	

IEEE Common Commands

Numeric values for bit patterns can be entered using decimal or hexadecimal representations. (i.e. 0 to 32767 is equivalent to #H0 to #H7FFF).

Calibration Query

*CAL? Performs a full alignment and returns a number indicating the success of the alignment. A zero is returned if the alignment is successful. A one is returned if any part of the alignment fails. The equivalent SCPI command is CALibrate[:ALL]?

Clear Status

Clears the status byte register. It does this by emptying the error queue and clearing all bits in all of the event registers. The status byte register summarizes the states of the other registers. It is also responsible for generating service requests.

Remote Command	*CLS
Example	*CLS Clears the error queue and the Status Byte Register.
Remote Command Notes	For related commands, see the SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? command. See also the STATus:PRESet command and all commands in the STATus subsystem.
Key Path	No equivalent key. Related key System, Show Errors, Clear Error Queue
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Resets all bits in all event registers to 0, which resets all the status byte register bits to 0 also.

Standard Event Status Enable

Selects the desired bits from the standard event status enable register. This register monitors I/O errors and synchronization conditions such as operation complete, request control, query error, device dependent error, status execution error, command error and power on. The selected bits are OR'd to become a summary bit (bit 5) in the byte register which can be queried.

The query returns the state of the standard event status enable register.

Remote Command	*ESE <integer> *ESE?
Example	*ESE 36 Enables the Standard Event Status Register to monitor query and command errors (bits 2 and 5). *ESE? Returns a 36 indicating that the query and command status bits are enabled.
Remote Command Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem and SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? commands.
Preset	255
State Saved	Not saved in state.
Min	0
Max	255
Key Path	No equivalent key. Related key System, Show Errors, Clear Error Queue
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Event Enable Register of the Standard Event Status Register.

Standard Event Status Register Query

Queries and clears the standard event status event register. (This is a destructive read.) The value returned is a hexadecimal number that reflects the current state (0/1) of all the bits in the register.

Remote Command	*ESR?
Example	*ESR? Returns a 1 if there is either a query or command error, otherwise it returns a zero.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Standard Event Status Register (bits 0 – 7).
Remote Command Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem commands.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	255

Identification Query

Returns a string of instrument identification information. The string will contain the model number, serial number and firmware revision.

The response is organized into four fields separated by commas. The field definitions are as follows:

- Manufacturer
- Model
- Serial number
- Firmware version

Remote Command	*IDN?
Example	*IDN? Returns instrument identification information, such as: Agilent Technologies,N9020A,US00000713,A.01.02
Key Path	No equivalent key. See related key System, Show System.

Operation Complete

The *OPC command sets bit 0 in the standard event status register (SER) to “1” when pending operations have finished, that is when all overlapped commands are complete. It does not hold off subsequent operations. You can determine when the overlapped commands have completed either by polling the OPC bit in SER, or by setting up the status system such that a service request (SRQ) is asserted when the OPC bit is set.

The *OPC? query returns a “1” after all the current overlapped commands are complete. So it holds off subsequent commands until the “1” is returned, then the program continues. This query can be used to synchronize events of other instruments on the external bus.

Remote Command	*OPC *OPC?
Example	INIT:CONT 0 Selects single sweeping. INIT:IMM Initiates a sweep. *OPC? Holds off any further commands until the sweep is complete.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Not global to all remote ports or front panel. *OPC only considers operation that was initiated on the same port as the *OPC command was issued from. *OPC is an overlapped command, but *OPC? is sequential.

Query Instrument Options

Returns a string of all the installed instrument options. It is a comma separated list with quotes, such as: “503,P03,FPR”. To be IEEE compliant, this command should return an arbitrary ascii variable that would not begin and end with quotes. But the quotes are needed to be backward compatible with previous SA products and software. So, the actual implementation will use arbitrary ascii. But quotes will be sent as the first and last ascii characters that are sent with the comma-separated option list.

Remote Command *OPT?

Recall Instrument State

This command recalls the instrument state from the specified instrument memory register.

- If the state being loaded has a newer firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, no state is recalled and an error is reported.
- If the state being loaded has an equal firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, the state will be loaded.
- If the state being loaded has an older firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, the instrument will only load the parts of the state that apply to the older revision.

Remote Command	*RCL <register #>
Example	*RCL 7 Recalls the instrument state that is currently stored in register 7.
Restriction and Notes	Registers 0 through 6 are accessible from the front panel in softkeys for Recall Registers.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The command is sequential.
Min	0
Max	127

Reset

This command does a Mode Preset and selects single sweep/measurement. It does not change the mode,

and only resets the parameters for the current mode. And it does not do a *CLS which would clear the STATus bits and the error queue.

Remote Command	*RST
Example	*RST Presets the settings of the current mode.
Restriction and Notes	See the Mode Preset key description for more details about the implementation.

Save Instrument State

This command saves the current instrument state and mode to the specified instrument memory register.

Remote Command	*SAV <register #>
Example	*SAV 9 Saves the instrument state in register 9.
Restriction and Notes	Registers 0 through 6 are accessible from the front panel in softkeys for Save Registers.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The command is sequential.
Min	0
Max	127

Service Request Enable

This command enables the desired bits of the service request enable register.

The query returns the value of the register, indicating which bits are currently enabled.

Remote Command	*SRE <integer> *SRE?
Example	*SRE 22 Enables bits 1, 2, and 4 in the service request enable register.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Service Request Enable Register (all bits, 0 – 7).
Remote Command Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem and SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? commands.

Preset	255
Min	0
Max	255

Status Byte Query

Returns the value of the status byte register without erasing its contents.

Remote Command	*STB?
Example	*STB? Returns a decimal value for the bits in the status byte register. For example, if a 16 is returned, it indicates that bit 5 is set and one of the conditions monitored in the standard event status register is set.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Status Byte Register (all bits, 0 – 7).
Remote Command Notes	See related command *CLS.

Trigger

This command triggers the instrument. Use the TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce command to select the trigger source.

Remote Command	*TRG
Example	*TRG Triggers the instrument to take a sweep or start a measurement, depending on the current instrument settings.
Remote Command Notes	See related command INITiate:IMMediate.
Key Path	No equivalent key. See related keys Single and Restart.

Self Test Query

This query performs the internal self-test routines and returns a number indicating the success of the

testing. A zero is returned if the test is successful, 1 if it fails.

Remote Command	*TST?
Example	*TST? Runs the self-test routines and returns 0=passed, 1=some part failed.

Wait-to-Continue

This command causes the instrument to wait until all overlapped commands are completed before executing any additional commands. There is no query form for the command.

Remote Command	*WAI
Example	INIT:CONT OFF; INIT;*WAI Sets the instrument to single sweep. Starts a sweep and waits for its completion.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Not global to all remote ports or front panel. *OPC only considers operation that was initiated on the same port as the *OPC command was issued from.

•

This section describes generic analyzer setup functionality. These functions can change depending on the currently selected Measurement. This is common analyzer functionality information that can be used as reference material to better understand some of the unique features that are available in the different measurements in this mode.

The remote commands are mode dependent. The Spectrum Analyzer mode must be selected. (INSTRument:SElect SA)

Some Amplitude features are common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

This menu controls both the electrical and mechanical attenuators and their interactions. The value read back on the key in square brackets is the current Total (Elec + Mech) attenuation. Note that when in “Pre-Adjust for Min Clip” this value can change at the start of every measurement.

You can modify the mechanical attenuation applied to the RF input signal path with this feature. This value is normally auto coupled to the Ref Level, the Internal Preamp Gain, any External Gain that is entered, and the Max Mixer Level, as described in the table below. However, when the electrical attenuator is enabled, there is no Auto/Man functionality for the mechanical attenuator, and the third line of the key disappears. The Auto/Man state of the key is remembered and restored when the electrical attenuator is once again disabled.

AMPTD, Y Scale

Dependencies	When the electrical attenuator is enabled, the mechanical attenuator has no auto setting and Auto/Man line on the key disappears. The state of Auto/Man is remembered and restored when the electrical attenuator is once again disabled. If it is restored to Man, the mechanical attenuation is set to the sum of the current values of mechanical and electrical attenuation, but if it is restored to Auto it recouples according to the Couplings, below.
Couplings	When the Input Attenuator is in 'auto', it uses the following algorithm to determine a value. Calculate a new value = ReferenceLevel + PreAmpGain + ExternalGain – RefLevelOffset - MaxMixerLevel + IF Gain. Limit this new value to be between 6 and 70 dB (no value below 6 dB can ever be chosen by Auto) The resulting value should be rounded up to the largest value possible given the attenuation step setting. That is, 50.01 dB would change to 60 dB (for a 10dB attenuation step).
Preset	Auto (usually 10 dB, On)
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0 dB
	The mechanical attenuation cannot be decreased below 6 dB with the knob or step keys. To get to a value below 6 dB it has to be directly entered from the keypad or via SCPI. This protects from adjusting the attenuation to a dangerously small value which can put the instrument at risk of damage to input circuitry. However, if the current mechanical attenuation is below 6 dB it can be increased with the knob and step keys, but not decreased.
Max	70 dB
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation

Enable Elec Atten

You can enable or disable the Electrical Attenuator. The Electrical Attenuator offers no significant advantage over the Mechanical Attenuator for front-panel operation. Therefore it is assumed you will use the Mechanical Attenuator when operating the analyzer from the front-panel.

The electronic attenuator is unavailable above 3.6 GHz. Therefore, if the Stop Frequency of the analyzer is > 3.6 GHz then Enable Elec Atten is grayed out. If the Elec Atten is enabled, then the Stop Freq of the analyzer is limited to 3.6 GHz, which is to say the UI start, stop, center frequency and span values are all limited to a maximum of 3.6 GHz + Frequency Offset.

SCPI Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe?</code>
Example	<code>POW:EATT:STAT ON</code>

Dependencies	The electronic attenuator is unavailable above 3.6 GHz. Therefore, if the Stop Frequency of the analyzer is > 3.6 GHz then the Elec Atten is grayed out. If the Elec Atten is enabled, then the Stop Freq of the analyzer is limited to 3.6 GHz.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation

When the Electrical Attenuator is enabled, the Mechanical Attenuator transitions to a state in which it has no Auto function. Here are the rules for transitioning the Mechanical Attenuator:

When the Electrical Attenuator is enabled:

- The Mechanical Attenuator is initialized to 10 dB (this is its optimal performance setting). You can then set it as desired with SCPI, numeric keypad, step keys, or RPG, and it behaves as it normally would in manual mode
- The Auto/Man state of Mech Atten is saved
- The Auto/Man line on the Mech Atten softkey disappears and the auto rules are disabled
- The Electrical Attenuator is set to 10 dB less than the previous value of the Mechanical Attenuator, within the limitation that it must stay within the range of 0 to 24 dB of attenuation.

Examples:

- Mech Atten at 20 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, Elec Atten set to 10 dB. New total attenuation equals value before Elec Atten enabled.
- Mech Atten at 0 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, Elec Atten set to 0 dB. New total attenuation does not equal value before Elec Atten enabled.
- Mech Atten at 40 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, Elec Atten set to 24 dB. New total attenuation does not equal value before Elec Atten enabled.

When the Electrical Attenuator is disabled:

- The Elec Atten key is grayed out
- The Auto/Man state of Mech Atten is restored
- If now in Auto, Mech Atten recouples
- If now in Man, Mech Atten sets to the value of total atten that existed before the Elec Atten was disabled. The resulting value should be rounded up to the smallest value possible given the Mech Atten Step setting - (That is, 57 dB would change to 58 dB when Mech Atten Step is 2 dB.)

Elec Atten

AMPTD, Y Scale

You can modify the electrical attenuation using this function

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :POWer [:RF] :EATTenuation <rel_ampl></code> <code>[:SENSe] :POWer [:RF] :EATTenuation?</code>
Restriction and Notes	Electrical Attenuation's spec is defined only when Mechanical Attenuation is 6 dB.
Dependencies	When Enable Elec Atten is off, Elec Atten key is grayed out.
Preset	0 dB
State Saved	Yes
Min	0 dB
Max	24 dB
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation

Adjust Atten for Min Clip

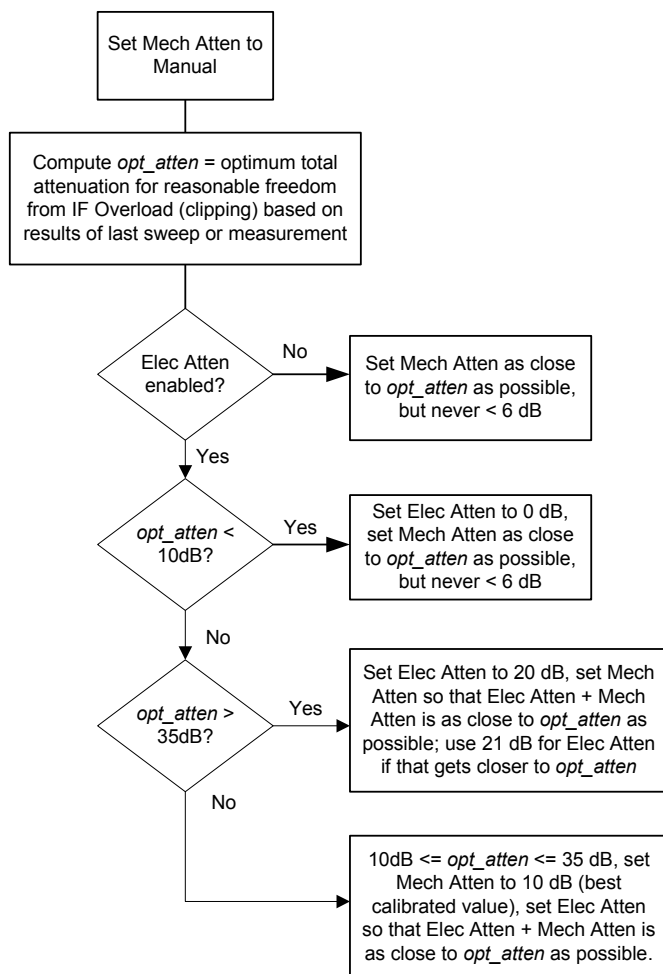
This function is similar to the “Optimize Ref Level” function in some measurements. Its purpose is to set the combination of mechanical and electrical attenuation based on the current measured signal level so that clipping will be at a minimum.

This is a “one-time” function, that is, it executes once, when the key is pressed.

This key is grayed out in measurements that do not support this functionality. The spectrum analyzer measurement, Swept SA, does not support this functionality.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :POWer [:RF] :RANGe:OPTimize IMMEDIATE</code>
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation

The algorithm to be used is as follows:



Pre-Adjust for Min Clip

This adjustment executes each time a measurement restarts. Therefore, in Continuous, it only executes before the first measurement.

This key is grayed out in measurements that do not support this functionality. The spectrum analyzer measurement, Swept SA, does not support this functionality.

SCPI Command [:SENSe]:POWER[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize:ATTenuation
 OFF|ELEctrical|COMBined
 [:SENSe]:POWER[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize:ATTenuation?

Preset

State Saved Saved in State

Key Path AMPTD, Attenuation

AMPTD, Y Scale

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :POWer [:RF] :RANGe:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :POWer [:RF] :RANGe:AUTO?
Remote Command Notes	ON aliases to “Elec Atten Only” OFF aliases to “Off” The query returns true if not “Off”

Off

Example	:POW:RANGe:OPT:ATT OFF
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation, Pre-Adjust for Min Clip

Elec Atten Only

Example	:POW:RANGe:OPT:ATT ELEC
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation, Pre-Adjust for Min Clip

Mech + Elec Atten

Example	:POW:RANGe:OPT:ATT COMB
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation, Pre-Adjust for Min Clip

Mech Atten Step

This controls what step size is used when making adjustments to the Input Attenuation.

SCPI Command [:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:STEP[:INCRement] 10dB | 2dB
[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:STEP[:INCRement]?

Example POW:ATT:STEP 2

Couplings When the attenuation step size changes, the current mechanical attenuation value is adjusted (if necessary) to be quantized to the new step size. That is, if step is set to 10 dB, mech atten is increased if necessary so it is a multiple of 10 dB

Remote Command Notes	Note this feature works like a 1-N choice from the front panel, but it takes a specific value (in dB) when used remotely. The only valid values are 2 and 10.
Preset	2 dB
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation

Max Mixer Level

The Max Mixer Level controls the limitation on the Ref Level for a given attenuation setting, and therefore also interacts with the Auto rules for selecting the attenuation as a coupling from the reference level.

SCPI Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MIXer:RANGe[:UPPer] <real> [:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MIXer:RANGe[:UPPer]?</code>
Example	<code>POW:MIX:RANG -15 dBm</code>
Preset	-10 dBm
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-50 dBm
Max	-10 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD, Attenuation
Default Terminator	Depends on the current selected Y axis unit, see Swept SA discussion of Y Axis Unit

Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker. If the selected marker is not on when Presel Center is pressed, the analyzer will turn on the selected marker, perform a peak search, then perform centering on the marker's center frequency. If the selected marker is already on, and between the start and stop frequencies of the analyzer, the analyzer performs the preselector calibration on that marker's frequency. If the selected marker is already on, but outside the frequency range between Start Freq and Stop Freq, the analyzer will first perform a peak search, then perform centering on the marker's center frequency.

A number of considerations should be observed to ensure proper operation:

1. If the selected marker is already on, the analyzer will attempt the centering at that marker's frequency.
2. There is no preselector for signals below about 3.6 GHz

AMPTD, Y Scale

3. The preselector can be bypassed (see **Input/Output, Preselector On/Off**). If it is bypassed, no centering will be attempted in that range.

When centering the preselector, *OPC will not return true until the process is complete and a subsequent measurement has completed, nor will results be returned to a READ or MEASure command. Note further that if the box is in a measurement such as averaging when this happens, the act of centering the preselector will restart averaging but the first average trace will not be taken until the centering is completed.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :POWeR [:RF] :PCENter
SCPI Example	POW:PCEN
Dependencies	• Grayed out if microwave preselector is off (see Input/Output, Microwave Preselector On/Off) • If the selected marker's frequency is below Band 1, advisory 0.5001 is generated and no action is taken. • Grayed out if entirely in Band 0.. • Blank in models that do not include a preselector, such as option 503. If the SCPI is sent in such models, it generates an error.
Couplings	Active marker position determines where the centering will be attempted.
SCPI Notes	Note that the rules outlined above under the key description apply for the remote command as well as the key. Hence, the result of the command is dependent on marker position, etc. Any message shown by the keypress is also shown in response to the remote command.
Key Path	AMPTD
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Measuring bit should remain set while this command is operating and should not go false until the subsequent sweep/measurement has completed.

Preselector Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when **Presel Center** is available.

For general purpose signal analysis, using Presel Center is recommended. Centering the filter minimizes the impact of long-term preselector drift. Presel Adjust can be used instead to manually optimize the preselector. One application of manual optimization would be to peak the preselector response, which both optimizes the signal-to-noise ratio and minimizes amplitude variations due to small (short-term) preselector drifting.

Preselector Adjust is a Meas Global parameter.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:PADJust <freq> [:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:PADJust?
SCPI Example	POW:PADJ 100KHz POW:PADJ?
Dependencies	• Grayed out if microwave preselector is off (see Input/Output, Microwave Preselector On/Off) • Grayed out if entirely in Band 0. • Blank in models that do not include a preselector, such as option 503. If the SCPI is sent in these instruments, it generates an error.
Preset	0 MHz
State Saved	The Presel Adjust value set by Presel Center , or by manually adjusting Presel Adjust , is not saved in Instrument State, and does not survive Preset or power cycle.
Min	-500 MHz
Max	500 MHz
Key Path	AMPTD
Default Terminator	Hz

Internal Preamp

Accesses keys that control the internal preamps. Turning on the preamp gives a better noise figure, but a poorer TOI to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

Preamp on/off and Preamp Band are Meas Global parameters.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe]?
Dependencies	Preamp is not available on all hardware platforms. If the preamp is not present or is unlicensed, the key is not shown.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	AMPTD

AMPTD, Y Scale

SCPI Command	[[:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN:BAND LOW FULL [:SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN:BAND?
Dependencies	Preamp is not available on all hardware platforms. If the preamp is not present or is unlicensed, the key is not shown.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	AMPTD, Internal Preamp

Off

Turns the internal preamp off

Example	:POW:GAIN OFF
Key Path	AMPTD, Internal Preamp

Low Band

Sets the internal preamp to use only the low band (0-3 GHz)

Example	:POW:GAIN ON :POW:GAIN:BAND LOW
Key Path	AMPTD, Internal Preamp

Full Range

Sets the internal preamp to use its full range. The low band (0-3) GHz is supplied by the low band preamp and the frequencies above 3.6 GHz are supplied by the high band preamp.

The instrument compensates for the preamp gain(s) as it sweeps. For the value of “Int Preamp Gain” in the Ref Level equations, we assume a preamp gain of 20 dB in Low Band Preamp mode and 35 dB in Full Range preamp mode. These gain rules are not dependent on start and stop frequencies. These gains are the maximum gain of the preamp hardware; we will always have the same or less actual gain, providing clipping margin.

The frequency range of the installed (optional) preamp is displayed in square brackets on the key label. If the high band option is not installed the Full Range key does not appear.

Example	:POW:GAIN ON :POW:GAIN:BAND FULL
Key Path	AMPTD, Internal Preamp

AUTO COUPLE

The Auto Couple feature provides a quick and convenient way to automatically couple multiple instrument settings. This helps ensure accurate measurements and optimum dynamic range. When the Auto Couple feature is activated, either from the front panel or remotely, all parameters of the current measurement which have an Auto/Manual mode are set to Auto mode and all measurement settings dependent on (or coupled to) the Auto/Man parameters are automatically adjusted for optimal performance.

However, the **Auto Couple** key is meas local key, so its actions are confined to the current measurement only. It does not affect other measurements in the mode, and it does not affect markers, marker functions, or trace or display attributes.

Example :COUP ALL

Remote Command Notes :COUPle ALL puts all Auto/Man parameters in Auto mode (equivalent to pressing the **Auto Couple** key).
:COUPLE NONE puts all Auto/Man parameters in Manual mode. It decouples all the coupled instrument parameters and is not recommended for making measurements.

AUTO COUPLE

BW

Bandwidth features are unique to each Measurement. See the specific Measurement for more information.

The front panel key accesses keys to control measurement bandwidth settings.

Key Path

Front panel key

FREQ, Channel

Some Frequency features are common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

Center Frequency

Sets the frequency that corresponds to the horizontal center of the graticule (for the normal setup where Frequency **Scale Type** is set to linear). While adjusting the Center Frequency the Span is held constant, which means that both Start Frequency and Stop Frequency will change.

Center Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span. In Center/Span mode, the center frequency and span values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Center Freq**.

When frequency **Scale Type** is set to log, **Center Freq** sets the frequency that corresponds to the arithmetic mean of the start frequency and stop frequency, which is not at the horizontal center of the graticule.

Center Frequency is meas global, that is, it is retained as you go from measurement to measurement.

Mode	SA
SCPI Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer <freq> [:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer?</pre>
Example	<pre>FREQ:CENT 50 MHz FREQ:CENT UP changes the center frequency to 150 MHz if you use FREQ:CENT:STEP 100 MHz to set the center frequency step size to 100 MHz FREQ:CENT?</pre>
Dependencies	The Center Frequency can be limited by Start or Stop Freq limits, if the Span is so large that Start or Stop hit their limit. If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Center Frequency such that the Stop Frequency would be >3.6 GHz results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning. The key is grayed out if unavailable.

FREQ, Channel

Couplings	When operating in “swept span”, any value of the Center Frequency or Span that is within the frequency range of the analyzer is allowed when the value is being set through the front panel numeric key pad or the SCPI command. The other parameter is forced to a different value if needed, to keep the Start and the Stop Frequencies within the analyzer’s frequency range • Numeric entries (keypad or remote) - any value of center frequency or span (within the frequency range of the analyzer) is allowed. The other parameter is forced, as necessary, to keep the Start Freq and Stop Freq within the analyzer frequency range. • Knob or Step keys (up/down arrows) or UP DOWN keywords - the value of the parameter being changed (center frequency or span) is limited so the other parameter is not forced to a new value. Thus, if only the step keys and knob are used, you can get back to the initial Center Freq and Span by changing only the current parameter.
Remote Command Notes	Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	Depends on instrument maximum frequency.
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Depends on instrument minimum frequency and 10 Hz minimum span. If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Max	Depends on instrument maximum frequency and 10 Hz minimum span If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Key Path	FREQUENCY, Center Freq
Default Terminator	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Non-overlapped

CF Step

CF Step changes the step size for the center frequency and start/stop frequency functions. Once a step size has been selected and the center frequency function is active, the step keys (and the UP|DOWN parameters for Center Frequency from remote commands) change center frequency by the step-size value. The step size function is useful for finding harmonics and sidebands beyond the current frequency span of the analyzer.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP [:INCRement] <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP [:INCRement] ?</code>

SCPI Command	[:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO?
Example	FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO ON FREQ:CENT:STEP 500 MHz FREQ:CENT UP increases the current center frequency value by 500 MHz FREQ:CENT:STEP? FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO?
Dependencies	Span, RBW, Center frequency If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to change the value of the center frequency >3.6 GHz by pressing the Up-arrow key, results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.
Couplings	When auto-coupled in a non-zero span, the center frequency step size is set to 10% of the span. When auto-coupled in zero span, the center frequency step size is set to the equivalent -3 dB RBW value. The key is grayed out if unavailable.
Remote Command Notes	Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	Auto (On, 10% of span)
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	– (the maximum frequency of the instrument). (i.e. 27 GHz max freq instrument has a CF step range of +/- 27 GHz)
Max	the maximum frequency of the instrument. (i.e. 27 GHz max freq instrument has a CF step range of +/- 27 GHz)
Key Path	FREQUENCY, CF Step
Default Terminator	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Non-overlapped

FREQ, Channel

Input/Output

The Input/Output features are common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

The Input/Output key accesses the softkeys that control the Input/Output parameters of the instrument.

Input choices include the RF input and the Amplitude Reference (50 MHz, 4.8 GHz or 300 MHz comb signal). You can also specify the input impedance for unit conversions.

Other functions related to the input/output connections can be found under **Trig** (trigger input controls) and **System** (LAN and other I/O bus configurations) and **Amplitude** (optional internal preamp).

NOTE The functions in the Input/Output menu are common to all Modes (applications). They are “global”. But individual functions are only available in a mode if they makes sense. They will be grayed out.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :FEED RF AREference [:SENSe]:FEED?
Preset	This setting is unaffected by a Preset or power cycle. It survives Mode Preset and mode changes. It is set to RF on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in state

Input/Output variables - Preset behavior

Virtually all the input/output settings are NOT a part of mode preset. They can be set to their default value by one of the three ways - by using the Restore Input/Output Defaults key on the first page of the input/output menu, by using the System->Restore System Defaults->Input/Output Settings or by using the System -> Restore System Defaults->All. Also, they survive Preset and Power cycle.

A very few of the Input/Output settings do respond to a Mode Preset; for example, if the Calibrator is on it turns off on a Preset, and if DC coupling is in effect it switches to AC on a Preset. These exceptions are made in the interest of reliability and usability, which overrides the need for absolute consistency. Exceptions are noted in the SCPI table for the excepted functions.

RF Input

Selects the front panel RF input port to be the analyzer signal input. If RF is already selected, pressing

Input/Output

this key accesses the RF input setup functions.

Example	[::SENSe]:FEED RF
Key Path	Input/Output

Input Z Correction

Sets the input impedance for unit conversions. This affects the results when the y axis unit is voltage or current units (dBmV, dBμV, dBμA, V, A) but not when it is power units (dBm, W). The impedance you select is for computational purposes only, since the actual impedance is set by internal hardware to 50 ohm. Setting the computational input impedance to 75 ohm is useful when using a 75 ohm to 50 ohm adapter to measure a 75 ohm device on an analyzer with 50 ohm input impedance.

There are a variety ways to make 50 to 75 ohm transitions, such as impedance transformers or minimum loss pads. The choice of the solution that is best for your measurement situation requires balancing the amount of loss that you can tolerate with the amount of measurement frequency range that you need. If you are using one of these pads/adaptors with the **Input Z Corr** function, you might also want to use the **Ext Gain** key. This function is used to set a correction value to compensate for the gain (loss) through your pad. This correction factor is applied to the displayed measurement values.

SCPI Command	[::SENSe]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude] 50 75 [::SENSe]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude]?
Example	CORR:IMP 75 sets the input impedance correction to 75 ohms. CORR:IMP?
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 50 Ω on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All” Some instruments/options may have 75 Ω available.
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Input/Output, RF

RF Coupling

Specifies alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) coupling at the analyzer RF input port. Selecting AC coupling switches in a blocking capacitor that blocks any DC voltage present at the analyzer input. This decreases the input frequency range of the analyzer, but prevents damage to the input circuitry of the analyzer if there is a DC voltage present at the RF input.

In AC coupling mode, you can view signals less than 10 MHz but the amplitude accuracy is not specified. To accurately see a signal of less than 10 MHz, you must switch to DC coupling.

Some amplitude specifications apply only when coupling is set to DC. Refer to the appropriate amplitude specifications and characteristics for your analyzer.

This key is not available for instruments with options 544 and 550 (44 & 50 GHz). The coupling is always DC.

When operating in DC coupled mode, ensure protection of the External Mixer by limiting the DC part of the input level to within 200 mV of 0 Vdc. In AC or DC coupling, limit the input RF power to +30 dBm (1 Watt).

Selecting Input Coupling

N6020A Option	AC Frequency Range	DC Frequency Range
Option 503	10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	3 Hz to 3.6 GHz
Option 507	10 MHz to 7.0 GHz	3 Hz to 7.0 GHz
Option 508	10 MHz to 8.4 GHz	3 Hz to 8.4 GHz
Option 513	10 MHz to 13.6 GHz	3 Hz to 13.6 GHz
Option 526	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz	3 Hz to 26.5 GHz

SCPI Command	:INPut:COUPling AC DC :INPut:COUPling?
Example	INP:COUP DC
Dependencies	Not available on 44 GHz or 50 GHz analyzers (Options 544 and 550). Grayed out when External Mixer is selected
Remote Command Notes	In instruments with options 544 and 550, the SCPI query INP:COUP? Always returns a DC
Preset	AC
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Input/Output, RF

RF Calibrator

Lets you choose a calibrator signal to look at or turns the calibrator “off” (meaning switches back to the selected input). If one of the three calibrator signals (50 MHz, -25 dBm, the 4.8 GHz internal amplitude reference or the 300 MHz comb signal) is chosen (as opposed to OFF), the analyzer routes the selected internal amplitude reference as the input signal, while leaving the input selection in the menus (RF, Ext Mix or I/Q) unchanged.

The 50 MHz internal reference and the 300 MHz comb signal are available with all the frequency

Input/Output

options. The 4.8 GHz internal reference is only available with 508, 513, 526.

This function presets to OFF on a Mode Preset, which causes the internal circuitry to switch back to the selected input (RF, Ext Mix or I/Q).

SCPI Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:FEED:AREFERENCE REF50 REF4800 COMB OFF</code> <code>[[:SENSe]:FEED:AREFERENCE?</code>
Example	<code>FEED:AREF REF50</code> selects the 50 MHz amplitude reference as the signal input. <code>FEED:AREF REF4800</code> selects the 4.8GHz amplitude reference as the signal input <code>FEED:AREF COMB</code> selects the 300 MHz comb modulated signal as the signal input <code>FEED:AREF OFF</code> turns the calibrator “off” (meaning switches back to the selected input – RF, ExtMix or I/Q)
Dependencies	Selecting an input (RF, Ext Mix or I/Q) turns the Calibrator OFF. This is true whether the input is selected by the softkeys or with the <code>[[:SENSe]:FEED</code> command.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Input/Output

50 MHz

Selects the 50 MHz internal reference as the input signal. This choice is available in all options: 503, 508, 513, 526.

Key Path	Input/Output, RF Calibrator

4.8 GHz

Selects the 4.8 GHz internal reference as the input signal.

Key Path	Input/Output, Amptd Ref

Comb

Selects the 300 MHz comb modulated signal as the input signal. This choice is available in all options: 503, 508, 513, 526.

Key Path Input/Output, RF Calibrator

Off

Switches the input back to the selected input (RF, Ext Mix or I/Q)

Key Path Input/Output, RF Calibrator

External Gain

Compensates for gain/loss in the measurement system outside the spectrum analyzer. The External Gain is subtracted from the amplitude readout (or the loss is added to the amplitude readout). So, the displayed signal level represents the signal level at the output of the device-under-test, which can be the input of an external device that provides gain/loss.

Entering an External Gain value does not affect the Reference Level, therefore the trace position on screen changes, as do all of values represented by the trace data. Thus, the values of exported trace data, queried trace data, marker amplitudes, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, peak threshold, etc., are all affected by External Gain. Changing the External Gain, even on a trace which is not updating, will immediately change all of the above, without new data needing to be taken.

NOTE: Changing the External Gain causes the analyzer to immediately stop the current sweep and prepare to begin a new sweep, but the data will not change until the trace data updates, because the offset is applied to the data as it is taken. If a trace is exported with a nonzero External Gain, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied.

In the Spectrum Analyzer mode, a Preamp is the common external device providing gain/loss. In a measurement application mode like GSM or W-CDMA, the gain/loss could be from a BTS (Base Transceiver Station) or an MS (Mobile Station). So in the Spectrum Analyzer mode MS and BTS would be grayed out and the only choice would be Ext Preamp. Similarly in the Comms Apps, Ext Preamp will be grayed out and you would have a choice of MS or BTS.

Couplings The Ext Preamp, MS and BS keys may be grayed out depending on which measurement is currently selected. If any of the grayed out keys are pressed, or the equivalent SCPI command is sent, an advisory message is generated.

Key Path Input/Output

Ext Preamp

This function is similar to the reference level offset function. Both affect the displayed signal level. Ref Lvl Offset is a mathematical offset only, no analyzer configuration is affected. Ext Preamp gain is used when determining the auto-coupled value of the Attenuator. The External Gain value and the Maximum Mixer Level settings are both part of the automatic setting equation for the RF attenuation setting. (10 dB of Attenuation is added for every 10 dB of External Gain.)

Please note that the Ref Lvl Offset and Maximum Mixer Level are described in the Amplitude section. They are reset by the instrument Preset. The External Preamp Gain is reset by the “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All functions. The External Gain is subtracted from the amplitude readout so that the displayed signal level represents the signal level at the output of the device-under-test, which is the input of the external device that is providing gain/loss.

SCPI Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN?</code>
Example	<code>CORR:SA:GAIN 10</code> sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB <code>CORR:SA:GAIN -10</code> sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, an attenuation of 10 dB)
Dependencies	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain/Atten, Max Mixer Level, RF Atten. This key is grayed out in many application Modes.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 0 dB on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-81.90 dB
Max	81.90 dB
Key Path	Input/Output, Ext Gain

MS

Sets an external gain/attenuation value for MS (Mobile Station) tests.

SCPI Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN?</code>
Example	<code>CORR:MS:GAIN 10</code> sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB <code>CORR:MS:GAIN -10</code> sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.)

Dependencies	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain, Max Mixer Level, RF Atten This key is grayed out in the SA Mode.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 0 dB on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-50 dB
Max	50 dB
Key Path	Input/Output, Ext Gain

BTS

Sets an external attenuation value for BTS (Base Transceiver Station) tests.

SCPI Command	[[:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:GAIN <rel_amp> [:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:GAIN?
Example	CORR:BTS:GAIN 10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB CORR:BTS:GAIN -10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.)
Dependencies	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain, Max Mixer Level, RF Atten This key is grayed out in the SA Mode.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 0 dB on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-50 dB
Max	50 dB
Key Path	Input/Output, Ext Gain

Restore Input/Output Defaults

This selection causes the group of *settings* and *data* associated with **Input/Output** key to be a reset to their default values. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings or mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. All the features described in this section are reset using

Input/Output

this key.

Example	:SYST:DEF INP presets all the Input/Output variables to their factory default values.
Remote Command Notes	Please refer to the Utility Functions section for information about Restore System Defaults and the complete description of the <code>SYSTEM:DEFault INPut:</code> command.
Key Path	Input/Output

Data Source

Gives you the choice of either using a hardware input signal as the input or raw data stored in a data storage buffer from an earlier acquisition. You can also share raw data across certain measurements that support this feature. The measurements must be capable of storing raw data. There are three choices under this menu. You can select “Inputs” which is the same as selecting one of the inputs from the input port, for example RF, AREF, I/Q, EXTMixer or IFALign. Selecting “Capture Buffer” allows you to use data that has been stored earlier in the same measurement or from a previous measurement using the “Current Meas -> Capture Buffer” feature.

SCPI Command	[[:SENSe]:FEED:DATA INPut STORed [:SENSe]:FEED:DATA?
Dependencies	Not all inputs are available in all modes. Unavailable keys are grayed out.
Remote Command Notes	INPut = Inputs STORed = Capture Buffer
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to INPut on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	Input/Output

Inputs

Sets the measurement to use the input selections (RF, AREF, EXTMix, I/Q)

Example	FEED:DATA INP causes the measurement to look at the input selection
Key Path	Input/Output, Data Source

Capture Buffer

Some WCDMA and demod measurements support this feature. This allows sharing of the raw data across certain measurements. If you want to make another measurement on the same signal, you would store that raw data using the “Current Meas -> Capture Buffer” key. Then the data is available for the next measurement to use. You must have raw data stored in the instrument memory before the Capture Buffer choice is available for use.

If you switch to a measurement that does not support this feature, then the instrument switches to use “Inputs” and grays out this key. If the grayed out key is pressed, it generates a message.

Example	FEED:DATA STOR causes stored measurement data to be used with a different measurement that supports this.
Dependencies	Grayed out in the SA measurement.
Key Path	Input/Output, Data Source

Current Meas -> Capture Buffer

Pressing this key stores the raw data of one measurement in the internal memory of the instrument where it can then be used by a different measurement by pressing “Stored Data”. When raw data is stored, then data source selection switch automatically changes to “Stored Data”. Stored raw data cannot be directly accessed by a user. There is no save/recall function to save the raw data in an external media. However if you want to get the stored raw data, you must first perform a measurement using the stored raw data. Now you can access the used raw data, which is the same as stored raw data, using the FETCh or READ commands.

SCPI Command	[[:SENSE]:FEED:DATA:STOR
Example	FEED:DATA:STOR stores recorded data
Dependencies	Grayed out in the SA measurement.
Remote Command Notes	This is command only, there is no query
Key Path	Input/Output, Data Source

Freq Ref In

Specifies the frequency reference as being the internal reference, external reference or sensing the presence of an external reference. When the frequency reference is set to internal, the internal 10 MHz reference is used even if an external reference is connected.

When the frequency reference is set to external, the instrument will use the external reference. However, if there is no external signal present, or it is not within the proper amplitude range, an error condition

Input/Output

detected message is generated. When the external signal becomes valid, the error is cleared.

If Sense is selected, the instrument checks whether a signal is present at the external reference connector and will automatically switch to the external reference when a signal is detected. When no signal is present, it automatically switches to the internal reference. No message is generated as the reference switches between external and internal. The monitoring of the external reference occurs approximately on 1 millisecond intervals, and never occurs in the middle of a measurement acquisition, only at the end of the measurement (end of the request).

If for any reason the instrument's frequency reference is not able to obtain lock, Status bit 2 in the Questionable Frequency register will be true and an error condition detected message is generated. When lock is regained, Status bit 2 in the Questionable Frequency register will be cleared and an error message is cleared will be sent.

If an external frequency reference is being used, you must enter the frequency of the external reference if it is not exactly 10 MHz. The **External Ref Freq** key is provided for this purpose.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ROSCillator :SOURce :TYPE</code> <code>INTernal EXTernal SENSe</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ROSCillator :SOURce :TYPE?</code>
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to SENSe on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”.
State Saved	Saved in State.
Key Path	Input/Output
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency bit 2 set if unlocked.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ROSCillator :SOURce?</code>
Remote Command Notes	The query <code>[SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce?</code> returns the current switch setting. This means: 1. If it was set to SENSe but there is no external reference so the instrument is actually using the internal reference, then this query returns INTernal and not SENSe. 2. If it was set to SENSe and there is an external reference present, the query returns EXTernal and not SENSe. 3. If it was set to EXTernal, then the query returns “EXTernal” 4. If it was set to INTernal, then the query returns INTernal
Preset	SENSe

Sense

The external reference is used if a valid signal is sensed at the Ext Ref input. Otherwise the internal reference is used.

Example :ROSC:SOUR:TYPE SENS

Key Path Input/Output, Freq Ref In

Internal

The internal reference is used.

Example :ROSC:SOUR:TYPE INT

Key Path Input/Output, Freq Ref In

External

The external reference is used.

Example :ROSC:SOUR:TYPE EXT

Key Path Input/Output, Freq Ref In

Ext Ref Freq

This key tells the analyzer the frequency of the external reference. When the external reference is in use (either because the reference has been switched to External or because the Reference has been switched to Sense and there is a valid external reference present). This information is used by the analyzer to determine the internal settings needed to lock to that particular external reference signal or external reference.)

For the instrument to stay locked, the value entered must be within 5 ppm of the actual ext ref frequency. So it is important to get it close, or you risk an unlock condition.

Note that this value only affects the instrument's ability to lock. It does not affect any calculations or measurement results. See "Freq Offset" in the Frequency section for information on how to offset

Input/Output

frequency values.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ROSCillator:EXTeRnal:FREQuency <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :ROSCillator:EXTeRnal:FREQuency?</code>
Example	ROSC:EXT:FREQ 20 MHz sets the external reference frequency to 20 MHz, but does not select the external reference. ROSC:SOUR:TYPE EXT selects the external reference.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 10 MHz on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
Min	10 MHz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	Input/Output, Freq Ref In
Default Terminator	Hz

Output Config

Accesses keys that configure various output settings, like the frequency reference output, trigger output and analog output.

Trig Out (1 and 2)

Select the type of output signal that will be output from the rear panel Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connectors.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut</code> <code>HSWP MEASuring MAIN GATE GTRigger OEVEN OFF</code> <code>:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEQuence]:OUTPut?</code>
Example	TRIG:OUTP HSWP
Preset	Trigger 1: Sweeping (HSWP) Trigger 2: Gate This is unaffected by Preset but is preset to the above values on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config

Polarity

Sets the output to the Trig 1 Out connector to trigger on either the positive or negative polarity.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEquence]:OUTPut:POLarity POSitive NEGative :TRIGger TRIGger1 TRIGger2[:SEquence]:OUTPut:POLarity?
Example	TRIG1:OUTP:POL POS
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to POSitive on a “Restore Input/Output Defaults” or “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Sweeping (HWP)

Selects the Sweeping trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector. This signal has historically been known as “HWP” but care should be taken to understand that in this analyzer, its function does not exactly match legacy behavior.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP HWP
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Measuring

Selects the Measuring trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector. This signal is true while the Measuring status bit is true.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP MEAS
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Main Trigger

Selects the current instrument trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP MAIN
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Gate Trigger

Input/Output

Selects the gate trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector. This is the source of the gate timing, not the actual gate signal.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP GTR
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Gate

Selects the gate signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector. The gate signal has been delayed and its length determined by delay and length settings. When the polarity is positive, a high on the Trig 1 Out represents the time the gate is configured to pass the signal.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP GATE
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Odd/Even Trace Point

Selects either the odd or even trace points as the signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector when performing swept spectrum analysis. When the polarity is positive, this output goes high during the time the analyzer is sweeping past the first point (Point 0) and every other following trace point. The opposite is true if the polarity is negative.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP OEV
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Off

Selects no signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out connector.

Example	TRIG1:OUTP OFF
Key Path	Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1 Output

Format Data: Numeric Data (Remote Command Only)

This command specifies the format of the trace data input and output. It specifies the formats used for trace data during data transfer across any remote port. It affects only the data format for setting and querying trace data for the TRACe [:DATA], TRACe [:DATA]?, CALCulate:DATA[n]?, and

FETCH:SANalyzer [n] ? commands and queries.

SCPI Command	:FORMat [:TRACe] [:DATA] ASCii REAL, 32 REAL, 64 :FORMat [:TRACe] [:DATA] ?
Remote Command Notes	The query response is: ASCii: ASC,8 REAL,32: REAL,32 REAL,64: REAL,64 When the numeric data format is REAL or ASCii, data is output in the current Y Axis unit. When the data format is INTeger, data is output in units of mdBm (.001 dBm).
Dependencies	Sending a data format spec with an invalid number (for example, INT, 48) generates no error. The analyzer simply uses the default (8 for ASCii, 32 for INTeger, 32 for REAL). Sending data to the analyzer which does not conform to the current FORMat specified, results in an error.
Preset	ASCii

The specs for each output type follow:

ASCii - Amplitude values are in ASCII, in the current Y Axis Unit, one ASCII character per digit, values separated by commas, each value in the form:

SX.YYYYEZZ

Where:

S=sign (+ or -)

X=one digit to left of decimal point

Y=5 digits to right of decimal point

E=E, exponent header

s=sign of exponent (+ or -)

ZZ=two digit exponent

REAL, 32 - Binary 32-bit real values in the current Y Axis Unit, in a definite length block.

REAL, 64 - Binary 64-bit real values in the current Y Axis Unit, in a definite length block.

Format Data: Byte Order (Remote Command Only)

This command selects the binary data byte order for data transfer and other queries. It controls whether binary data is transferred in normal or swapped mode. This command affects only the byte order for setting and querying trace data for the TRACe [:DATA], TRACe [:DATA] ?, CALCulate:DATA [n] ?, and FETCH:SANalyzer [n] ? commands and queries.

Input/Output

By definition any command that says it uses `FORMat : DATA` uses any format supported by `FORMat : DATA`.

The `NORMal` order is a byte sequence that begins with the most significant byte (MSB) first, and ends with the least significant byte (LSB) last in the sequence: 1|2|3|4. `SWAPped` order is when the byte sequence begins with the LSB first, and ends with the MSB last in the sequence: 4|3|2|1.

Parameter Name	Byte Order
SCPI Command	<code>:FORMat :BORDER NORMal SWAPped</code> <code>:FORMat :BORDER?</code>
Preset	<code>NORMal</code>

Source

This mode does not have any Source control functionality.

Key Path

Front panel key

Source

SPAN, X Scale

Span features are unique to each Measurement. See the specific Measurement for more information.

The front panel key accesses keys to control span (or X-axis) settings.

Key Path

Front panel key

Trace / Detector

Trace/Detector features are unique to each Measurement. See the specific Measurement for more information.

The front panel key accesses keys to control Trace and Detector settings.

Key Path

Front panel key

View/Display

The View/Display key opens up the View menu for the current measurement. This menu includes the **Display** key for controlling items on the display. The Display functions are common across multiple Modes and Measurements and are described in this section. See each measurement description for information on data views that are unique to that Measurement.

Views are different ways of looking at data, usually different ways of looking at the same data, especially when the data represents a time record that is being digitally processed with an FFT and/or other digital signal processing algorithms. In some modes, like the Spectrum Analyzer mode, we are mostly concerned with swept spectrum analysis, and those views may represent different ways of looking at the same signal.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Display

This is a menu common to all measurements for configuring items on the display. Keys not relevant to a given measurement should be grayed out. Keys not relevant to any measurement in a mode should be blanked. The Display menu settings are specific to the measurement selected under the **Meas** key, except for those settings under the **System Display Settings** key.

Key Path	View/Display

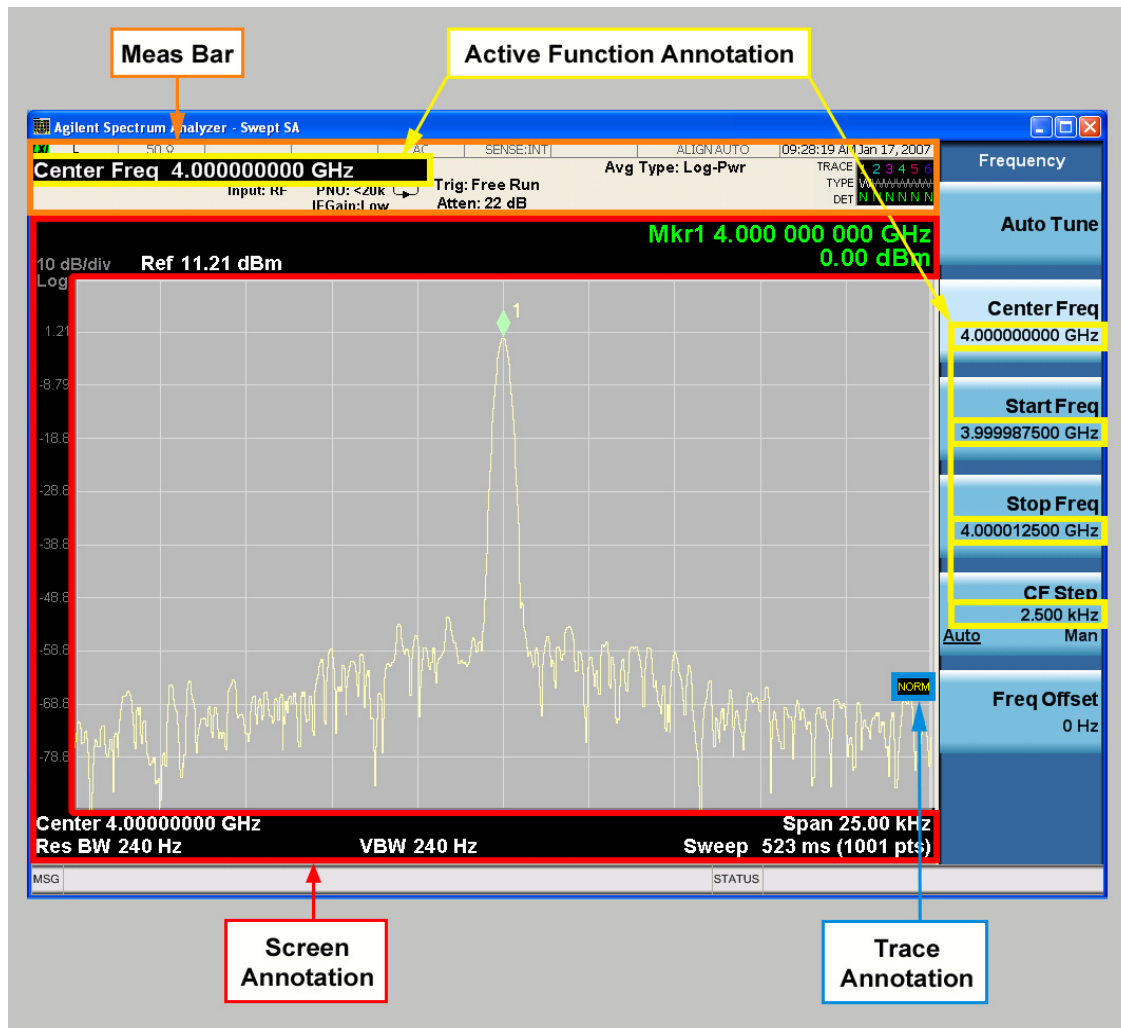
Annotation

Turns on/off various parts of the display annotation. The annotation is divided up into four categories:

1. Meas Bar: This is the measurement bar at the top of the screen. When the Meas Bar is off, the graticule area expands to fill the area formerly occupied by the Meas Bar.
2. Screen Annotation: this is the annotation and annunciation around the graticule, including any annotation on lines (such as the display line, the threshold line, etc.). This does NOT include the marker number or the N dB result. When off, the graticule expands to fill the entire graticule area.
3. Trace annotation: these are the labels on the traces, showing their detector (or their math mode).
4. Active Function annotation: this is the active function display in the meas bar, and all of the active function values displayed on softkeys.

See figure below. Each type of annotation can be turned on and off individually.

View/Display



Key Path

View/Display, Display

Meas Bar On/Off

This function turns the Measurement Bar on and off, including the settings panel. When off, the graticule area expands to fill the area formerly occupied by the Measurement Bar.

SCPI Command

```
:DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
:DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe]?
```

Example

```
DISP:ANN:MBAR OFF
```


Dependencies	Grayed out and forced to OFF when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off.
Preset	On This should remain Off through a Preset when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Annotation

Screen

This controls the display of the annunciation and annotation around the graticule, including any annotation on lines (such as the display line, the threshold line, etc.) and the y-axis annotation. This does NOT include marker annotation (or the N dB result). When off, the graticule expands to fill the entire graticule area, leaving only the 1.5% gap above the graticule as described in the Trace/Detector chapter.

SCPI Command	<code>:DISPlay:ANNotation:SCReen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:DISPlay:ANNotation:SCReen[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	DISP:ANN:SCR OFF
Dependencies	Grayed out and forced to OFF when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off.
Preset	On This should remain Off through a Preset when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Annotation

Trace

Turns on and off the labels on the traces, showing their detector (or their math mode) as described in the Trace/Detector section.

If trace math is being performed with a trace, then the trace math annotation will replace the detector annotation.

SCPI Command	<code>:DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>:DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	DISP:ANN:TRAC OFF
Preset	Off

View/Display

State Saved Saved in instrument state.

Active Function Values On/Off

Turns on/off the active function display in the Meas Bar, and all of the active function values displayed on the softkeys.

Note that all of the softkeys that have active functions have these numeric values blanked when this function is on. This is a security feature.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATe] ?
Example	DISP:ACT OFF
Dependencies	Grayed out and forced to OFF when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off.
Preset	On This should remain Off through a Preset when System Display Settings, Annotation is set to Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Annotation

Title

Displays softkeys that enable you to change or clear a title on your display.

Key Path View/Display, Display

Change Title

Writes a title into the “measurement name” field in the banner (for example, “Swept SA”).

Press **Change Title** to enter a new title through the alpha editor. Press **Enter** or **Return** to complete the entry. Press **ESC** to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will replace the measurement name. It remains for this measurement until you press **Change Title** again, or you recall a state, or a **Preset** is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing **Title, Clear Title**.

Pressing this key cancels any active function.

When a title is edited the previous title remains intact (it is not cleared) and the cursor goes at the end so that characters can be added or BKSP can be used to go back over previous characters.

Mode	SA
SCPI Command	:DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:ANN:TITL:DATA "This Is My Title" Sets the title to: This Is My Title This example is for the Swept SA measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. The SANalyzer <measurement> name is not used.
Preset	No title (measurement name instead)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Clear Title

Clears a title from the front-panel display. Once cleared, the title cannot be retrieved. After the title is cleared, the current Measurement Name replaces it in the title bar.

Example	DISP:ANN:TITL:DATA "" clears any existing title characters.
Remote Command Notes	Use the DISPlay:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> command with an empty string.
Preset	Performed on Preset.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Graticule

Pressing Graticule turns the display graticule On or Off. It also turns the graticule y-axis annotation on and off.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe]?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID OFF
Preset	On
State Saved	saved in instrument state

Key Path View/Display, Display

Display Line

Activates an adjustable horizontal line that is used as a visual reference line. The line's vertical position corresponds to its amplitude value. The value of the display line (for example, “-20.3 dBm”) appears above the line itself on the right side of the display in the appropriate font.

The display line can be adjusted using the step keys, knob, or numeric keypad. The unit of the Display Line is determined by the **Y axis unit** setting under **Amplitude**. If more than one window has a display line, the display line of the selected window is controlled.

If the display line is off the screen, it shows as a line at the top/bottom of the screen with an arrow pointing up or down. As with all such lines (Pk Thresh, Trigger Level, etc.) it is drawn on top of all traces.

The display line is unaffected by Auto Couple.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe <ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe?
SCPI Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe:STATe?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:DLIN:STAT ON DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:DLIN:STAT -32 dBm
Preset	Set the Display Line to Off and -25 dBm on Preset. When the Display Line goes from Off to On, if it is off screen, set it to either the top or bottom of screen, depending on which direction off screen it was. The Display Line's value does not change when it is turned off.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	– ∞ (minus infinity) in current units
Max	+ ∞ (plus infinity) in current units
Key Path	View/Display, Display
Default Terminator	Depends on the current selected Y axis unit, for more information, refer to the <i>User's and Programmer's Reference</i> .

System Display Settings

These settings are “Mode Global” – they affect all modes and measurements and are reset only by

Restore Misc Defaults or **Restore System Defaults** under System.

Key Path View/Display, Display, **System Display Settings**

Annotation On/Off

This is a Mode Global override of the meas local annotation settings. When it is OFF, it forces Screen Annotation, Meas Bar, Trace and Active Function Values settings to be OFF for all measurements in all modes. This provides the security based “annotation off” function of previous analyzers, hence it uses the legacy SCPI. Command.

When it is OFF, **Screen, Meas Bar, Trace** and **Active Function Values** keys under the **Display, Annotation** menu are grayed out and forced to OFF. When it is ON, it allows the local annotation settings to be set on a measurement by measurement basis.

To implement this feature properly will require overriding but not changing the local settings for the current measurement. If the measurement changes, the settings for the new measurement must likewise be overridden but not changed. Then if this function turns off, the settings will be returned to their local values.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNotation[:ALL] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNotation[:ALL]?
Example	:DISP:WIND:ANN OFF
Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC
Preset	On (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
State Saved	Not saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, System Display Settings , Annotation

Theme

This key allows you to change the Display theme. This is similar to the **Themes** selection under **Page Setup** and **Save Screen Image**. The four themes are detailed below.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:THEMe TDColor TDMonochrome FCOLor FMONochrome :DISPlay:THEMe?

Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC
Preset	TDColor (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
State Saved	Not saved in instrument state.
Key Path	View/Display, Display, System Display Settings

View/Display

Remote Command Notes	TDColor – 3D is the standard color theme with filling and shading TDMonochrome – is similar to 3D color, but only black is used FCOLor – flat color is intended for inkjet printers to conserve ink. It uses a white background instead of black. FMONochrome – is like flat color, but only black is used
Example	DISP:THEM TDM sets the display theme to 3D Monochrome.

Backlight On/Off

Allows you to turn the backlight on or off. This setting interacts with settings under the Windows “Power” menu.

When the backlight is off, pressing ESC, TAB, SPACE, ENTER, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT, DEL, BKSP, CTRL, or ALT turns the backlight on without affecting the application. Pressing any other key will turn backlight on and could potentially perform the action as well.

Note that pressing this softkey (Backlight On/Off) will turn the backlight back on, simply because a key has been pressed, and then will turn it back off as the key action is taken. So the display will flash and go back to being off.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:BACKlight ON OFF :DISPlay:BACKlight?
Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC
Preset	ON (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
Key Path	View/Display, Display, System Display Settings

Backlight Intensity

An active function used to set the backlight intensity. It goes from 0 to 100 where 100 is full on and 0 is off. This value is independent of the values set under the Backlight on/off key.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity <integer> :DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity?
Example	DISP:BACK:INT 50
Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC
Preset	100 (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
Min	0
Max	100
Key Path	View/Display, Display, System Display Settings

Full Screen



When **Full Screen** is pressed the measurement window expands horizontally over the entire instrument display. The screen graticule area expands to fill the available display area.

It turns off the display of the softkey labels, however the menus and active functions still work. (Though it would obviously be very hard to navigate without the key labels displayed.) Pressing **Full Screen** again while Full Screen is in effect cancels Full Screen.

Note that the banner and status lines are unaffected. You can get even more screen area for your data display by turning off the Meas Bar (in the Display menu) which also turns off the settings panel.

Full Screen is a Mode Global function. Therefore it is not cancelled by the Preset key.

SCPI Command	:DISPlay:FSCreen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1
	:DISPlay:FSCreen[:STATe] ?
Preset	Off
	Set by SYST:DEF MISC
State Saved	Not saved in state.
Key Path	Display

Display Enable (Remote Command Only)

Turns the display on/off, including the display drive circuitry and the backlight. The goals of turning the display off are three:

- To increase speed as much as possible by freeing the instrument from having to update the display
- To reduce emissions from the display, drive circuitry and backlight
- For security purposes

If you have turned off the display:

- and you are in local operation, the display can be turned back on by pressing any key or by sending the SYSTem:DEFAults MISC command or the DISPlay:ENABle ON (neither *RST nor SYSTem:PRESet enable the display.)
- and you are in remote operation, the display can be turned back on by pressing the **Local** or **Esc** keys or by sending the SYSTem:DEFAults MISC command or the DISPlay:ENABle ON (neither *RST nor SYSTem:PRESet enable the display.)

View/Display

and you are using either the SYSTem:KLOCK command or GPIB local lockout, then no front panel key press will turn the display back on. You must turn it back on remotely.

SCPI Command	<code>:DISPlay:ENABle OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:DISPlay:ENABle?</code>
Example	DISP:ENAB OFF
Couplings	DISP:ENAB OFF turns Backlight OFF and DISP:ENAB ON turns Backlight ON. However, settings of Backlight do not change the state of DISP:ENAB
Preset	On Set by SYST:DEF MISC, but Not affected by *RST or SYSTem:PRESet.
State Saved	Not saved in instrument state.

Marker

Some Marker operation is common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

The Marker key accesses the Marker menu. A marker can be placed on a trace to allow the value of the trace at the marker point to be determined precisely. The functions in this menu include a 1-of-N selection of the control mode Normal, Delta, Fixed, or Off for the selected marker. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules.

Markers may also be used in pairs to read the difference (or delta) between two data points. They can be used in Marker Functions to do advanced data processing, or to specify operating points in functions like Signal Track and N dB Points.

Marker Function

Some Marker Functions are common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

The Marker Function key opens up a menu of keys that allow you to control the Marker Functions of the instrument. Marker Functions perform post-processing operations on marker data. Band Functions are Marker Functions that allow you to define a band of frequencies around the marker. The band defines the region of data used for the numerical calculations. These marker functions also allow you to perform mathematical calculations on trace and marker data and report the results of these calculations in place of the normal marker result.

NOTE	Unlike regular markers, marker function markers are not placed directly on the trace. They are placed at a location which is relative to the result of the function calculation.

Marker To

Some Marker operation is common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

Peak Search

Pressing the Peak Search key displays the Peak Search menu and places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. The Peak Search features allow you to define specific search criteria to determine which signals can be considered peaks, excluding unwanted signals from the search.

If **Same as "Next Peak" Criteria** is selected, and either **Pk Excursion** or **Pk Threshold** are on, a signal must meet those criteria. If no valid peak is found, a message is generated and the marker is not moved. When **Highest Peak** is on, or both **Pk Excursion** and **Pk Threshold** are off, the marker is always placed at the point on the trace with the maximum y-axis value, even if that point is on the very edge of the trace (exception: negative frequencies and signals close to the LO are not searched at all).

Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to **Normal** at the center of the screen, then a peak search is immediately performed.

5 Measurement Functions

Some of the content described in this section is not directly applicable to the Spectrum Analyzer Mode. This is common analyzer functionality information that can be used as reference material. It provides additional information about some of the unique features that are available in the measurements in this mode.

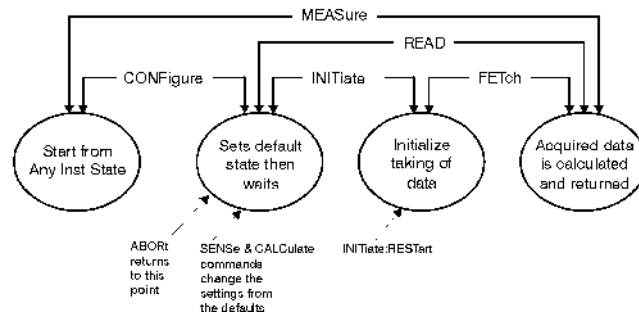
The information in this section is common to all measurements. For key and remote command information on each measurement, refer to the section which describes the measurement of interest.

When viewing Help for measurements, note the following:

Front-panel key

Each one-button measurement has a group of commands that work together to make the measurement fast, but flexible.

Figure 5-1 Measurement Group of Commands

**Measure Commands:**

:MEASure:<measurement> [n] ?

This is a fast single-command way to make a measurement using the factory default instrument settings. These are the settings and units that conform to the Mode Setup settings (e.g. radio standard) that you have currently selected.

- Stops the current measurement (if any) and sets up the instrument for the specified measurement using the factory defaults
- Initiates the data acquisition for the measurement
- Blocks other SCPI communication, waiting until the measurement is complete before returning results.
- If the function does averaging, it is turned on and the number of averages is set to 10.
- After the data is valid it returns the scalar results, or the trace data, for the specified measurement. The type of data returned may be defined by an [n] value that is sent with the command.

The scalar measurement results will be returned if the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available.

ASCII is the default format for the data output. (Older versions of Spectrum Analysis and Phase Noise mode measurements only use ASCII.) The binary data formats should be used for handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and faster than the ASCII format. Refer to the FORMat:DATA command for more information.

If you need to change some of the measurement parameters from the factory default settings you can set up the measurement with the CONFigure command. Use the commands in the SENSE:<measurement> and CALCulate:<measurement> subsystems to change the settings. Then you can use the READ? command to initiate the measurement and query the results.

If you need to repeatedly make a given measurement with settings other than the factory defaults, you can use the commands in the SENSE:<measurement> and CALCulate:<measurement> subsystems to set up the measurement. Then use the READ? command to initiate the measurement and query results.

Measurement settings persist if you initiate a different measurement and then return to a previous one. Use READ:<measurement>? if you want to use those persistent settings. If you want to go back to the default settings, use MEASure:<measurement>?.

Configure Commands:**:CONFigure:<measurement>**

This command stops the current measurement (if any) and sets up the instrument for the specified measurement using the factory default instrument settings. It does not initiate the taking of measurement data unless INIT:CONTinuous is ON. If you change any measurement settings after using the CONFigure command, the READ command can be used to initiate a measurement without changing the settings back to their defaults.

In the Swept SA measurement in Spectrum Analyzer mode the CONFigure command also turns the averaging function on and sets the number of averages to 10 for all measurements.

:CONFigure:NDEFault<measurement> stops the current measurement and changes to the specified measurement. It does *not* change the settings to the defaults. It does not initiate the taking of measurement data unless INIT:CONTinuous is ON.

The **CONFigure?** query returns the current measurement name.

Fetch Commands:**:FETCh:<measurement> [n] ?**

This command puts selected data from the most recent measurement into the output buffer. Use FETCh if you have already made a good measurement and you want to return several types of data (different [n] values, for example, both scalars and trace data) from a single measurement. FETCh saves you the time of re-making the measurement. You can only FETCh results from the measurement that is currently active, it will not change to a different measurement. An error is reported if a measurement other than the current one, is specified.

If you need to get new measurement data, use the READ command, which is equivalent to an INITiate followed by a FETCh.

The scalar measurement results will be returned if the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available. The binary data formats should be used for handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and transfer faster than the ASCII format. (FORMat:DATA)

FETCh may be used to return results other than those specified with the original READ or MEASure command that you sent.

INITiate Commands:	
:INITiate:<measurement>	
This command is not available for measurements in all the instrument modes:	
- Initiates a trigger cycle for the specified measurement, but does not output any data. You must then use the FETCh<meas> command to return data. If a measurement other than the current one is specified, the instrument will switch to that measurement and then initiate it. For example, suppose you have previously initiated the ACP measurement, but now you are running the channel power measurement. If you send INIT:ACP? it will change from channel power to ACP and will initiate an ACP measurement. - Does not change any of the measurement settings. For example, if you have previously started the ACP measurement and you send INIT:ACP? it will initiate a new ACP measurement using the same instrument settings as the last time ACP was run. - If your selected measurement is currently active (in the idle state) it triggers the measurement, assuming the trigger conditions are met. Then it completes one trigger cycle. Depending upon the measurement and the number of averages, there may be multiple data acquisitions, with multiple trigger events, for one full trigger cycle. It also holds off additional commands on GPIB until the acquisition is complete.	
READ Commands:	
:READ:<measurement> [n] ?	
- Does not preset the measurement to the factory default settings. For example, if you have previously initiated the ACP measurement and you send READ:ACP? it will initiate a new measurement using the same instrument settings. - Initiates the measurement and puts valid data into the output buffer. If a measurement other than the current one is specified, the instrument will switch to that measurement before it initiates the measurement and returns results. For example, suppose you have previously initiated the ACP measurement, but now you are running the channel power measurement. Then you send READ:ACP? It will change from channel power back to ACP and, using the previous ACP settings, will initiate the measurement and return results. - Blocks other SCPI communication, waiting until the measurement is complete before returning the results If the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1, the scalar measurement results will be returned. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available. The binary data formats should be used when handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and faster than the ASCII format. (FORMat:DATA)	

Current Measurement Query (Remote Command Only)

This command returns the name of the measurement that is currently running.

Remote Command	:CONFigure?
Example	CONF?

Test current results against all limits (Remote Command Only)

Queries the status of the current measurement limit testing. It returns a 0 if the measured results pass when compared with the current limits. It returns a 1 if the measured results fail any limit tests.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:CLIMits:FAIL?
Example	CALC:CLIM:FAIL? queries the current measurement to see if it fails the defined limits. Returns a 0 or 1: 0 it passes, 1 it fails.

Data Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns the designated measurement data for the currently selected measurement and subopcode.

n = any valid subopcode for the current measurement. See the measurement command results table in each measurement section for information about what data is returned for the subopcodes.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:DATA [<i>n</i>] ?
Notes	The return trace depends on the measurement. In CALCulate:DATA[<i>n</i>], <i>n</i> is any valid subopcode for the current measurement.

Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query

Returns compressed data for the currently selected measurement and sub-opcode [*n*].

n = any valid sub-opcode for that measurement. See the MEASure:<measname>? command description of your specific measurement for information on the data that can be returned.

The data is returned in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The command is used with a sub-opcode <*n*> (default=1) to specify the trace. With trace queries, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query. Therefore, it is generally advisable to be in Single Sweep, or Update=Off.

This command is used to compress or decimate a long trace to extract and return only the desired data. A typical example would be to acquire *N* frames of GSM data and return the mean power of the first burst in each frame. The command can also be used to identify the best curve fit for the data.

Parameter Name	Calculate/Compress Trace/Data Query
SCPI Command	:CALCulate:DATA< <i>n</i> >:COMPRESS? BLOCK CFIT MAXimum MINimum MEAN DMEan RMS SAMPLE SDEVIatio n PPHase [,<soffset>[,<length>[,<roffset>[,<rlimit>]]]]

SCPI Notes

The command supports 5 parameters. Note that the last 4 (<soffset>, <length>, <roffset>, <rlimit>) are optional. But these optional parameters must be entered in the specified order. For example, if you want to specify <length>, then you must also specify <soffset>. See details below for a definition of each of these parameters.

This command uses the data in the format specified by FORMat:DATA, returning either binary or ASCII data.

Example

To query the mean power of a set of GSM bursts:

1. Supply a signal that is a set of GSM bursts.
2. Select the IQ Waveform measurement (in IQ Analyzer Mode).
3. Set the sweep time to acquire at least one burst.
4. Set the triggers such that acquisition happens at a known position relative to a burst.
5. Then query the mean burst levels using, **CALC:DATA2:COMP?**
MEAN,24e-6,526e-6 (These parameter values correspond to GSM signals, where 526e-6 is the length of the burst in the slot and you just want 1 burst.)

- **BLOCK** or block data - returns all the data points from the region of the trace data that you specify. For example, it could be used to return the data points of an input signal over several timeslots, excluding the portions of the trace data that you do not want. (This is x,y pairs for trace data and I,Q pairs for complex data.)
- **CFIT** or curve fit - applies curve fitting routines to the data. <soffset> and <length> are required to define the data that you want. <roffset> is an optional parameter for the desired order of the curve equation. The query will return the following values: the x-offset (in seconds) and the curve coefficients ((order + 1) values).

MIN, MAX, MEAN, DME, RMS, SAMP, SDEV and PPH return one data value for each specified region (or <length>) of trace data, for as many regions as possible until you run out of trace data (using <roffset> to specify regions). Or they return the number of regions you specify (using <rlimit>) ignoring any data beyond that.

- **MINimum** - returns the minimum data point for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the minimum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.
- **MAXimum** - returns the maximum data point for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the maximum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.
- **MEAN** - returns the arithmetic mean of the data point values (in dB/dBm) for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the mean of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equations.

Note: If the original trace data is in dB, this function returns the arithmetic mean of those log values, not log of the mean power which is a more useful value. The mean of the log is the better measurement technique when measuring CW signals in the presence of noise. The mean of the power, expressed in dB, is useful in power measurements such as Channel Power. To achieve the mean of the power, use the RMS option.

Equation 5-1 Mean Value of Data Points for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{MEAN} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} X_i$$

where X_i is a data point value, and n is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

Equation 5-2 Mean Value of I/Q Data Pairs for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{MEAN} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} |X_i|$$

where $|X_i|$ is the magnitude of an I/Q pair, and n is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region(s).

- *DMEan* - returns the mean power (in dB/dBm) of the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation:

Figure 5-2 DMEan Value of Data Points for Specified Region(s)

$$\text{DME} = 10 \times \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} \left(\frac{X_i}{10} \right) \right)$$

- *RMS* - returns the average power on a root-mean-squared voltage scale (arithmetic rms) of the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation.

For I/Q trace data, the rms of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equation.

Note: This function is very useful for I/Q trace data. However, if the original trace data is in dB, this function returns the rms of the log values which is not usually needed.

Equation 5-3 RMS Value of Data Points for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} X_i^2}$$

where X_i is a data point value, and n is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

Equation 5-4 RMS Value of I/Q Data Pairs for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} X_i X_i^*}$$

where X_i is the complex value representation of an I/Q pair, X_i^* its conjugate complex number, and n is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region(s).

Once you have the rms value for a region of trace data (linear or I/Q), you may want to calculate the mean power. You must convert this rms value (peak volts) to power in dBm.

$$10 \times \log[10 \times (\text{rms value})^2]$$

- *SAMPLE* - returns the first data value for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the first I/Q pair is returned.
- *SDEViation* - returns the arithmetic standard deviation for the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation.

For I/Q trace data, the standard deviation of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equation.

Equation 5-5 Standard Deviation of Data Point Values for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{SDEV} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

where X_i is a data point value, $\bar{X}$ is the arithmetic mean of the data point values for the specified region(s), and n is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

Equation 5-6 Standard Deviation of I/Q Data Pair Values for Specified

$$\text{Region(s)} \quad \text{SDEV} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region(s)}} (|X_i| - \bar{X})^2}$$

where $|X_i|$ is the magnitude of an I/Q pair, $\bar{X}$ is the mean of the magnitudes for the specified region(s), and n is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

- *PPHase* - returns the pairs of both rms power (dBm) and arithmetic mean phase (radian) for every specified region and frequency offset (Hz). The number of pairs is defined by the specified number of regions. This parameter can be used for I/Q vector ($n=0$) in Waveform (time domain) measurement and all parameters are specified by data point in PPHase.

The rms power of the specified region may be expressed as:

$$\text{Power} = 10 \times \log [10 \times (\text{RMS I/Q value})] + 10.$$

$$\text{The RMS I/Q value (peak volts)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}} X_i X_i^*}$$

where X_i is the complex value representation of an I/Q pair, X_i^* its conjugate complex number, and n is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region.

The arithmetic mean phase of the specified region may be expressed as:

$$\text{Phase} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{Y_i \in \text{region}} Y_i$$

Where Y_i is the unwrapped phase of I/Q pair with applying frequency correction and n is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region.

The frequency correction is made by the frequency offset calculated by the arithmetic mean of every specified region's frequency offset. Each frequency offset is calculated by the least square method against the unwrapped

phase of I/Q pair.

Figure 5-3 Sample Trace Data - Constant Envelope

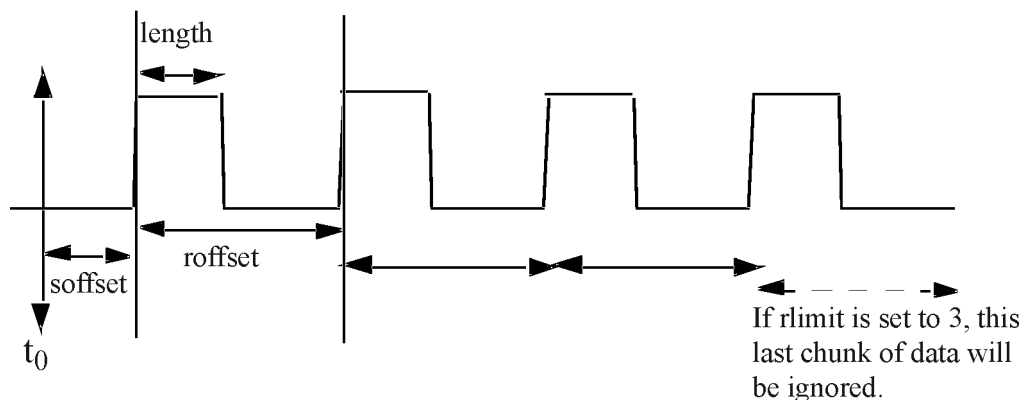
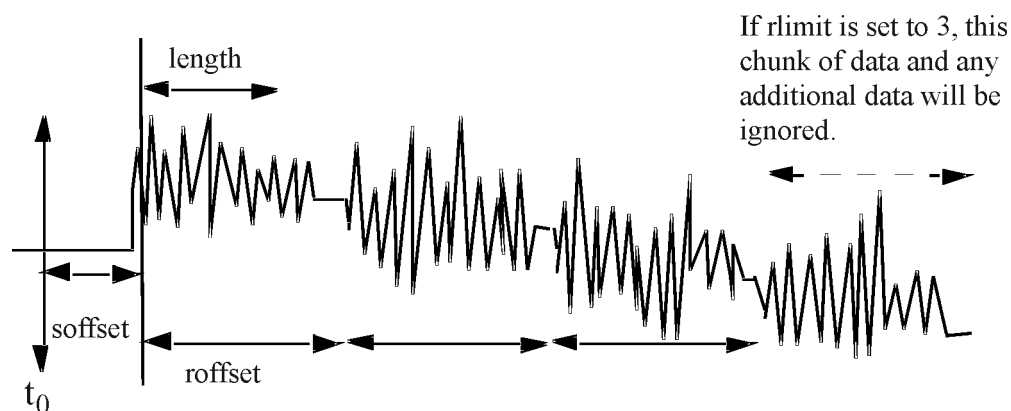


Figure 5-4 Sample Trace Data - Not Constant Envelope



<soffset> - start offset is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints-1, for frequency-domain traces). It specifies the amount of data at the beginning of the trace that will be ignored before the decimation process starts. It is the time or frequency change from the start of the trace to the point where you want to start using the data. The default value is zero.

<length> - is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints-1, for frequency-domain traces). It defines how much data will be compressed into one value. This parameter has a default value equal to the current trace length.

<roffset> - repeat offset is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints-1, for frequency-domain traces). It defines the beginning of the next field of trace elements to be compressed. This is relative to the beginning of the previous field. This parameter has a default value equal to the <length> variable. Note that this parameter is used for a completely different purpose when curve fitting (see CFIT above).

<rlimit> - repeat limit is an optional integer. It specifies the number of data items that you want returned. It will ignore any additional items beyond that number. You can use the Start offset and the Repeat limit to pick out exactly what part of the data you want to use. The default value is all the data.

Calculate peaks of trace data (Remote Command Only)

Returns a list of all the peaks for the currently selected measurement and sub-opcode [n]. The peaks must meet the requirements of the peak threshold and excursion values.

n = any valid sub-opcode for the current measurement. See the MEASure:<measname> command description of your specific measurement for information on the data that can be returned.

The command can only be used with specific sub-opcodes with measurement results that are trace data. Both real and complex traces can be searched, but complex traces are converted to magnitude in dBm. In many measurements the sub-opcode *n*=0, is the raw trace data which cannot be searched for peaks. And Sub-opcode *n*=1, is often calculated results values which also cannot be searched for peaks.

This command uses the data setting specified by the FORMat:BORDER and FORMat:DATA commands and can return real or ASCII data. If the format is set to INT,32 it returns REAL,32 data.

The command has four types of parameters:

- Threshold (in dBm)
- Excursion (in dB)
- Sorting order (amplitude, frequency, time)
- Optional in some measurements: Display line use (all, > display line, < display line)

Remote Command :CALCulate:DATA[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6:PEAKS?
 <real>,<real>[,AMPLitude|FREQuency|TIME[,ALL|GTDLine|LTDLine]]

Remote Command For Swept SA measurement: :CALCulate:DATA[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6:PEAKS?
 <threshold>,<excursion>[,AMPLitude|FREQuency|TIME[,ALL|GTDLine|LTDLine]]

For most other measurements:

:CALCulate:DATA[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6:PEAKS?
 <threshold>,<excursion>[,AMPLitude|FREQuency|TIME]

Example	Example for Swept SA measurement in Spectrum Analyzer Mode: CALC:DATA4:PEAK? -40,10,FREQ,GTDL This will identify the peaks of trace 4 that are above -40 dBm, with excursions of at least 10 dB. The peaks are returned in order of increasing frequency, starting with the lowest frequency. Only the peaks that are above the display line are returned. Query Results 1: With FORMat:DATA REAL,32 selected, it returns a list of floating-point numbers. The first value in the list is the number of peak points that are in the following list. A peak point consists of two values: a peak amplitude followed by the its corresponding frequency (or time). If no peaks are found the peak list will consist of only the number of peaks, (0).
Dependencies / Couplings	Values must be provided for threshold and excursion. The sorting and display line parameters are optional (defaults are AMPLitude and ALL). Note that there is always a Y-axis value for the display line, regardless of whether the display line state is on or off. It is the current Y-axis value of the display line which is used by this command to determine whether a peak should be reported.
Notes	<n> - is the trace that will be used <threshold> - is the level below which trace data peaks are ignored. Note that the threshold value is required and is always used as a peak criterion. To effectively disable the threshold criterion for this command, provide a substantially low threshold value such as -200 dBm. Also note that the threshold value used in this command is independent of and has no effect on the threshold value stored under the Peak Criteria menu. <excursion> - is the minimum amplitude variation (rise and fall) required for a signal to be identified as peak. Note that the excursion value is required and is always used as a peak criterion. To effectively disable the excursion criterion for this command, provide the minimum value of 0.0 dB. Also note that the excursion value used in this command is independent of and has no effect on the excursion value stored under the Peak Criteria menu. Sorting order: AMPLitude - lists the peaks in order of descending amplitude, with the highest peak first (default if optional parameter not sent) FREQuency - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis. TIME - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis. Peaks vs. Display Line: ALL - lists all of the peaks found (default if optional parameter not sent). GTDLLine (greater than display line) - lists all of the peaks found above the display line. LTDLine (less than display line) - lists all of the peaks found below the display line.

Meas Setup

Meas Control features are unique to each Measurement. See the specific Measurement for more information.

Key Path

Front panel key

Mode

The Mode key allows you to select the available measurement applications. The application software must be loaded and license for it to be available. Measurement applications are a collection of measurement capabilities packaged together to provide an instrument personality that is specific to your measurement needs. Each mode software product is ordered separately by Model Number. The default measurement mode is the first listing in the menu.

NOTE	Key operation can be different between modes. The information displayed in Help is about the current mode.
	To access Help for a different Mode you must first exit Help (by pressing the Cancel (Esc) key). Then select the desired mode and re-access Help.

A list of the valid mode choices is returned with the INST:CAT? Query. Once an instrument mode is selected, only the commands that are valid for that mode can be executed.

Key Path	Mode
SCPI Command	:INSTrument [:SElect] SA PNOISE EDGEgSM BASIC WIMAXOFDMA PNOISE WCDMA VSA89601 :INSTrument [:SElect] ?
Example	:INST SA
Remote Command Notes	The available parameters are dependent upon installed and licensed applications resident in the instrument. Parameters given here are an example, specific parameters are in the individual Application. Once an instrument mode is selected, only the commands that are valid for that mode can be executed.
Preset	Not affected by Preset. Set to SA following Restore System Defaults, if SA is the default mode.
State Saved	Saved in state

Application Mode Number Selection (Remote command only)

Select the measurement mode by its mode number. The actual available choices depend upon which applications are installed in your instrument.

Mode	:INSTrument:NSElect <integer>	:INSTrument[:SElect] <parameter>
Spectrum Analyzer	1	SA
I/Q Analyzer (Basic)	8	BASIC

Mode

WCDMA with HSDPA/HSUPA	9	WCDMA
Phase Noise	14	PNOISE
802.16 OFDMA (WiMAX/WiBro)	75	WIMAXOFDMA
89601 VSA	101	VSA89601

SCPI Command	<code>:INSTRument:NSElect <integer></code> <code>:INSTRument:NSElect?</code>
Example	<code>:INST:NSEL 1</code>
Preset	Not affected by Preset. Set to default mode (1 for SA mode) following Restore System Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in state

Application Mode Catalog Query (Remote command only)

Returns a string containing a comma separated list of names of all the installed and licensed measurement modes (applications). These names can only be used with the `INSTRument[:SElect]` command.

SCPI Command	<code>:INSTRument:CATalog?</code>
Example	<code>:INST:CAT?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Query returns a quoted string of the installed and licensed modes separated with a comma. Example: “SA,PNOISE,WCDMA”

Application Identification (Remote commands only)

Each entry in the Mode Menu will have a Model Number and associated information: Version, and Options.

This information is displayed in the **Show System** screen. The corresponding SCPI remote commands are defined here.

Current Application Model

Returns a string which is the Model Number of the currently selected application (mode).

SCPI Command	<code>:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent] [:NAME] ?</code>
Example	<code>:SYST:APPL?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Query returns a quoted string which is the Model Number of the currently selected application (Mode). Example: “N9060A” String length is 6 characters.
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state, the value will be the selected application when Save is done.

Current Application Revision

Returns a string which is the Revision of the currently selected application (mode).

SCPI Command	<code>:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent] :REVision?</code>
Example	<code>:SYST:APPL:REV?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Query returns a quoted string which is the Revision of the currently selected application (Mode). Example: “1.0.0.0” String length is a maximum of 23 characters. (each numeral can be an integer + 3 decimal points)
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state, the value will be the selected application when Save is done.

Current Application Options

Returns a string which is the Options list of the currently selected application (mode).

SCPI Command	<code>:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent] :OPTion?</code>

Mode

Remote Command Notes	Query returns a quoted string which is the Option list of the currently selected application (Mode). The format is the name as the *OPT? or SYSTem:OPTion command: a comma separated list of option identifiers. Example: “1FP,2FP” String length is a maximum of 255 characters.
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state per se, value will be the selected application when Save is invoked
Example	:SYST:APPL:OPT?

Application Identification Catalog (Remote commands only)

A catalog of the installed and licensed applications (Modes) can be queried for their identification.

Application Catalog number of entries

Returns the number of installed and licensed applications (Modes).

SCPI Command	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]:COUNT?
Example	:SYST:APPL:CAT:COUN?
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state.

Application Catalog Model Numbers

Returns a list of Model Numbers for the installed and licensed applications (Modes).

SCPI Command	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]?
Example	:SYST:APPL:CAT?
Remote Command Notes	Returned value is a quoted string of a comma separated list of Model Numbers. Example, if SAMS and Phase Noise are installed and licensed: “N9060A,N9068A”
Preset	Not affected by Preset

State Saved Not saved in state.

Application Catalog Revision

Returns the Revision of the provided Model Number.

SCPI Command	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:REVision? <model>
Example	:SYST:APPL:CAT:REV? 'N9060A'
Remote Command Notes	Returned value is a quoted string of revision for the provided Model Number. The revision will be a null-string ("") if the provided Model Number is not installed and licensed. Example, if SAMS is installed and licensed: "1.0.0.0"
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state.

Application Catalog Options

Returns a list of Options for the provided Model Number

SCPI Command	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:OPTion? <model>
Example	:SYST:APPL:CAT:OPT? 'N9060A'
Remote Command Notes	Returned value is a quoted string of a comma separated list of Options, in the same format as *OPT? or SYSTem:OPTion?. If the provided Model Number is not installed and licensed a null-string ("") will be returned. Example, if SAMS is installed and licensed: "2FP" String length is a maximum of 255 characters.
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in state.

Mode Setup

Mode Setup opens menu keys that allow you to select radio standard or non-standard measurement settings.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Radio Std

Allows you to specify the radio standard to be used.

Mode

SA

Remote Command

```
[ :SENSe] :RADio:STANdard[:SELEct]
NONE|IS95a|JSTD|IS95C|IS97D|GSM|W3GPP|C2000MC1|C20001X|NA
DC|PDC|BLUEtooth|TETRa|WL802DOT11A|WL802DOT11B|WL802DO
T11G|HIPERLAN2|DVBTLN|DVBTPN|DVBTPN|FCC15|SDMBSE|
UWBINDOOR
```

```
[ :SENSe] :RADio:STANdard[:SELEct] ?
```

Restriction and Notes

By changing the radio standard, the measurement parameters will be automatically set to an appropriate default value.

State Saved

Saved in instrument state.

Range

```
None|IS-95A|J-STD-008|IS-97D/98D|GSM/EDGE|3GPP
W-CDMA|cdma2000
1x|NADC|PDC|Bluetooth|TETRA|W-LAN|DVB-T|FCC Part 15 Subpart
F|S-DMB System E|UWB Indoor
```

Key Path

Mode Setup

Signal BW

Allows you to specify the bandwidth of the signal being measured. This value is used when measuring the optimal ref level.

Mode

SA

Remote Command

```
[ :SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:SBWidth <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:SBWidth?
```

Preset

3 MHz

Mode Setup

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	HW DEPENDENT:
Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std Setup

Packet Type

This function is only available when the standard you have selected is Bluetooth™. It enables you to set the instrument settings for testing DH1, DH3, or DH5 packet type.

(NOTE) The packet length is

DH1 -> 366 μ s

DH3 -> 1622 μ s

DH5 -> 2870 μ s

Mode	SA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:PACKet DH1 DH3 DH5</code> <code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:PACKet?</code>
Preset	DH1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	DH1 DH3 DH5
Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std Setup

Device

Allows you to specify the device to be used.

Mode	SA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:DEVIce BTS MS</code> <code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:DEVIce?</code>
Preset	BTS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	BTS MS
Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std Setup

Band Class

This function is only available when you have selected the standard: IS-97D/98D. It enables you to select the band class.

Mode	SA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs BC0 BC1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs?</code>
Preset	BC0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	0 (800 MHz Band) 1 (1900 MHz Band)
Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std Setup

Enable Non-Std Measurements

Allows you to specify whether all measurements and radio standards are enabled or not. In default, Enable All Measurements is set to No, so that a user can select only the valid combination of preset available standard and the measurement. Any measurement nor standard that make the combination has no valid preset value are grayed out. When Enable Non-Std Measurements is set to Yes, all measurements and standard selections are enabled so that the user can choose any.

NOTE: If you selected unavailable measurement or unavailable radio standard by using Enable Non-Std Measurement, the measurement results may not conform the selected standard.

Mode	SA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:EAMeas YES NO</code> <code>[:SENSe] :RADio:STANdard:EAMeas?</code>
Preset	NO
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Yes No
Key Path	Mode Setup

Mode Setup

Measure

Measurements available under this key are specific to the current Mode. In the Spectrum Analyzer application (mode), there are several measurements designed to perform specialized tasks, including power measurements and demodulation measurements. These are available as selections in the Meas menu. When you want to make traditional spectrum analysis measurements, use the first key in the Meas menu labeled Swept SA. This provides swept and zero span measurements, as well as “Swept FFT” analysis.

Key Path Front-panel key

Frequency/Channel

All measurements in Spectrum Analyzer mode except Swept SA have the same menu structure under FREQ/Channel key. This menu is different from Swept SA.

Key Path Front-panel key

Sweep/Control

Accesses functions to control measurements and sweeping.

Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing Resume un-pauses the measurement.

Remote Command	: INITiate: PAUSE
Restriction and Notes	This function pauses the currently running measurement. Pressing ‘Pause’ will toggle between ‘Pause’ and ‘Resume’. If an averaged measurement was in progress, the average counter is frozen when the measurement is halted.
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Remote Command	: INITiate: RESume
Restriction and Notes	This function resumes the currently paused measurement. Pressing ‘Resume’ will toggle between ‘Pause’ and ‘Resume’.

Key Path

Sweep/Control

Restart

The Restart function restarts the current sweep, or measurement, or set of averaged/held sweeps or measurements.

The Restart function is accessed in several ways:

- Pressing the Restart key
- Sending the remote command INIT:IMMediate
- Sending the remote command INIT:REStart

SCPI Command	:INITiate[:IMMediate]
Example	:INIT:IMM
Couplings	Resets average/hold count k. For the first sweep overwrites all active (update=on) traces with new current data. For application modes, it resets other parameters as required by the measurement.
Remote Command Notes	:INITiate:REStart : INITiate:IMMediate Either of the above commands perform exactly the same function.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	This is an Overlapped command. The STATus:OPERation register bits 0 through 8 are cleared. The STATus:QUEStionable register bit 9 (INTeegrity sum) is cleared. The SWEEPING bit is set. The MEASURING bit is set.

SCPI Command	:INITiate:REStart
Example	:INIT:REST
Couplings	Resets average/hold count k. For the first sweep overwrites all active (update=on) traces with new current data. For application modes, it resets other parameters as required by the measurement.

Remote Command Notes	:INITiate:REStart : INITiate:IMMediate Either of the above commands perform exactly the same function.

Restart

SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	This is an Overlapped command. The STATus:OPERation register bits 0 through 8 are cleared. The STATus:QUESTionable register bit 9 (INTEgrity sum) is cleared. The SWEEPING bit is set. The MEASURING bit is set.

The **Restart** function first aborts the current sweep/measurement as quickly as possible. It then resets the sweep and trigger systems, sets up the measurement and initiates a new data measurement sequence with a new data acquisition (sweep) taken once the trigger condition is met.

If the analyzer is in the process of aligning when **Restart** is executed, the alignment finishes before the restart function is performed.

Even when set for Single operation, multiple sweeps may be taken when **Restart** is pressed (for example, when averaging/holding is on). Thus when we say that **Restart** “restarts a measurement,” we may mean:

- It restarts the current sweep
- It restarts the current measurement
- It restarts the current set of sweeps if any trace is in Trace Average, Max Hold or Min Hold
- It restarts the current set of measurements if Averaging, or Max Hold, or Min Hold is on for the measurement depending on the current settings.

With **Average/Hold Number** (in **Meas Setup** menu) set to 1, or Averaging off, or no trace in Trace Average or Hold, a single sweep is equivalent to a single measurement. A single sweep is taken after the trigger condition is met; and the analyzer stops sweeping once that sweep has completed. However, with **Average/Hold Number** >1 and at least one trace set to **Trace Average, Max Hold, or Min Hold (SA Measurement)** or Averaging on (most other measurements), multiple sweeps/data acquisitions are taken for a single measurement. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The sweep is stopped when the average count k equals the number N set for **Average/Hold Number**. A measurement average usually applies to all traces, marker results, and numeric results; but sometimes it only applies to the numeric results.

Once the full set of sweeps has been taken, the analyzer will go to idle state. To take one more sweep without resetting the average count, increment the average count by 1, by pressing the step up key while **Average/Hold Number** is the active function, or sending the remote command **CALC: AVER: TCON UP**.

Certain conditions may cause an implicit restart to be performed. These are detailed in section “Measurement Related Instrument Settings” in the Swept SA measurement PD.

Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)

Single sets the analyzer for Single measurement operation. The single/continuous state is Meas Global, so the setting will affect all the measurements.

Example	:INIT:CONT OFF
Remote Command Notes	See Cont key description.
Key Path	Front panel key

See Restart for details on the INIT:IMMediate (Restart) function.

If you are already in single sweep, the INIT:CONT OFF command has no effect. If you are already in Single Sweep, pressing the **Single** key in the middle of a sweep or if the sweep is not in the idle state (for instance, if you are taking a very slow sweep, or the analyzer is waiting for a trigger) results in a message.

To take one more sweep without resetting the average count, increment the average count by 1, by pressing the step up key while **Average/Hold Number** is the active function, or sending the remote command CALC:AVER:TCON UP.

Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)

Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)

Cont Sets the analyzer for Continuous measurement operation. The single/continuous state is Meas Global so the setting will affect all measurements.

SCPI Command	:INITiate:CONTinuous OFF ON 0 1 :INITiate:CONTinuous?
Example	: INIT: CONT 0 puts analyzer in Single measurement operation. : INIT: CONT 1 puts analyzer in Continuous measurement operation
Preset	ON (Note that SYST:PRESet sets INIT:CONT to ON but *RST sets INIT:CONT to OFF)
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Front panel key

In Swept SA Measurement (Spectrum Analysis Mode):

The analyzer takes repetitive sweeps, averages, measurements, etc. when in Continuous mode. When the average count reaches the **Average/Hold Number** the count stops incrementing but the analyzer keeps sweeping. See the Trace/Detector section for the averaging formula used both before and after the **Average/Hold Number** is reached. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The type of trace processing for multiple sweeps, is set under the **Trace/Detector** key, with choices of **Trace Average**, **Max Hold**, or **Min Hold**.

In Other Measurements/Modes:

With **Avg Number** (in **Meas Setup** menu) set to **Off** or set to **On** with a value of 1, a sweep is taken after the trigger condition is met; and the analyzer continues to take new sweeps after the current sweep has completed and the trigger condition is again met. However, with **Avg Number** set to **On** with a value >1, multiple sweeps (data acquisitions) are taken for the measurement. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The sweep is not stopped when the average count k equals the number N set for Avg Number is reached, but the number k stops incrementing. A measurement average usually applies to all traces, marker results, and numeric results. But sometimes it only applies to the numeric results.

If the analyzer is in Single measurement, pressing the **Continuous** key does not change k and does not cause the sweep to be reset; the only action is to put the analyzer into Continuous measurement operation.

If it's already in continuous sweep:

the INIT:CONT 1 command has no effect

the INIT:CONT 0 command will place the analyzer in Single Sweep but will have no effect on the current sequence until k=N, at which point the current sequence will stop and the instrument will go to the idle state.

Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)

Sweep / Control

This section describes the keys in the Sweep, Control and Capture menu that are common to multiple Modes and Measurements. See the Measurement descriptions for information on features that are unique.

NOTE The Meas Uncal (measurement uncalibrated) warning is given in the Status Bar in the lower right corner of the screen when the manual sweep time entered is shorter than what is computed by the instrument.

Key Path	Front panel key

Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing Resume un-pauses the measurement.

SCPI Command	INITiate:PAUSE
Dependencies	Grayed out in Measurements that don't support Pausing. Blanked in Modes that don't support Pausing
Key Path	Sweep/Control

SCPI Command	INITiate:RESume
Dependencies	Grayed out in Measurements that don't support Pausing. Blanked in Modes that don't support Pausing
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Abort (Remote Command Only)

This command is used to stop the current measurement. It aborts the current measurement as quickly as possible, resets the sweep and trigger systems, and puts the measurement into an "idle" state. If the analyzer is in the process of aligning when ABORT is sent, the alignment finishes before the abort function is performed. So ABORT does not abort an alignment.

Sweep / Control

If the analyzer is set for Continuous measurement, it sets up the measurement and initiates a new data measurement sequence with a new data acquisition (sweep) taken once the trigger condition is met.

If the analyzer is set for Single measurement, it remains in the “idle” state until an `INIT:IMM` command is received.

SCPI Command	:ABORt
Example	:ABOR
Remote Command Notes	If <code>INITiate:CONTinuous</code> is ON, then a new continuous measurement will start immediately; with sweep (data acquisition) occurring once the trigger condition has been met. If <code>INITiate:CONTinuous</code> is OFF, then <code>INITiate:IMMediate</code> is used to start a single measurement; with sweep (data acquisition) occurring once the trigger condition has been met.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The <code>STATus:OPERation</code> register bits 0 through 8 are cleared. The <code>STATus:QUESTionable</code> register bit 9 (<code>INTegrity</code> sum) is cleared. Since all the bits that feed into OPC are cleared by the <code>ABORt</code>, the <code>ABORt</code> will cause the <code>*OPC</code> query to return true.

Gate

The Gate key in the Sweep/Control menu accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function.

The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events. Gate setup parameters are meas global, so the settings will be the same in all the measurements.

Note that Sweep Time autocoupling rules and annotation are changed by Gate being on.

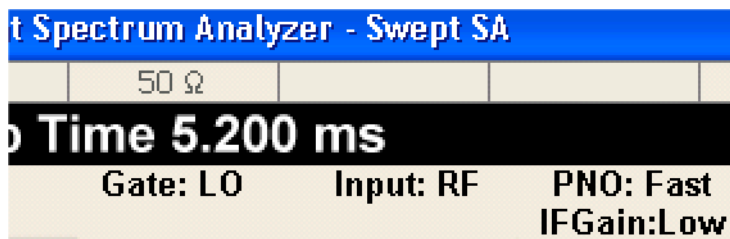
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Gate On/Off

Turns the gate function on and off.

When the Gate Function is on, the selected Gate Method is used along with the gate settings and the signal at the gate source to control the sweep and video system with the gate signal. Not all measurements allow every type of Gate Methods.

When Gate is on, the annunciation in the Meas Bar reflects that it is on and what method is used, as seen in the “Gate: LO” annunciator below.



SCPI Command	[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SWEep :EGATe [:STATe] ?
Example	SWE:EGAT ON SWE:EGAT?
Dependencies	The function is unavailable (grayed out) and Off when: Gate Method is LO or Video and FFT Sweep Type is manually selected. Gate Method is FFT and Swept Sweep Type is manually selected. Marker Count is ON.
Coupling	When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this function is unavailable and the key is grayed out. Whenever Gate is on, Meas Method, RBW or FAST is unavailable and keys for those are grayed out. When Gate is on, Offset Res BW and Offset Video BW is ignored (if user sets these values) and measurement works like as all Offset Res BW and all Offset Video BW are coupled with Res BW and Video BW under BW menu. When Gate is on, Offset BW key in Offset/Limit menu is grayed out.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K: OFF WIMAX OFDMA: ON
Range	On Off
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

Gate View On/Off

Turning on Gate View in the Swept SA measurement provides a single-window gate view display.

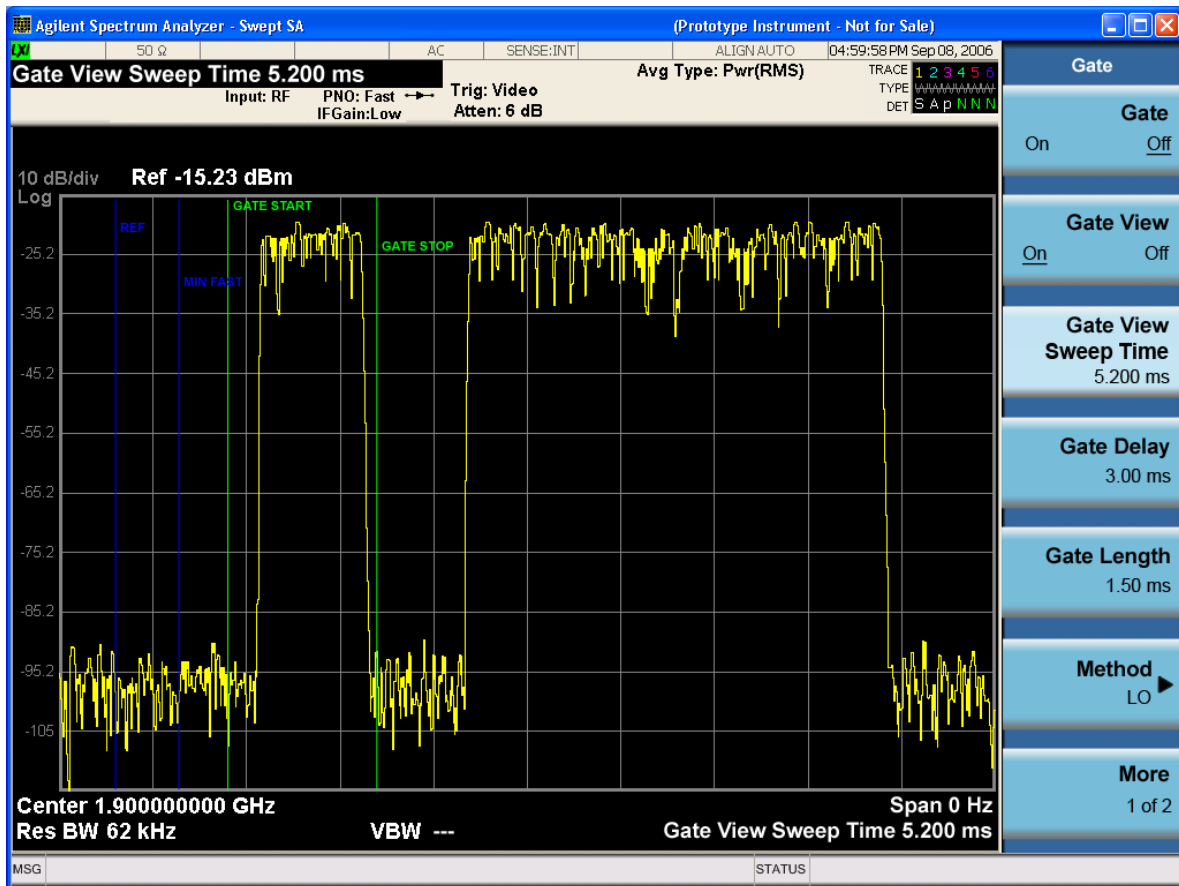
Turning on Gate View in other measurements shows the split-screen Gate View. In these measurements, when the Gate View is on, the regular view of the current measurement traces and results are reduced vertically to about 70% of the regular height. The Zero Span window showing the positions of the Gate is shown between the Measurement Bar and the reduced measurement window. By reducing the height

Sweep / Control

of the measurement window, some of the annotation on the Data Display may not fit and is not shown.

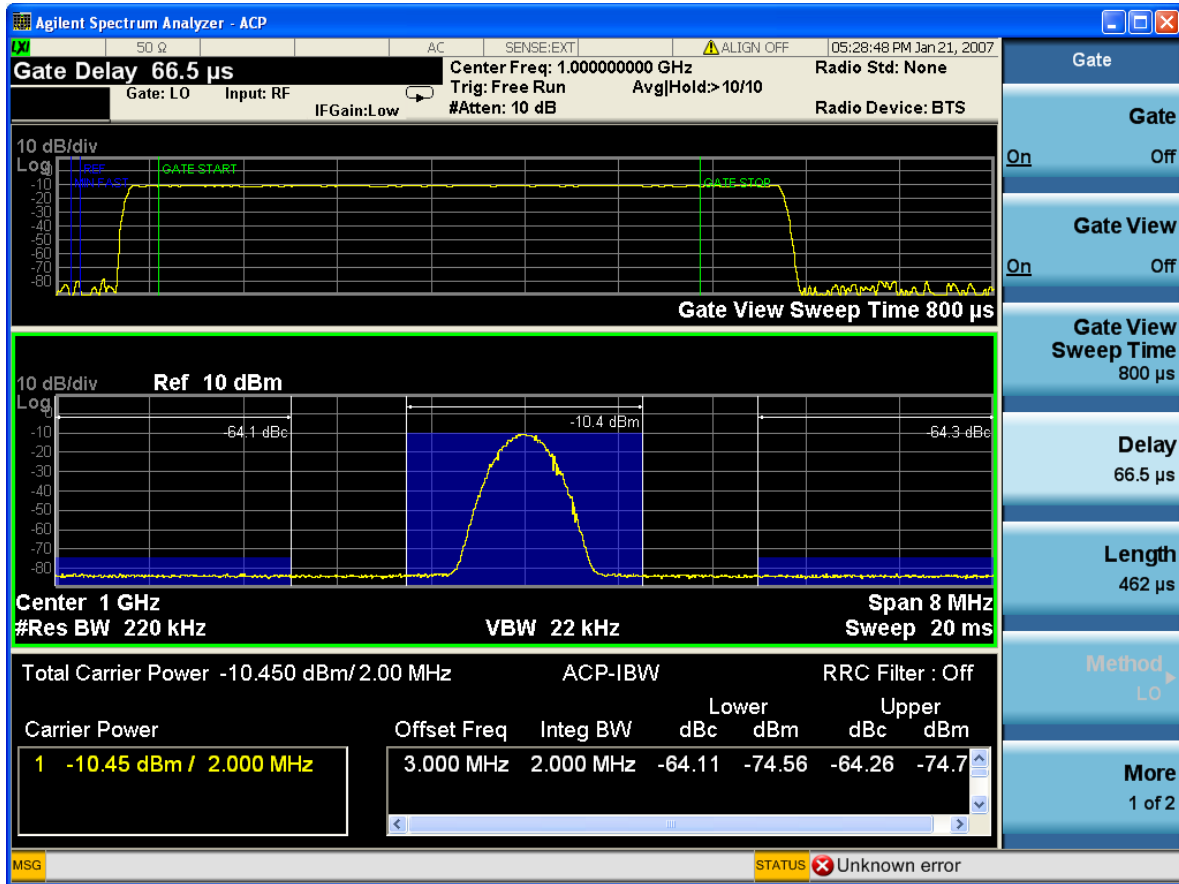
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW?</code>
Couplings	These couplings apply to the Swept SA measurement: • When Gate View is turned on, the instrument is set to Zero Span. • Gate View automatically turns off whenever a Span other than Zero is selected. • Gate View automatically turns off if the user presses Last Span while in Gate View, and the instrument returns to the Span it was in before entering Gate View (even if that is Zero Span). • When Gate View is turned on from a non-zero span, the sweep time, used is the gate view sweep time. This is set according to the rules above. • When Gate View is turned on from Zero Span, the Gate View Sweep Time is updated with the current value of Sweep Time. • When Gate View is turned off, Sweep Time is set to the Swept window sweep time even if the analyzer ends up in Zero-Span. • If Gate View is on and Gate is off, then turning on Gate turns off Gate View.
Dependencies	In the Swept SA measurement: In Gate View, the regular Sweep Time key is grayed out, to avoid confusing the user who wants to set Gate View Sweep Time. In the other measurements: When you turn Gate View on, the lower window takes on the current state of the instrument. Upon leaving Gate View, the instrument takes on the state of the lower window. When you turn Gate View on, the upper window Sweep Time is set to the gate view sweep time.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in state
Range	On Off

A sample of the Gate View screen in the Swept SA measurement is shown below:



A sample of the Gate View screen in other measurements is shown below. This example is for the ACP measurement:

Sweep / Control



Turning Gate View off returns the analyzer to the Normal measurement view.

In the Swept SA, the normal measurement view is the single-window Swept SA view. When returning to this view, the Swept SA measurement returns to the Span it was in before entering **Gate View** (even if that is Zero Span).

The **Gate View** window is triggered from the Gate Source, with zero trigger delay. Also, when updating the **Gate View** window, the Gate itself must not operate. So it is internally shut off while the gate view window is being updated. For the Swept SA measurement, this means that the Gate is internally shut off whenever the gate view window is displayed. The Meas Bar and softkeys continue to show the Trigger source for the main sweep window and give no indication that the Gate is shut off or that the Gate View window is triggered from the Gate Source.

When in **Gate View**, vertical lines are displayed in the Gate View window as follows:

- Green lines are displayed at the gate edges as follows: in Edge Gate, a line is shown for Delay and one for the end of the Gate period (defined by Length, even in FFT. In Level Gate a line is shown only for Delay. You can adjust the position of the green lines by adjusting the gate length and the gate delay. These lines update in the Gate View window as the active function changes, even if the window is not being updated. In Gated LO, these lines are positioned relative to the *delay reference* line (*not* relative to 0 time). In Gated Video and Gated FFT, their location is relative to the left edge of the screen.

- A blue line is displayed showing the *delay* reference, that is, the reference point for the Gate Delay within the Zero Span window. The blue line represents where (in time) the effective location of the gate start would be if the gate were programmed to zero delay.
- The second blue line is labeled “MIN FAST” as shown in the figure above because it represents the minimum Gate Delay for fast gated LO operation. This line is only displayed in Gated LO. You cannot scroll (knob) or decrement (down key) the Gate Delay to less than that represented by the position of this line, it can only be set below this position manually, although once there it can be moved freely with the knob while below the line.
- A yellow line represents the edge of a display point (bucket). Normally in Gated Video, the bucket length must be selected so that it exceeds the off time of the burst. There is another way to use the analyzer in Gated Video measurements, and that is to set the bucket width much shorter than the off time of the burst. Then use the Max Hold trace function to fill in “missing” buckets more slowly. This allows you to see some of the patterns of the Gated Video results earlier, though seeing a completely filled-in spectrum later.

For this function to work properly, a gate signal must be present at the selected Gate Source.

Gate View Sweep Time

Controls the sweep time in the Gate View window. Since this variable is used to calculate Gate Length and Gate Delay increments, it must be maintained even when not in Gate View. It is initialized when Gate View turns on and every time the Gate Method is set while Gate View is on. Not all Gate methods are available for all modes.

- In Gated LO, set it to $1.2 \times (\text{gate delay} + \text{gate length})$, rounded up to nearest in 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5 series.
- In Gated Video, set it to $1.2 \times (\text{gate delay} + \text{gate length}) + \text{Blength}$, rounded up to nearest in 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5 series. Blength is the bucket length for the swept trace, which is given by the sweep time for that trace divided by $\text{NBuck} - 1$, where NBuck is the number of buckets (Points, in UI terms).
- In Gated FFT, use same rules as for gated LO, noting that gate length is determined for Gated FFT by the RBW and is displayed accordingly on the Gate Length key.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:TIME <time></code>
	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:TIME?</code>
Example	<code>SWE:EGAT:TIME 500 ms</code>
Preset	519.3 μ s
State Saved	Saved in state
Min	1 μ s
Max	6000 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

Gate Delay

Controls the length of time from the time the gate condition goes True until the gate is turned on.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:DELay <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:DELay?</code>
Example	<code>SWE:EGAT:DELay 500ms</code> <code>SWE:EGAT:DELay?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Units of time are required or no units; otherwise an invalid suffix error will be generated. See error -131.
Preset	57.7us
State Saved	Saved in state
Min	0.0 μ s
Max	100 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

Gate Length

Controls the length of time that the gate is on after it opens.

SCPI Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:LENGth <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:LENGth?</code>
Example	<code>SWE:EGAT:LENG 1</code> <code>SWE:EGAT:LENG?</code>
Dependencies	Grayed out when Gate Method is set to FFT in which case the label changes to that shown below. Length (=1.83/RBW) 2.8 ms
	The key is also grayed out if Gate Control = Level.
Remote Command Notes	Units of time are required or no units; otherwise an invalid suffix will be generated.
Preset	461.6 μ s

State Saved	Saved in state
Min	100 ns
Max	5 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

Method

This lets you choose one of the three different types of gating. Not all types of gating are available for all measurements.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:METhod LO VIdEo FFT [:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:METhod?
Example	SWE:EGAT: METH FFT
Preset	LO
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

LO

When set to Gate (On), the LO sweeps whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the **Gate Source**.

This form of gating is more sophisticated, and results in faster measurements. With Gated LO, the analyzer only sweeps while the gate conditions are satisfied. This means that a sweep could take place over several gate events. It would start when the gate signal goes true and stop when it goes false, then continue when it goes true again. But since the LO is sweeping as long as the gate conditions are satisfied, the sweep typically finishes much more quickly than with Gated Video.

Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and FFT Sweep Type manually selected. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to Swept and the FFT key in Sweep Type is grayed out.
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate, Method

Video

When set to Gate (On), the video signal is allowed to pass through whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the **Gate Source**.

Sweep / Control

This form of gating may be thought of as a simple switch, which connects the signal to the input of the spectrum analyzer. When the gate conditions are satisfied, the switch is closed, and when the gate conditions are not satisfied, the switch is open. So we only look at the signal while the gate conditions are satisfied.

With this type of gating, you usually set the analyzer to sweep very slowly. In fact, a general rule is to sweep slowly enough that the gate is guaranteed to be closed at least once per bucket (data measurement interval). Then if the peak detector is used, each bucket will represent the peak signal as it looks with the gate closed.

Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and FFT Sweep Type manually selected. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to Swept and the FFT key in Sweep Type is grayed out
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate, Method

FFT

When set to Gate (On), the an FFT is performed whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the **Gate Source**. This is an FFT measurement which begins when the gate conditions are satisfied. Since the time period of an FFT is approximately 1.83/RBW, you get a measurement which starts under predefined conditions and takes place over a predefined period. So, in essence, this is a gated measurement. You have limited control over the gate length but it works in FFT sweeps, which the other two methods do not.

The Gate Length will be 1.83/RBW.

This is a convenient way to make a triggered FFT measurement under control of an external gating signal.

Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and Swept Sweep Type manually selected. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to FFT and the Swept key in Sweep Type is grayed out Forces Gate Length to 1.83/RBW (see Length key description above)
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate, Method

Gate Source

The menus under the Gate Source key are a duplicate of the Trigger setup keys. Any trigger settings changes made under Gate Source also affect settings under Trigger, and vice versa. However the selected

Trigger Source does not have to match the Gate Source.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:SOURce EXTernal1 EXTernal2 LINE FRAME RFBurst TV [:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:SOURce?
Preset	EXTernal 1

Control

Sets the method of controlling the gating function from the gating signal.

Edge

In Edge triggering, the gate opens (after the Delay) on the selected edge (for example, positive) of the gate signal and closes on the alternate edge (for example, negative).

Level

In Level triggering, the gate opens (after the Delay) when the gate signal has achieved a certain level and stays open as long as that level is maintained.

SCPI Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:CONTrol EDGE LEVEl [:SENSe] :SWEep:EGATe:CONTrol?
Example	SWE:EGAT:CONT EDGE
Dependencies	If the Gate Method is FFT the Control key is grayed out and Edge is selected. If the Gate Source is TV, Frame or Line, the Control key is grayed out and Edge is selected.
Preset	EDGE
State Saved	Saved in stat
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate

Min Fast Position Query (Remote Command Only)

This command queries the position of the MIN FAST line, relative to the delay reference (REF) line. See section [Gate View On/Off](#).

Parameter Name	Backwards Compatibility External Gate Level
SCPI Command	[:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe:MINFast?

Sweep / Control

Example

SWE:EGAT:MIN?

Trigger

The Trig front panel key accesses the **Trigger** menu which contains keys to control the selection of the Trigger source and settings.

The Trigger settings are common for all Measurements and these features are described in this section. The selection of the Trigger Source is unique for each Measurement. See the measurement description for information on trigger source and any other unique features.

Key Path	Front-panel key
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies:	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

The trigger functions let you select the trigger settings for a sweep or measurement. When using a trigger source other than Free Run, the analyzer will begin a sweep only with the selected trigger conditions are met. A trigger event is defined as the point at which your trigger source signal meets the specified trigger level and polarity requirements (if any). In FFT measurements, the trigger controls when the data is acquired for FFT conversion.

For each source in the Trigger menu, a setup menu exists which can be accessed by pressing the key for that trigger source a second time. For example, one press of Video selects the Video trigger as the source. The Video key becomes highlighted and the hollow arrow on the key turns black. Now a second press of the key takes you into the Video Trigger Setup menu. The setup menus (there is one for each trigger source) allow you to set all of the settings for that trigger source as desired. Each source’s trigger settings (for example, level, delay and slope) are the same for the **Trigger** menu, the **Gate Source** menu, and the **Sync Source** menu that is part of the **Periodic Timer Trigger Setup** menu. That is, if **Ext1** trigger level is set to 1 v in the **Trigger** menu, it will appear as 1 v in both the **Gate Source** and the **Sync Source** menus. For this reason, the only SCPI node that exists for the settings is the TRIGger[:SEquence] menu.

The trigger settings are common to all applications (modes). However, each application may have its own ranges and default value settings. Also, some applications may have trigger features that are unavailable because they don’t make sense for that particular application.

NOTE	The trigger source is uniquely selected for each measurement in the application. The trigger source setting is the only trigger parameter that is meas local, applying only to the current measurement. The trigger source SCPI commands below are only for the Swept SA measurement. Other measurements will have a similar command using the measurement syntax (for example, TRIGger:<measurement name>:SOURce or TRIG:ACP:SOUR).

Trigger

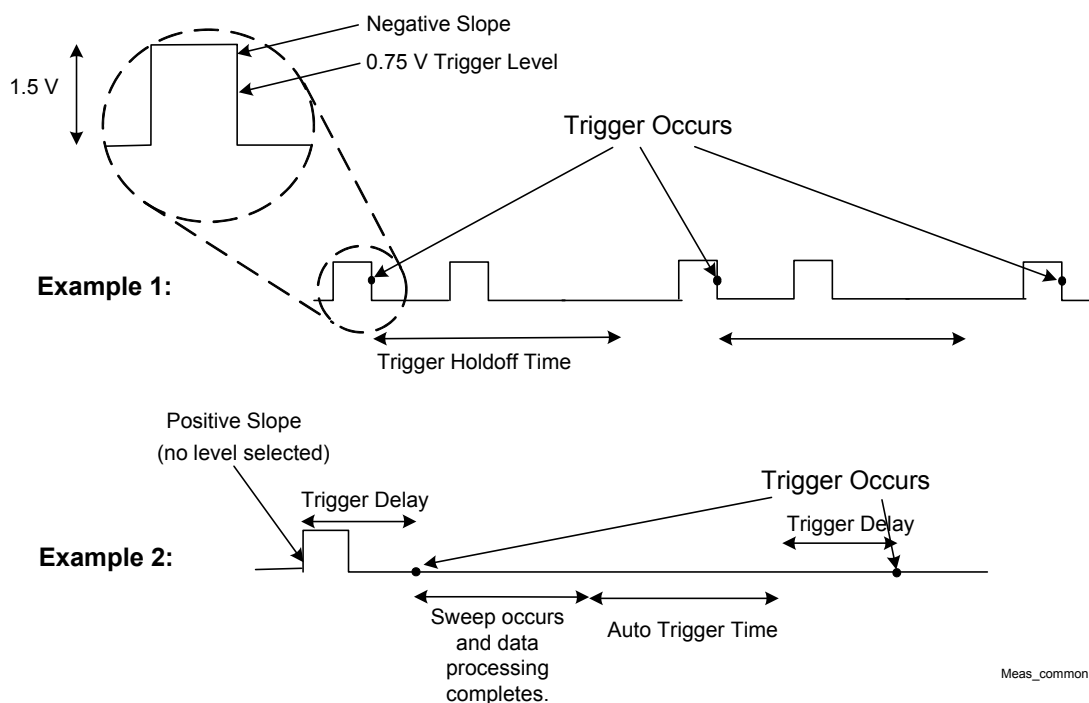
Remote Command	<pre>:TRIGger:<measurement>[:SEquence]:SOURce EXTErnal1 EXTErnal2 IMMediate LINE FRAME RFBurst VIDeo TV :TRIGger[:SEquence]:<measurement>:SOURce?</pre>
Example	TRIG:SOUR VID selects video triggering for the SANalyzer measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. TRIG:ACP:SOUR EXT1 selects the external 1 trigger input for the ACP measurement in the current mode.
Remote Command Notes	Not all measurements have all the trigger sources available to them. Check the trigger source documentation in your specific measurement to see what is available. Possible sources include: IMMediate - free run triggering VIDeo - triggers on the video signal level LINE - triggers on the power line signal EXTErnal1 - triggers on an externally connected trigger source on the rear panel EXTErnal2 - triggers on an externally connected trigger source on the front panel FRAME - triggers on the periodic timer RFBurst - triggers on the bursted frame TV (television) - triggers on the selected line of a TV frame Other trigger-related commands are found in the INITiate and ABORt SCPI command subsystems. *OPC should be used after requesting data. This will hold off any subsequent changes to the selected trigger source, until after the sweep is completed and the data is returned.

Trigger Setup Parameters:

The following examples show trigger setup parameters using an external trigger source.

Example 1 illustrates the trigger conditions with negative slope and no trigger occurs during trigger Holdoff time.

Example 2 illustrates the trigger conditions with positive slope, trigger delay, and auto trigger time.



Free Run

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects free-run triggering. Free run triggering occurs immediately after the sweep/measurement is initiated.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR IMM
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Video

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the video signal as the trigger. The Video trigger condition is met when the video signal (the filtered and detected version of the input signal, including both RBW and VBW filtering) crosses the video trigger level.

Trigger

NOTE	When the detector selected for all active traces is the average detector, the video signal for triggering does not include any VBW filtering.

The video trigger level is shown as a labeled line on the display. The line is displayed as long as video is the selected trigger source.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the video trigger setup functions.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR VID selects video triggering.
Remote Command Notes	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).
Dependencies	Video trigger is allowed in average detector mode.
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Trigger Level

Sets a level for the video signal trigger. When the video signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs. This level is displayed with a horizontal line only if **Video** is the selected trigger source.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel <ampl> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:VID:LEV -40 dBm
Couplings	This same level is used for the Video trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the Video selection in the Gate Source menu.
Dependencies	The range of the Video Trigger Level is dependent on the Reference Level.
Preset	Set the Video Trigger Level -25 dBm on Preset. When the Video Trigger Level becomes the active function, if the value is off screen, set it to either the top or bottom of screen, depending on which direction off screen it was.
State Saved	Yes
Min	Same as reference level

Max	Same as reference level
Key Path	Trig, Video
Default Terminator	depends on the current selected Y axis unit

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:SLOPe POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:VID:SLOP NEG
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Video

Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay <time></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay?</code>
SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe?</code>
Example	TRIG:VID:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:VID:DEL 100 ms
Preset	Off, 1 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Key Path	Trig, Video

Trigger

Default Terminator s

Line

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the line signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start synchronized with the next cycle of the line voltage. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, access the line trigger setup menu.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR LINE selects line triggering.
Dependencies	Line trigger is not available when operating from a “dc power source”, for example, when the instrument is powered from batteries.
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:LINE:SLOP NEG
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Line

Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept

spans.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay?
SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:LINE:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:LINE:DEL 100 ms
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Key Path	Trig, Line
Default Terminator	S

External 1

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects an external input signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when the external trigger condition is met using the external 1 input connector on the rear panel.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 1 trigger setup menu.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR EXT1 This selects the external 1 trigger input on the rear panel.
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Trigger Level

Trigger

Sets the value where the external 1 trigger input will trigger a new sweep/measurement.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal1:LEVel <level></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal1:LEVel?</code>
Example	TRIG:EXT1:LEV 0.4 V
Couplings	This same level is used for the Ext1 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the Ext1 selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext1 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Yes
Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Key Path	Trig, External 1
Default Terminator	V

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal1:SLOPe POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal1:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:EXT1:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext1 selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, External 1

Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept

spans.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTeRnal1:DELaY <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTeRnal1:DELaY?
SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTeRnal1:DELaY:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTeRnal1:DELaY:STATe?
Example	TRIG:EXT1:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:EXT1:DEL 100 ms
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Key Path	Trig, External 1
Default Terminator	s

External 2

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects an external input signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when the external trigger condition is met using the external 2 input connector. The external trigger 2 input connector is on the rear panel.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 2 trigger setup menu.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR EXT2 This selects the rear panel external 2 trigger input.
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Trigger Level

Trigger

Sets the value where the external 2 trigger input will trigger a new sweep/measurement.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:LEVel</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:LEVel?</code>
Example	TRIG:EXT2:LEV 1.1 V
Couplings	This same level is used for the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the Ext2 selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext2 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Yes
Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Key Path	Trig, External 2
Default Terminator	V

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:SLOPe POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:EXT2:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext2 selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, External 2

Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept

spans. See the range limitation note in section

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:DELay?
SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:EXT2:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:EXT2:DEL 100 ms
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Key Path	Trig, External 2
Default Terminator	s

RF Burst (Wideband)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the RF Burst as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when an RF burst envelope signal is identified from the signal at the RF Input connector. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the RF Burst trigger setup menu.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR RFB
Key Path	Trig
State Saved	Yes
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Trigger Level

Sets the absolute trigger level for the RF burst envelope. See key notes regarding the relative trigger

Trigger

level.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute <ampl></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute?</code>
Couplings	This same level is used for the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the RF Burst selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the RF Burst selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	-20 dBm
State Saved	Yes
Min	-200 dBm
Max	100 dBm
Key Path	Trig, RF Burst
Default Terminator	Absolute trig level: depends on the current selected amplitude units, for more information, refer to the <i>User's and Programmer's Reference</i> .

Trigger Slope

It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:SLOPe POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:RFB:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the RF Burst selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, RF Burst

Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept

spans.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy?
SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy:STATe?
Example	TRIG:RFB:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:RFB:DEL 100 ms
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Key Path	Trig, RF Burst
Default Terminator	s

Periodic Timer (Frame Trigger)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the internal periodic timer signal as the trigger. Triggering occurrences are set by the **Period** parameter, which is modified by the **Sync Source** and **Offset**. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the periodic timer trigger setup functions.

If you do not have a sync source selected (it is Off), then the internal timer will not be synchronized with any external timing events.

Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR FRAM
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

Periodic Timer Triggering:

This feature selects the internal periodic timer signal as the trigger. Trigger occurrences are set by the **Periodic Timer** parameter, which is modified by the **Sync Source** and **Offset**.

The figure below shows the action of the periodic timer trigger. Before reviewing the figure, we’ll explain some uses for the periodic trigger.

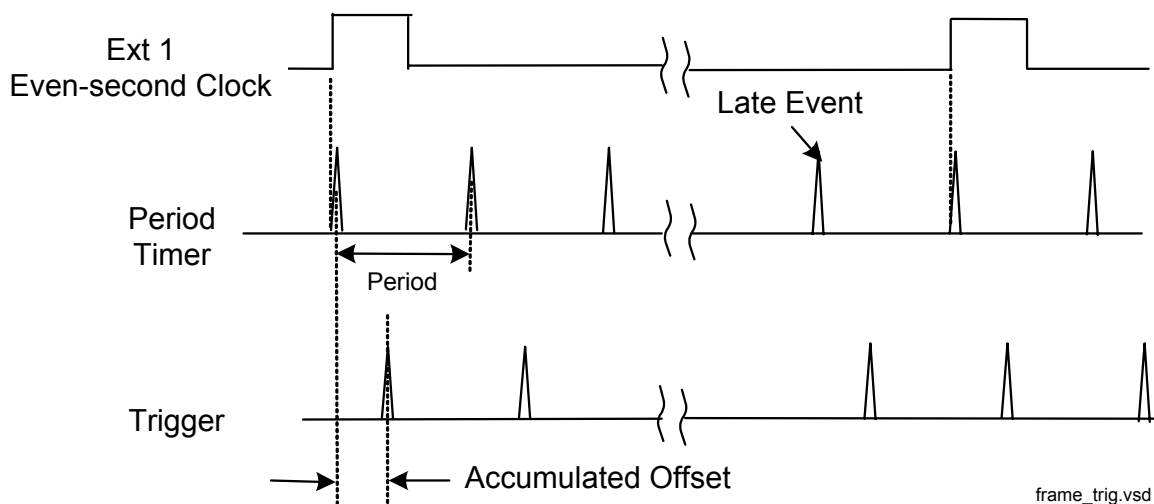
Trigger

A common application is measuring periodic burst RF signals for which a trigger signal is not easily available. For example, we might be measuring a TDMA radio which bursts every 20 ms. Let's assume that the 20 ms period is very consistent. Let's also assume that we do not have an external trigger source available that is synchronized with the period, and that the signal-to-noise ratio of the signal is not high enough to provide a clean RF burst trigger at all of the analysis frequencies. For example, we might want to measure spurious transmissions at an offset from the carrier that is larger than the bandwidth of the RF burst trigger. In this application, we can set the **Periodic Timer** to a 20.00 ms period and adjust the offset from that timer to position our trigger just where we want it. If we find that the 20.00 ms is not exactly right, we can adjust the period slightly to minimize the drift between the period timer and the signal to be measured.

A second way to use this feature would be to use **Sync Source** temporarily, instead of **Offset**. In this case, we might tune to the signal in a narrow span and use the **RF Burst** trigger to synchronize the periodic timer. Then we would turn the sync source off so that it would not mis-trigger. Mis-triggering can occur when we are tuned so far away from the RF burst trigger that it is no longer reliable.

A third example would be to synchronize to a signal that has a reference time element of much longer period than the period of interest. In some CDMA applications, it is useful to look at signals with a short periodicity, by synchronizing that periodicity to the “even-second clock” edge that happens every two seconds. Thus, we could connect the even-second clock trigger to Ext1 and use then Ext1 as the sync source for the periodic timer.

The figure below illustrates this third example. The top trace represents the even-second clock. It causes the periodic timer to synchronize with the leading edge shown. The analyzer trigger occurs at a time delayed by the accumulated offset from the period trigger event. The periodic timer continues to run, and triggers continue to occur, with a periodicity determined by the analyzer time base. The timer output (labeled “late event”) will drift away from its ideal time due to imperfect matching between the time base of the signal being measured and the time base of the analyzer, and also because of imperfect setting of the period parameter. But the synchronization is restored on the next even-second clock event. (“Accumulated offset” is described in the in the **Offset** function section.)



Period

Sets the period of the internal periodic timer clock. For digital communications signals, this is usually set to the frame period of your current input signal. In the case that sync source is not set to OFF, and the external sync source rate is changed for some reason, the periodic timer is synchronized at the every external synchronization pulse by resetting the internal state of the timer circuit.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:PERiod <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:PERiod?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:PER 100 ms
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the period is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same period is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.
Preset	20 ms
State Saved	Yes
Min	100.000 ns
Max	559.0000 ms
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer
Default Terminator	S

Offset

Adjusts the accumulated offset between the periodic timer events and the trigger event. Adjusting the accumulated offset is different than setting an offset, and requires explanation.

The periodic timer is usually not synchronized with any external events, so the timing of its output events has no absolute meaning. Since the timing relative to external events (RF signals) is important, you need to be able to adjust (offset) it. However, you have no direct way to see when the periodic timer events occur. All that you can see is the trigger timing. When you want to adjust the trigger timing, you will be changing the internal offset between the periodic timer events and the trigger event. Because the absolute value of that internal offset is unknown, we will just call that the accumulated offset. Whenever the **Offset** parameter is changed, you are changing that accumulated offset. You can reset the displayed offset using **Reset Offset Display**. Changing the display does not change the value of the accumulated offset, and you can still make additional changes to accumulated offset.

To avoid ambiguity, we define that an increase in the “offset” parameter, either from the RPG or the

Trigger

SCPI adjust command, serves to delay the timing of the trigger event.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet <time></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet?</code>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:OFFS 1.2 ms
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the offset is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same offset is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.
Remote Command Notes	When the SCPI command is sent the value shown on the key (and the Active Function, if this happens to be the active function) is updated with the new value. However, the actual amount sent to the hardware is the delta value, that is, the current accumulated offset value minus the previous accumulated offset value. The SCPI query simply returns the value currently showing on the key.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Yes
Min	-10.000 s
Max	10.000 s
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer
Default Terminator	S

Offset Adjust (remote command only)

This remote command does not work at all like the related front panel keys. This command lets you advance the phase of the frame trigger by the amount you specify.

It does not change the period of the trigger waveform. If the command is sent multiple times, it advances the phase of the frame trigger an additional amount each time it is sent. Negative numbers are permitted.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:ADJust <time></code>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:ADJ 1.2 ms
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the offset is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same offset is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.

Remote Command Notes	The front panel interface (for example, the knob) and the TRIG:FRAM:OFFS command adjust the accumulated offset, which is shown on the active function display. However, the actual amount sent to the hardware is the delta value, that is, the current offset value minus the previous offset value. When the SCPI command is sent the value shown on the key (and the Active Function, if this happens to be the active function) is updated by increasing it (or decreasing it if the value sent is negative) by the amount specified in the SCPI command. This is a “command only” SCPI command, with no query.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Yes
Min	-10.000 s
Max	10.000 s
Default Terminator	S

Reset Offset Display

Resets the value of the periodic trigger offset display setting to 0.0 seconds. The current displayed trigger location may include an offset value defined with the **Offset** key. Pressing this key redefines the currently displayed trigger location as the new trigger point that is 0.0 s offset. The **Offset** key can then be used to add offset relative to this new timing.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet:DISPlay:RESet
Example	TRIG:FRAM:OFFS:DISP:RES
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer

Sync Source

Selects a signal source for you to synchronize your periodic timer trigger to, otherwise you are triggering at some arbitrary location in the frame. Synchronization reduces the precision requirements on the setting of the period.

For convenience you may adjust the level and slope of the selected sync source in a conditional branch setup menu accessed from the Sync Source menu. Note that these settings match those in the **Trigger** and **Gate Source** menus; that is, each trigger source has only one value of level and slope, regardless of

Trigger

which menu it is accessed from.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC EXTernal1 EXTernal2 RFBurst OFF :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT2
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer

Off

Turns off the sync source for your periodic trigger. With the sync source off, the timing will drift unless the signal source frequency is locked to the analyzer frequency reference.

Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC OFF
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source

External 1

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the external input port that you will use for the periodic trigger synchronization. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 1 sync source setup menu.

Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT
Couplings	Same as External 1 trigger source.
Remote Command Notes	See section Sync Source
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source

Trigger Level

Sets the value where the signal at the external 1 trigger input will synchronize with the periodic timer trigger.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:EXTernal1:LEVel <voltage> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:EXTernal1:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:EXT1:LEV 0.5 V

Couplings	This same level is used in the Ext1 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext1 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Yes
Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, External 1
Default Terminator	V

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal1:SLOPe</code> <code>POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal1:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:EXT1:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext1 selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, External 1

External 2

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the external input port that you will use for the periodic frame trigger synchronization.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 2 sync source setup menu.

Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT2
Couplings	Same as External 2 trigger source.
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source

Trigger Level

Trigger

Sets the value where the signal at the external 2 trigger input will synchronize with the frame timer trigger.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal2:LEVel</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal2:LEVel?</code>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:EXT2:LEV 0.5 V
Couplings	This same level is used in the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext2 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Yes
Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, External 2
Default Terminator	V

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal2:SLOPe</code> <code>POSitive NEGative</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal2:SLOPe?</code>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:EXT2:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, External 2

RF Burst (Wideband)

Pressing the key once selects the RF burst envelope signal to be used for the periodic timer trigger synchronization.

Press the key a second time to access the RF burst sync source setup menu.

Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC RFB

Couplings	Same as RF Burst trigger source.
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source

Trigger Level

Same as Trigger level under RF Burst section [Trigger Level](#).

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute <ampl> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute?
Couplings	This same level is used in the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the RF Burst selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	-20 dBm
State Saved	Yes
Min	-100 dBm
Max	100 dBm
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, RF Burst
Default Terminator	Absolute trig level: depends on the current selected amplitude units

Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:RFBurst:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:RFBurst:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:RFB:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Yes
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer, Sync Source, RF Burst

Trig Delay

Trigger

This setting delays the measurement timing relative to the Periodic Timer.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DElay <time></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DElay?</code>
SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DElay:STATe OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DElay:STATe?</code>
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Yes
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Key Path	Trig, Periodic Timer
Default Terminator	s

Auto Trig

Sets the time that the analyzer will wait for the trigger conditions to be met. If they are not met after that much time, then the analyzer is triggered anyway.

SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger <time></code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger?</code>
SCPI Command	<code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger:STATe OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger:STATe?</code>
Example	TRIG:ATR:STAT ON TRIG:ATR 100 ms
Preset	Off, 100 ms
State Saved	Yes
Min	0 s
Max	100 s
Key Path	Trig
Default Terminator	s

Trig Holdoff

Sets the holdoff time between triggers. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the trigger occurs, the

delay begins, and the holdoff time begins. New trigger conditions will be ignored until the holdoff time expires. For a free-running trigger, the holdoff value is the minimum time between triggers.

SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff?
SCPI Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:STATe?
BAF Preset	OFF
Example	TRIG:HOLD:STAT ON TRIG:HOLD 100 ms Supplemental Information
Preset	Off, 100 ms
State Saved	Yes
Min	0 s
Max	0.5 s
Key Path	Trig
Default Terminator	s

Trigger

6 Swept SA

General spectrum analysis measurements, in swept and zero span, are available when you select the Swept Spectrum Analyzer measurement.

Key Path

Meas

Command	N	Return Value
:INITiate:SANalyzer	n/a	n/a
:CONFigure?	n/a	long form name of current measurement, for example, "SANalyzer"
:CONFigure:SANalyzer	n/a	n/a (selects SAN measurement with Meas Setup settings in preset state – same as Meas Preset)
:CONFigure:SANalyzer:NDEFault	n/a	n/a (selects SAN measurement without affecting settings)

:FETCH:SANalyzer[n] ? :MEASure:SANalyzer[n] ? :READ:SANalyzer[n] ?	0	Returns the following comma-separated results: First trace 1 bucket (starting at 0) that fails Limit 1 (–1 if none) First trace 1 bucket that fails Limit 2 (–1 if none) First trace 1 bucket that fails Margin 1 (–1 if none) First trace 1 bucket that fails Margin 2 (–1 if none) N dB points result (not a number if off) Current average count k (the current number of data measurements that have already been combined, in the averaging calculation). Number of points in the sweep 0 (future). 0 (future). 0 (future). Marker 1 value Marker 2 value Marker 3 value Marker 4 value Marker 5 value Marker 6 value Marker 7 value Marker 8 value Marker 9 value Marker 10 value Marker 11 value Marker 12 value
	not specified or n=1	This query returns Trace 1 data as a list of x,y pairs. The y-values are in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The x-axis values are the values of the trace, in the x-axis scale units of the trace (Hz for frequency domain traces, seconds for time domain traces). When querying trace data, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query. Therefore, it is good to be in Single Sweep, or Update=Off when querying trace data from the analyzer.
	2	Returns Trace 2 data as a series of x,y pairs
	3	Returns Trace 3 data as a series of x,y pairs
	4	Returns Trace 4 data as a series of x,y pairs

	5	Returns Trace 5 data as a series of x,y pairs
	6	Returns Trace 6 data as a series of x,y pairs
	7 & above	Future use

AMPTD Y Scale

The Amplitude key activates the Amplitude menu and selects Reference Level as the active function.

Reference Level

The reference level specifies the amplitude of a signal which would be displayed on the top graticule line.

Changing the reference level does not restart a measurement, and instead ‘pans’ all displayed traces and markers to the new value. If a change to the reference level changes an auto-coupled attenuation value, the measurement will be restarted.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 20 dBm Sets the reference level to 20 dBm, which displays in the current Y axis unit. For example, if the Y axis unit is dBμV, then 126.99 dBμV will be displayed.
Dependencies/Couplings	Reference level is affected by the variables listed in the “Max Ref Level” section above. The value is constrained within the MAX and MIN values, but is otherwise generally not adjusted. Note: If you reduce the attenuation setting, the analyzer may have to lower the reference level to maintain the proper level at the top of the screen. If you then increase attenuation, the reference level does not increase to its previous value.
Preset	0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Ref Level Min = −170 dBm + Ref Level Offset - Ext Gain.
Key Path	AMPTD
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit.
Annotation	The reference level is displayed above and to the left of the graticule with the title “Ref”.

Attenuation

Refer to Attenuation in the Amplitude section of “Analyzer Setup Functions” for information about this key.

Scale / Div

Sets the units per vertical graticule division on the display. This function is only available when Scale Type (Log) is selected and the vertical scale is power. When Scale Type (Lin) is selected, Scale/Div is grayed out.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 DB
Dependencies/Couplings	Scale/Div is grayed out in linear Y scale. Sending the equivalent SCPI command does change the Scale/Div, though it has no affect while in Lin. Benign 0.5006
Preset	10.00 dB / Div
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20 dB
Key Path	AMPTD

Scale Type

Chooses a linear or logarithmic vertical scale for the display and for remote data readout.

When Scale Type (Log) is selected, the vertical graticule divisions are scaled in logarithmic units. The top line of the graticule is the Reference Level and uses the scaling per division Scale/Div to assign values to the other locations on the graticule.

When Scale Type (Lin) is selected, the vertical graticule divisions are linearly scaled with the reference level value at the top of the display and zero volts at the bottom. Each vertical division of the graticule represents one-tenth of the Reference Level.

Note: The Y Axis Unit used for each type of display is set by pressing Y Axis Unit. The analyzer remembers separate Y Axis Unit settings for both Log and Lin.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:SPACing LINear LOGarithmic :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:SPACing?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC?

Dependencies/Couplings	If Normalize is on, Scale Type forced to Log and is grayed out. Forceful 221.6300 Changing the Scale Type always sets the Y Axis unit to the last unit specified for the current amplitude scale. In other words, we restore the Y Axis unit setting appropriate per log/lin.
Preset	LOG
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	AMPTD

Y Axis Unit

Displays the menu keys that enable you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit. The analyzer retains the entered Y Axis Unit separately for both Log and Lin amplitude scale types. For example, if Scale Type has been set to Log, and you set Y Axis Unit to dBm, pressing Scale Type (Log) sets the Y Axis Unit to dBm. If Scale Type has been set to Lin and you set Y Axis Unit to V, pressing Scale Type (Lin) sets the Y Axis Unit to V. Pressing Scale Type (Log) again sets the Y axis unit back to dBm.

Remote Command	:UNIT:POWer DBM DBMV DBMA V W A DBUV DBUA DUVM DUAM DBPT DBG :UNIT:POWer?
Example	UNIT:POW dBmV UNIT:POW?
Dependencies/Couplings	The analyzer retains the entered Y Axis Unit separately for both Log and Lin amplitude scale types (see above)

Remote Command Notes	The settings of Y Axis Unit and Scale Type, affect how the data is read over the remote interface. When using the remote interface no unit is returned, so you must know what the Y axis unit is to interpret the results: Example 1, set the following: Scale Type (Log) Y Axis Unit, dBm Scale/Div, 1 dB Ref Level, 10 dBm This sets the top line to 10 dBm with each vertical division representing 1 dB. Thus, if a point on trace 1 is on the fifth graticule line from the top, it represents 5 dBm and will read out remotely as 5. Example 2, set the following: Scale Type (Lin) Y Axis Unit, Volts Ref Level, 100 mV (10 mV/div) This sets the top line to 100 mV and the bottom line to 0 V, so each vertical division represents 10 mV. Thus, if a point on trace 1 is on the fifth graticule line from the top, it represents 50 mV and will read out remotely as 50.
Preset	dBm for log scale, V for linear. The true 'preset' value is dBm, since at preset the Y Scale type is set to logarithmic.
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	AMPTD

dBm

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBm.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW DBM
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

dBmV

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBmV.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW DBMV

Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

dBmA

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBmA.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW DBMA
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

W

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to watt.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW W
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

V

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to volt.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW V
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

A

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to Ampere.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW A
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

dB μ V

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB μ V.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW DBUV
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

dB μ A

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB μ A.

Remote Command Example	UNIT:POW DBUA
Key Path	AMPTD, Y Axis Unit

Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

Offsets are used when gain or loss occurs between a device under test and the analyzer input. Thus, the signal level measured by the analyzer may be thought of as the level at the input of an external amplitude conversion device. Entering an offset does not affect the trace position or attenuation value, just the value of the top line of the display and the values represented by the trace data. Thus, the values of exported trace data, queried trace data, marker amplitudes, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, peak threshold, etc., are all affected by Ref Level Offset.

NOTE: Changing the offset causes the analyzer to immediately stop the current sweep and prepare to begin a new sweep, but the data will not change until the trace data updates, because the offset is applied to the data as it is taken. If a trace is exported with a nonzero Ref Level Offset, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied.

The maximum reference level available is dependent on the reference level offset. That is, Ref Level - Ref Level Offset must be in the range -170 to $+30$ dBm. For example, the reference level value range can be initially set to values from -170 dBm to 30 dBm with no reference level offset. If the reference level is first set to -20 dBm, then the reference level offset can be set to values of -150 to $+50$ dB.

If the reference level offset is first set to -30 dB, then the reference level can be set to values of -200 dBm to 0 dBm. In this case, the reference level is “clamped” at 0 dBm because the maximum limit of $+30$ dBm is reached with a reference level setting of 0 dBm with an offset of -30 dB. If instead, the reference level offset is first set to

30 dB, then the reference level can be set to values of –140 to +60 dBm.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS 12.7 Sets the Ref Level Offset to 12.7 dB. The only valid suffix is dB. If no suffix is sent, dB will be assumed.
Preset	0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	The range for Ref Lvl Offset is variable. It is limited to values that keep the reference level within the range of –327.6 dB to 327.6 dB.
Max	327.6 dB
Key Path	AMPTD

Internal Preamp

Refer to Internal Preamp in the Amplitude section of “Analyzer Setup Functions” for information about this key.

Auto Couple

Pressing Auto Couple in the Swept SA measurement sets the Auto/Man coupling to Auto for the following parameters:

Center Frequency Step

Attenuation

Sweep Time

Detector

Resolution BW

Video BW

VBW/RBW Ratio

Average Type

Span/RBW Ratio

Phase Noise Optimization

ADC Dither

Sweep Type

Swept IF Gain

FFT IF Gain

Marker Count Gate Time

Sweep Time Rules

Sweep Type

Sweep Type Rules

FFT Width

Refer to Auto Couple in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” for more information about this key.

BW

The BW key opens the BW menu, which contains keys to control the Resolution Bandwidth and Video Bandwidth functions of the instrument.

The Res BW functions control filter bandwidth and filter type. There are three filter types: Gaussian, Flattop, and CISPR/MIL. The Gaussian filters have a response curve that is parabolic on a log scale. The Flattop filter shape is a close approximation of a rectangular filter. The CISPR/MIL filters meet the approximate shape specified by certain EMI test standards. The detectors that are used for EMI measurements (Quasi-peak, EMI Average, EMI Peak and MIL Peak) are integrated into these bandwidth functions.

NOTE

The AVERAGE functions, which appeared in the BW menu in earlier analyzers, can now be found in the Trace menu and the Meas Setup menu. In the Trace menu, you may turn Trace Averaging on or off for the desired traces (rather than globally as in the past); and in the Meas Setup menu you may configure Averaging, by setting the Average Number and the Average Type.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Res BW

Activates the **Res BW** active function, which allows you to manually set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the analyzer. Normally, **Res BW** (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the Res BW to **Span** using the ratio set by the Span:3 dB RBW key. To decouple the resolution bandwidth, press Res BW until Man is underlined, or simply enter a different value for **Res BW**.

When the **Res BW** is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the **Res BW** key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

When **Res BW** is set to **Auto**, the bandwidth selected depends on the Filter Type (see **Filter Type**, below).

Only certain discrete resolution bandwidths are. The available bandwidths are dependent on the **Filter Type**. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

The zero-span case deserves some mention, because RBW is coupled to Span when in a swept (non-zero) span and in zero span there is normally no meaningful RBW coupling in Zero Span. However, when an EMI detector is selected, there IS a meaningful coupling for RBW in Zero Span – in fact, it is coupled to Center Frequency, in the same way that it is coupled to Center Frequency in swept spans, in order to make measurements according to the

CISR spec.

```
[ :SENSe] :BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>
[ :SENSe] :BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?
[ :SENSe] :BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1
[ :SENSe] :BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
```

Example

```
BAND 1 KHZ
BAND?
BWID:AUTO ON
BWID:AUTO?
```

Dependencies/Couplings

When in Zero Span with no EMI Detector selected for an active trace, there is no Auto setting for Res BW. The Auto/Man line on the Res BW softkey disappears in this case, and if the SCPI command `[ :SENSe] :BWID[:RESolution]:AUTO ON` is sent, it generates an error. Forceful -221.7001

See the discussion before this table to see how to calculate the Res BW based on the current Span or on other conditions when in Zero Span.

Sweep time is coupled to RBW when in a non-zero span. If **Sweep Time** is set to Auto, then the sweep time is changed as the RBW changes, to maintain amplitude calibration.

Video bandwidth (VBW) is normally coupled to RBW. If **VBW** is set to Auto, then the VBW is changed as the RBW changes, to maintain the ratio set by VBW:3 dB RBW. This coupling does not hold if any active trace is using the Quasi Peak, EMI Average or Average detectors. See the **VBW:3 dB RBW** key description.

Note that when one of the EMI detectors is in use, the Res BW is coupled to Center Frequency and not to Span. Therefore we couple Res BW to Center Frequency, even in Zero Span, when an EMI detector is selected.

Note that because the above couplings depend on which traces are active, they must be re-examined whenever any trace goes active or inactive, except when this leaves no traces active. Transitioning to the state where no traces are active should not affect the couplings; in that way, the annotation will always reflect the state of the last trace which was active.

Remote Command Notes

The setting and querying of values depends on the current bandwidth type.

Preset

```
3 MHz
ON
```

State Saved

Saved in Instrument State

Min

1 Hz

Max

8 MHz is the max equivalent -3 dB RBW, which means that the named RBW (the one shown on the key etc.) can actually exceed 8 MHz if using a filter other than -3 dB Gaussian

Key Path	BW
Default Unit	Hz

Video BW

Lets you change the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW) from 1 Hz to 8 MHz in approximately 10% steps. In addition, a wide-open video filter bandwidth may be chosen by selecting 50 MHz.

Normally, Video BW (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the Video BW filter to the resolution bandwidth filter using the ratio set by the VBW:3 dB RBW key. To decouple the video bandwidth, press Video BW until Man is underlined, or simply enter a new value.

When the **Video BW** is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the **Video BW** key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

	<pre>[:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo <freq> [:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo? [:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>BAND:VID 1 KHZ BAND:VID? BWID:VID:AUTO ON BWID:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies/Couplings	In this special case the Video BW is not coupled to Res BW and is determined in a different way. • When the Average Detector is selected and Sweep Type is set to Swept, the video bandwidth filter cannot be used, because it uses the same hardware as the Average Detector.
Remote Command Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset. More general detail about range, defaults and resolution is supplied in the inline text in section and “Knob increment” and “Step key increment” above
Preset	3 MHz ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	BW

Default Unit Hz

VBW:3dB RBW

Selects the ratio between the video bandwidth and the equivalent 3 dB resolution bandwidth to be used for setting VBW when VBW is in Auto.

Normally, VBW:3dB RBW (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the VBW:3 dB RBW ratio to **Detector**. To decouple the ratio, press VBW:3 dB RBW until Man is underlined, or simply enter a new value.

When the VBW:3dB RBW is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the VBW:3 dB RBW key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

```
[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <real>
[:SENSe]:BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio?
[:SENSe]:BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1
[:SENSe]:BANDwidth|BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?
```

Example

```
BAND:VID:RAT 2
BAND:VID:RAT?
BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO 0
BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO?
```

Dependencies/Couplings

See Coupling Auto Rules, below

Remote Command Notes

The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset. More general detail about range, defaults and resolution is supplied in the inline text in section and “Knob increment” and “Step key increment” above

Preset

1
ON

State Saved

Saved in Instrument State

Min

0.00001

Max

3000000

Key Path

BW

Coupling Auto Rules:

The Auto Rules for the **VBW:3dB RBW** function follow.

First, we go through the following list and find the lowest numbered detector being used on any active traces (traces for which Update is On):

Peak

Normal

Average

Sample

Negative Peak

Use that detector to pick the ratio based on the following criteria:

2. Otherwise, if the detector is **Negative Peak**, use 1.0
3. Otherwise, if the detector is **Normal**, use 1.0.
4. Otherwise, if the detector is **Average**, use 0.1. The use of a small ratio in Average detection is desirable because of its effect on the sweep time equations. The VBW filter is not actually in-circuit when the average detector is on.
5. Otherwise, the detector is **Peak** or **Sample**. These two detectors can use the same rules. In these cases:

If all active traces have Averaging on, use 0.1. This is because when doing trace averaging, reducing the VBW reduces the variance. You may have chosen the peak detector to get very accurate averaged CW measurements, and a narrow VBW helps with that.

Otherwise, if any active trace is in max hold or min hold, use 10.0, because Max and Min Hold operations will usually be intended to capture peaks and pits without smoothing from the VBW filter.

Otherwise, if any marker function is on, choose 0.1, because Marker functions are all designed for power averaging, so we will often want a narrow VBW for better repeatability.

Otherwise, use 1.0 as a compromise; because you have not set the analyzer in a way that implies that you are measuring noise, pulsed-RF or CW signals.

Note that because the above couplings depend on which traces are active, they are re-examined whenever any trace goes active or inactive, except when this leaves no traces active. Transitioning to the state where no traces are active should not affect the couplings; in that way, the annotation will always reflect the state of the last trace which was active.

Span:3dB RBW

Selects the ratio between span and resolution bandwidth.

Normally, Span:3dB RBW (Auto) selects a Span:3 dB RBW ratio of 106:1. If you manually enter the ratio, Man will become underlined, which enables you to manually select ratios more suitable for certain measurements.

When the Span:3dB RBW is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the Span:3dB

RBW key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

```
[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :RATio
<integer>

[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :RATio?

[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :RATio:AUTO
OFF|ON|0|1

[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :RATio:AUTO?
```

Example	FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT 200 sets a ratio of 200:1, and turns off the auto coupling. FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT:AUTO ON FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT?
Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out when the detector for any active trace is an EMI detector (Quasi-peak, EMI Average, EMI Peak, MIL Peak), since RBW is coupled to Center Frequency rather than Span in this case. Benign 0.2001 If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, the command is acted upon, but it doesn't affect the current measurement.
Remote Command Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.
Preset	106 ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	2
Max	10000
Key Path	BW

RBW Control

Selects the type/shape for the resolution bandwidth filters. Historically, the Res BW filters in Agilent spectrum analyzers were Gaussian filters, specified using the –3 dB bandwidth of the filter. That is, a 10 MHz Res BW filter was a Gaussian shape with its –3 dB points 10 MHz apart. In this analyzer you can, using the **Filter BW** key, specify bandwidths other than the –3 dB bandwidth (–6 dB, Noise, Impulse) for the width of the Gaussian filters. Furthermore, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top and CISPR/MIL, that are desirable under certain measurement conditions. These available under the **Filter Type** key.

Key Path	BW

Filter Type

Besides the familiar Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions. The **Filter Type** menu gives you control over these types.

	<code>[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop EMI</code> <code>[[:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE?</code>
Example	BAND:SHAP GAUS
Dependencies/Couplings	none The CISPR/MIL Filter Type is forced when an EMI detector is selected for any active trace. When the trace and/or detector settings are later changed such that there is an active trace but no active trace has an EMI detector selected, then the Gaussian type is automatically chosen with a Normal Filter BW . Note that because the above couplings depend on which traces are active, they must be re-examined whenever any trace goes active or inactive, except when this leaves no traces active. Transitioning to the state where no traces are active should not affect the couplings; in that way, the annotation will always reflect the state of the last trace which was active.
Preset	Auto Couple chooses the preset value
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	BW, RBW Control

Gaussian Filter Bandwidths

Gaussian filters

Your analyzer provides four ways of specifying the bandwidth of a Gaussian filter:

The –3 dB bandwidth of the filter

The –6 dB bandwidth of the filter

The equivalent Noise bandwidth of the filter, which is defined as the bandwidth of a rectangular filter with the same peak gain which would pass the same power for noise signals.

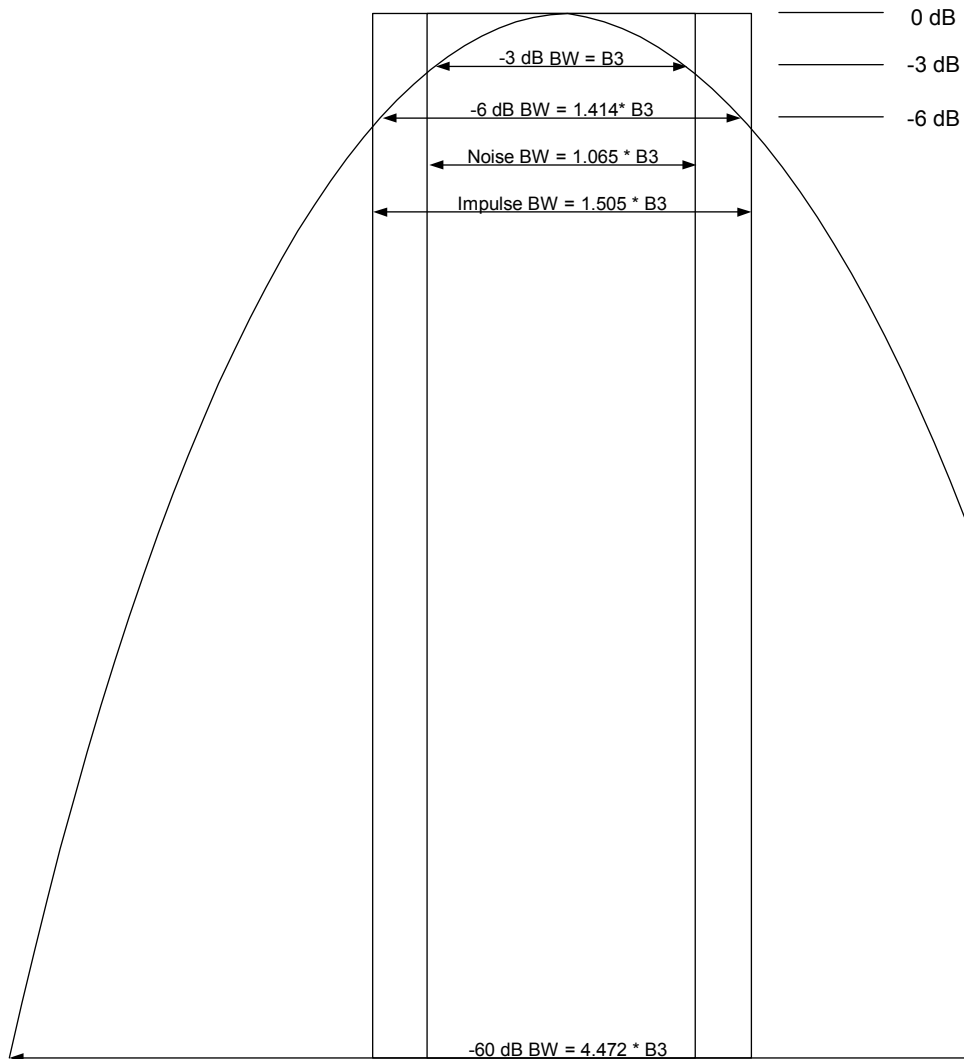
The equivalent Impulse bandwidth of the filter, which is defined as the bandwidth of a rectangular filter with the same peak gain which would pass the same power for impulsive (narrow pulsed) signals.

The annotation at the bottom of the screen shows the filter type that is used, or for the Gaussian type, the filter bandwidth type (unless it is Normal). This will be shown parenthetically between the words “Res BW” and the value, for example

Res BW 10.0 Hz (Normal bandwidth)

Res BW (Impulse) 14.8 Hz (Impulse bandwidth)

The figure below shows the relationships of the various filter bandwidths for filters with analyzer shape factor (shape factor is defined as the ratio of the -60 dB bandwidth to the -3 dB bandwidth):



The table below compares the above bandwidths, in terms of the -3 dB bandwidth $B3$, for filters with true Gaussian characteristics, as well as for the actual analyzer swept filters, and for the FFT (Kaiser-Bessel) filters:

	Ideal Gaussian	Swept	FFT
-6 dB BW	$1.414 * B3$	$1.407 * B3$	$\sim 1.404 * B3$
Noise BW	$1.065 * B3$	$1.058 * B3$	$\sim 1.055 * B3$
Impulse BW	$1.505 * B3$	$1.479 * B3$	n/a
Shape factor	4.472	4.1	~ 3.6

The **RBW Control** menu lets you choose the filter type, using the **Filter Type** menu, and for the Gaussian shape, the filter bandwidth (–3 dB, –6 dB, Noise or Impulse) that will be used when specifying the width of the filter, using the **Filter BW** menu. Note that for a given Gaussian filter, changing the filter bandwidth specification does not affect the filter width at all but only the means of specifying it. For example, the filter whose –3 dB bandwidth is 1.0 kHz is the same as the filter whose –6 dB bandwidth is 1.41 kHz, whose Noise bandwidth is 1.06 kHz, and whose Impulse bandwidth is 1.48 kHz. As you cycle through these various filter bandwidths the filter does not change, but the way the filter is annotated and the value which appears in the active function area and on the softkey does.

The actual bandwidths used to realize analyzer Gaussian filters are chosen to come as close as possible to the E24 series (24 per decade) within the limitations of Boris.

Flattop filters

When the Flattop filter type is chosen, a new set of 134 RBW hardware settings are available. These settings realize filters that are approximately rectangular in shape. When this shape is chosen the filter bandwidth options are irrelevant and therefore unavailable.

The Flat Top bandwidths that we will allow will be in the range of 3.0 Hz to 8 MHz. There are three distinct regions which comprise the set of available bandwidths. The first region uses the main list of E24 bandwidths constructed to be 3.1 MHz divided by N, where N is large enough that we can find a suitable N within the E24 series of 24 settings per decade. The maximum N is 220, giving a minimum bandwidth of 3.0 Hz. Bandwidths up through 270 kHz are part of this series, giving 120 bandwidth choices. The next series is the ten choices for small N numbers, which are 300, 330, 390, 430, 510, 620 and 750 kHz and 1.0, 1.5 and 3.0 MHz. The final four choices are the 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz choices from the Gaussian (normal) list. The 6 MHz choice is an alignment that was specially designed for its flat top characteristic in Boris. The total number of choices are thus 120 + 10 + 4, or 134 total. They are detailed in the table in section.

The annotation at the bottom of the screen will show that the Flattop shape is being used, for example:

Res BW (Flattop) 10 Hz

Gaussian Selects the Gaussian filter type. There are 160 of these RBWs. They are arranged in a 24-per-decade sequence from 1 Hz through 3 MHz, plus the 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz settings.

Example	BAND:SHAP GAUS
Remote Command Notes	Parameter is GAUSSian. See remote command in “ Filter Type ” on page 362.
Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out when an EMI detector is chosen for any active trace. Forceful –221.8000
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter Type

Flattop Selects the flat top filter type. See table in section for the allowable bandwidths for this type. There are

134 of these RBW's.

Example	BAND:SHAP FLAT
Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out when an EMI detector is chosen for any active trace. Forceful –221.8000
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter Type

CISPR/MIL

Selects bandwidths used for commercial and for military EMI measurements. Note that this key can never actually be selected. It is always grayed out unless an EMI detector is chosen. It is then automatically chosen (and all other choices grayed out) when an EMI detector is chosen.

Example	BAND:SHAP EMI
Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out unless an EMI detector is chosen for any active trace. Forceful –221.9000
Remote Command Notes	Note that this command never actually needs to be sent. The function is always unavailable unless an EMI detector is chosen. It is automatically chosen (and all other choices unavailable) when an EMI detector is chosen.
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter Type

Filter BW

When using the Gaussian filters for certain types of applications it can be useful to be able to specify the filter width using points other than the –3 dB points. The Filter BW function allows you to pick the filter based on its –3 dB (Normal) bandwidth, its –6 dB bandwidth, its Noise bandwidth, or its Impulse bandwidth. Note that in all four cases the –3 dB bandwidth is the same. The filter does not change, but the way you specify it changes.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:TYPE DB3 DB6 IMPulse NOISe [:SENSe] :BANDwidth BWIDth:TYPE?

Example	BAND:TYPE NOIS

Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out unless the Gaussian filter type is selected. Benign 0.1002 The CISPR/MIL Filter Type is forced when an EMI detector is selected for any active trace. When the trace and/or detector settings are later changed such that there is an active trace, but no active trace has an EMI detector selected, the Gaussian type is automatically chosen with a Normal (–3 dB) Filter BW Note that because the above couplings depend on which traces are active, they must be re-examined whenever any trace goes active or inactive, except when this leaves no traces active. Transitioning to the state where no traces are active should not affect the couplings; in that way, the annotation will always reflect the state of the last trace which was active.
Preset	Auto Couple chooses the preset value
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	BW, RBW Control

–3 dB (Normal) Selects the normal gaussian-shaped bandwidths that are defined by their –3 dB bandwidths.

Example	BAND:TYPE DB3
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter BW

–6 dB Selects the filter bandwidths where the bandwidth is defined at the –6 dB points. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the –6 dB bandwidth instead of the –3 dB bandwidth.

Example	BAND:TYPE DB6
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter BW

Noise Selects the noise filter bandwidths. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the equivalent noise bandwidth, instead of the –3 dB bandwidth.

Example	BAND:TYPE NOIS
Key Path	BW, RBW Control, Filter BW

Impulse Selects the impulse bandwidths. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the equivalent impulse bandwidth instead of the -3 dB bandwidth.

Example

BAND:TYPE IMP

Key Path

BW, RBW Control, Filter BW

FREQ Channel

The Frequency key opens up a menu of softkeys that allow you to control the Frequency parameters of the instrument.

Auto Tune

Auto Tune is an immediate action key. When it is pressed, it causes the analyzer to change Center Frequency to the strongest signal in the tunable span of the analyzer, excluding the LO. It is designed to quickly get you to the most likely signal(s) of interest, with no signal analysis knowledge required. As such, there are no configurable parameters for this feature. There are only pre-selected values that work in most real world situations.

Note: You may see a slight pause before the signal of interest is presented at midscreen.

Remote Command [:SENSe]:FREQuency:TUNE:IMMediate

Center Frequency

Refer to Center Freq in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” for more information.

Start Frequency

Sets the frequency at the left side of the graticule. While adjusting the Start Frequency the Stop Frequency is held constant, which means that both Center Frequency and Span will change.

Start Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Start/Stop. In Start/Stop mode, the start frequency and stop frequency values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Start Freq**.

Remote Command [:SENSe]:FREQuency:STARt <freq>
 [:SENSe]:FREQuency:STARt?

Example FREQ:STAR 200 MHz
 FREQ:STAR?

Dependencies/Couplings	By direct entry: You cannot set Start frequency > Stop frequency. You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. You cannot set Start Frequency to a value that would create a span of less than 10 Hz. If you try to do any of these, Stop Frequency will change to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop. With the knob or step keys: Cannot increment Start Freq to a value greater than Stop Freq – 10 Hz. If already in zero span, cannot increment at all, and the first decrement will be forced to at least 10 Hz. The Start Frequency can be limited by Span limits, if the Stop Frequency is below its preset value. If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Start Frequency such that the Stop Frequency would be >3.6 GHz results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning. See details under Center Freq for more information about span couplings.
Remote Command Notes	Max values depends on Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	Start Freq does not preset. On Mode Preset, Span & CF preset, and Start Freq is derived. On a Meas Preset only Span presets, CF does not, so Start Freq will vary depending on CF.
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	–80 MHz
	If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Max	Depends on the instrument maximum frequency – 10 Hz minimum span. If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Key Path	FREQUENCY, Start Freq
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	non-overlapped

Stop Frequency

Sets the frequency at the right side of the graticule. While adjusting the Stop Frequency the Start Frequency is held constant, which means that both Center Frequency and Span will change.

Stop Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Start/Stop. In Start/Stop mode, the start frequency and stop frequency values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Start**

Freq.

Remote Command	[:SENSe]:FREQuency:STOP <freq> [:SENSe]:FREQuency:STOP?
Example	FREQ:STOP 220 MHz FREQ:STOP?
Dependencies/Couplings	By direct entry: You cannot set Stop frequency < Start frequency. You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. You cannot set Stop Frequency to a value that would create a span of less than 10 Hz. If you try to do any of these, Start Frequency will change to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop. With the knob or step keys: Cannot decrement Stop Freq to a value less than Start Freq + 10 Hz. If already in zero span, cannot decrement at all, and the first increment will be forced to at least 10 Hz. The Stop Frequency can be limited by Span limits, if the Start Frequency is above its preset value. If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Stop Frequency >3.6 GHz results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning. See details under Center Freq for more information about span couplings. You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. The instrument will alter the value of the last setting to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop.
Remote Command Notes	Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	Stop Freq does not preset. On Mode Preset, Span & CF preset, and Stop Freq is derived. On a Meas Preset only Span presets, CF does not, so Stop Freq will vary depending on CF.
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	–79.999999999 MHz If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Max	Depends on instrument maximum frequency. If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.
Key Path	FREQUENCY, Stop Freq
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	non-overlapped

CF Step

Refer to CF Step in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” for more information.

Frequency Offset

Frequency Offset enables you to set a frequency offset value to account for frequency conversions outside of the analyzer. This value is added to the display readout of the marker frequency, center frequency, start frequency, stop frequency, and all other absolute frequency settings in the analyzer except frequency count. When a frequency offset is entered, the value appears below the center of the graticule. To eliminate an offset, perform a Mode Preset or set the frequency offset to 0 Hz.

This command does not affect any bandwidths or the settings of relative frequency parameters such as delta markers or span. It does not affect the current hardware settings of the analyzer, but only the displayed frequency values. Entering an offset does not affect the trace position or display, just the value of the Start and Stop Frequency and the values represented by the trace data. Thus, the frequency values of exported trace data, queried trace data, markers, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, etc, are all affected by Freq Offset. Changing the offset, even on a trace which is not updating, will immediately change all of the above, without new data needing to be taken.

NOTE: If a trace is exported with a nonzero Freq Offset, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied. Therefore, if that trace were to be imported back into the analyzer, you would want Freq Offset to be 0, or the offset would be applied again to data which is already offset. No such care need be taken when saving a State + Trace file because the data and state are saved together.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:OFFSet <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:OFFSet?</code>
Example	FREQ:OFFS 10 MHz
Dependencies/Couplings	Frequency Offset is not available when the frequency scale is set to Log. Forceful -221.6700
Remote Command Notes	Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	See the table
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-500 GHz
Max	500 GHz
Key Path	FREQUENCY, Freq Offset
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	non-overlapped

Markers

The Marker key accesses the Marker menu. A marker can be placed on a trace to allow the value of the trace at the marker point to be determined precisely. The functions in this menu include a 1-of-N selection of the control mode Normal, Delta, Fixed, or Off for the selected marker. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules.

Markers may also be used in pairs to read the difference (or delta) between two data points. They can be used in Marker Functions to do advanced data processing, or to specify operating points in functions like Signal Track and N dB Points.

The SCPI command in the table below selects the marker and sets the marker control mode as described under **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** and **Off**, below. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MODE POSITION DELTa FIXEd OFF :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MODE?
Preset	OFF (all markers)
State Saved	The marker control mode is saved in instrument state

Control Mode

There are four control modes for markers:

Normal (POSITION) - A marker that can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis value, and whose absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

Delta (DELTA) - A marker that can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis offset from a reference marker, and whose absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

Fixed (FIXED) - A marker whose X Axis and Y Axis values may be directly or indirectly specified by you, but whose Y Axis value remains fixed, once specified, and does not follow the trace. Fixed markers are useful as reference markers for Delta markers, as operands in a Peak Search operation, and as arbitrary reference points settable by you. These markers are represented on the display by an “X” rather than a diamond.

Off (OFF) - A marker which is not in use.

In the Swept SA measurement, the Preset control mode is **Off** for all markers. The command below sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. In each case the marker that is addressed becomes the selected marker. It has no effect (other than to cause the marker to become selected) if the control mode is **Off**, but it is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta**, or **Fixed**.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X?
Remote Command Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an invalid suffix error will be generated. See error –131 in Master Error Messages: Next Gen document for the exact error text. If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning. The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal or Fixed. It returns the offset from the marker’s reference marker if the control mode is Delta. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency and Inverse Time, seconds for Period and Time. If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Preset	After a preset, if X is queried with no value sent first, the center of screen value will be returned. This will depend on the frequency range of the instrument. 13.255 GHz is correct for the 26 GHz instruments only (Option 526).
Min	– ∞ (minus infinity)
Max	+ ∞ (plus infinity)
Default Unit	determined by X Axis Scale

The command below sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the marker control mode is **Off**. But it is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta** or **Fixed** – except the setting is in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units.

NOTE: The entered value in Trace Points is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker. The marker’s value in X Axis Scale Units, NOT trace points, will be preserved if a change is made to the X Axis scale settings. Thus, if you use this command to place a marker on bucket 500, which happens at that time to correspond to 13 GHz, and then you change the Start Frequency so that bucket 500 is no longer 13 GHz, the marker will stay at 13 GHz, NOT at bucket 500! This is important to realize as it differs from the behavior of past Agilent analyzers.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSitio n <real> :CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSitio n?

Remote Command Notes	If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning. The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal or Fixed. It returns the offset from the marker’s reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta. The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points
Preset	After a preset, if X is queried with no value sent first, the center of screen value will be returned. So if per default, the number of Trace points is 1001, the center value will be 500.
Min	0
Max	Number of trace points – 1
Default Unit	unitless

The command below selects the marker and sets the marker Y Axis value; the default unit is the current Y Axis unit. It has no effect (other than selecting the marker) unless the marker control mode is **Fixed**.

Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y <real></pre> <pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y?</pre>
Example	CALC:MARK2:MODE POS turns on marker 2 as a normal marker. CALC:MARK2:X 20 GHZ moves marker 2 to 20 GHz if X Axis Scale is Frequency. If X Axis Scale is Time, the -131 invalid suffix error is generated.
Preset	Trace value at center of screen. There is no way to predict what this will be after a preset.
Min	- ∞ (minus infinity)
Max	+ ∞ (plus infinity)

Select Marker

Specifies the selected marker. The term “selected marker” is used throughout this document to specify which marker will be affected by the functions.

Preset	Marker 1

State Saved	The number of the selected marker is saved in instrument state.
Key Path	Marker

Normal

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to **Normal** and turns on the active function for setting its value. If the selected marker was **Off**, it is placed at the center of the screen on the trace specified by the marker's Trace attribute.

A Normal mode (POSition type) marker can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis value. Its absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE POS sets Marker 1 to Normal.
Dependencies/Couplings	the marker addressed by this command becomes the selected marker on the front panel
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X Axis value are saved in instrument state.
Key Path	Marker

Delta

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta and turns on the active function for setting its delta value. If the selected marker was **Off**, it is placed at the center of the screen on the trace specified by the marker's Trace attribute.

In Delta mode the marker result shows the relative result between the selected (Delta) marker and its reference marker. A delta marker can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis offset from a reference marker. Its absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE DELT sets marker 1 to Delta.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X Axis value are saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker

Fixed

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Fixed. A fixed marker is fixed in the sense that it stays where you place it. It can be directly moved in both X and Y. It can be moved with a Peak Search. It can also be indirectly moved by re-zeroing the delta if it is a relative marker. If it is moved, it again becomes fixed at the X Axis point it moved to and it has a Y-axis result that it took on when it moved there. If a Normal or Delta marker is changed to Fixed it becomes fixed at the X Axis point it was at, and with the Y-axis result it had when it was set to Fixed.

In Fixed mode the marker result shows:

- If no Marker Function is on, the absolute X Axis and Y axis value of the marker
- If a Marker Function is on, the X Axis value and the Y-axis function result the marker had when it became fixed.

Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE FIX sets Marker 1 to Fixed.
Dependencies/Couplings	you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. If an attempt is made to actually adjust it while a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning. you cannot directly set the Y value of a Fixed marker while Normalize is turned on. If an attempt is made to do so while Normalize is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X and Y Axis values are saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Fixed

Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE FIX sets Marker 1 to Fixed.

Dependencies/Couplings	you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. If an attempt is made to actually adjust it while a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X and Y Axis values are saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Fixed
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit, see section

Off

Turns off the selected marker and its marker function setting, if any. However, Off does not affect which marker is selected.

Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE OFF sets Marker 1 to Off.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker

Properties

Opens a menu used to set certain properties of the selected marker.

Key Path	Marker

Relative To

Selects the marker that the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Every marker has another marker to which it is relative. This marker is referred to as the “reference marker” for that marker. This attribute is set by the **Marker, Properties, Relative To** key. The marker must be a **Delta** marker to make this attribute relevant. If it is a **Delta** marker, the reference marker determines how the marker is controlled

and how its value is displayed. A marker cannot be relative to itself.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence ?
Example	CALC:MARK1:REF 2 sets the marker 1 reference marker to 2 and turns marker 1 on as a delta marker.
Dependencies/Couplings	The act of specifying the selected marker's reference marker makes the selected marker a Delta marker. If the reference marker is off it is turned on in Fixed mode at the delta marker location.
Remote Command Notes	This command causes the marker specified with the subopcode to become selected. Range (for SCPI command): 1 to 12. If the range is exceeded the value is clipped.
Preset	The preset default "Relative To" marker (reference marker) is the next higher numbered marker (current marker +1). For example, if marker 2 is selected, then it's default reference marker is marker 3. The exception is marker 12, which has a default reference of marker 1. Set to the defaults by using Restore Mode Defaults . This is not reset by Marker Off , All Markers Off , or Preset .
State Saved	Saved in instrument state. Not affected by Marker Off and hence not affected by Preset or power cycle.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	none
Dependencies	Default (selected when Restore Mode Defaults is pressed): next higher numbered marker or 1 if marker 12.

X Axis Scale (formerly Readout)

Accesses a menu that enables you to affect how the X Axis information for the selected marker is displayed in the marker area (top-right of display) and the active function area of the display and how the marker is controlled. The

available settings for the X Axis Scale are Frequency, Period, Time, and Inverse Time.

Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:READout FREQuency TIME ITIME PERiod :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:READout ? :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:READout :AUTO ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:READout :AUTO?</pre>
Example	CALC:MARK3:X:READ TIME sets the marker 3 X Axis Scale to Time.
Remote Command Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected. This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Preset	AUTO Marker Preset (selected when a marker is turned Off): Auto (see below). In most measurements the Auto settings results in Frequency being the preset readout.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Auto When in Auto, the X-Axis Scale is **Frequency** if the Marker Trace is a frequency domain trace, **Time** if the Marker Trace is a time domain trace. When in Auto, if the marker changes traces, or the domain of the trace the marker is on changes, the auto result is re-evaluated. If the X Axis Scale is chosen manually, that Scale is used regardless of the domain of the trace.

Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ:AUTO ON sets the marker 2 X-axis scaling to automatically select the most appropriate units.
Key Path	Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale

Frequency Sets the marker X Axis scale to Frequency, displaying the absolute frequency of a normal marker or the frequency of the delta marker relative to the reference marker. Frequency is the auto setting for frequency domain traces.

If Frequency is selected for a time domain trace, all of the points in the trace will show the same value. Attempting to use the knob or step keys to adjust the X Axis value of the marker or entering an X Axis value from the numeric

keypad or remotely will have no effect but will generate no error.

Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ FREQ sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Frequency.
Remote Command Notes	see description of X Axis Scale, above
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale

Period Sets the marker X Axis scale to Period, displaying the reciprocal of the frequency of the marker, or the reciprocal of the frequency separation of the two markers in a delta-marker mode. The units are those of time (sec, msec, etc). If the markers are at the same frequency in a delta marker mode, the result will be the reciprocal of 0, which is infinitely large. The display will show “---” and a SCPI query will return infinity.

If Period is selected for a time domain trace, all of the points in the trace will show the same value. Attempting to use the knob or step keys to adjust the X Axis value of the marker or entering an X Axis value from the numeric keypad or remotely will have no effect but will generate no error.

Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ PER sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Period.
Remote Command Notes	see description of X Axis Scale, above
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale

Time Sets the marker X Axis scale to Time, displaying the time interval between a normal marker and the start of a sweep or the time of the delta marker relative to the reference marker. Time is the auto setting for time domain traces. In a delta-marker mode it is the (sweep) time interval between the two markers.

Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ TIME sets the marker 2 X Axis Scale to Time.
Dependencies/Couplings	Frequency domain traces taken in FFT mode have no valid time data. Therefore when Time is selected for markers on such traces, the X Axis value is taken as the appropriate percentage of the displayed sweep time, which is a calculated estimate.
Remote Command Notes	see description of X Axis Scale, above
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale

Inverse Time Sets the marker X Axis scale to Inverse Time, displaying the reciprocal time. It is useful in a delta mode to show the reciprocal of (sweep) time between two markers. This function is only meaningful when on a time domain trace and in the **Delta** control mode. If the markers are at the same X Axis value, the time between them is 0, so the reciprocal of sweep time is infinitely large. The display will show “---” and a SCPI query will return infinity.

Example	:CALC:MARK2:X:READ ITIM sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Inverse Time.
Dependencies/Couplings	Frequency domain traces taken in FFT mode have no valid time data. Therefore when Inverse Time is selected for markers on such traces, the X Axis value is undefined, shows as “---” and returns not a number to a query.
Remote Command Notes	see description of X Axis Scale, above
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale

Marker Trace

Selects the trace that you want your marker to be placed on. A marker is associated with one and only one trace. This trace is used to determine the placement, result, and X Axis Scale of the marker. All markers have an associated trace, even **Fixed** markers; it is from that trace that they determine their attributes and behaviors, and it is to that trace that they go when they become Normal or Delta markers.

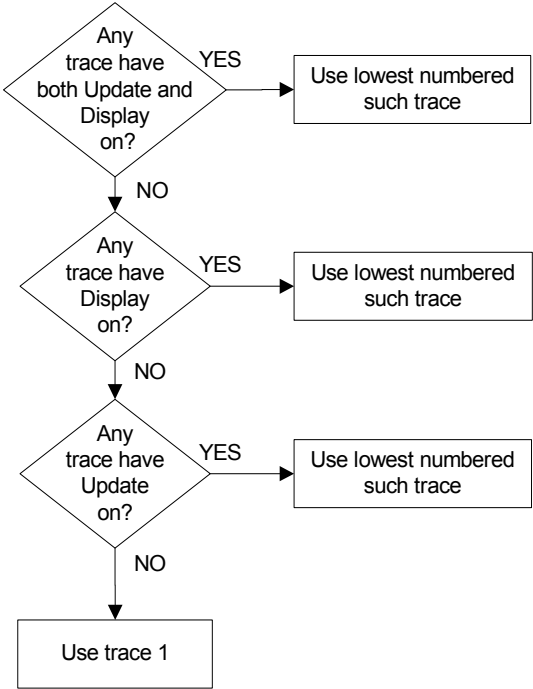
When **Auto Init** is true, the marker’s trace attribute is re-determined automatically by the analyzer whenever the marker turns on (Normal, Delta or Fixed) from an Off state. (The trace attribute is also determined for all markers that are on, whenever **Auto Init** is turned on).

When the marker moves between traces the marker’s X position in trace points is retained as it moves. For moving between active traces this generally means the x-axis value of the marker will not change. But for moving to or from an inactive trace, the x-axis value will take on that of the new trace at the bucket the marker was on the old trace (and is still on, on the new trace, since the bucket doesn’t change).

Note this is true even if the marker is off screen. Thus, a marker that is at the center of the screen on the old trace stays at the center of the screen on the new trace. A marker that is off screen one whole screen to the left on the old trace remains off screen one whole screen to the left on the new trace – even if this means it will be at negative time!

Marker Trace is set to 1, and Auto Init is set to On, on a Preset or All Markers Off.

The following flowchart depicts the Auto Init rules:



Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe 1 2 3 4 5 6 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe?</pre>
Example	CALC:MARK1:TRAC 2 places marker 1 on trace 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	This is not affected by Auto Coupling. Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.
Preset	Presets on Preset or All Markers Off
State Saved	The Marker Trace and state of Auto Init for each marker is saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	6
Key Path	Marker, Properties

This command associates the marker with the specified trace and turns Marker Trace Auto Init OFF for that marker. If the marker is not **Off** it moves the marker from the trace it was on to the new trace. If the marker is **Off** it stays off but is now associated with the specified trace.

The query returns the number of the trace on which the marker is currently placed, even if that marker is in Auto mode.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe:AUTO? O?
Remote Command Notes	Turning Marker Trace Auto Init off has no effect on the trace on which the marker is currently placed. The response to the query will be 0 if OFF, 1 if ON.
Preset	ON

Lines

When on, displays a vertical line of graticule height and a horizontal line of graticule width, intersecting at the indicator point of the marker (that is, the center of the X or the bottom tip of the diamond. The lines are blue (0,0,255) in color.

If the marker is off screen the lines should be extended from the marker so that they go thru the screen area if possible. This is really useful for off screen Fixed markers as it lets you see their amplitude even though they are off the X Axis.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :LINes [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :LINes [:STATe] ?
Example	:CALC:MARK2:LIN:ON turns Lines on for marker 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	none Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Marker Table

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:MARK:TABL ON turns on the marker table.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Whether the marker table is on is saved in instrument state
Key Path	Marker

Marker Count

Accesses the marker count menu.

Key Path	Marker

Counter On/Off

Turns the marker frequency counter on and off. The selected marker is counted, and if the selected marker is a delta marker and its reference marker is not fixed, the reference marker is counted as well.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt[:S TATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FCOunt[:S TATe] ?
Example	CALC:MARK2:FCO ON selects marker 2, turns it on, and turns on the counter CALC:MARK2:FCO:X? returns the counted frequency.
Dependencies/Couplings	Marker Count is unavailable (grayed out and Off) if the Gate function is on. If the selected marker is Off when the counter is turned on, the selected marker is set to Normal and placed at center of screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. The counter is turned OFF when the selected marker is turned OFF.
Remote Command Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Preset	OFF

State Saved	The state of the counter (on/off) is saved in instrument state. In the case of Fixed markers, the count stored in the marker is saved in instrument state.
Key Path	Marker Fctn, Marker Count

Using the internal counter we can count the frequency of a marker, but we cannot count while we are actually sweeping. So, once we are done with a sweep, we move to the selected marker frequency and count that frequency. Then, if the marker is a Delta marker, the count is also taken for its reference marker. The count is actually performed by moving the LO to the frequency (or frequencies in the case of a delta marker) we wish to count. The count is executed on a marker by marker basis and no further count is taken until after the next sweep (even if the marker moves before another sweep has completed).

The Marker Count is taken by tuning the instrument to the frequency of the marker and counting the IF, with the instrument not sweeping. The count is adjusted for display by adding or subtracting it (as appropriate) from the LO frequency, so that you see a count that represents the signal frequency. This is true even if External Mixing is on. Since all this happens between sweeps, you never see the instrument retuning to do the counts.

Fixed markers have a count stored in them that is generally kept fixed and not updated. If a fixed marker is selected, or used as a reference, the signal at the marker frequency is not counted; rather the stored count is seen or used as the reference.

If you wish to see the entered frequency of a counted marker it will appear in the active function area when that marker is selected (for Fixed markers, you have to use the hollow point function to view or adjust the x or y marker values).

If the selected marker is off the X-axis the instrument can still be tuned to the marker (unless it is outside the range of the instrument), so the count can still be displayed. This means you can see a count for an off screen marker even though there may be no valid Y-value for the marker. If the marker frequency is outside the range of the instrument, the display will show three dashes in the count block (---), and not a number is returned to a SCPI count query.

When a Delta Marker is selected while Marker Count is on:

If the reference marker is not a fixed marker, the display shows the difference between the count of the selected marker and the count of the reference marker

If the reference marker is a fixed marker and there is a count stored in the marker (because Marker Count was on when the marker became a fixed marker), the display shows the difference between the count at the marker and the count stored in the reference marker.

Marker Count works in zero span as well as in Swept SA. The instrument tunes to the frequency of the selected marker, which, for active zero span traces, is simply the center frequency of the analyzer.

Fixed markers have a count stored in them that is generally kept fixed and not updated. If a fixed marker is selected, or used as a reference, the signal at the marker frequency is not counted; rather the stored count is seen or used as the reference. The count is stored, if Count is on, when the marker becomes fixed or when, while fixed, the marker is moved by re-zeroing the reference (if it is the reference marker) or via a peak search (since both of these, by definition, use valid trace data). The count stored in a Fixed marker is lost if the counter is turned off, if the marker is moved to an inactive trace, or if the marker is moved by adjusting its x-value.

When the counter is on, the count (or the delta count) for the selected marker is displayed.

The invalid data indicator (*) will turn on until the completion of the first count.

Marker Count frequency readings are corrected using the **Freq Offset** function (in some previous analyzers, they were not). Note however that Marker Delta readings are not corrected, as any offset would be applied to both.

In zero span on active traces the counter continues to function, counting any signal near the center frequency of the analyzer.

NOTE: No signal farther from the marker frequency than the Res BW will be seen by the counter.

The above command turns on or off the frequency counter. If the specified marker number in the command is not the selected marker, it becomes the selected marker. If the specified marker number is not on, FCOunt ON sets it to Normal and places it at center of screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. Once the marker count is on, it is on for any selected marker, not just for the one used in the command. A 1 is returned to the state query only if marker count is on and the specified number is the selected marker. The invalid data indicator (*) will turn on until the completion of the first count but this does not keep a value from being returned.

Query count value:

Remote Command :CALCulate:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12:FCOunt:X?

Remote Command Notes This query does NOT cause the specified marker to become selected.

The above command queries the frequency count.

The query returns the absolute count unless the specified marker is in Delta mode, then it returns the relative count. A marker with no stored count, or a non-**Fixed** marker on a stored trace, will also return not a number to a SCPI count query. Note this result may simply mean that the first sweep after the counter turned on has not yet completed.

Gate Time Auto/Man

Controls the length of time during which the frequency counter measures the signal frequency. Longer gate times allow for greater averaging of signals whose frequency is “noisy”, though the measurement takes longer. If the gate time is an integer multiple of the length of a power-line cycle (20 ms for 50 Hz power, 16.67 ms for 60 Hz power), the counter rejects incidental modulation at the power line rate. The shortest gate time that rejects both 50 and 60 Hz modulation is 100 ms, which is the value chosen in Auto, or on Preset or when Auto Couple is pressed.

The start time of the Gate Time of the counter must be controlled by the same trigger parameters as controls the sweep. Thus, if the Trigger is not in Free Run, the counter gate must not start until after the trigger is received and delayed.

Remote Command :CALCulate:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12:FCOunt:GATetime
<time>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12:FCOunt:GATetime?

Example CALC:MARK2:FCO:GAT 1e-2 sets the gate time for Marker 2 to 10^{-2} s = 10 ms.

Remote Command Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Preset	100 ms ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 us
Max	500 ms
Key Path	Marker Function, Marker Count

Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not Fixed or Off. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Note that Fixed markers do not couple. They stay where they were while all the other markers move. Of course, if a Fixed marker is being moved, all the non-fixed markers do move with it.

This may result in markers going off screen.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:CALCulate:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:CALC:MARK:COUP ON</code> sets Couple Markers on.
Preset	Off, presets on Mode Preset and All Markers Off
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Marker

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers. See Marker, Off

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer:AOff</code>
Example	<code>CALC:MARK:AOff</code> turns off all markers.
Dependencies/Couplings	sets the selected marker to 1.

Swept SA
Markers

Preset	n/a.
Key Path	Marker

Marker Function

The Marker Function key opens up a menu of keys that allow you to control the Marker Functions of the instrument. Marker Functions perform post-processing operations on marker data. Band Functions are Marker Functions that allow you to define a band of frequencies around the marker. The band defines the region of data used for the numerical calculations. These marker functions also allow you to perform mathematical calculations on trace and marker data and report the results of these calculations in place of the normal marker result.

Note: Unlike regular markers, marker function markers are not placed directly on the trace. They are placed at a location which is relative to the result of the function calculation.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION NOISE BPOWer BDENsity OFF :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION?
Dependencies/Couplings	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker. Forceful -221.2300 If a marker function was already on when the marker became Fixed then the selected Band Function is shown but cannot be changed. Therefore, you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. To turn off the function, turn off the marker.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker The marker function result is queried in the same fashion as the Marker Result, as outlined in the Marker section, with the CALC:MARK:Y? command.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	The band function for each marker is saved in Instrument State

The units to be used for displaying Marker Function results in Delta mode vary depending on what is the reference marker and what it is referenced to.

Marker Functions are different from Measurements, which automatically perform complex sequences of setup, data acquisition, and display operations in order to measure specified signal characteristics. Marker Functions are specified for each individual marker and may be turned on individually for each marker.

The **Marker Fctn** menu controls which marker functions are turned on and allows you to adjust setup parameters for each function. The Marker Functions are **Marker Noise**, **Band/Interval Power**, and **Band/Interval Density**, only one of which can be on for a given marker.

If the selected marker is off, pressing Marker Fctn sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the display on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. However, if the selected marker was **Off**, **Marker Function Off** had to be the selected function, and it remains so even after the marker is thus turned on, although you may then change it.

Fixed marker functions

In the case of a fixed marker, it is not possible to turn on or change a band function. This is because a Fixed marker holds the value it had when it became fixed; the trace it was on may keep on changing, so the function value, which depends on trace data, could not be calculated on an ongoing basis.

It is possible to have a Marker Function on for a Fixed marker, in the case where a function was already on when the marker became Fixed. In this case the function value will be retained in the marker. It is also possible to have a Marker Function on for a Fixed marker in the case when the marker was off and was turned on as **Fixed** because **Delta** was pressed to create a reference marker - in which case the marker function, marker function width, Y Axis value and marker function result that the **Delta** marker had when **Delta** was pressed are copied into the Fixed marker. If **Delta** is pressed again, causing the fixed reference marker to move to the delta marker's position, the marker function, marker function width, Y Axis value and marker function result that the **Delta** marker had when **Delta** was pressed are again copied into the fixed reference marker.

If a Marker Function is on for a Fixed marker, the marker's reported value is derived by the function. Therefore you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. Indirect setting as detailed above or when a Peak Search is performed is allowed, as the Fixed marker is always placed on a trace and can derive its function value from the trace at the moment when it is placed.

Interval Markers

What is an interval marker? The band power marker computes the total power within a span in a nonzero span. The results computation must include the RBW. The interval power marker measures the average power across some time interval in zero span.

Interval Density is defined to be Interval Power divided by Bn. Bn is the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter, as noted and used within the Band Power computation.

Marker Noise

Turns on the Marker Noise function for the selected marker, making it a noise marker. If the selected marker is off, it is turned on in **Normal** mode and located at the center of the screen.

When **Marker Noise** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

When **Marker Noise** is on, the marker's Y Axis Result is the average noise level, normalized to a 1 Hz noise power bandwidth, in the band specified under the **Band Adjust** key.

Example

CALC:MARK:FUNC NOIS turns on marker 1 as a noise marker.

CALC:MARK:FUNC? returns the current marker function for the marker specified. In this case it returns the string: NOIS.

CALC:MARK:Y? returns the y-axis value of the Marker Noise function for marker 1 (if Marker Noise is ON for marker 1). Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be $0.22 = 0.04$. When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).

Dependencies/Couplings	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker. Forceful –221.2300 See also the Trace/Detector section Average detector and Power Averaging auto selected when Marker Noise on. See also the Trace/Detector section If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Marker Noise via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker Fctn key, above.
Key Path	Marker Fctn

To guarantee accurate data for noise-like signals, a correction for equivalent noise bandwidth is made by the analyzer. The **Marker Noise** function accuracy is best when the detector is set to Average or Sample, because neither of these detectors will peak-bias the noise. The trade off between sweep time and variance of the result is best when Average Type is set to Power Averaging. Therefore, Auto coupling chooses the Average detector and Power Averaging when Marker Noise is on. Though the Marker Noise function works with all settings of detector and Average Type, using the positive or negative peak detector gives less accurate measurement results.

Off-trace Markers

If a **Normal** or **Delta** noise marker is so near to the left or right edge of the trace that some of the band is off the trace, then it uses only that subset of the Band Width that is on-trace. If the marker itself is off-trace, its value becomes undefined.

Neither band/interval power nor band/interval density markers are defined if any part of the band is off-trace (unless they are Fixed with a stored function value in them), except that when the edges of the bandwidth are trivially off-screen, due to mathematical limitations in the analyzer or in the controlling computer, the result will still be considered valid.

Band/Interval Power

Turns on the Band/Interval Power function for the selected marker. If the selected marker is off it is turned on in **Normal** marker and located at the center of the screen.

When **Band/Interval Power** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. Other choices for the detector or Average type will

usually cause measurement inaccuracy.

Example	CALC:MARK:FUNC BPOW turns on marker 1 as a band power marker. CALC:MARK2:FUNC? returns the current setting of marker function for marker 2. In this case it returns the string: BPOW. CALC:MARK:Y? returns the y-axis value of the Band Power function for marker 1. Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be $0.22 = 0.04$. When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).
Dependencies/Couplings	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker. Forceful -221.2300 See also the Trace/Detector section If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. See also the Trace/Detector section If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Band Power via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker Fctn key, above.
Key Path	Marker Fctn

Band/Interval Density

Turns on the Band/Interval Density function for the selected marker. If the selected marker is off it is turned on in **Normal** marker mode and located at the center of the screen.

When **Band/Interval Density** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

It may seem like the band density marker function is exactly like a function of a noise marker with variable width. But they are somewhat different. The Noise markers assume that the signal to be measured is noise-like. Based on this assumption, we can actually make reasonable measurements under very nonideal conditions: any detector may be used, any averaging type, any VBW. In contrast, the Band Power and Band Density markers make no assumption about the statistics of the signal.

If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. Other choices for the detector or Average type will usually cause measurement inaccuracy.

What is band/interval density?

On frequency domain traces, the average density across a band is the total band power divided by the bandwidth over which it is measured.

On time domain traces, interval density is the average power in the interval divided by the noise bandwidth of the RBW of the trace.

Example	<code>CALC:MARK:FUNC BDEN</code> turns on marker 1 as a band density marker. <code>CALC:MARK:FUNC?</code> returns the current setting of band function for the marker specified. In this case it returns the string: BDEN. <code>CALC:MARK:Y?</code> returns the y-axis value of the Band Density function for marker 1. Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be $0.22 = 0.04$. When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).
Dependencies/Couplings	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker. Forceful -221.2300 See also the Trace/Detector section If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. See also the Trace/Detector section If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Band Density via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.
Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker Fctn key, above.
State Saved	n/a.
Key Path	Marker Fctn

Off

Turns off band functions for the selected marker.

Example	<code>:CALC:MARK:FUNC OFF</code> turns off marker functions for marker 1
Dependencies/Couplings	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker, including Off. Forceful -221.2300. We could allow OFF, but it is hard to disable all but one node in a 1-of-N and still generate a -221 error. Turning off the marker function has no effect on the band span nor does it turn the marker off.

Remote Command Notes	See the description under the Marker key, above.
Key Path	Marker, Marker Fctn

Band Adjust

Opens a menu that lets you set the width or left or right edges of the band.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

Dependencies/Couplings	If the marker is Fixed, Band Adjust is grayed out. Benign 0.5002 If the marker function is Off, Band Adjust is grayed out. Benign 0.5003 If any of the Band Adjust functions are the active function, the wings and arms of the selected marker display in green; otherwise they display in white.
Key Path	Marker Function

Band/Interval Span

Sets the width of the span for the selected marker.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

In the table below, sweep_width = max(1,sweep_points-1) and sweep_points is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCtion: BAND:SPAN <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCtion: BAND:SPAN?
Example	:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:SPAN 20 MHz sets the band span of marker 12 to 20 MHz :CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:SPAN? queries the band span of Marker 1

Dependencies/Couplings	Changing the Band/Interval Span necessarily changes the Band/Interval Left and Band/Interval Right values Band/Interval Span is set to 0 when the marker is turned off Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces). Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependant on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.
Preset	If 0, set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity
Key Path	Marker Fctn, Band Adjust

Band/Interval Left

Sets the left edge frequency or time for the band of the selected marker. The right edge is unaffected.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

In the table below, $\text{sweep\_width} = \max(1, \text{sweep\_points} - 1)$ and sweep_points is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :FUNCTION: BAND:LEFT <freq></pre> <pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :FUNCTION: BAND:LEFT?</pre>
Example	<pre>:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:LEFT 20 GHz sets the left edge of the band span of marker 12 to 20 GHz</pre> <pre>:CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:LEFT? queries the band span of Marker 1</pre>

Dependencies/Couplings	Changing the Band/Interval Left necessarily changes the Band/Interval Span and Band/Interval Center values Band/Interval Span is set to 0 when the marker is turned off so that means Band/Interval Left is set to the center value at this time Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces). Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependant on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.
Preset	If 0, Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on, which affects Band/Interval Left
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity
Key Path	Marker Fctn, Band Adjust

Band/Interval Right

Sets the right edge frequency or time for the band of the selected marker. The left edge is unaffected

In the table below, $\text{sweep\_width} = \max(1, \text{sweep\_points} - 1)$ and sweep_points is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION: BAND:RIGHT <freq></pre> <pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION: BAND:RIGHT?</pre>

Example	:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:RIGHT 20 GHz sets the right edge of the band span of marker 12 to 20 GHz :CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:RIGHT? queries the band span of Marker 1
Dependencies/Couplings	Changing the Band/Interval Right necessarily changes the Band/Interval Span and Band/Interval Center values Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces). Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependant on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.
Preset	If 0, Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on, which affects Band/Interval Right
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity
Key Path	Marker Fctn, Band Adjust

Marker To

The Marker -> key accesses menu keys that can copy the current marker value into other instrument parameters (for example, Center Freq). The currently selected marker is made the active function on entry to this menu (if the currently selected marker is not on when you press this front panel key, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker and then made the active function).

The **Marker ->** (or Marker To) feature is used to quickly assign a marker's x- or y-axis value to another parameter. For example, if a marker's x-axis value is 500 MHz and y-axis value is -20 dBm, pressing **Mkr -> CF** would assign 500 MHz to **Center Freq** and pressing **Mkr ->Ref Lvl** would assign -20 dBm to **Ref Level**.

Mkr->CF

Sets the center frequency of the analyzer to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the center of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the center frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker. When the frequency scale is in log mode, the center frequency is not at the center of the display.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :CEN Ter
Example	CALC:MARK2:CEN sets the CF of the analyzer to the value of marker 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful -221.2400 All the usual couplings associated with setting Center Frequency apply (see the Frequency Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Key Path	Marker ->

Mkr->CF Step

Sets the center frequency (CF) step size of the analyzer to the marker frequency, or in a delta-marker mode, to the frequency difference between the delta and reference markers.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as

a normal type marker.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :STEP</code>
Example	CALC:MARK1:STEP sets the CF step to the value (or delta value) of marker 1.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful –221.7000 All the usual couplings associated with setting CF Step apply (see the Frequency Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Key Path	Marker ->

Mkr->Start

Changes the start frequency to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the left edge of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the start frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :START</code>
Example	CALC:MARK1:STAR sets the start frequency to the value (or delta value) of marker 1.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful –221.7000 All the usual couplings associated with setting Start Frequency apply (see the Frequency Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Key Path	Marker ->

Mkr->Stop

Changes the stop frequency to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the right edge of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the stop frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :STOP
Example	CALC:MARK3:STOP sets the stop frequency to the value (or delta value) of marker 3.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful –221.7000 All the usual couplings associated with setting Stop Frequency apply (see the Frequency Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Key Path	Marker ->

MkrΔ->Span

Sets the start and stop frequencies to the values of the delta markers. That is, it moves the lower of the two marker frequencies to the start frequency and the higher of the two marker frequencies to the stop frequency. The marker mode is unchanged and the two markers (delta and reference) end up on opposite edges of the display.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :DELTA:SPAN
Example	CALC:MARK2:DELTA:SPAN sets the start and stop frequencies to the values of marker 2 and its reference marker.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is only available when the selected marker is a delta marker. Otherwise the key is grayed out. Forceful –221.2500. In addition, this function is not available when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful –221.7000 All the usual couplings associated with setting Span apply (see the Span Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
Key Path	Marker ->

MkrΔ->CF

Sets the center frequency to the frequency difference between the selected marker and its reference marker. The marker is then changed to a Normal marker and placed at the center of span.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :DEL Ta:CENTer</code>
Example	CALC:MARK2:CENT sets the CF of the analyzer to the value of marker 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	This function is only available when the selected marker is a delta marker. Otherwise the key is grayed out. Forceful -221.2500. In addition, this function is not available when x-axis is the time domain. Forceful -221.7000
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
Key Path	Marker ->

Mkr->Ref Lvl

Sets the reference level to the amplitude value of the selected marker, moving the marked point to the reference level (top line of the graticule). The marker's mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed) doesn't matter in this case. For example, given a delta marker, if the delta marker is the selected marker, its amplitude is applied to the reference level. If the reference marker is selected, its amplitude is applied to the reference level.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker, and its amplitude applied to the reference level.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 [:SET] :RLE Vel</code>
Example	CALC:MARK2:RLEV sets the reference level of the analyzer to the amplitude of marker 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Reference Level apply (see the Amplitude Section).
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Key Path	Marker ->

Meas Setup

The Meas Setup key opens up a menu of softkeys that allow you to control the most important parameters for the current measurement.

Note: In the Meas Setup menu you may configure Averaging, by setting the Average Number and the Average Type.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Average/Hold Number

Sets the terminal count number N for **Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** trace types. This number is an integral part of how the average trace is calculated. Basically, increasing N results in a smoother average trace.

When in **Single**, the sweep stops when N is reached. In **Cont** (continuous), averaging and holding continues even after N is reached. Therefore, using doing trace holding in **Cont**, the value of N is irrelevant. But for averaging, each new sweep is exponentially averaged in with a weighting equal to N.

For details of how the average trace is calculated and how this depends on the **Average/Hold Number**, see **Average Type**, below. For details on how the various control functions in the instrument start and restart averaging, see the Sweep/Control section.

The Average/Hold Number is not affected by Auto Couple.

Remote Command

[:SENSe] :AVERage:COUNT <integer>

[:SENSe] :AVERage:COUNT?

Dependencies/Couplings

The table in the Sweep/Control Section shows how changing the **Average/Hold Number** (and the **Single/Cont** setting) affects the state of the **Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** functions. Remember that restarting any of these functions restarts all of them, as there is only one count.

Preset

100

State Saved

Saved in Instrument State

Min

1

Max

8192

Key Path

Meas Setup

SCPI Status Bits/OPC

Dependencies

see the Sweep/Control Section for a discussion of the Sweeping, Measuring, Settling and OPC bits, and the Hi Sweep line. All are affected when a sequence is reset.

The AVER:CLE command (below) resets the average/hold number and does an INIT:IMM, which begins another set of sweeps when trigger conditions are satisfied. It only does this if an active trace is in Average or Hold type.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :AVERage :CLEar
Example	AVER:COUN 100 AVER:CLE sets the current count (k and K) to 1 and restarts the averaging process.
Remote Command Notes	When the instrument receives this command it performs an INIT:IMM, if and only if there is an active trace in Max Hold, Min Hold, or Average type.
Default Unit	Enter

Average Type

Lets you choose one of the following averaging scales: log-power (video), power (RMS), or voltage averaging. Also lets you choose Auto Average Type (default).

When you select log-power averaging, the measurement results are the average of the signal level in logarithmic units (decibels). When you select power average (RMS), all measured results are converted into power units before averaging and filtering operations, and converted back to decibels for displaying. Remember: there can be significant differences between the average of the log of power and the log of the average power.

These are the averaging processes within a spectrum analyzer and all of them are affected by this setting:

Trace averaging (see Trace/Detector section) averages signal amplitudes on a trace-to-trace basis. The average type applies to all traces in **Trace Average** (it is not set on a trace-by-trace basis).

Average detector (see Trace/Detector section) averages signal amplitudes during the time or frequency interval represented by a particular measurement point.

Noise Marker (see Marker Function section) averages signal amplitudes across measurement points to reduce variations for noisy signals.

VBW filtering (see BW section) adds video filtering which is a form of averaging of the video signal.

When **Auto** is selected, the analyzer chooses the type of averaging (see below). When one of the average types is selected manually, the analyzer uses that type regardless of other analyzer settings, and shows Man on the **Average Type** softkey.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :AVERage :TYPE :AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :AVERage :TYPE :AUTO?

Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas Setup

Remote Command	[:SENSE] :AVERage:TYPE RMS LOG SCALar [:SENSE] :AVERage:TYPE?
Remote Command Notes	Parameters map to avg types as: RMS = Pwr (RMS) Avg LOG = Log-Pwr (Video) Avg SCALar = Voltage Avg
Preset	LOG

Auto

Chooses the optimum type of averaging for the current instrument measurement settings.

Example	AVER:TYPE:AUTO ON
Dependencies/Couplings	See flowchart below.
Remote Command Notes	See Average Type , above
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, Average Type

Log-Pwr Avg (Video)

Selects the logarithmic (decibel) scale for all filtering and averaging processes. This scale is sometimes called “Video” because it is the most common display and analysis scale for the video signal within a spectrum analyzer. This scale is excellent for finding CW signals near noise, but its response to noise-like signals is 2.506 dB lower than the average power of those noise signals. This is compensated for in the Marker Noise function.

The equation for trace averaging on the log-pwr scale is shown below, where K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average Number, K stays at that value, providing a continuous running average.)

See the table in the Sweep/Control Section for details on how k, K and the sweep control keys interact, and how averages finish and restart.

$$\text{New avg} = ((K-1) \text{ Old avg} + \text{New data})/K$$

Assumes all values in decibel scale.

Example	AVER:TYPE LOG
Remote Command Notes	see Average Type , above
Dependencies/Couplings	see Auto , above
Key Path	Meas setup, Average Type

Pwr Avg (RMS)

In this average type, all filtering and averaging processes work on the power (the square of the magnitude) of the signal, instead of its log or envelope voltage. This scale is best for measuring the true time average power of complex signals. This scale is sometimes called RMS because the resulting voltage is proportional to the square root of the mean of the square of the voltage.

In the equation for averaging on this scale (below), K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average Number, K stays at that value, providing a running average.)

$$\text{New avg} = 10 \log ((1/K)((K-1)(10\text{Old avg}/10)+10\text{New data}/10))$$

Equation assumes all values are in the decibel scale.

Example	AVER:TYPE RMS
Dependencies/Couplings	see Auto , above
Remote Command Notes	see Average Type , above
Key Path	Meas setup, Average Type

Voltage Avg

In this Average type, all filtering and averaging processes work on the voltage of the envelope of the signal. This scale is good for observing rise and fall behavior of AM or pulse-modulated signals such as radar and TDMA transmitters, but its response to noise-like signals is 1.049 dB lower than the average power of those noise signals. This is compensated for in the **Marker Noise** function.

In the equation for averaging on this scale (below), K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average Number, K stays at that value.)

$$\text{New avg} = 20 \log ((1/K)((K-1)(10\text{Old avg}/20)+10\text{New data}/20))$$

Equation assumes all values are in the decibel scale.

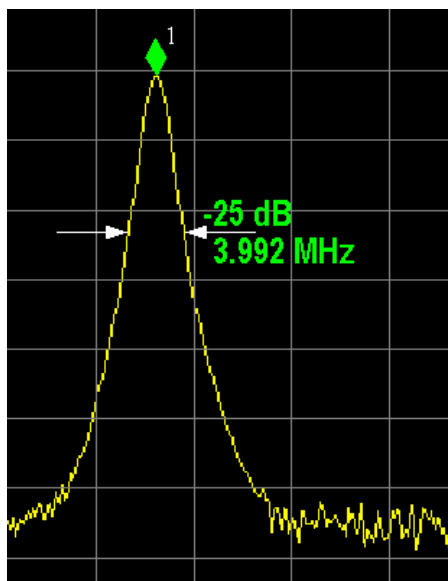
Example	AVER:TYPE SCAL
Dependencies/Couplings	see Auto , above
Remote Command Notes	see Average Type , above
Key Path	Meas setup, Average Type

N dB Points

Turns N dB points on and off and allows you to set the N dB value. N dB uses the selected marker. If the selected marker is not on when N dB is turned on, the selected marker turns on, as a Normal marker, at center screen, and is used by N dB.

A marker should be placed on the peak of interest before turning on N dB points. The N dB points function looks for the two points on the marker's trace closest to the marker's X Axis value that are N dB below the marker's amplitude, one above and the other below the marker's X Axis value. (That is, one point is to the right and one is to the left of the selected marker.) The selected N dB value is called the offset. The function reports the frequency difference (for frequency domain traces) or time difference (for time domain traces) between those two points.

Each point is identified by a horizontal arrow pointing towards the marker, next to the trace. The arrows used by the N dB Points function will be as shown in the figure below. They point in, horizontally, at the trace below a peak, on either side of its skirts.



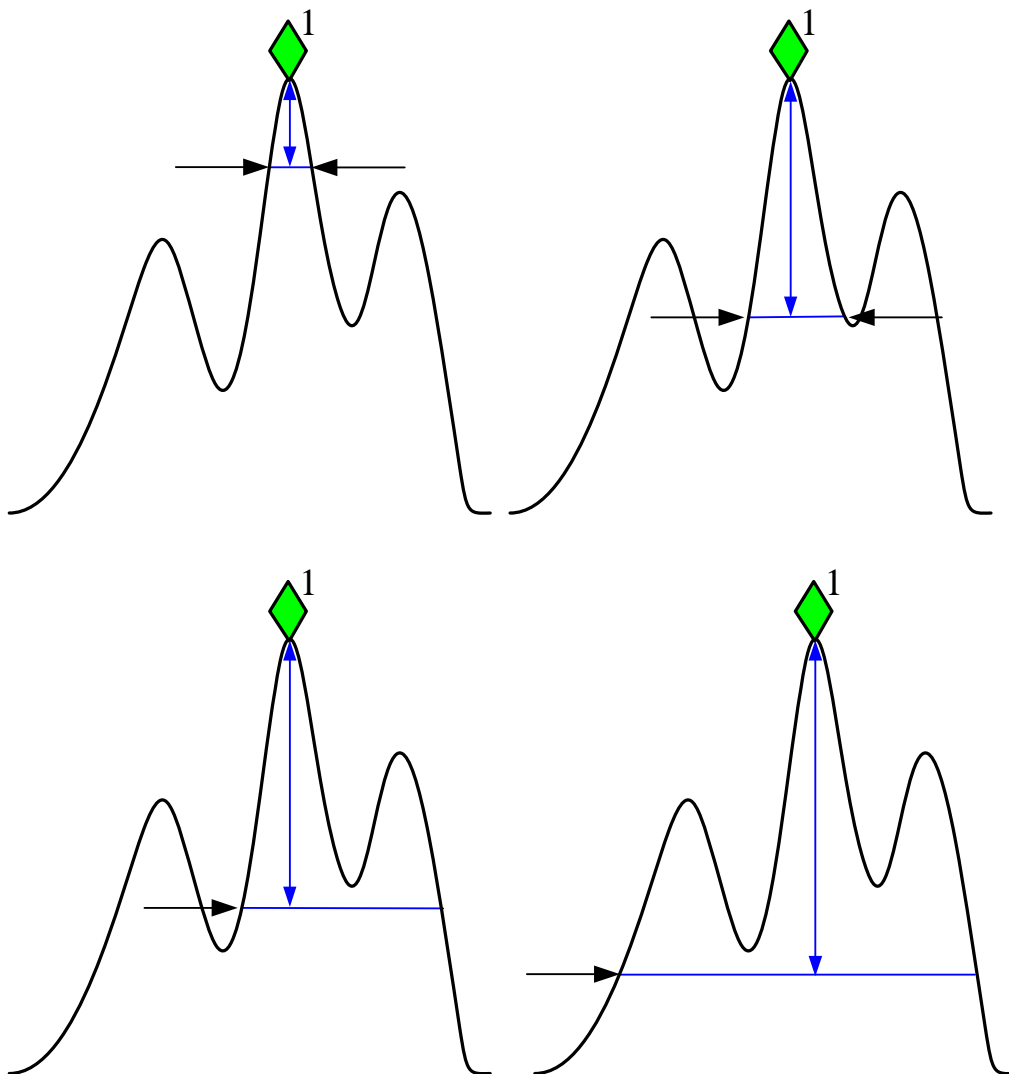
N dB Points can be used to measure the bandwidth of a signal; it is commonly used in conjunction with a tracking generator to measure filter bandwidths.

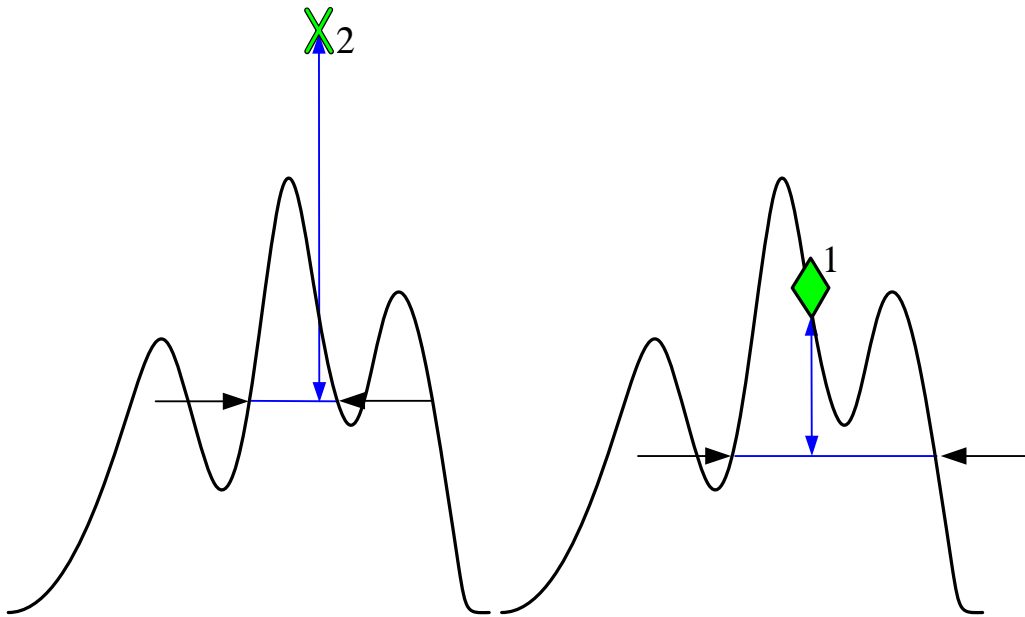
In one of the common use cases, the marker is placed on a peak, and the arrows are displayed N dB down the skirt from the marker on either side of the peak. The N dB value and the frequency difference between the two arrows is

displayed around the arrow as shown in the figure below. If the analyzer is unable to find data that is N dB below the marker on either side of the marker, the arrows are displayed at the indicator point of the marker, no value (---) will be displayed as the result and -100 Hz returned remotely (see figure below):



Some sample N dB scenarios are shown below, to illustrate how the function works in various cases. In each case, the two-headed blue arrow represents N dB of amplitude.





Remote Command	:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB <rel_amp> :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB? :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATE] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATE] ?
Preset	Off, 3.01 dB OFF
Preset	Off, 3.01 dB OFF
State Saved	The on/off status and the offset value are both saved in instrument state.
Min	-140 dB
Max	-0.01 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup

Remote Command	:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:RESult?

Example	<pre>:CALC:MARK:AOff set selected marker to 1 :CALC:MARK:MAX put marker 1 on peak :CALC:BWID ON turn on N dB for the selected marker (1) :CALC:BWID:NDB-3.01 set the offset to -3.01 dB :CALC:BWID:RES? Query the result</pre>
Remote Command Notes	-100 returned if invalid reading

PhNoise Opt

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for various operating conditions.

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO [:STATe] ?</pre>
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state Preset: Auto
Key Path	Meas Setup

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :FREQuency:SYNThesis [:STATe] 1 2 [:SENSe] :FREQuency:SYNThesis [:STATe] ?</pre>
Example	<pre>FREQ:SYNT:AUTO OFF turns off Auto and goes to Manual in whatever setting is current FREQ:SYNT 2 selects optimization for best phase noise above 30 kHz offsets.</pre>
Remote Command Notes	Parameter key: 1 - optimizes phase noise for frequencies offset <20 kHz from the carrier. 2 - optimizes phase noise for frequencies offset >30 kHz from the carrier. (In units that do not contain option 3, option 3 will be mapped to option 1, because option 1 is faster than option 2)
Preset	Because this function is in Auto after preset, and because Span after preset > 314.16 kHz (see Auto rules, next section) the state of this function after Preset will be 2 (until the Auto rules change)

Auto

Selects the LO phase noise behavior to optimize dynamic range for various instrument operating conditions.

Auto will choose:

Fast Tuning whenever Span > 12.34 MHz or RBW > 250 kHz

otherwise, if center frequency is < 25 kHz OR ALL of the following are true:

CF >= 1 MHz AND Span <= 141.4 kHz AND RBW <= 5 kHz

then **Best Phase Noise at Offset < 20 kHz**;

otherwise, **Best Phase Noise at Offset > 30 kHz**.

These rules apply whether in swept spans, zero span, or FFT spans.

Example	FREQ:SYNT:AUTO ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt

Best Phase Noise at Offset < 20 kHz

The LO phase noise is optimized for offsets less than 20 kHz from the carrier, at the expense of phase noise beyond 30 kHz offset.

Example	FREQ:SYNT 1
Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt

Best Phase Noise at Offset > 30 kHz

The LO phase noise is optimized for offsets greater than 30 kHz from the carrier, especially those from 70 kHz to 300 kHz. Closer offsets are compromised and the throughput of measurements (especially remote measurements where the center frequency is changing rapidly), is reduced.

Example	FREQ:SYNT 2
Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt

Fast Tuning

In this mode, the LO behavior compromises phase noise at all offsets from the carrier above a certain offset in order to allow rapid measurement throughput when changing the center frequency or span.

Example	FREQ:SYNT 3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt

ADC Dither

Access the menu to set ADC Dither to On, Off, or Auto. The dither function enhances linearity for low level signals at the expense of reduced clipping-to-noise ratio. The reduced clipping-to-noise ratio results in higher noise, because we work to ensure that the clipping level of the ADC relative to the front terminals remains unchanged with the introduction of dither. The enhanced linearity is mostly improved scale fidelity.

With dither on, the third-order distortions are usually invisible for mixer levels below –35 dBm. With dither off, these distortions can be visible, with typical power levels of –110 dBm referred to the mixer. Detection nonlinearity can reach 1 dB for dither off at mixer levels around –70 dBm and lower, while the specified nonlinearity is many times smaller with dither on.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ADC:DITHer [:STATe] OFF ON [:SENSe] :ADC:DITHer [:STATe] ?
Preset	AUTO
Key Path	Meas Setup

Auto

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ADC:DITHer:AUTO [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ADC:DITHer:AUTO [:STATe] ?

Example	ADC:DITH:AUTO ON Turns the ADC dither to automatic. It then chooses on or off according to which is most likely to be the best selection, based on the rules below.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Meas Setup, ADC Dither

On (Best Log Accy)

When ADC Dither is On, the linearity of low-level signals is improved. The ADC dynamic range is reduced to make room for the dither. As a result, the noise floor of the analyzer is somewhat compromised. So making measurements with ADC dither on gives you better amplitude linearity, but turning ADC dither off gives you a lower noise floor (better sensitivity).

Dithering is accomplished with a dither signal that interferes with spectrum analysis in the wideband FFT path. The wideband FFT path is only used when the Sweep Type is FFT and the FFT width is greater than 8 MHz, and even in this case, narrow RBWs will cause the analysis path to go back to the narrowband path.

The linearity improvements of dither are most significant for RBWs of 3.9 kHz and less in swept mode, and FFT widths of 4 kHz and less in FFT mode. Without dither, the non-linearities of the measured amplitude of low level signals (below about 70 dBm at the input mixer) can be as much as ten times the specified scale accuracy.

The increased noise due to turning dither on is most significant in low band (0 to 3.6 GHz) with IF Gain set to Low, where it can be about 0.4 dB.

Key Path	Meas setup, ADC Dither

Off (Best Noise)

When ADC Dither is Off, the instrument noise floor is improved. If ADC dither is on the ADC dynamic range is reduced to make room for the dither. As a result, the noise floor of the analyzer is somewhat compromised. So making measurements with ADC dither on gives you improved amplitude linearity, but turning ADC dither off gives you a lower noise floor (better sensitivity).

Key Path	Meas setup, ADC Dither

Swept IF Gain

In order to take full advantage of the RF dynamic range of the analyzer, there is an added switched IF amplifier with approximately 10 dB of gain. When you can turn it on without overloading analyzer, the dynamic range is always better with it on than off. The **Swept IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to Auto, or to High Gain (the extra 10 dB), or to Low Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

This function is only active when in Swept sweeps. In FFT sweeps, the FFT IF Gain function is used instead.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :IF:GAIN:SWEpt [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :IF:GAIN:SWEpt [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>IF:GAIN:SWEP ON</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	The ‘auto’ rules for Swept IF Gain depend on attenuation, preamp state, start and stop frequency and the setting of FFT IF Gain. Set the Swept IF Gain to High (On) when the total input attenuation is 0 dB, the preamp is off, the start frequency is 10 MHz or more, and the FFT IF Gain is autocoupled, or manually set to Autorange, or manually set to High. Also set the Swept IF Gain to High (On) when the total input attenuation is 2 dB or less, the preamp is on, the start frequency is 10 MHz or more, and the stop frequency is 3.6 GHz or less and the FFT IF Gain is autocoupled, or manually set to Autorange, or manually set to High. Under all other circumstances, set the Swept IF Gain to Low (Off). If the sweep type is Swept, the start frequency of the instrument is less than 10 MHz, and you put Swept IF Gain in Manual On, a warning condition is generated and remains in effect as long as this condition exists. The warning message is about a possible IF overload. As with most parameters with an AUTO state, AUTO COUPLE sets it to Auto, and setting any specific value (for example, on or off) will set the AUTO state to false.
Remote Command Notes	where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	Auto after Preset which yields Off unless the Preamp is on Auto and Off after Meas Preset
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Meas Setup

Auto

Activates the auto rules for Swept IF Gain

Remote Command	[:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : SWEpt : AUTO [: STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : SWEpt : AUTO [: STATe] ?
Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP:AUTO ON
Preset	ON
Key Path	Meas setup

Low Gain (Best for Large Signals)

Forces Swept IF Gain to be off.

Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP OFF
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, ADC Ranging

High Gain (Best Noise Level)

Forces Swept IF Gain to be on.

Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP ON
Dependencies/Couplings	The High setting for Swept IF Gain is grayed out when FFT IF Gain is manually set to Low (not when Low is chosen by the auto-rules). Forceful –221.3901
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, ADC Ranging

FFT IF Gain

Accesses the keys to set the ranging in the digital IF when doing FFT sweeps. When in Autorange mode, the IF checks its range once for every FFT chunk, to provide the best signal to noise ratio. You can specify the range for the best FFT speed, and optimize for noise or for large signals.

When the sweep type is FFT and this function is in Autorange, the IF Gain is set ON initially for each chunk of data. The data is then acquired. If the IF overloads, then the IF Gain is set OFF and it re-acquires the data. Because of this operation, the Auto setting uses more measurement time as the instrument checks/resets its range. You can get faster measurement speed by forcing the range to either the high or low gain setting. But you must know that your measurement conditions will not overload the IF (in the high gain range) and that your signals are well above the noise floor (for the low gain range), and that the signals are not changing.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : FFT [: STATe] AUTOrange LOW HIGH</code> <code>[:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : FFT [: STATe] ?</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	As with most parameters with an AUTO state, AUTO COUPLE sets it to Auto, which then picks AUTOrange, and setting any specific value (AUTOrange, LOW or HIGH) will set the AUTO state to false.
Preset	AUTOrange
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Meas Setup

Auto

Allows the instrument to pick the FFT IF Gain method as appropriate. This “Auto” state is set by the Auto Couple key, and it puts it in Autorange.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : FFT : AUTO [: STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] : IF : GAIN : FFT : AUTO [: STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>IF : GAIN : FFT : AUTO ON</code>
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup

Autorange (Slower – Follows Signals)

Turns the ADC ranging to automatic which provides the best signal to noise ratio. Autorange is usually preferred over the manual range choices.

Example	<code>IF : GAIN : FFT AUTOrange</code>
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, FFT IF Gain

Low Gain (Best for Large Signals)

Forces FFT IF Gain to be off.

Example	IF:GAIN:FFT LOW
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, FFT IF Gain

High Gain (Best Noise Level)

Forces FFT IF Gain to be on.

Example	IF:GAIN:FFT HIGH
Dependencies/Couplings	The High setting for FFT IF Gain is grayed out when Swept IF Gain is manually set to Low (not when Low is chosen by the auto-rules). Forceful -221.3902
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas setup, FFT IF Gain

Analog Demod Tune & Listen

The Analog Demod Tune & Listen key opens the Analog Demod menu which contains keys to turn the demod function on and off and select modulation type.

When the function is on (set to AM, FM, or FM), the demodulated signal is fed to the analyzer speaker. Muting and volume control functions are done through the standard Windows speaker volume control interface.

Software Tier	0
Key Path	Meas Setup, More
Key Type	Branch

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :DEMod AM FM PM OFF [:SENSe] :DEMod?
Example	DEM AM turns amplitude demodulation function ON
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas Setup, More, Analog Demod

AM

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the AM demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the AM Demod menu where AM demodulation settings can be adjusted.

State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, AM

Channel BW (AM Demod)

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. No Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument’s RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the previous setting of Channel BW and the flattop filter type are restored.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq> [:SENSe] :DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?
Example	DEM:AM:BAND:CHAN 200 kHz
Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in zero span. In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument’s current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	30 kHz

State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, AM, Channel BW
Default Unit	Hz

FM

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the FM demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the FM Demod menu where FM demodulation settings can be adjusted.

Example	DEM FM turns frequency demodulation function ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, FM

Channel BW (FM Demod)

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. No Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument's RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the previous setting of Channel BW and the flattop filter type are restored.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?</code>
Example	DEM:FM:BAND:CHAN 200 MHz
Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in zero span. In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument's current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	150 kHz
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State

Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, FM, Channel BW
Default Unit	Hz

De-emphasis (FM Demod)

The De-emphasis setting controls a single-pole filter (6 dB/octave rolloff), usually to counter intentional pre-emphasis in the transmitter. Some recommended settings are 2.122 kHz for the 75 μ s pre-emphasis of USA commercial FM and 3.183 kHz for 50 μ s pre-emphasis. When the De-emphasis state is ON, the setting displayed value is applied. When De-emphasis state is OFF the hardware digital filter is bypassed.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis:STATe OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis:STATe?</code>
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM 2.122kHz DEM:FM:DEEM? DEM:FM:DEEM:STAT OFF DEM:FM:DEEM:STAT?
Preset	ON, 2.122 kHz (recommended for US commercial FM 75 μ s pre-emphasis)
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	50 Hz
Max	100 kHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, FM, De-emphasis

Φ M

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the Φ M demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the Φ M Demod menu where Φ M demodulation settings can be adjusted.

Example	DEM PM turns Phase demodulation function ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State

Key Path

Meas Setup, Analog Demod**Channel BW (Φ M Demod)**

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. No Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument's RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the previous setting of Channel BW and the flattop filter type are restored.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:PM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :DEMod:PM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?</code>
Example	DEM:PM:BAND:CHAN 200 MHz
Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in zero span. Forceful –221.TBD In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument's current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	100 kHz
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, ΦM, Channel BW
Default Unit	Hz

OFF

Pressing this key, turns the demodulation function off.

Example	DEM OFF turns the demodulation function OFF
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Meas Setup, Analog Demod, OFF

Demod Time

Sets the amount of time the instrument demodulates the signal after each sweep. The demodulated signal can be heard through the speaker during demodulation. In zero span, demodulation can be performed continuously, making this parameter obsolete, hence it is grayed out in zero span.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :DEMod:TIME <time> [:SENSe] :DEMod:TIME?
Example	DEM:TIME 500 ms DEM:TIME?
Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in zero span. Forceful –221.TBD
Preset	500 ms
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	2 ms
Max	100 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Demod State command

(Backwards compatibility, SCPI only)

Sets or queries the state of the Analog Demod Tune and Listen function. Setting the state to ON with this command will select AM demodulation by default and activate it (turn it on).

The response to the query is determined by the current setting of [:SENSE]:DEMod AM|FM|PM|OFF. The response will be 1 if AM, FM, PM are selected, or 0 if OFF is selected.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :DEMod:STATe OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :DEMod:STATe?
Preset	OFF

Meas Preset

This key returns the Meas Local variables in the Swept SA measurement to their preset values. This is the same as

sending the SCPI command CONF:SAN.

The only exception is Limits On/Off, which is a persistent Meas Local variable. It will be set to Off by Mode Preset but not by Meas Preset.

Key Path

Meas Setup

Peak Search

Pressing the Peak Search key displays the Peak Search menu and places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. The Peak Search features allow you to define specific search criteria to determine which signals can be considered peaks, excluding unwanted signals from the search.

If **Same as "Next Peak" Criteria** is selected, and either **Pk Excursion** or **Pk Threshold** are on, a signal must meet those criteria. If no valid peak is found, a message is generated. And then the marker is not moved. When **Highest Peak** is on, or both **Pk Excursion** and **Pk Threshold** are off, the marker is always placed at the point on the trace with the maximum y-axis value, even if that point is on the very edge of the trace (exception: negative frequencies and signals close to the LO are not searched at all).

Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to **Normal** at the center of the screen, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Pressing the front panel Peak Search key always does a peak search. Occasionally, you may need to get to the Peak Search menu key functions without doing a peak search. You can do this by first accessing the Peak Search menu. Then go to the other menus that you need to access. Finally, you can get back to the Peak Search key menu by using the front panel Return key and pressing it as many times as required to navigate back through the previously accessed menus until you get back to the Peak Search menu.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX performs a peak search using marker 2. CALC:MARK2:Y? queries the marker amplitude (Y-axis) value for marker 2. CALC:MARK2:X? queries the marker frequency or time (X-axis) value for marker 2. SYST:ERR? can be used to query the errors to determine if a peak is found. The error -200 will be returned after an unsuccessful search.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker

Next Peak

Pressing Next Peak moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude less than the marker's current value. Only peaks which meet all enabled peak criteria are considered. If there is no valid peak lower than the current marker position, an error is generated and the marker is not moved.

If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:NEXT selects marker 2 and moves it to the peak that is closest in amplitude to the current peak, but the next lower value.

Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Right

Pressing Next Pk Right moves the selected marker to the nearest peak right of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria. If there is no valid peak to the right of the current marker position, an error is generated and the marker is not moved. If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MAXimum:R IGHT
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:RIGHT selects marker 2 and moves it to the next peak to the right of the current marker position.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Left

Pressing Next Pk Left moves the selected marker to the nearest peak left of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria. If there is no valid peak to the left of the current marker position, an error is generated and the marker is not moved. If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MAXimum:L EFT
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:LEFT selects marker 2 and moves it to the next peak to the left of the current marker position.
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker Delta

Performs the same function as the Delta 1-of-N selection key in the Marker menu. Basically this sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode. See the Marker section for the complete description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and change the marker’s control mode to Delta without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	Peak Search or Marker

Mkr->CF

Assigns the selected marker’s frequency to the Center Frequency setting. See the Marker To section for the description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and marker to CF without having to access two separate menus.

Dependencies/Couplings	Same as specified under Marker To

Key Path	Peak Search or Marker ->

Mkr->Ref Lvl

Assigns the selected marker’s level to the Reference Level setting. See the Marker To section for the description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and marker to RL without having to access two separate menus.

Dependencies/Couplings	Same as specified under Marker To

Key Path	Peak Search or Marker ->

Peak Criteria

Pressing this key opens the Peak Criteria menu and allows you to adjust the Pk Threshold and Pk Excursion parameters used for peak search functions.

For a signal to be identified as a peak it must meet certain criteria. Signals in the negative frequency range and signals very close to 0 Hz are ignored. If either the peak excursion or peak threshold functions are on, then the signal must satisfy those criteria before being identified as a peak.

When peak excursion and peak threshold are both off:

Peak Search, Continuous Peak Search, and maximum part of **Pk-Pk Search** will search the trace for the point with the highest y-axis value which does not violate the LO feedthrough rules. A rising and falling slope are not required for these three peak search functions.

The remaining search functions **Next Peak**, **Next Pk Right**, etc. will only consider trace points which have a rising and falling slope on the left and right respectively.

Key Path	Peak Search

“Peak Search” Criteria

This menu lets you decide what kind of search you want to do when the Peak Search key is pressed (or the equivalent SCPI command sent).

Note that there are two “types” of peak search functions. One type is the “Peak Search” type, the other type is the “Next Peak” type. “Next Peak” searches (for example, Next Peak, Next Pk Left, Next Pk Right) are always checked using the Excursion and Threshold criteria as long as these criteria are On. The “Peak Search” type of search, simply finds the highest point on the trace. However you can change the “Peak Search” type of search so that it also uses the Excursion and Threshold criteria. This allows you to find the Maximum point on the trace that also obeys the Excursion and/or Threshold criteria.

When **Highest Peak** is selected, pressing **Peak Search** simply finds the highest peak on the marker's trace. If **Same as "Next Peak" Criteria** is selected, then the search is also forced to consider the Excursion and Threshold found under the **"Next Peak" Criteria** menu.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE MAXimum PARAMeter :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE?
Remote Command Notes	MAXimum corresponds to the Highest Peak setting PARAMeter corresponds to the Same as “Next Peak” Criteria setting
Preset	MAXimum
State Saved	Saved in state
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria

Highest Peak When this key is selected, pressing the Peak Search key or issuing the equivalent SCPI command finds the maximum point on the trace, subject to the peak-search qualifications. This also affects the Peak Search half of Pk-Pk search and the Continuous Peak Search.

Example CALC:MARK:PEAK:SEAR:MODE MAX

Remote Command Notes	See
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Peak Search” Criteria

Same as “Next Peak” Criteria When this key is selected, pressing the Peak Search key or issuing the equivalent SCPI command finds the maximum point on the trace, but subject to the Excursion and Threshold set under the Next Peak Criteria menu. The search is, of course, also subject to the peak-search qualifications. This also affects the Peak Search half of Pk-Pk search and the Continuous Peak Search.

Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:SEAR:MODE PAR
Remote Command Notes	See
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Peak Search” Criteria

“Next Peak” Criteria

This key opens up a menu which allows you to independently set the Peak Excursion and Peak Threshold and turn them on and off.

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria

Pk Excursion On/Off Turns the peak excursion requirement on/off and sets the excursion value. The value defines the minimum amplitude variation (rise and fall) required for a signal to be identified as peak. For example, if a value of 6 dB is selected, peak search functions like the marker Next Pk Right function move only to peaks that rise and fall 6 dB or more.

When both Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold are on, a signal must rise above the Pk Threshold value by at least the **Peak Excursion** value and then fall back from its local maximum by at least the **Peak Excursion** value to be considered a peak.

Note: In the event that a sequence of trace points with precisely the same values represent the maximum, the leftmost point is found.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion <rel_ampl> :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion?

Example	:CALC:MARK:PEAK:EXC:STAT ON :CALC:MARK:PEAK:EXC 30 DB sets the minimum peak excursion requirement to 30 dB
Dependencies/Couplings	Available only when Y axis unit is amplitude units, otherwise grayed out. Whenever you adjust the value of Pk Excursion (with the knob, step keys, or by completing a numeric entry), and Peak Threshold is turned ON, the Peak Threshold Line and the Peak Excursion Region are displayed.
Preset	6.0 dB ON
Preset	6.0 dB ON
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0.0 dB
Max	100.0 dB
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Next Peak” Criteria

If two signals are very close together and the peak excursion and threshold criteria are met at the outside edges of the combined signals, this function finds the highest of these two signals as a peak (or next peak). However, if a signal appears near the edge of the screen such that the full extent of either the rising or falling edge cannot be determined, and the portion that is on screen does not meet the excursion criteria, then the signal cannot be identified as a peak.

When measuring signals near the noise floor, you can reduce the excursion value even further to make these signals recognizable. To prevent the marker from identifying noise as signals, reduce the noise floor variations to a value less than the peak-excursion value by reducing the video bandwidth or by using trace averaging.

Pk Threshold On/Off Turns the peak threshold requirement on/off and sets the threshold value. The peak threshold value defines the minimum signal level (or min threshold) that the peak identification algorithm uses to recognize a peak.

When both Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold are on, a signal must rise above the Pk Threshold value by at least the **Peak Excursion** value and then fall back from its local maximum by at least the **Peak Excursion** value to be considered a peak.

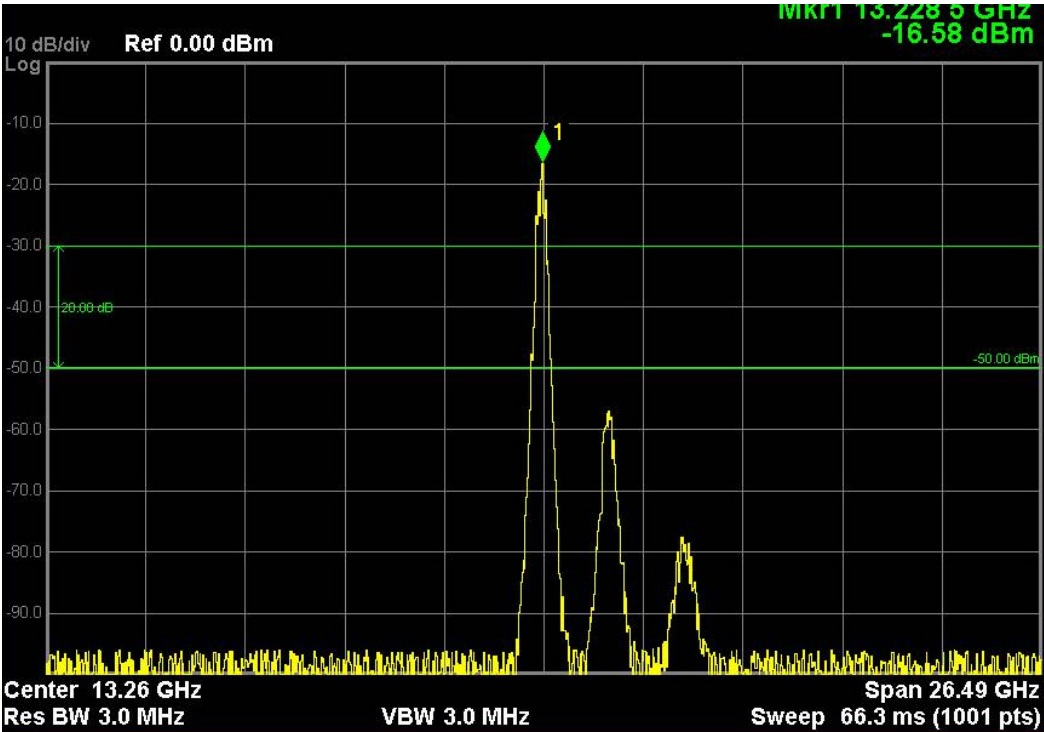
For example, if a threshold value of -90 dBm is selected, the peak search algorithm will only consider signals with amplitude greater than the -90 dBm threshold. If a threshold value of -90 dBm is selected, and **Peak Excursion** is **On** and set to 6 dB, the peak search algorithm will only consider signals with amplitude greater than the -90 dBm threshold which rise 6 dB above the threshold and then fall back to the threshold.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold <ampl> :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold?

Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:THR:STAT ON turns on the threshold criterion. CALC:MARK:PEAK:THR -60 dBm sets the threshold to -60 dBm.
Dependencies/Couplings	When Ref Level Offset changes, Peak Threshold must change by the same amount.
Preset	-90.0 dBm ON
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	-200 dBm
Max	The current displayed Ref Level. This means the current Ref Level, offset by the Ref Level Offset.
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Next Peak Criteria”
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit, see section.

Pk Threshold Line On/Off Turns the peak threshold line on or off. Preset state is off. No equivalent SCPI command.

The Peak Threshold line is green and has the value of the peak threshold (for example, “-20.3 dBm”) written above its right side, above the line itself. If Peak Excursion is ON it shows on the left side as a region above the Peak Threshold line. As with all such lines (Display Line, Trigger Level line, etc) it is drawn on top of all traces.



This function is automatically set to ON (thus turning on the Peak Threshold line) whenever the value of Peak Threshold or Peak Excursion becomes the active function, unless Peak Threshold is OFF. It is automatically set to OFF whenever Peak Threshold is set to OFF. Manually turning it ON automatically turns on Pk Threshold.

The Peak Excursion part is on whenever the Pk Threshold part is on, unless Peak Excursion is OFF.

Dependencies/Couplings	If Peak Threshold is Off and the Peak Threshold line is turned on, it should turn on Peak Threshold.

Peak Table

Opens the Peak Table menu.

The Peak Table provides a displayed list of up to 20 signal peaks from the selected trace. If more than one trace window is displayed, the selected trace in the selected window is used. If there are more than 20 signals which meet the peak search criteria, only the 20 highest peaks are listed.

The Peak Table is updated after each sweep. The list of peaks in the Peak Table can be ordered either by ascending frequency or by descending amplitude. In either case, the entire trace is first evaluated and the 20 highest peaks are selected for inclusion in the list. After the peaks are selected, they are then sorted and displayed according to the Peak Sort setting.

Key Path	Peak Search

Peak Table On/Off

Turns Peak Table on/off. When turned on, the display is split into a measurement window and a peak table display window. Turning the Peak Table on turns the Marker Table off and vice versa.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:STAT ON Turns on and displays the peak table.
Preset	OFF
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table

Peak Sort

Sets the peak table sorting routine to list the peaks in order of descending amplitude or ascending frequency. The remote command can also be used to sort the peaks found using the CALCulate:DATA:PEAKs command.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT FREQuency AMPLitude :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:SORT AMPL Sets sorting routine to list peaks in order of descending amplitude. CALC:MARK:PEAK:SORT?
Preset	AMPLitude
Preset	AMPLitude
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table

Peak Readout

Shows up to twenty signal peaks as defined by the setting:

All (ALL) - lists all the peaks defined by the peak criteria, in the current sort setting.

Above Display Line (GTDLine) - lists the peaks that are greater than the defined display line, and that meet the peak criteria. They are listed in the current sort order.

Below Display Line (LTDLine) - lists the peaks that are less than the defined display line, and that meet the peak criteria. They are listed in the current sort order.

If the peak threshold is defined and turned on, then the peaks must meet this peak criteria in addition to the display line requirements.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout ALL GTDLine LTDLine :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ GTDL
Dependencies/Couplings	Turning Display Line off forces Readout to ALL
Preset	All
Preset	All
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table

If the Display Line (see View/Display Section) is turned on, the Peak Table can be selected to include all peaks, only those above the Display Line, or only those below the Display Line. See Figures 1–2 and 1–3 to understand what happens if both Display Line and Pk Threshold are turned on.

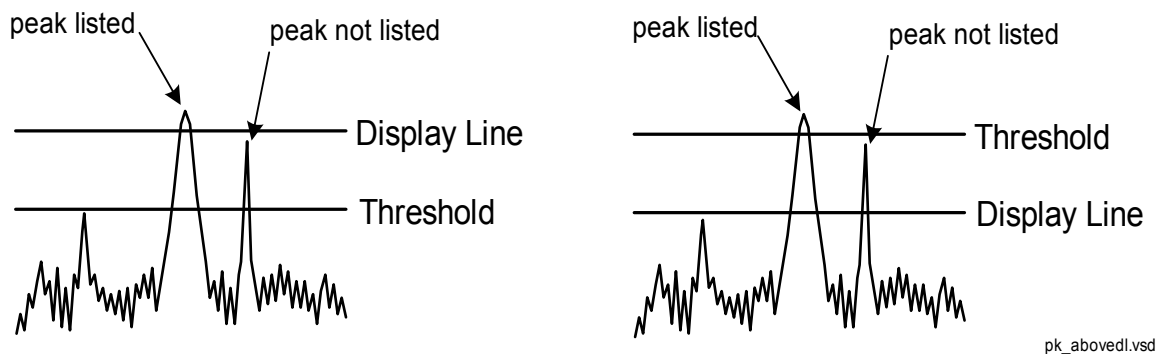


Figure 1- 2Above Display Line Peak Identification

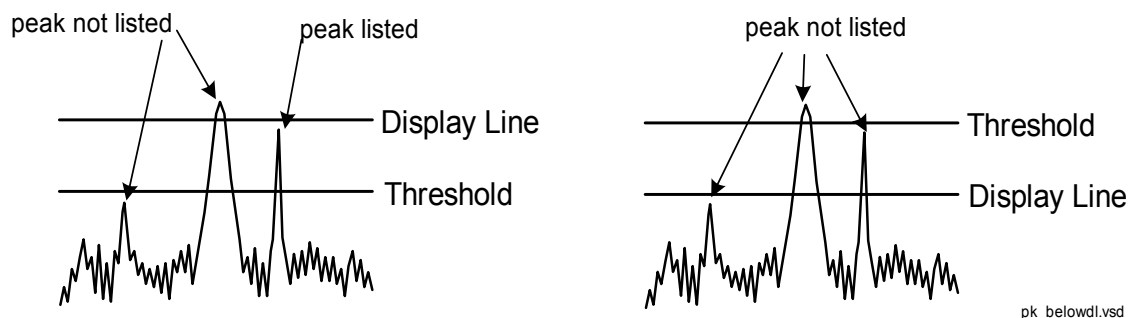


Figure 1- 3Below Display Line Peak Identification

All Sets the peak table to display the 20 highest peaks in the order specified by the current Peak Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold values will be found.

Example

CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ ALL

Remote Command Notes

See the **Peak Readout** section

Key Path

Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout

Above Display Line Sets the peak table to display only the 20 highest peaks above the display line in the order specified by the current Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined

criteria will be found. If the display line is not already on, it is turned on (it has to be on or it cannot be used to exclude peaks).

Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ GTDL
Remote Command Notes	See the Peak Readout section
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout

Below Display Line Sets the peak table to display only the 20 highest peaks below the display line as defined by the peak in the order specified by the current Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined criteria will be found. If the display line is not already on, it is turned on (it has to be on or it cannot be used to exclude peaks).

Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ LTDL
Remote Command Notes	See the Peak Readout section
Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout

Continuous Peak Search On/Off

Turns Continuous Peak Search on or off. When Continuous Peak Search is on, a peak search is automatically performed for the selected marker after each sweep. The rules for finding the peak are exactly the same as for **Peak Search**, including the use of the peak criteria rules. If no valid peak is found, a warning is generated after each sweep.

When Continuous Peak Search is turned on a peak search is immediately performed and then is repeated after each sweep. If Continuous Peak Search is turned on with the selected marker off, the selected marker is set to **Normal** at the center of the screen, and then a peak search is immediately performed and subsequently repeated after each sweep.

When in Continuous Peak Search, *OPC will not return true, nor will READ or MEASure return any data, until the sweep is complete and the marker has been re-peaked. Note further that if the box is in a measurement such as averaging, and Continuous Peak Search is on, the entire measurement will be allowed to complete (for example, all the averages taken up to the average number) before the repeak takes place, and only THEN will *OPC go true and READ or MEASure return data.

Note that this function is not the “Continuous Peak” function found in some other instruments. That function was designed to track the signal; this function simply does a Peak Search after each sweep.

When Continuous Peak Search is turned on for a marker, a little “hat” is placed above the marker.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPSearch[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:CPSearch[:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:MARK:CPS ON Turns on Continuous Peak Search.
Dependencies/Couplings	The Continuous Peak Search key is grayed out when the selected marker is a Fixed marker. Also, if Continuous Peak Search is on and the selected marker becomes a fixed marker, then Continuous Peak Search is turned off and the key grayed out. Signal Track and Continuous Peak Search are mutually exclusive so if Signal Track is on, Continuous Peak Search will be grayed out and vice versa.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
Preset	Mode Preset
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	Peak Search
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Measuring bit should remain set while this command is operating and should not go false until the marker position has been updated.

Pk-Pk Search

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value. It places the selected marker on the minimum value on its selected trace. And it places that marker’s reference marker on the peak of its selected trace. This function turns on the reference marker and sets its mode to **Fixed** if it is not already on. (These markers may be on two different traces.)

The rules for finding the maximum peak are exactly the same as for **Peak Search**, including the use of the peak criteria rules. However, the minimum trace value is not required to meet any criteria other than being the minimum y-axis value in the trace.

When Pk-Pk Search is successful, a message is displayed on the message line.

If the selected marker is off, a delta type marker is turned on and the peak-to-peak search is done. If the selected marker is on, but it is not a delta marker, then it is changed to delta which turns on the reference marker if needed, and then it performs the peak-to-peak function.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak
Example	CALC:MARK:PTP CALC:MARK:Y? queries the delta amplitude value for marker 1.

Dependencies/Couplings	Pk-Pk Search is not available (key is grayed out) when Coupled Markers is on. Selected marker becomes a delta marker if not already in delta mode.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Peak Search

Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace. Minimum (negative) peak searches do not have to meet the peak search criteria. It just looks for the lowest y-axis value. If the selected marker is Off, it is turned on before the minimum search is performed.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MINimum
Example	CALC:MARK:MIN selects marker 1 and moves it to the minimum amplitude value.
Remote Command Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Peak Search

SPAN X Scale

The Span key activates the Span function and displays the menu of span functions.

Span

Changes the displayed frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency. While adjusting the Span the Center Frequency is held constant, which means that both Start Frequency and Stop Frequency will change.

Span also sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span. In Center/Span mode, the center frequency and span values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Center Freq**.

While discussing the Span function we make the distinction between “swept spans” and “zero span”. We use the term “swept spans” to mean spans other than zero; recognizing that, because of this terminology, the user can be in what we call a “swept span” even while performing an FFT “sweep”.

While in swept spans, setting the span to 0 Hz through SCPI or the front panel numeric key pad puts the analyzer into zero span. However, using the Step keys and the RPG in swept spans, the Span can only go as far down as 10 Hz and cannot be set to zero.

While in zero span, setting the Span to a non-zero value through SCPI or Front Panel puts the analyzer in swept spans.

If the Span is set to a value greater than the maximum allowable span of the instrument, an error is generated indicating the data is out of range and was clipped to upper limit.

Remote Command [:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>

 [:SENSe]:FREQuency:SPAN?

Example

FREQ:SPAN 2GHz sets the span to 2GHz

FREQ:SPAN 0 Hz sets the span to 0 Hz and puts the instrument in Zero Span

Dependencies/Couplings	Start, Stop, Center and Span have interdependencies described in the Meas Common PD. These must be strictly enforced when any of these four values is modified. The Span can be limited by Start or Stop Freq limits, if the Center Frequency is such that Start or Stop hit their limit. See the Meas Common PD. If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Span such that the Stop Frequency would be >3.6 GHz results in an error. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning. Span affects RBW, sweep time, FFT & Sweep choice (including FFT Width, Phase Noise Optimization and ADC Dither auto couplings.) When operating in “swept span”: - Any value of the Center Frequency or Span that is within the frequency range of the analyzer is allowed when the value is being set through the front panel numeric key pad or the SCPI command. The other parameter is forced to a different value if needed, to keep the Start and the Stop Frequencies within the analyzer’s frequency range - When using the knob or the step up/down keys or the UP DOWN keywords in SCPI, the value that is being changed i.e. the Center Frequency or Span, is limited so that the other parameter is not forced to a new value The Span cannot be set to Zero by setting Start Frequency = Stop Frequency. The value of the last setting will be changed to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between start and stop frequencies.
Remote Command Notes	Preset and Max values depend on the Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	SA Mode: Option 503: 3.59 GHz Option 508: 8.39 GHz Option 513: 13.59 GHz Option 526: 26.49 GHz
Preset	Depends on instrument maximum frequency
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	10 Hz unless entered directly, then 0 Hz is allowed, but nothing between 0 and 10 is ever allowed.
Max	Option 503: 3.6 GHz Option 508: 8.4 GHz Option 513: 13.6 GHz Option 526: 26.5 GHz If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.

Key Path	Span X Scale
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Overlapped if Signal Track is on (OPC shouldn't return or clear until the zooming has completed for the new span)

Full Span

Changes the frequency span of the analyzer to the Preset frequency span of the analyzer and sets the Frequency entry mode to Center/Span.

The span is dependent on the currently selected Input (see Input/Output section).

Pressing this key while in zero span puts the analyzer back in swept span.

Remote Command	[:SENSE] :FREQuency:SPAN:FULL
Example	FREQ:SPAN:FULL sets the span to full frequency range of the analyzer
Dependencies/Couplings	n/a Turns off signal tracking (span zoom). It does NOT turn off the markers, nor the current active function.
Key Path	Span X Scale

Zero Span

Changes the displayed frequency span to 0 Hz. The horizontal axis changes to time rather than frequency. The amplitude displayed is the input signal level at the current center frequency. This is a time-domain operation mode that changes several measurement functions/couplings. The instrument behavior is similar to an oscilloscope with a frequency selective detector installed in front of the oscilloscope. See Application Note 150 for more information on how to use zero span.

Press the Zero Span key in Span

Set Span=0 Hz

Press last Span if the last span was 0

Start the Alternate Sweep measurement in a view that includes zero span.

You cannot go to Zero Span by setting start freq = stop freq, or rolling span down with the RPG, that will limit you to 10 Hz

You can go back to Swept Span by setting Span to a nonzero value or pressing Last Span, assuming the last span was not also zero span.

Pressing Zero Span places the analyzer in Center/Span frequency entry mode.

The following table summarizes the differences between Zero Span and Swept Spans:

Zero Span	Swept SA
X axis is time	X axis is frequency
There is no auto-RBW selection.	RBW coupled to Span when RBW in auto
There is no auto sweep time	Sweep time coupled to RBW when sweep time in auto
Interval Power calculated in Mkr Function	Band Power calculated in Mkr Function
Can only define time limits when in zero span	Can only define frequency limits when in swept SA
Marker Count counts at the center frequency	Marker Count counts at the marker frequency
CF Step Size set to RBW value	CF Step autocouples to 10% of Span
Some “Marker ->” commands not available.	Other “Marker ->” commands not available
Freq entry mode always Center/Span	Freq entry mode can be Center/Span or Start/Stop
N dB points reports a time difference.	N dB points reports a frequency difference.
RBW coupled to CF if EMI detector	RBW coupled to Span
Example	FREQ:SPAN 0 Hz sets the span to zero, switches to Zero Span Sending FREQ:SPAN 1 MHz while in Zero Span, switches to Swept span
Dependencies/Couplings	Zero Span key is unavailable (grayed out) if the following is true: Frequency scale type is LOG (for example, Log Sweep is On) Forceful –221.2800 Pressing Zero Span key (switching to Zero Span): Turns off signal track function (span zoom). Turns off the auto-coupling of RBW and sweep time.
Remote Command Notes	Use the Span command in section Setting the Span to 0 Hz will change to Zero Span and setting the span to a non-zero value will select a swept span
Key Path	Span X Scale

Last Span

Changes the displayed frequency span to the previous span setting. If it is pressed immediately after Signal Track is turned off, then the span setting returns to the span that was in effect before Signal Track was turned on.

If this key is pressed while in a nonzero span, and the previous value of span was 0, it will put the analyzer back in Zero Span. And if it is pressed while in zero span, it will set the analyzer back to its last nonzero span.

Pressing Last Span places the analyzer in Center/Span frequency entry mode.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious
Example	FREQ:SPAN:PREV sets the span to the previous value
Key Path	Span X Scale

Zone On/Off

Turning Zone ON will put the analyzer in the dual domain “Zone Span” view. If you are in Zone Span, turning Zone Off will put the analyzer in Swept or Zero Span depending on whether the bottom window is Swept or Zero Span.

In Zone Span the top window will display the trace with two vertical lines (Zone Markers) displayed at center frequency plus and minus 5% of the current span. (You can change the default zone frequency and zone span values using the Zone Center and Zone Span keys.) The top window will be inactive.

The bottom window will display the section of the trace in the top window that is between the Zone Markers. The span of the bottom window is 10% of the span of the top window. (You can change the default zone frequency and zone span values using the Zone Center and Zone Span keys.) When first activated, both windows have the same center frequency. The bottom window is active and the sweep time, resolution bandwidth, and video bandwidth have been coupled to the bottom window span.

There are separate annotations for frequency, res bandwidth, video bandwidth, sweep time, reference level, amplitude scale and scale/div for each window. The values for these parameters can be changed for each window independently.

To activate the top window, press the Next Window key located below the display. The active window is distinguished by a green border. Only the active window will have a sweep taken and updated to the display. When the active window is toggled, the state for the active window is saved, and the last state of the inactive window is recalled. When the window becomes inactive, its data invalid indicator will appear on the display. The data invalid indicator will remain until the window becomes the active window and a complete sweep has been executed.

Pressing Zoom will change to a one-window display showing only the active window. Pressing Zoom again will return you to the two-window display. (Pressing Zoom will set Zone (On), if it is off.)

Pressing Zone (Off) will return you to a one-window display of the active window.

Preset	Off
State Saved	Saved in State

Key Path **Span X Scale, Zone**

Zone Center

Allows you to change the frequency of the zone markers without changing the zone span. The zone markers are vertical lines marking the zone in the upper window. They determine the frequency range displayed in the lower window. As the zone markers in the upper window are moved, the center frequency of the lower window is changed but the lower window will not be updated to reflect the change unless it is selected as the active window. (See Zone On Off.) The center frequency for the lower window is not limited by the selected start and stop frequencies in the upper window. However, if the frequency span of the lower window is outside of the span for the upper window, the vertical span markers will be displayed at the edge of the graticule. When the lower window is active, the FREQUENCY Channel key will allow you to change Zone Center. Any change to the lower window while it is active will change the center frequency.

Unless Zone is on, only the Zone On/Off key is available and the rest of the Zone menu is grayed out.

Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable (grayed out) when segmented sweep is on. Center Frequency of lower window changes so that it is always the same as Zone Center, and vice-versa
Remote Command Notes	Min and Max values depend on the Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	1.5 GHz
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Zone Center cannot go so low as to force Zone Left to be <0
Max	Zone Center can not go so high as to force Zone Right above the max freq of the instrument
Key Path	Span X Scale, Zone
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC	non-overlapped
Dependencies	

Zone Span

Allows the span of the zone markers to be changed without changing the center frequency. The zone markers are vertical lines marking the zone in the upper window. They determine the frequency range displayed in the lower window. As the zone markers are moved, the span of the lower window is changed but the lower window will not be updated to reflect the change unless it is selected as the active window. (See Zone On Off.) The span limit of the lower window is the same as the span limit of the analyzer. The span for the lower window is not limited to the selected span of the upper window. However, if the frequency span of the lower window is outside of the span of

the upper window, the vertical span markers will not be displayed. When the lower window is active, the SPAN X Scale key will change Zone Span, and any change to Zone Span while the lower window is active, will change the span.

Unless Zone is on, only the Zone On/Off key is available and the rest of the Zone menu is grayed out.

Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable (grayed out) when segmented sweep is on. Span of lower window changes so that it is always the same as Zone Span, and vice-versa
Remote Command Notes	Min and Max values depend on the Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Preset	2 GHz
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Zone Span cannot go so low as to force Zone Left to be <0
Max	Zone Span can not go so high as to force Zone Right above the max freq of the instrument
Key Path	Span X Scale, Zone
Default Unit	Hz
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	non-overlapped
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Overlapped if Signal Track is on (OPC shouldn't return or clear until the zooming has completed for the new span)

Zone Pk Right

Finds the next peak to the right of the zone center frequency on the upper window trace and then moves the zone so that it is centered around the new peak. The zone span is not changed. The center frequency of the lower window changes to reflect the new zone center frequency. The lower window will not be updated until it is made active. If no peak is found, the zone will not be moved. A signal must obey the parameters defined in Search, Search Param to be identified as a peak signal. Pressing Zone Pk Right will have no effect if the upper window is not the active window or if it is in zero span.

Unless Zone is on, only the Zone On/Off key is available and the rest of the Zone menu is grayed out.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:ZONE:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:ZONE:MAX:RIGH
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Span X Scale, Zone

Zone Pk Left

Finds the next peak to the left of the zone center frequency on the upper window trace and then moves the zone so that it is centered around the new peak. The zone span is not changed. The center frequency of the lower window changes to reflect the new zone center frequency. The lower window will not be updated until it is made active. If no peak is found, the zone will not be moved. A signal must obey the parameters defined in Search, Search Param to be identified as a peak signal. Pressing Zone Pk Left will have no effect if the upper window is not the active window or if it is in zero span.

Unless Zone is on, only the Zone On/Off key is available and the rest of the Zone menu is grayed out.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:ZONE:MAXimum:LEFT
Example	CALC:ZONE:MAX:LEFT
State Saved	Not part of saved state
Key Path	Span X Scale, Zone

Signal Track (Span Zoom)

When Marker 1 is placed on a signal and Signal Track is pressed, the marker remains on the signal while the analyzer retunes the center frequency to the marker frequency. The analyzer keeps the signal at the center of the display, as long as the amplitude of the signal does not change by more than ± 3 dB from one sweep to another. If Marker 1 is not in Normal or Delta, turning on Signal Track sets it to Normal, perform a peak search, and center the marker on the display.

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:MARK:TRCK ON turns on Signal Track using Marker 1. CALC:MARK:TRCK?.

Dependencies/Couplings	Signal Track is associated with Marker 1. When marker 1 is turned off or set to Fixed, signal track is turned off as well. Signal Track is not available (grayed out) when any of the following is true: Signal ID = on, Frequency scale type = Log Signal Track and Continuous Pk cannot be used with each other. If one is on, the other is grayed out. Signal Track is grayed out if in Zero Span. But if Zero Span is entered while in Signal Track, Signal Track is turned off. Advisory 0.1701 Signal Track can only function properly if the trace Marker 1 is on is updating. Therefore if Signal Track is on and the trace Marker 1 is on is put into View, Signal Track is turned off and the Signal Track key grayed out. Whenever the trace Marker 1 is on is not updating, the Signal Track key is grayed out. Signal Track is only available in SA measurement. It should be grayed out in other Measurements in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. Signal Track can only function properly if the trace Marker 1 is on, is in Trace Update = Active. Therefore if the trace Marker 1 is on is in Update Off when Signal Track is turned on, it is changed to Update On. If the trace Marker 1 is on is set to Update Off while Signal Track is on, it turns off Signal Track.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in State
Key Path	FREQUENCY, Signal Track
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Overlapped until target span is achieved. The Measuring bit remains set until all signal track actions are complete (any reacquisition or zooming required). See details above this table.

If marker 1 is off when Signal Track is turned on, marker 1 is turned on in the center of the screen and a peak search is performed. If marker 1 is already on, it stays on and is used where it is. If it is Fixed, it is set to Normal.

If you move the marker during Signal Track, a Mkr-> CF is performed and the signal track function starts over.

If the signal is lost, an attempt will be made to find it again and continue tracking. If there are other signals on screen that are near the same amplitude, one of them may be found instead since the algorithm is seeking a signal with amplitude similar to the amplitude of the original signal.

Signals near 0 Hz cannot be tracked effectively as they cannot be distinguished from the LO feed-through, which is excluded by intent from the search algorithm.

As a speed optimization, the center frequency is only changed if it differs from the marker position by 1% or more of the span.

If the box is in Single Sweep and Signal Track is turned on, then nothing happens until a sweep is actually initiated (i.e. by an INIT:IMM or Single keypress, and a trigger). Once the sweep is initiated, the entire set of sweeps necessary to complete a pass through the signal track algorithm ensues before the box returns *OPC true, returns

results to a READ or MEASure, or returns to the idle state.

If the span is changed while in Signal Track, either by you or because moving the instrument to the signal's frequency results in Span Limiting, an "auto-zoom" algorithm is executed to get to the new span without losing the signal. In "auto zoom", the span is reduced in stages, with a sweep between each stage. You will see this zooming occur as each sweep is performed, and the new span is set. An informational message that says "Auto Zoom" will be displayed while this is happening and removed when it completes.

When auto-zooming, the set of steps necessary to achieve the target span is to be considered a "measurement," thus the entire process executes even if the box is in single sweep. *OPC will not return true until the process is complete nor will results be returned to a READ or MEASure command. Note further that if the box is in a measurement such as averaging when this happens, the act of changing the span restarts averaging but the first average trace is the last trace of the auto zoom.

When you increase the span, we go directly to the new span. No zooming is required.

This function is intended to track signals with a frequency that is changing (drifting), and an amplitude that is not changing. It keeps tracking if you are in continuous-sweep mode. If in single-sweep mode, as described above, the analyzer only does one center frequency adjustment as necessary.

Sweep/Control

This section describes the keys in the Sweep, Control and Capture menu. This includes the time gating control and the capture functions. It also describes the Restart, Single, and Cont key functions that control the data acquisition of the instrument.

Meas Uncal note:

The Meas Uncal (measurement uncalibrated) warning is given in the Status Bar in the lower right corner of the screen when the manual sweep time entered is shorter than what is computed by the instrument.

Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. Note that additional overhead time is required by the analyzer. It impacts the sweep rate, but is not calculated as part of the sweep time. Reducing the sweep time increases the rate of sweeps.

In FFT spans, you cannot control the sweep time, it is set by the analyzer based on an estimate of the time required to make FFT measurements.

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points. So changing those parameters may change the sweep time. Because there is no “Auto Sweep Time” when in zero span (for more detail, see table below), the Auto/Man line on this key disappears when in Zero Span.

The Auto/Man line also disappears when in an FFT sweep. In this case the key is grayed out as shown below. The approximate sweep time is calculated and displayed on the key.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME <time>
	[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME?
	[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1
	[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO?

Example	SWE:TIME 500 ms
	SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF

Dependencies/Couplings	The third line of the softkey (Auto/Man) disappears in Zero Span. The SCPI command <code>SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON</code> if sent in Zero Span it generates an error message. Softkey grayed out and third line of the softkey (Auto/Man) disappears in FFT sweeps. Pressing the key or sending the SCPI for sweep time while the instrument is in FFT sweep generates a -221, "Settings Conflict;" error. The SCPI command <code>SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON</code> if sent in FFT sweeps generates an error. Grayed out while in Gate View, to avoid confusing the user who wants to set Gate View Sweep Time. Key is grayed out in Measurements that don't support swept mode. Key is blanked in Modes that don't support swept mode. Set to Auto when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely The Sweep Time used upon entry to Zero Span is simply the same as the Sweep Time which was in effect before entering Zero Span. The Sweep Time can be changed while in Zero Span. Upon leaving Zero Span, the Auto/Man state of Sweep Time which existed before entering Zero Span is restored. If Sweep Time was in Auto before entering Zero Span, or if it is set to Auto while in zero span (which can happen via remote command or if Auto Couple is pressed) it returns to Auto and recouples when returning to non-zero spans. If Sweep Time was in Man before entering Zero Span, it returns to Man when returning to non-zero spans, and any changes to Sweep Time which were made while in Zero Span are retained in the non-zero span (except where constrained by minimum limits, which are different in and out of zero span).
Remote Command Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the "swept spans" conditions which are the default settings after a preset. See "Couplings" for values in the zero span domain.
Preset	The preset Sweep Time value is hardware dependent since Sweep Time presets to "Auto".
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	in zero span: 1 μs in swept spans: 1 ms
Max	in zero span: 6000 s in swept spans: 4000 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Meas Uncal is Bit 0 in the <code>STATus:QUEStionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated</code> register

Sweep Setup

Lets you set the sweep functions that control features such as sweep type and time.

Dependencies/Couplings	The whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span, however it is a Benign grayout so the settings in the menus under Sweep Setup can be changed remotely with no error indication. Benign 0.1700 Grayed out in measurements that don't support swept mode. Forceful -221.7401 Blanked in modes that don't support swept mode
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Sweep Time Rules

Allows the choice of three distinct sets of sweep time rules. These are the rules that are used to set the sweep time when **Sweep Time** is in **Auto**. Note that these rules only apply when in the Swept **Sweep Type** (either manually or automatically chosen) and not when in FFT sweeps.

The first set of rules is called **SA – Normal**. **Sweep Time Rules** is set to **SA-Normal** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. These rules give optimal sweep times at the cost of a bit of accuracy. Note that this means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Setting **Sweep Time Rules** to **SA-Accuracy** will result in slower sweep times than **SA-Normal**, usually about three times as long, but better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument absolute amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Sweep Time** is set to **Auto**, and **Sweep Time Rules** are set to **SA-Accuracy**. Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Sweep Time Rules** are set to **SA-Normal** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **SA-Normal** is the preferred setting of **Sweep Time Rules**.

The third set of sweep times rules is called **Stimulus/Response** and is automatically selected when an integrated source is turned on, such as a Tracking Generator or a synchronized external source. The sweep times for this set of rules are usually much faster for swept-response measurements. Stimulus-response auto-coupled sweep times are typically valid in stimulus-response measurements when the system's frequency span is less than 20 times the bandwidth of the device under test. You can select these rules manually (even if not making Stimulus-Response measurements) to get faster sweeps without the "Meas Uncal" warning, but you are then not protected from the oversweep condition and may end up with uncalibrated results. However, it is commonplace in measuring non-CW signals such as noise to be able to get excellent measurement accuracy at sweep rates higher than those required for CW signal accuracy, so this is a valid measurement technique.

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy SRESponse [:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?</pre>
Example	SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC

Dependencies/Couplings	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication. Grayed out in FFT sweeps. Pressing the key while the instrument is in FFT sweep generates an advisory message. The SCPI is acted upon if sent but of course will have no effect other than to change the readout on the key, as long as the analyzer is in an FFT sweep. Benign 0.4000 Set to Auto on Auto Couple
Preset	AUTO
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Auto Sets analyzer to automatically choose sweep time rules according to description above.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULes:AUTO [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULes:AUTO [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL:AUTO ON</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	Set on Preset or Auto Couple
Preset	ON
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules

SA - Normal Chooses Sweep Time Auto Rules for optimal speed and generally sufficient accuracy.

Example	<code>:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	Automatically selected unless Source is on If directly selected sets AUTO to Off
Remote Command Notes	see Sweep Time Rules ,
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules

SA - Accuracy Chooses Sweep Time Auto Rules for specified absolute amplitude accuracy.

Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC
Dependencies/Couplings	If directly selected sets AUTO to Off see Sweep Time Rules , Also, regardless of these rules, do not allow sweep time to fall below 20 ms when in SA - Accuracy
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules

Stimulus/Response Chooses Sweep Time Auto Rules for use with a source.

Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL SRES
Dependencies/Couplings	Automatically selected when Source is on May not be available when in an FFT sweep; the interaction between SR, Source and FFT remains to be worked out If directly selected sets AUTO to Off
Remote Command Notes	See Sweep Time Rules ,
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules

Sweep Type

Chooses between the FFT and Sweep types of sweep.

FFT “sweeps” should not be used when making EMI measurements; therefore, when an EMI detector (including EMI Peak and MIL Peak) is selected for any active trace (one for which Update is on), the FFT key in the Sweep Type menu is grayed out, and the Auto Rules only choose Swept. If Sweep Type is manually selected to be FFT, the EMI detectors are all grayed out.

Sweep Type refers to whether or not the instrument is in Swept or FFT analysis. When in Auto, the selection of sweep type is governed by two different sets of rules, depending on whether you want to optimize for dynamic range or for speed.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE FFT SWEep [:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE?

Dependencies/Couplings	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication. When Gate is on, Gate Method selection affects Sweep Type: Method FFT&Sweep menu FFT Swept grayed out and rules choose FFT Video FFT grayed out and rules choose Swept LO FFT grayed out and rules choose Swept
Remote Command Notes	For a backward compatibility, the following remote parameters AUTO SWP will be supported by the [:SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE command.
Preset	AUTO
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Auto When in Auto, the selection of sweep type is governed by two different sets of rules, depending on whether you want to optimize for dynamic range or for speed. These rules are chosen under the **Sweep Type Rules** key.

Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:SWEep:TYPE:AUTO?
Example	:SWE:TYPE:AUTO ON
Dependencies/Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets Sweep Type to Auto.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type

Swept Manually selects swept analysis, so it cannot change automatically to FFT.

Example	SWE:TYPE SWE

Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out while in Gated FFT (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is FFT). Forceful –221.3300 If this key is selected, the gate method Gated FFT is grayed out This selection is chosen automatically if the RBW Filter Type is CISPR/MIL (that is if any of the EMI detectors is chosen for any active trace), in which case the FFT Sweep Type selection is also grayed out.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type

FFT Manually selects FFT analysis, so it cannot change automatically to Swept.

Example	SWE:TYPE FFT
Dependencies/Couplings	When an EMI detector (including EMI Peak and MIL Peak) is selected for any active trace, the FFT key is grayed out. If Sweep Type is manually selected to be FFT, the EMI detectors are all grayed out. Grayed out while in Gated LO (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is LO). Grayed out while in Gated Video (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is Video). If this key is selected, all the gate Methods except Gated FFT are grayed out. If Manual FFT is selected, the Signal ID key is grayed out. When Signal ID is on, Manual FFT is grayed out. For both the dynamic range case and the speed case, swept is chosen whenever any form of Signal ID is on.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type

Sweep Type Rules

Selects which set of rules will be used for automatically choosing the Sweep Type when Sweep Type is in Auto.

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULEs SPEed DRANge</pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULEs?</pre>

Dependencies/Couplings	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.
Preset	DRANge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Auto This selection is automatically chosen when Auto Couple is pressed. When in Auto, the Sweep Type Rules are simply set to Best Dynamic Range. It seems like a very simple Auto function but the use of this construct allows a consistent statement about what the Auto Couple key does.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULEs:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO:RULEs:AUTO[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL:AUTO ON</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets Sweep Type Rules to Auto.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules

Best Dynamic Range This selection tells the analyzer to choose between swept and FFT analysis with the primary goal of optimizing dynamic range. If the dynamic range is very close between swept and FFT, then it chooses the faster one. This auto selection also depends on RBW Type.

In determining the Swept/FFT setting the auto rules use the following approach:

If the RBW Filter Type is Gaussian use the RBW for the Normal Filter BW and if that $RBW > 210$ Hz, use swept; for $RBW \leq 210$ Hz, use FFT

If the RBW Filter Type is Flat Top, use the same algorithm but use 420 Hz instead of 210 Hz for the transition point between Swept and FFT

If the RBW Filter Type is CISPR/MIL, always use Swept.

Example	<code>SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL DRAN</code> sets the auto rules to dynamic range.
Dependencies/Couplings	Directly selecting this setting sets AUTO to OFF.
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules

Best Speed Selecting Best Speed tells the analyzer to choose between FFT or swept analysis based on the fastest analyzer speed.

Example	SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL SPE sets the rules for the auto mode to speed
Dependencies/Couplings	Directly selecting this setting sets AUTO to OFF.
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules

FFT Width

This menu displays and controls the width of the FFT's performed while in FFT mode.

Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh <real> [:SENSe]:SWEep:FFT:WIDTh?
Example	SWE:FFT:WIDTh 167 kHz sets this function to "<167.4 kHz"
Dependencies/Couplings	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span). However, its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.
Remote Command Notes	The parameter is in units of frequency; the setting is chosen that is closest to the sent parameter. For example, "8 MHz" would select ~7.99 MHz whereas "5 kHz" would select <4.01 kHz. The readback is the number that was chosen not the number that was sent; for example 4.01 E+3 or 25 E+6. For the last key, ~Maximum, the value that will get used is option dependant. Normally it will be equivalent to ~10 MHz but with the wide bandwidth option installed it will be equivalent to ~25 MHz. Any value sent from SCPI 10 MHz or greater will select ~Maximum. For example, if 11 MHz is sent it will select ~Maximum even though 8 MHz is closer to 11 MHz than 25 MHz. (An alternative would be to use an enum but the SCPI for that is ugly and doesn't allow easily for insertion of other values. It is acceptable, however, if this is too hard.)
Preset	The Preset is Auto, but Preset will also pick Best Dynamic Range and hence this function will be set to ~Maximum
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:FFT:WIDTh:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SWEep:FFT:WIDTh:AUTO?
Example	:SWE:FFT:WIDTh:AUTO ON
Dependencies/Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets FFT Width to Auto.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Points

Sets the number of points per sweep, from 1 to 20001. By selecting a number of sweep points greater than 1001 you are optimizing frequency resolution and accuracy while accepting a reduced measurement speed. In addition to sweep points, the span, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, average detection and center frequency will also affect measurement speed.

When in a split screen display each window may have its own value for points.

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SWEep:POINts <integer> [:SENSe] :SWEep:POINts?
Example	SWE:POIN 501 SWE:POIN?
Dependencies/Couplings	Grayed out in measurements that don't support swept Blanked in modes that don't support swept. Will be affected by: log sweep Whenever the number of sweep points change: All trace data is erased Any traces with Update Off will also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers) Sweep time is re-quantized Any limit lines that are on will be updated If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over
Preset	1001

State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	20001
Key Path	Sweep

Restart

Refer to Restart in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Single (Single Sweep/Measurement)

Refer to Single in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Cont key (Continuous Measurement)

Refer to Cont in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Abort (Remote Only)

Refer to Abort in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Trace/Detector

The **Trace/Detector** menu lets you control the acquisition, display, storage, detection and manipulation of trace data for the six available traces. The first page of this menu contains a selection of the trace type (**Clear Write**, **Trace Average**, **Max Hold**, **Min Hold**) for the selected trace. Those choices are described here.

A trace is a series of data points, each having an x and a y value. The x value is usually frequent (or time) and the y value is amplitude. Each data point is referred to as a trace point. In any given trace, trace point 0 is the first point, and trace point (sweep_points – 1) is the last. For example, in a 1001 point trace, the first point is 0 and the last is 1000. Another term sometimes used to describe traces is bucket. A bucket is the frequency span before and after the trace point equal to the point spacing. The y value is measured across (during) this bucket.

To understand your choices of Detectors, see the information below this table.

Remote Command	:TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6 : TYPE WRITe AVERAge MAXHold MINHold :TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6 : TYPE?
Dependencies/Couplings	Note: Sending a trace command does not cause the specified trace to become selected. Selecting a trace type (pressing any of the four keys or sending a TRAC : TYPE command) puts Update in On and Display in On , even if that trace type was already selected.
Remote Command Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Trace Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold
Preset	Write. During normal operation of the instrument (that is, other than at powerup), after a mode preset is performed, all active traces are cleared. This is so their domains and initial x values will match the current X Axis of the analyzer. Inactive traces are not cleared after a preset, so a trace which is in Update=On before a preset, and in Update=Off after the preset, will still have the data that it had before the preset.
State Saved	The type of each trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Select Trace

Determines which trace the type control keys will affect. Press **Trace** until the number of the desired trace is

underlined.

Preset	Trace 1
State Saved	The number of the selected trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace

Clear Write

In **Clear Write** type each trace update replaces the old data in the trace with new data. Pressing the **Clear Write** key for the selected trace, or sending the `TRAC:TYPE WRIT` command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Clear Write** and causes the trace to be cleared. Then a new sweep is initiated.

Because pressing **Clear Write** stops the current sweep and initiates a new one, **Trace Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** data may be interrupted in mid-sweep, and may not accurately reflect the displayed count. Therefore, when **Clear Write** is pressed for one trace, **Trace Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** must restart for all traces.

When in **Clear Write**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Example	TRAC:TYPE WRIT TRAC3:TYPE AVER
Dependencies/Couplings	Whenever you press Clear Write or send the equivalent SCPI command, Update is set to On and Display is set to On . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections
Remote Command Notes	See Trace/Detector
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in Clear Write is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Trace Average

In **Trace Average** type the analyzer maintains and displays an average trace, which represents the cumulative average on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and previous averaged trace data. Details of the averaging calculations may be found under **Average/Hold Count** and **Average Type** in the Meas Setup Section.

Pressing the **Trace Average** key (for the selected trace), or sending the `TRAC:TYPE AVER` command (for the

specified trace), sets the trace type to **Trace Average** and causes the average to be restarted.

When in **Trace Average**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the average restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Restarting the average means:

the average/hold count k is set to 1, so that the next time the average trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data

A new sweep is initiated.

Once the new sweep starts, the trace is overwritten with current trace data as the first trace of the new average

Remember that restarting averaging also restarts **Max Hold** and **Min Hold**, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

Example	TRAC:TYPE TRACE2,AVER
Dependencies/Couplings	Affected by Average Type and Average/Hold Count Whenever you press Trace Average or send the equivalent SCPI command, Update is set to On and Display is set to On . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Remote Command Notes	See Trace/Detector
Preset	after a Preset, any trace that is in Trace Average is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	the type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Max Hold

In **Max Hold** type the analyzer maintains and displays a max hold trace, which represents the maximum data value on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and previous trace data.

Pressing the **Max Hold** key for the selected trace, or sending the TRAC:TYPE MAXH command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Max Hold**, causes the trace to be cleared, and causes the **Max Hold** sequence to be restarted.

When in **Max Hold**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the **Max Hold** sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Restarting the **Max Hold** sequence means:

- The average/hold count k is set to 1, so that the next time the max hold trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data

- A new sweep is initiated.

Remember that restarting **Max Hold** also restarts averaging and **Min Hold**, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

Example	TRAC:4TYPE MAXH
Dependencies/Couplings	Affected by Average Type and Average/Hold Count Whenever you press Max Hold or send the equivalent SCPI command, Update is set to On and Display is set to On . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Remote Command Notes	See Trace/Detector
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in Max Hold is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Min Hold

In **Min Hold** type the analyzer maintains and displays a min hold trace, which represents the minimum data value on a point-point basis of the new trace data and previous trace data. Details of the count limiting behavior may be found under **Average/Hold Count** in the Meas Setup Section.

Pressing the **Min Hold** key for the selected trace, or sending the TRAC:TYPE MINH command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Min Hold**, causes the trace to be cleared, and causes the **Min Hold** sequence to be restarted.

When in **Min Hold**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the **Min Hold** sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Restarting the **Min Hold** sequence means:

- The average/hold count k is set to 1, so that the next time the min hold trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data
- A new sweep is initiated.

Remember that restarting **Min Hold** also restarts **Max Hold** and averaging, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

Example	TRAC3:TYPE MINH

Dependencies/Couplings	Affected by Average Type and Average/Hold Count . Whenever you press Min Hold or send the equivalent SCPI command, Update is set to On and Display is set to On . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Remote Command Notes	See Trace/Detector
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in Min Hold is cleared (all trace points set to maxtracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

View/Blank

This key lets you set the state of the two trace variables, Update and Display. The four choices available in this 1-of-N menu are:

Trace On: Update and Display both On

View: Update Off and Display On

Blank: Update Off and Display Off

Background: Update On, Display Off (this allows a trace to be blanked and continue to update “in the background”, which was not possible in the past)

When a trace becomes inactive, the following things happen:

Any update from the SENSE system (detectors) immediately stops (does not wait for end of sweep)

the trace is displayed at half intensity (as long as it stays inactive)

Inactive traces display across the entire X Axis of the instrument. Their horizontal placement does not change even if X Axis settings subsequently are changed, although Y-axis settings will affect the vertical placement of data.

In most cases, inactive traces are static and unchanging; however, there are cases when an inactive trace will update, specifically:

if data is written to that trace from remote

if trace data is loaded from mass storage

if the trace is the target of a Copy or participant in an Exchange

if the trace is cleared using the Clear Trace function (below)

When a trace becomes active (Update=On), the trace is cleared, the average count is reset, and a new sweep is initiated.

Traces which are blanked (Display=off) do not display nor appear on printouts but are otherwise unaffected. They may be queried and markers may be placed on them.

Note that the action of putting a trace in Display=Off and/or Update=Off does not restart the sweep and does not restart Averaging or Hold functions for any traces.

Note also that whenever you set **Update** to **On** for any trace, **Display** is set to **On** for that trace.

Key Path **Trace/Detector**

Remote Command :TRACe [1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 :UPDate [:STATe] ON|OFF|0|1
:TRACe [1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 :UPDate [:STATe] ?

Example TRAC2:UPD 0 Makes trace 2 inactive (stops updating)

Dependencies/Couplings Setting the trace type (even to the type it was already in) puts the trace in **Active**.
Loading a trace from a file makes that trace inactive regardless of the state it was in when it was saved; as does being the target of a **Copy** or a participant in an **Exchange**.

Whenever you set **Update** to **On** for any trace, the **Display** is set to **On** for that trace.

Preset 1|0|0|0|0|0 (**On** for Trace 1; **Off** for 2–6)

State Saved Saved in Instrument State

Key Path **Trace/Detector**

Remote Command :TRACe [1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 :DISPlay [:STATe] ON|OFF|0|1
:TRACe [1] | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 :DISPlay [:STATe] ?

Example TRAC2:DISP,1 Makes trace 2 visible
TRAC3:DISP,0 Blanks trace 3

Dependencies/Couplings	Setting the trace type (even to the type it was already in) puts the trace in Display On . Whenever you set Update to On for any trace, the Display is set to On for that trace. Loading a trace from a file puts that trace in Display On regardless of the state it was in when it was saved; as does being the target of a Copy or a participant in an Exchange .
Preset	1 0 0 0 0 0 (On for Trace 1; Off for 2–6)
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Detector

Selects a detector. The detector selected is then applied to the selected trace.

For the SCPI UI, two commands are provided. One is a legacy command, which affects all traces. There is also a new command, which uses a subopcode to specify to which trace the specified detector is to be applied to.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR :TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6</code> <code>AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPlE QPEak EAverage </code> <code>EPOSitive MPOSitive</code> <code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR :TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6 ?</code>
Example	<code>DET:TRAC AVER</code> Sets trace 1's detector to average <code>DET:TRAC1 AVER</code> Sets trace 1's detector to average <code>DET:TRAC2 SAMP</code> Sets trace 2's detector to sample
Dependencies/Couplings	EMI Detectors are grayed out when you have manually selected FFT sweep. Conversely, if any EMI detector is active, the auto rules for sweep type will never select FFT, and manual FFT selection will be grayed out. If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning.

Remote Command Notes The query returns a name that corresponds to the detector type as shown below, and indicates the setting for Trace 1.

String Returned	Definition
NORM	Normal
AVER	Average / RMS
POS	Positive peak
SAMP	Sample
NEG	Negative peak
QPE	Quasi Peak
EAV	EMI Average
EPOS	EMI Peak
MPOS	MIL Peak

Preset Preset returns all traces to “auto”, which will result in Normal (Rosenfell) detection for preset conditions.

State Saved Saved in State

Key Path **Detector, Detector**

Remote Command [:SENSe]:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]
 NORMal|AVERage|POSitive|SAMPle|NEGative|QPEak|EAverage|
 EPOSitive|MPOSitive|RMS
 [:SENSe]:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]?

Example DET AVER Sets detector to average for all traces
 DET:FUNC? Returns trace 1's detector setting

Remote Command Notes The query returns a name that corresponds to the detector type as shown below, and indicates the setting for Trace 1.
 The RMS selection sets the detector type to AVERage and the Average Type to RMS. Therefore if RMS has been selected, the query will return the “AVER” string.

String Returned	Definition
NORM	Normal
AVER	Average / RMS
POS	Positive peak
SAMP	Sample
NEG	Negative peak
QPE	Quasi Peak
EAV	EMI Average
EPOS	EMI Peak
MPOS	MIL Peak

Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in State

Auto

This sets the detector for the currently selected trace to Auto. (For SCPI, the trace number is specified as a sub-opcode.) This will immediately apply the auto rules to determine a new detector value.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR:TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6 :AUTO ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR:TRACe [1] 2 3 4 5 6 :AUTO?</code>
Example	DET:TRACE2:AUTO ON sets trace 2 detection to automatic.
Dependencies/Couplings	The auto detector rules depend upon marker type, averaging state and type, trace state writing mode, and trace active state.
Preset	Auto (On) for all detectors.
State Saved	Saved in state

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR:AUTO ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :DETECTOR:AUTO?</code>
Example	DET:AUTO ON
Remote Command Notes	The query returns the Auto state of Trace 1.

Normal

This sets the detector for the current selected trace to Normal (Rosenfell).

When the signal is CW-like, it displays the peak-detected level in the interval (bucket) being displayed. If the signal is noise-like (within a bucket the signal both rose and fell), it alternates displaying the max/min values. That is, an even bucket shows the peak (maximum) within a two-bucket wide interval centered on the even bucket. And an odd bucket will show the negative peak (minimum) within a two-bucket wide interval. For example, for an even bucket the two-bucket wide interval is a combination of one-half bucket to the left of the even bucket, the even bucket itself, and one-half bucket to the right of the even bucket, so the peak found will be displayed in the correct

relative location on screen. The odd buckets are similar.

Example	DET:TRAC3 NORM sets the detector to normal for the trace 3.
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting any detector (even the currently selected detector) for a given trace turns Update and Display on for that trace. Selecting a specific detector type turns the “” to false for this trace (manual). Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts Update On and Display On for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior. Normal detector is grayed out when the X scale is Log. Forceful -221.5100

Average (Log/RMS/V)

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Average detection displays the average of the amplitude within the bucket using one of the following averaging methods:

Log power (also known as video)

Power (also known as RMS)

Voltage envelope

To explicitly set the averaging method, use the Meas Setup, Average Type key. When you are using average detection with the Power method is equivalent to what is sometimes referred to as “RMS detection”. The detailed information about the different types of averaging is found in Average Type in the Meas Setup key menu.

Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting any detector (even the currently selected detector) for a given trace turns Update and Display on for that trace. Selecting a specific detector type turns the “” to false for this trace (manual). Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts Update On and Display On for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior. Use of Average affects the VBW setting. See the BW section under VBW Key.
Remote Command Notes	For the specific case of a customer wanting RMS detection, they need to set the averaging type to RMS, and also select average detection for the trace: <pre> AVER:TYPE RMS DET:TRAC AVER </pre>

Peak

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Peak detection displays the highest amplitude within the bucket.

Peak detection is used for CW measurements and some pulsed-RF measurements. For FFT analysis, the highest amplitude across the frequency width of a bucket is displayed, even if that peak amplitude falls between samples of the spectrum computed in the FFT process.

Example	DET:TRAC2:POS selects the positive peak detector for the trace 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting a specific detector type turns the “” to false for this trace (manual). Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts Update On and Display On for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.
Remote Command Notes	See Detector Function.

Sample

The sample detector displays the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the bucket (interval) represented by each trace point.

Sample detection is good for displaying noise or noise-like signals.

Sample detection is not the best for making amplitude measurements of CW-like signals for two reasons. First, the peak response to a signal can occur between samples. So unless the Span to RBW ratio is lower than usual, then the highest sample can be well below the peak signal amplitude. Second, for the high sweep rates normally used, the peak response of the RBW filters is up to -0.5 dB. This sweeping error is compensated when using the peak and normal detectors by changing the overall gain. But the gain is not changed when in the sample detector, because doing so would cause errors in the response to noise. Instead, the auto-couple rules for sweep time are modified to give slower sweeps.

Example	DET:TRAC:SAMP selects the positive peak detector for the trace 1.
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting a specific detector type turns the “” to false for this trace (manual). Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts Update On and Display On for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.
Remote Command Notes	See Detector Function.

Negative Peak

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Negative Peak detection displays the lowest sample within the bucket.

Negative peak detection is similar to peak detection, but selects the minimum video signal.

Example	DET:TRAC2:NEG selects the negative peak detector for the trace 2.
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting a specific detector type turns the “” to false for this trace (manual). Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts Update On and Display On for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.
Remote Command Notes	See Detector Function.

Detector Presets

These keys provide a quick way of setting a number of traces to convenient common detector settings. It is important to point out that these are not toggles or ‘modes’, and do not keep any detectors in a particular configuration. The effect is identical to just setting the traces’ detectors individually. These are simply one-time settings that are quicker than making many individual changes.

Dependencies/Couplings	When you have manually selected FFT sweep, the Detector Preset choices that contain any EMI detectors, are grayed out. If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning.
Preset	No interaction with preset
State Saved	Not saved in state

All Traces Auto

This is designed to quickly return the selected set of detectors to the “preset” state, which is auto-selected.

Dependencies/Couplings	Sets all traces’ Detector Auto to true.

Peak / Average / NPeak

This is a setting for making a measurement of the average power and the signal envelope.

Dependencies/Couplings	Trace 1: Set to peak detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 2: Set to average detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 3: Set to negative peak detection, and Clear-Write.

Peak / Sample / NPeak

This is a setting for making a measurement that displays a power sample and the signal envelope.

Dependencies/Couplings	Trace 1: Set to peak detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 2: Set to sample detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 3: Set to negative peak detection, and Clear-Write.

Quasi-Peak / EMI Peak / EMI Average

This is a setting designed for making EMI measurements.

Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in FFT sweep. Forceful –221.3500
	Trace 1: Set to quasi-peak detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 2: Set to EMI peak detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 3: Set to EMI average detection, and Clear-Write.

EMI Peak / EMI Average

This is a setting designed for making EMI measurements.

Dependencies/Couplings	Unavailable in FFT sweep. Forceful –221.3500
	Trace 1: Set to EMI peak detection, and Clear-Write.
	Trace 2: Set to EMI average detection, and Clear-Write.

Clear Trace

Clears the selected trace (from the front panel) or the specified trace (from SCPI). Does not affect the state of any function or variable in the instrument. Loads mintracevalue into all of the points in the selected trace, unless the trace is in Min Hold in which case it loads maxtracevalue. It does this even if Update=Off.

Remote Command	<code>:TRACe:CLEAr TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6</code>
Example	TRAC:CLE TRACE1 clears trace 1
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Clear All Traces

Clears all traces. Does not affect the state of any function or variable in the instrument. Loads mintracevalue into all of the points all traces, except traces in Min Hold in which case it loads maxtracevalue. Does so even if Update=Off.

Remote Command	<code>:TRACe:CLEAr:ALL</code>
Example	TRAC:CLE:ALL clears all traces
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Math

This menu lets you turn on trace math functions. Trace math functions perform mathematical operations between traces and, in some cases, user-specified offsets. When in a trace math function, the indicated function is performed during the sweep with the math function used in place of a detector. The trace operands for the math function are set using the **Trace Operands** key.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:MATH</code> <code>TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6,</code> <code>PDIFference PSUM LOFFset LDIFference OFF,</code> <code>TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6,</code> <code>TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6,</code> <code><real>, <real></code> <code>:CALCulate:MATH?</code> <code>TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6</code>

Dependencies/Couplings

Trace Math is not available if **Normalize** is on.

None of the trace operands can be the destination trace. If any of the three trace math commands is sent with a destination trace number matching one of the operands a warning is generated and the function does not turn on.
Forceful -221.5300

Whenever a math function is turned on for a trace, that trace is set to Display=On and Update=On.

Remote Command Notes

The Trace Math Function command has 6 main set of parameters:

- Set 1 defines the "result trace":

TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | TRACE5 | TRACE6

-Set 2 defines the "function":

PDifference | PSUM | LOffset | LDifference | OFF

- Set 3 is a "trace operand" (1):

TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | TRACE5 | TRACE6

- Set 4 is a "trace operand" (2):

TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | TRACE5 | TRACE6

- Set 5 defines the "Log Offset" (in dB).

- Set 6 defines the "Log Difference Reference" (in dBm).

Note that the trace math mode is an enumeration; that is, when a math function is set for a trace it turns off any math function that is on for that trace and sets the new math function.

The parameters sent in the command are reflected in the values in the softkey menu. There is no default for any parameter; all 6 parameters must be sent to satisfy the parser. Failure to specify a parameter will result in a missing parameter error.

Note that for some of the math modes some of the parameters are not relevant. For those modes, the parameters are ignored, and sending "," is sufficient for those parameters.

The query returns the math mode, the operand traces, the offset and the reference for the specified trace, all separated by commas. The return value of irrelevant parameters is undefined; empty fields ("") would be desirable.

Remote command examples are included in each section below.

Preset

OFF,TRACE5,TRACE6,0,0 | OFF,TRACE6,TRACE1,0,0 |
OFF,TRACE1,TRACE2,0,0 | OFF,TRACE2,TRACE3,0,0 |
OFF,TRACE3,TRACE4,0,0 | OFF,TRACE4,TRACE5,0,0

State Saved

The trace math function for each trace is saved in Instrument State.

Key Path

Trace/Detector

SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies

*OPC can be used to detect the completion of a sweep, which will also correspond to the completion of the math operation, since all math takes place during the sweep

Note that certain events can affect the trace in ways that affects all points. This can happen in any number of ways, including:

A trace clear taking place

A trace being loaded from the file system

Trace data being sent in from the remote interface

A copy or exchange of trace data

You should try to avoid these occurrences during a sweep, as they will tend to invalidate the math result being accumulated.

Whenever a trace math function is turned on, or the parameters and/or operands of an existing trace math function are changed, the destination trace is cleared. After the trace is cleared, all x-axis values in the trace, and the domain of the trace, are set to match the X Axis settings of the first trace operand. When this is complete, a new sweep is initiated.

How trace math is processed:

For each active trace, the current trace point is processed for Trace 1, then Trace 2, then Trace 3, etc. Trace data is taken from either the detector for that trace, or from the mathematical result of up to two other traces and an offset, depending on whether trace math is on or not. The resultant data is then fed to the Average/Hold processing block, where (if the trace type is Average, Max Hold, or Min Hold) it is processed with previous trace data. The new trace data resulting from this process is then available for display, storage or remote output.

When the processing is complete for Trace 1, Trace 2 is processed, and so on until all six traces have been processed. This allows a downstream trace to use as one of its math components a fully processed upstream trace. In other words, if math is on for Trace 4, and its operand traces are Trace 2 and Trace 3, all detector, math, average and hold processing for traces 2 and 3 is complete before the math is performed for trace 4. When the current trace point is completed for all traces, the analyzer moves on to the next trace point.

Power Diff (Op1-Op2)

Calculates a power difference between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = 10 \log(10(1/10)(\text{FirstTrace}) - 10(1/10)(\text{SecondTrace}))$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in a decibel scale, as they are internally stored.

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

Otherwise, if the result of the subtraction is less than or equal to 0, the resultant point is `mintracevalue`.

Example :CALC:MATH TRACE1,PDIF,TRACE4,TRACE5,,

sets Trace 1 to **Power Diff** trace math function, and sets the **First Trace** operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4 and the **Second Trace** operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math

Power Sum (Op1+Op2)

Calculates a power sum between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace.:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = 10 \log(10(1/10)(\text{FirstTrace}) + 10(1/10)(\text{SecondTrace}))$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in a decibel scale, as they are internally stored.

If a point in either trace operand is equal to `maxtracevalue`, the resultant point is also `maxtracevalue`.

Example :CALC:MATH TRACE1,PSUM,TRACE4,TRACE5,,
sets Trace 1 to **Power Sum** trace math function and sets
the **First Trace** operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4 and the
Second Trace operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math

Log Offset (Op1 + Offset)

Calculates a log offset from the **First Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace. The offset is entered as the active function. Each destination trace has its own offset.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operand, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace.:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = \text{FirstTrace} + \text{Offset}$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in dBm (as they are internally stored) and the offset is in dB.

If a point in the trace operand is equal to `maxtracevalue`, the resultant point is also `maxtracevalue`.

If a point in the trace operand is equal to `mintracevalue`, the resultant point is also `mintracevalue`.

Example: If offset is 25 dB, then our destination trace will be higher than the operand trace by 25 dB.

Note that the **Second Trace** operand is not used for this function.

Example	<pre>:CALC:MATH TRACE1,LOFF,TRACE4,, -6.00,</pre> sets Trace 1 to Log Offset trace math function, sets the First Trace operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4, leaves the Second Trace operand (for Trace 1) unchanged (it is irrelevant for this function) and sets the Log Offset (for Trace 1) to -6 dB.
State Saved	The Log Offset value for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Min	-100 dB
Max	100 dB
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math

Log Diff (Op1-Op2+Ref)

Offsets the difference between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand by a reference and puts the result in the destination trace. The reference is entered as the active function. Each destination trace has its own reference.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace.:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = (\text{FirstTrace} - \text{SecondTrace}) + \text{Reference}$$

The values of the operand trace points are assumed to be in decibel units (as they are internally stored) and the reference is in dBm so the result is in dBm.

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to mintracevalue, the resultant point is also mintracevalue.

If neither of the above is true for a given point, then:

If that point in SecondTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is mintracevalue.

If that point in SecondTrace is equal to mintracevalue, the resultant point is maxtracevalue.

Example: If the first operand trace 1 is at 5 dBm, the second operand trace 2 is at -5 dBm, and the reference is -25 dBm, then the destination trace will be -15 dBm.

Example: If the first operand trace1 is at 60 dBuV, the second operand trace 2 is at 50 dBuV, and the reference is 35

dBuV, then the destination trace will be 45 dBuV.

Example	<pre>:CALC:MATH TRACE1,LDIF,TRACE4,TRACE5,, -6.00</pre> sets Trace 1 to Log Diff trace math function, sets the First Trace operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4, sets the Second Trace operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5, and sets the Log Difference reference for Trace 1 to -6 dBm.
State Saved	The Log Difference reference value for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Min	Same as reference level
Max	Same as reference level
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit, see section

Off

Turns off Trace Math.

Example	<pre>CALC:MATH TRACE1 OFF</pre> turns off trace math for trace 1.
Remote Command Notes	See Trace Math
State Saved	The current trace math function is saved in Instrument State
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math

Operands

Selects the trace operand(s) to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Dependencies/Couplings	The destination trace cannot be an operand.
Remote Command Notes	The operands of the trace math commands () specify the trace operands. Since the operands are common to all math functions for a given trace, the most recently sent math function command sets the operands for each trace and are reflected on the trace operand keys.
Key Path	Trace, Math

Operand 1 Selects the first trace operand to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Dependencies/Couplings	The First Trace cannot be the same as the destination trace. The destination trace number is gray on the key, and the underline skips that number when selecting the trace.
Preset	Trace number – 2 (wraps at 1). For example, for Trace 1, the First Trace presets to Trace 5; for Trace 6, it presets to Trace 4.
State Saved	The First Trace operand for each trace is stored in instrument state.
Key Path	Trace, Math, Trace Operands

Operand 2 Selects the second trace operand to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Dependencies/Couplings	The Second Trace cannot be the same as the destination trace. The destination trace number is gray on the key, and the underline skips that number when selecting the trace.
Preset	Trace number – 1 (wraps at 1). For example, for Trace 1, the Second Trace presets to Trace 6; for Trace 6, it presets to Trace 5.
State Saved	The Second Trace operand for each trace is stored in instrument state
Key Path	Trace, Math, Trace Operands

Normalize

Displays menu keys that let you normalize trace data.

Key Path	Trace/Detector

Normalize On/Off

Normalize (On) activates the normalize function. On each sweep, the normalized trace (Trace 3) is subtracted from Trace 1 and the result is added to the normalized reference level. This arithmetic assumes all values are in decibel units, so we are actually taking a ratio.

First the following calculation is performed:

$$\text{Trace 1} = (\text{Trace 1D} - \text{Normalized Trace})$$

Where:

Trace 1D is the measured value of trace 1, as it comes from the SENSE subsystem.

Normalized Trace is Trace 3, in which you have previously stored a reference trace
all values are in decibel units.

This Trace 1 contains the values that will be returned from a trace query, or if the marker is placed on the trace.

For example, let's say bucket 1 on Trace 1 is at 0 dBm, and bucket 1 on Trace 3 is at 10 dBm. The resultant bucket is at $0 \text{ dBm} - 10 \text{ dBm} = -10 \text{ dB}$ (just like with a delta marker).

You are also given the ability to define what (dB) value to use for Ref Level, and to define where on the screen the Ref Lvl line will appear using Normalized Reference Position. This flexibility in displaying the result allows a wide range of devices, including amplifiers, to be tested using Normalize.

In the example above, bucket 1 has the value of -10 dB . Let us assume you have set Norm Ref Lvl to 5 dB. Thus bucket 1 will display 1.5 divisions below the Reference Level line (assuming 10 dB per division).

The Reference Level line is normally the top line of the graticule. If Norm Ref Posn is set to 10, this is the case. If it is set to 9, it is the next line down. If it is set to 5, it is the middle line of the graticule. If set to 0 it is the bottom line.

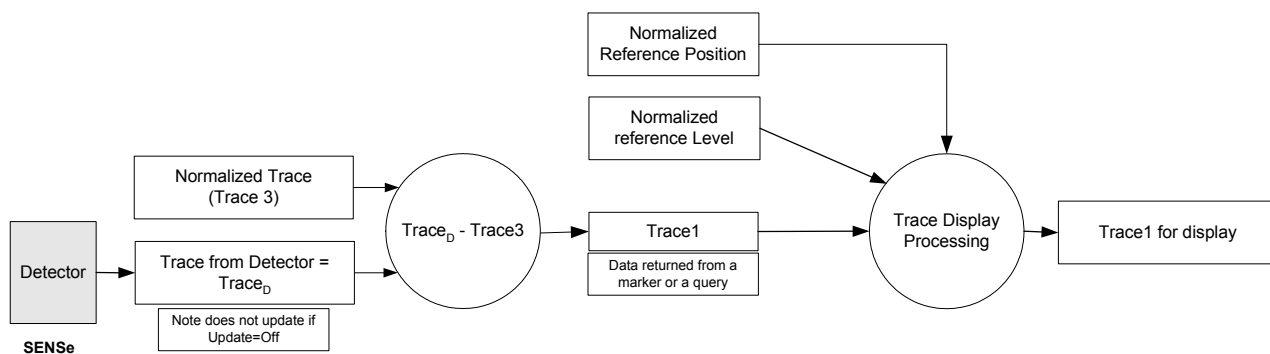
So in the example above, if Norm Ref Posn is set to 9, then bucket 1 will display 2.5 divisions below the top line of the graticule.

None of the manipulations of Norm Ref Posn and Norm Ref Lvl affect the data in the trace.

As Normalize displays a ratio between two traces (a difference, in dB) the Y-Axis Unit while in Normalize is dB in Log Amplitude and dimensionless in Linear. The Y Axis Unit chosen in the Y Axis Unit menu is unaffected by Normalize. When you leave Normalize the Y Axis Unit returns to the value set in the Y Axis Unit menu. While in Normalize, all amplitude functions, such as Marker Y and the values in other traces, should be always in db unit, and so should the returned trace query results. In other words, both trace query result and marker Y become independent of the Y Axis Unit chosen in the Y Axis Unit menu when normalize is on. (In Linear, the equivalent calculation is performed but it yields a dimensionless ratio, so the normalized ref level will be unitless, presetting to 1, just as in Log it presets to 0 dB.)

Y Axis annotation is blanked while in Normalize. Any other traces on the display are plotted in dB, where the dB value used is equivalent to the dBm value of the trace. For example, if bucket 1 in trace 2 is at -40 dBm , that bucket is plotted at -40 dB . All traces use Norm Ref Lvl and Norm Ref Posn for positioning on the display. When Normalize exits, the normal Ref Lvl is restored. This normal Ref Level is unaffected by Normalize.

A block diagram showing how Normalize works is presented below:



The normalize function is most useful for applying correction data to a trace while making a stimulus-response

measurement with a tracking generator (or synchronized source). For example, connect the cables and a through line, in place of the device to be measured, between the tracking generator and the analyzer input. Notice that the frequency response is not perfectly flat, showing the response of the cables, as well as the flatness of both the tracking generator and the analyzer. Now press Store Ref (1 3), Normalize On. Notice that the displayed trace is now flat, or normalized. The position of the normalized trace can now be moved to a different position on the display by changing the normalized reference position. This may be useful if the device to be tested has positive gain, such as an amplifier. Now replace the through line with the device under test, and an accurate measurement of the gain or loss can be made.

Remote Command	<code>:CALCulate:NTData[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>:CALCulate:NTData[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>CALC:NTD ON</code> <code>CALC:NTD?</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	• If Normalize (On) is pressed before Store Ref (1 3), an error message is generated. Forceful Normalize remains off in this case. • Normalize is not available (grayed out) if any Trace Math function is on. Forceful –221.5400 • When Normalize is turned on, Trace 1 is placed in Clear/Write with Update = On and Display = On.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize

Store Ref (1 -> 3)

Copies trace 1 into trace 3. Store Ref (1 3) must be pressed before pressing Normalize (On). Note that this puts Trace 3 in Update=Off (not updating) and Display=On (visible).

Dependencies/Couplings	• If Normalize (On) is pressed before Store Ref (1 3), an error message is generated. Normalize remains off in this case.
Remote Command Notes	There is no remote command for this function, however the trace copy command can be used for this purpose.
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize

Show Ref Trace (Trace 3)

Views or blanks the reference trace on the display. The reference trace is trace 3, so this is the same as setting Trace

3’s “Display” attribute.

Example	TRAC3:DISP 1 shows the reference trace.
Remote Command Notes	Use the TRAC3:DISP command to show or blank the reference trace Trace 3 is always the reference trace by definition.
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize

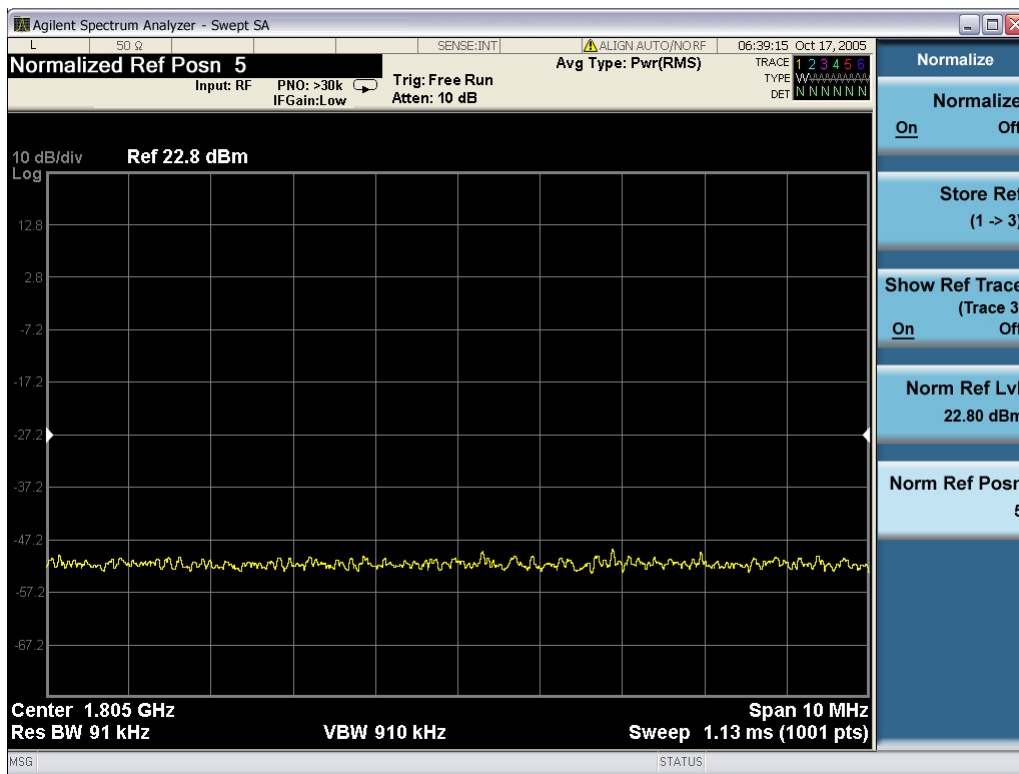
Norm Ref Lvl

Sets the level (in dB) of the normalized reference.

Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRLevel <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRLevel?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRL .10 dB DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRL?
Preset	0 dB
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Min	–327.6 dB
Max	327.6 dB
Key Path	Trace/Detector, More, Normalize

Norm Ref Posn

Offsets the displayed trace without affecting the instrument gain or attenuation settings. This allows the displayed trace to be moved without decreasing measurement accuracy. The normalized reference position is indicated with a right arrow on the left side of the display and a left arrow on the right side of the display, just inside the graticule. See picture below:



Remote Command	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRPosition <integer> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRPosition?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRP 5 DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRP?
Remote Command Notes	The top and bottom graticule lines correspond to 10 and 0, respectively.
Preset	10
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Min	0
Max	10
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize

Copy/Exchange

This menu lets you copy any trace to any other trace, or exchange any trace with any other trace. The action is

performed once, it is not an “every sweep” type of thing.
The X Axis settings and domain of a trace go with it when it is copied or exchanged.

Remote Command	:TRACe:COPIY TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 , TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 :TRACe:COPIY?
Example	TRAC:COPIY TRACE1,TRACE3 copies Trace 1 to Trace 3 and puts Trace 3 in Update=Off, Display=On
Remote Command Notes	The TRACe:COPIY command is of the form: TRACe:COPIY <source_trace>,<dest_trace>
Preset	TRACE1, TRACE2
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Remote Command	:TRACe:EXCHange TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 , TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 :TRACe:EXCHange?
Example	TRAC:EXCH TRACE1,TRACE2 exchanges Trace 1 and Trace 2 and puts both traces in Update=Off, Display=On .
Remote Command Notes	The TRACe:EXCHange command is of the form: TRACe:EXCHange <trace_1>,<trace_2>
Preset	TRACE1, TRACE2

From Trace

Selects the trace to be copied to or exchanged with the **To Trace**

Remote Command Notes	See Copy/Exchange
Preset	1
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange

To Trace

Selects the trace to be copied from or exchanged with the **From Trace**

Remote Command Notes	See Copy/Exchange
Preset	2
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange

Copy Now

Executes the Copy operation and puts the destination trace in **Update=Off, Display=On**.

Remote Command Notes	See Copy/Exchange
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange

Exchange Now

Executes the Exchange operation and puts both traces in **Update=Off, Display=On**.

Remote Command Notes	See Copy/Exchange
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange

Send/Query Trace Data (SCPI Command Only)

This command allows trace data to be sent to the analyzer or queried from the analyzer. The response to the query is a list of the amplitude points which comprise the requested trace in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The X Axis Unit is that of the destination trace (for send) or the source trace (for query).

The format and byte-ordering of the sent or received data will be dependent on the **FORMat : DATA** and **FORMat : BORDer** commands. ASCII data consists of a string of comma separated values. REAL or INTeger data is sent as a definite length block, with a header describing the data to follow.

For example, a four point trace might look like this if in ASCII (**FORMat : DATA ASCII**):

```
-5.87350E+01, -5.89110E+01, -5.87205E+01, -5.12345E+01<NL><END>
```

and like this if in INTeger with 4 bytes per point (**FORMat : DATA INT, 32**):

```
#216<16 bytes of data><NL><END>
```

where the 2 in the #216 means “2 digits of numeric data to follow”, and the 16 is the 2 digits and means “16 binary bytes to follow” (this is the definite length block format).

Note that the data is terminated with <NL><END>. (For GPIB this is newline, or linefeed, followed by EOI set true. For LAN, this is newline only.)

The data format set by FORMat:DATA and FORMat:BORDER is used both for sending data to the instrument and receiving data from the instrument.

When sending data to the instrument, the data block must contain exactly the number of points currently specified in **Sweep, Points** or error will be generated and there will be no change to the target trace.

No units terminator (for example, dB or V) is used when sending data; the data is taken as being in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer.

When a trace is sent to the instrument, it immediately overwrites all of the data in the target trace, even if that trace is inactive, or even if it is active and in the middle of a sweep. If in the middle of a set of **Trace Average** or **Max/Min Hold** operations, it can totally mess up the result, so you must be careful. Similarly, when querying trace data, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query. Therefore, it is generally advisable to be in **Single Sweep, or Update=Off** when sending trace data to the analyzer or querying trace data from the analyzer.

Remote Command	:TRACe[:DATA] TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, <data>
Dependencies/Couplings	Sweep points will affect the amount of data The FORMat:DATA command describes the different types of data formats that can be used with trace data. Use the FORMat:BORDER command to set the byte order.
Remote Command Notes	The TRACe[:DATA] command is of the form: :TRACe:DATA <trace>,<data> where <trace> can be one of the following parameters: TRACE1,TRACE2,TRACE3,TRACE4,TRACE5,TRACE6 and where <data> can be - ASCII data which consists of a string of values separated by comma or - REAL or INTeger sent as a definite length block, with a header describing the data to follow.
Remote Command	:TRACe[:DATA]? TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6

Example `TRAC TRACE1,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5` sends five points to Trace 1. Assuming that `FORMat:DATA` is set to ASCII, Y Axis Unit is set to dBm, and sweep points is set to 5, this will result in Trace 1 consisting of the five points -1 dBm, -2 dBm, -3 dBm, -4 dBm, and -5 dBm.

`TRAC? TRACE2` queries the analyzer for the contents of trace 2.

Smooth Trace Data (Remote Command Only)

Not recommended for new designs. Use the `CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS` command instead.

Smooths the trace according to the number of points specified in `TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINTs`. There is no equivalent front panel function.

The purpose of this function is to perform a spatial video averaging, as compared to the temporal version supplied by the video-average command `[[:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE VIDEO]`. The functions of `TRACe:MATH:SMOoth <trace>` and `[[:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE VIDEO|POWER]` are not interchangeable.

Remote Command `:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth`
`TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | TRACE5 | TRACE6`

Number of Points for Smoothing (Remote Command Only)

Not recommended for new designs. (Will not be supported in future designs.) Use the `CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS` command instead.

Specifies the number of points that will be smoothed. Increasing the number of points increases smoothing at the cost of decreasing resolution. If the number of points is an even number, then the number of points is increased by one. If the number of points is larger than the number of sweep points, then the number of sweep points is used, unless the number of sweep points is even, in which case the number of points will be the sweep points minus one. The number of points smoothed is always an odd number.

Remote Command `:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINTs <integer>`
`:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINTs?`

Example `TRAC:MATH:SMO:POIN 501`

Remote Command Notes Only odd values allowed; if `<integer>` even, add 1 unless `<integer> = number of sweep points`, in which case subtract 1
Used with the `TRACe:MATH:SMOoth` command.

Preset 11

Min 3

Max Number of sweep points

Mean Trace Data (Remote Command Only)

Not recommended for new designs. Use the CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS command instead.
Returns the mean of the amplitudes of the trace amplitude elements in measurement units.

Remote Command :TRACe:MATH:MEAN?
TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 | TRACE5 | TRACE6

Example TRAC:MATH:MEAN? TRACE2

The Channel Power is the total power measured in the specified integration bandwidth.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Key Path	Meas

Remote Command Results:

These commands are used to measure the total rms power in a specified integration bandwidth. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis, cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

```
:CONFigure:CHPower
:CONFigure:CHPower:NDEFault
:INITiate:CHPower
:FETCh:CHPower [n] ?
:MEASure:CHPower [n] ?
:READ:CHPower [n] ?
:FETCh:CHPower:CHPower?
:MEASure:CHPower:CHPower?
:READ:CHPower:CHPower?
:FETCh:CHPower:DENSity?
:MEASure:CHPower:DENSity?
:READ:CHPower:DENSity
```

Command	Return Value
FETCh:CHPower[n]? MEASure:CHPower[n]? READ:CHPower[n]?	Refer to the table below.
FETCh:CHPower:CHPower? MEASure:CHPower:CHPower? READ:CHPower:CHPower?	Returns the Channel Power (dBm) (BW compatibility functionality)
FETCh:CHPower:DENSity? MEASure:CHPower:DENSity? READ:CHPower:DENSity?	Returns the Power Spectral Density (dBm/Hz) (BW compatibility functionality)

n

n=1 (or not specified)

Results Returned

Returns scalar results:

1. Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth.
2. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power in the specified unit bandwidth. The unit bandwidth is selected by the PSD Unit parameter in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz.

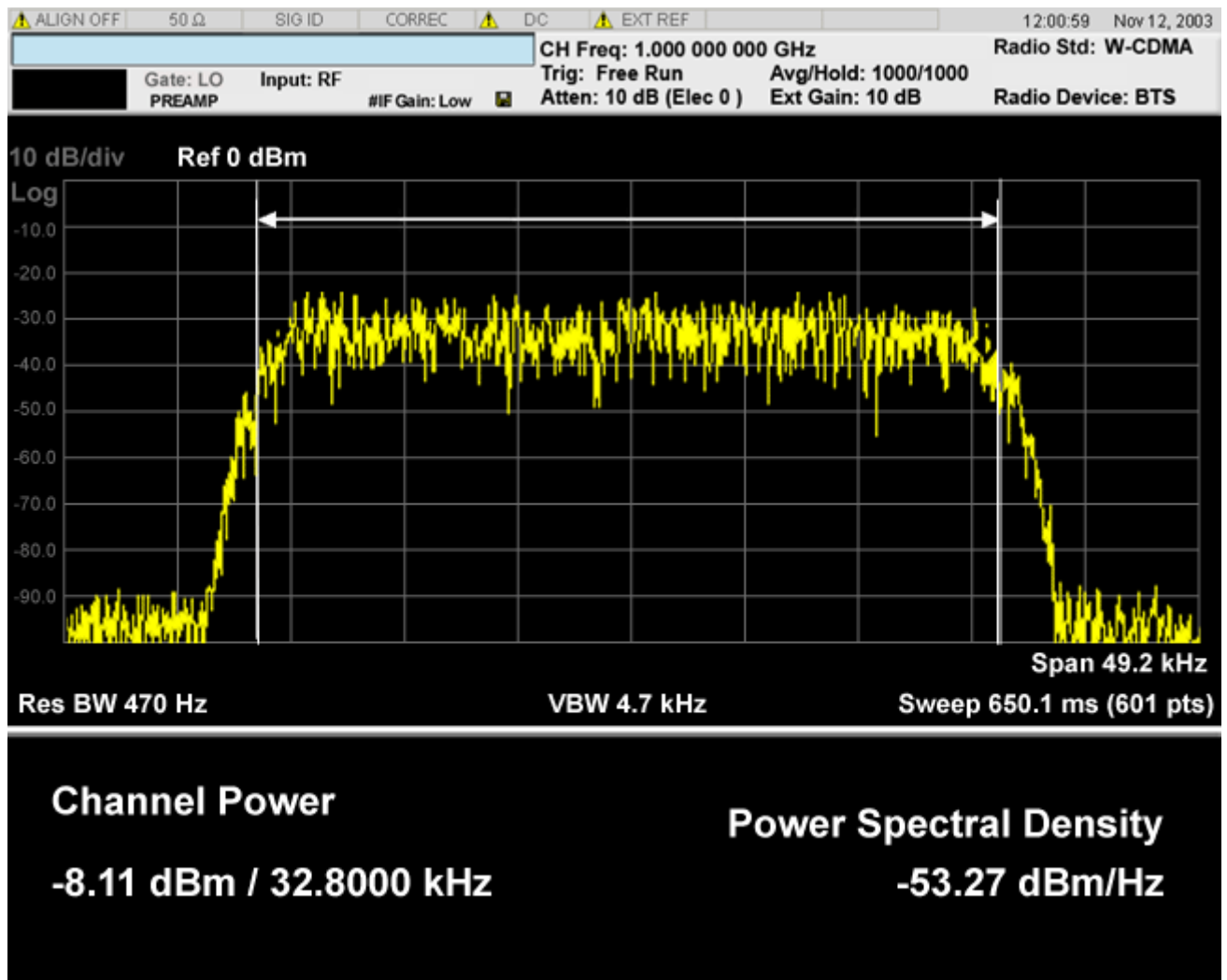
2

Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal. The frequency span of the captured trace data is specified by the Span key.

Measurement Results and Views

The results of the measurement can be displayed as a single spectrum trace view or displayed with a Bar Graph trace on the spectrum trace.

Spectrum View

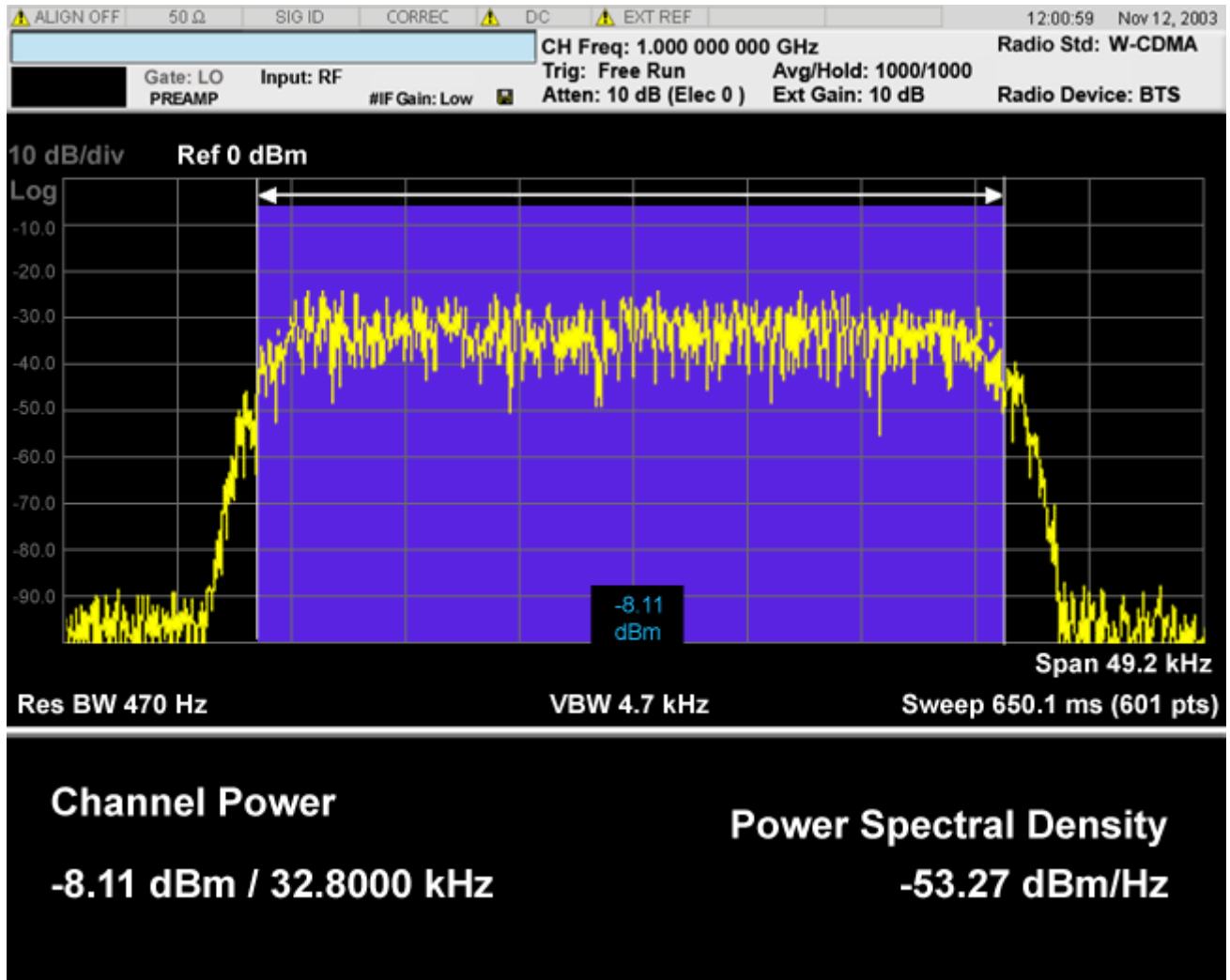


Spectrum View with Bar Graph on

This View is the same as the 'Spectrum' view, but has a blue bar between the markers that indicates the measured output power level. The bar graph is activated when the "Bar Graph" Soft Key is set to ON

Channel Power Measurement Measurement Results and Views

under the View/Display menu. The actual measured output power level is displayed on the display at the bottom of the bar.



The power spectral density is the measured power in the signal normalized to 1 Hz.

SPAN X Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you set the horizontal scale parameters.

Key Path Front-panel key

Span

Changes the frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency.

The default (and minimum) Span is calculated using the number of carriers and the carrier width where;

$$\text{Span} = (\text{Upper Carrier Freq} + (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2) - (\text{Lower Carrier Freq} - (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2)$$

The span is increased by a factor of 1 + Filter Alpha if the RRC Filter is on.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN <freq> [:SENSe] :CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN?
Example	:CHP:FREQ:SPAN 10 MHz :CHP:FREQ:SPAN?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to span. The ratio of span /RBW is approximately 106:1. When the Res BW is set to Man, bandwidths are entered by the user, and these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings. Since Span is coupled to Integ BW in the factory default condition, if you change the integration bandwidth setting, the span setting changes by a proportional amount until a limit value is reached. However, the span can be individually set. The minimum value of the span is coupled with the integration bandwidth.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power Measurement
SPAN X Scale

Preset	SA: 3 MHz WCDMA: 7.5 MHz C2K: 1.845 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 20 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	100 MHz
Key Path	Span X Scale

Full Span

Changes the span to show the full frequency range of the spectrum analyzer.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL
Example	:CHP:FREQ:SPAN:FULL
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting full span changes the measurement span value.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Span X Scale

Last Span

Changes the span to the previous span setting. If no previous span value exists, then the span remains unchanged.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious
Example	:CHP:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting last span changes the measurement span value.

Remote Command Notes You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Key Path **Span X Scale**

AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent, except all Attenuation values, and the Internal Preamp selection, which are the same across all measurements.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Remote Command	<code>:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R LEVel <real></code> <code>:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R LEVel?</code>
Example	<code>:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WINDow:TRAC:Y:RLEV 10 dBm</code> <code>:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Scale/Div

Sets the units per division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:P DIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:P DIVision?
Example	:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 2 dB :DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamplifier in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center, or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference level value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition?
Example	:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS CENT :DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	<code>:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON</code> <code>:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?</code>
Example	<code>:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF</code> <code>:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically sets the scale per division to 10 dB and determines the reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display as well as turn the bar graph On and Off.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters. See Display in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **View/Display**

Bar Graph

Turns the Bar Graph On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?
Example	:DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:BGR ON :DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:BGR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	View/Display

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title remains until you press Change Title again, or you recall a trace or state, or a Factory Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing Title, Clear Title.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:CHP:ANN:TITL:DATA "Channel Power" DISP:CHP:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	Channel Power
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.

- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:DETECTOR [:FUNCTION] NORMAl AVERAge POSitive SAMPlE NEGative [:SENSe] :CHPower:DETECTOR [:FUNCTION] ?
Example	:CHP:DET NORM :CHP:DET:FUNC?
Restriction and Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings. The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point. The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This method of detection is also referred to as Rosenfell detection. The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method is Power Average (RMS). The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points. The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	AVERAge

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Auto

Sets the detector for the currently selected trace to Auto.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:DETEctor:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :CHPower:DETEctor:AUTO?
Example	:CHP:DET:AUTO ON :CHP:DET:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	Trace/Detector

BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Res BW

Sets the value of the resolution bandwidth (RBW). If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] ? [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>:CHP:BAND 5 MHz :CHP:BAND? :CHP:BAND:AUTO ON :CHP:BAND:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Sweep time is coupled to the RBW. As the RBW changes, the sweep time (if set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to the RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio of VBW/RBW (10:1). When the Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to the span. The ratio of Span/RBW is approximately 106:1 when auto coupled. When Res BW is set to Man, and the bandwidths are entered manually, these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 240 kHz C2K: 24 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 180kHz WCDMA, C2K: OFF SA, WIMAX OFDMA: ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	BW

Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?
Example	:CHP:BAND:VID 2.4 MHz :CHP:BAND:VID? :CHP:BAND:VID:AUTO OFF :CHP:BAND:VID:AUTO?

Channel Power Measurement

BW

Dependencies / Couplings	Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to the RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio set by VBW/RBW. Sweep Time is coupled to the Video Bandwidth (VBW). As the VBW is changed, the sweep time (when set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. This occurs because of common hardware between the two circuits, even though the Video BW filter is not actually “in-circuit” when the detector is set to Average. Because the purpose of the average detector and the VBW filter are the same, either can be used to reduce the variance of the result. Although the VBW filter is not “in-circuit” when using the average detector, the Video BW key can have an effect on (Auto) sweep time, and is not disabled. In this case, reducing the VBW setting increases the sweep time, which increases the averaging time, producing a lower-variance trace. When using the average detector with either Sweep Time set to Man, or in zero span, the VBW setting has no effect and is disabled (grayed out). When the video bandwidth is AUTO coupled, the video bandwidth value is set to: Resolution Bandwidth * Video Bandwidth to Resolution Bandwidth Ratio
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 2.4MHz C2K: 240 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: Auto ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	BW

Filter Type

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used. The choices are Gaussian or Flat top.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:SHApe GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe] :CHPower:BANDwidth:SHApe?
Example	:CHP:BAND:SHAP GAUS :CHP:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian Flattop
Key Path	BW

Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. The parameters included in the measurement setup include the following:

- Averaging
- IF Gain
- Channel Power Span
- Integrated Bandwidth
- Filter Bandwidth
- Root Raised Cosine (RRC) Filter

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep. After the specified number of average counts, the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage:COUNT <integer> [:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage:COUNT? [:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage [:STATe] ?</pre>
Example	<pre>:CHP:AVER:COUN 15 :CHP:AVER:COUN? :CHP:AVER ON :CHP:AVER?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA: 10 WCDMA: 200 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Key Path	Meas Setup

Avg Mode

Allows you to select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each exponentially-weighted averaged value. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPEAT [:SENSe] :CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	:CHP:AVER:TCON EXP :CHP:AVER:TCON?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Key Path	Meas Setup

Integ BW

Specifies the range of integration used in calculating the power in the channel. The integration bandwidth (IBW) is displayed on the trace as two markers connected by an arrow.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEgration <bandwidth></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEgration?</code>
Example	<code>:CHP:BAND:INT 10 MHz</code> <code>:CHP:BAND:INT?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	The minimum value of the span is coupled with the integration bandwidth.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 2 MHz WCDMA: 5 MHz C2K: 1.23 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	100 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup

IF Gain

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

Key Path	Meas Setup

IF Gain Auto

Activates the auto rules for IF Gain. When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under any of

the following conditions:

- The input attenuator is set to 0 dB
- The preamp is turned On and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz

For other settings, Auto sets the IF Gain to Low Gain.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :CHPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :CHPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:CHP:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON</code> <code>:CHP:IF:GAIN:AUTO?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with an electrical attenuator), the IF Gain setting is changed using the following rule. Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Off On
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

IF Gain State

Selects the range of the IF Gain.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :CHPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :CHPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:CHP:IF:GAIN ON</code> <code>:CHP:IF:GAIN?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with an electrical attenuator), the IF Gain setting is changed as following rule. Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Remote Command Notes	ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	OFF

Channel Power Measurement

Meas Setup

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain High Gain
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

RRC Filter

Turns the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter On or Off. The α value (roll off) for the filter is set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter, and the RRC filter bandwidth is set to the Filter BW parameter.

Mode	SA, WCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] ?
Example	:CHP:FILT OFF :CHP:FILT?
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup

Filter BW

Inputs the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter bandwidth. Normally, the filter bandwidth is the same as the symbol rate of the signal.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer [:RRC] :BANDwidth <real> [:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer [:RRC] :BANDwidth?

Example	:CHP:FILT:BAND 10 MHz :CHP:FILT:BAND?
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 3.84MHz WCDMA: 3.84MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	100 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup

Filter Alpha

Inputs the alpha value for the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Mode	SA, WCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <real> [:SENSe] :CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?
Example	:CHP:FILT:ALPH 0.5 :CHP:FILT:ALPH?
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.22
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.00
Key Path	Meas Setup

PSD Unit

Sets the unit bandwidth for Power Spectral Density. The available units are dBm/Hz and dBm/MHz.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD DBMHZ DBMMHZ :UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD?
Example	UNIT:CHP:POW:PSD DBMMHZ UNIT:CHP:POW:PSD?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the PSD unit is changed, the PSD result of the “MEAS READ FETCH:CHP1?” is also changed by the PSD unit basis (in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz).
Preset	DBMHZ
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	dBm/Hz dBm/MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, More

Meas Preset

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CONFigure:CHPower
Example	:CONF:CHP
Key Path	Meas Setup

Trigger

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement.

See Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:CHPower[:SEquence]:SOURce IMMediate VIDeo LINE EXTeRnal[1] EXTeRnal2 RFBurst FRAMe IF :TRIGger:CHPower[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Example	:TRIG:CHP:SOUR VID :TRIG:CHP:SOUR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	IMMediate
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run Video Line External1 External2 RF Burst Periodic Timer
Key Path	Trigger

Auto Trig

See Auto Trig in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Trig Hold Off

See Trig Hold Off in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time and source for the current measurement.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Sweep Time

Selects the length of time that the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. Additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

sweep rate = span/sweep time

update rate = 1/(sweep time + overhead)

sweep cycle time = sweep time + overhead

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME <time></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME?</code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[[:SENSe]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>:CHP:SWE:TIME 25 ms</code> <code>:CHP:SWE:TIME?</code> <code>:CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF</code> <code>:CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: Automatically Calculated WCDMA: 1.0 ms CDMA2K: 9.4ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Sweep Setup

Accesses a menu that enables you to set the sweep state for the current measurement.

Key Path **Sweep/Control**

Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Setting **Auto Sweep Time** to **Accy** results in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but yields better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Accy**.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **Norm** is the preferred setting of **Auto Sweep Time**. **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. This means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy [:SENSe] :CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?
Example	:CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM :CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Restriction and Notes	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and inaccessible (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication. Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point it was at when paused.

Key Path Sweep/Control

Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function.
The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events.

Key Path Sweep/Control

Points

Sets the number of points per sweep. The resolution of setting the sweep time depends on the number of points selected. If Preset is selected, the number of points per sweep defaults to 1001. The current value of points is displayed parenthetically, next to the sweep time in the lower-right corner of the display.
Changing the number of points has several effects on the analyzer. Since markers are read at the point location, the marker reading may change. All trace data is cleared.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :CHPower:SWEep:POINTs <integer> [:SENSe] :CHPower:SWEep:POINTs?
Example	:CHP:SWE:POIN 501 :CHP:SWE:POINT?

Restriction and Notes	Whenever the number of sweep points change: All trace data is erased Any traces with Update Off also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers) Sweep time is re-quantized Any limit lines that are on are updated If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over
Dependencies / Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points change, the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	1001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	101
Max	20001
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.
See the “Marker Functions” section for more information

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path Marker

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.
The default active function is the active function for the currently selected marker control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTa OFF :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK3:MODE POS :CALC:CHP:MARK3:MODE?
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker’s current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area displays the marker value to its full entered precision.
Remote Command Notes	NORMAL is changed to POSition in the new SA.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker

Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta**, or **Fixed**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X <real> :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK3:X :CALC:CHP:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is Delta . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X Axis Scale position in trace points. This setting has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA

Channel Power Measurement Marker

Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK10:X:POS :CALC:CHP:MARK10:X:POS?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK11:Y?
Preset	Result dependent on Markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	No

Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	Marker

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker
Relative To	
	Selects the desired marker. The selected marker is relative to its reference marker.
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer> :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK:REF 5 :CALC:CHP:MARK:REF?
Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”
Remote Command Notes	When queried a single value is returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker). A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.” You must be in the Spectrum Analysis or WCDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer:AOff
Example	:CALC:CHP:MARK:AOff
Key Path	Marker

Marker To

There is no ‘Marker To’ functionality supported in Channel Power, so this front-panel key displays a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no ‘Marker Functions’ supported in Channel Power, so this front-panel key displays a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value. Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker Off causes the selected marker to be set to Normal, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1 2:MAXimum
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK2:MAX
Key Path	Front panel key

8

Occupied Bandwidth

The Occupied Bandwidth measurement computes and displays the bandwidth occupied by a given percentage of the total mean power of a signal.

Key Path

Meas

Remote Command Results:

Command	Return Value
:CONFigure:OBWidth :CONFigure:OBWidth:NDEFault :INITiate:OBWidth	N/A
:FETCh:OBWidth[n] ? :MEASure:OBWidth[n] ? :READ:OBWidth[n] ?	Refer to the table below.
:FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth? :MEASure:OBWidth:OBWidth? :READ:OBWidth:OBWidth?	Occupied BW in Hz (BW compatibility functionality)
:FETCh:OBWidth:FERRor? :MEASure:OBWidth:FERRor? :READ:OBWidth:FERRor?	Transmit Freq Error in Hz (BW compatibility functionality)
:FETCh:OBWidth:XDB? :MEASure:OBWidth:XDB? :READ:OBWidth:XDB?	x dB Bandwidth in Hz (BW compatibility functionality)

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified)	Returns 6 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Occupied bandwidth – Hz 2. Total Power - dBm 3. Span - Hz 4. Spectrum Trace Points - points 5. Res BW – Hz 6. Transmit Frequency Error Hz 7. x DB Bandwidth - Hz

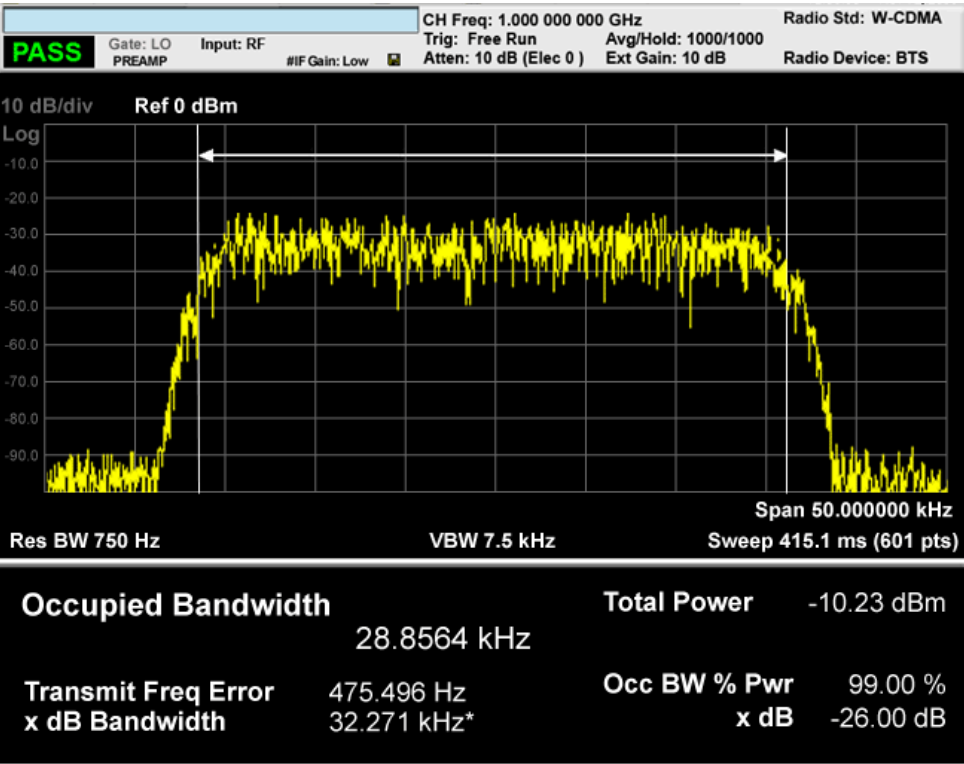
2	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range being measured.

Measurement Results

There is a single results view available for this measurement.

Spectrum View

The asterisk next to the x dB bandwidth value indicates the results may not have been determined with optimal analyzer settings. If this result (emission bandwidth) is your primary interest, select Meas Setup, Max Hold, On. Then change the detector mode to peak. Acquiring peak data ensures accuracy of the result.



Occupied Bandwidth

The occupied bandwidth calculates the total power of the analyzer span using an integration bandwidth (IBW) method.

Total Power

The total power is the power integrated in the specified span setting.

Transmit Freq Error

The transmit frequency error result is calculated as the difference between $(f_2+f_1)/2$ and the tuned center

frequency of the signal. This calculation uses a linear interpolation to find the lower and upper carrier boundary point within the width of a sweep point, f1 and f2.

x dB Bandwidth

The x dB result is a bandwidth measured between two points on the signal which are a certain number of dBs down from the highest signal point within the OBW Span. For example, If the 'x dB' parameter is set to -26 dB, and the 'Occupied BW Span' is set to 10 MHz, then the maximum signal power level is first determined from the 10 MHz wide trace sweep. Next, the two furthest frequencies below (xdb_f1) and above (xdb_f2) the frequency of the maximum level occurrence are found where the signal level is 26 dB below the peak level. This calculation also uses linear interpolation to find the lower and upper carrier boundary point within the width of a sweep point (the span divided by the number of sweep points).

The x dB bandwidth is calculated to be $\text{xdb\_f2} - \text{xdb\_f1}$.

SPAN X Scale

Activates the Span function and displays the menu of span functions. The parameter values are measurement independent.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Span

Set the frequency of the occupied bandwidth span for the current measurement.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN <freq> [:SENSe] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN?
Example	:OBW:FREQ:SPAN 2.4 MHz :OBW:FREQ:SPAN?
Dependencies / Couplings	When changing the Occupied Bandwidth Span, the Resolution Bandwidth and Video Bandwidth are set to AUTO to prevent the span from clipping.
Preset	SA: 3 MHz WCDMA: 10 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 20MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	100 MHz
Key Path	Span X Scale

Full Span

Changes the Occupied Bandwidth Span to show the full frequency range of the analyzer. When using external mixing, it changes the displayed frequency span to the frequency range specified for the selected external mixing band.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL
Example	:OBW:FREQ:SPAN:FULL
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting full span will change the measurement span value.

Remote Command Notes You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Span X Scale

Last Span

Changes the measurement frequency span to previous measurement span setting. If there is no existing previous span value then the span will remain unchanged.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:PREvious
Example	:OBW:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting last span will change the measurement span value.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Span X Scale

AMPTD Y Scale

Activates the Reference Value function and displays the Amplitude menu keys. These functions control how data on the vertical (Y) axis is displayed and control instrument settings that affect the vertical axis. See AMPTD Y Scale in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Ref Value

Sets the absolute power reference value. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R LEVel <real> :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R LEVel?
Example	:DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 125 dBm :DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you sets a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD/Y Scale

Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

Occupied Bandwidth AMPTD Y Scale

See AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Scale/Div

Sets the logarithmic units per vertical graticule division on the display. When the Auto Scaling is On, the Scale/Div is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling is automatically toggled to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:P DIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:P DIVision?
Example	:DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 dB :DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you sets a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD/Y Scale

Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference

position does not change the reference level value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition?
Example	:DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT :DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Key Path	AMPTD/Y Scale

Auto Scaling

Allows you to toggle the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:C OUPle 0 1 OFF ON :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:C OUPle?
Example	:DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP ON :DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically sets the scale per division to 10 dB and determines reference values based on the measurement results. When you sets a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

View/Display

Accesses a menu that enables you to control certain functions related to the display of the analyzer.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters

Key Path **View/Display**

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will remain until you press Change Title again, or you recall a trace or state, or a Factory Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing Title, Clear Title.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA "TITLE" :DISPlay:CHPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:OBW:ANN:TITL:DATA "Channel Power" DISP:OBW:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	Occupied BW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enables you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.

- **Sample**-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- **Normal**-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- **Average**-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- **Peak (Positive)**-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- **Negative Peak**-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNCTION] NORMAL AVERage POSitive SAMPLE NEGative [:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNCTION]?
Example	:OBW:DET NORM :OBW:DET?
Restriction and Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings. The detector choices are: The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point. The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rose-n-fell detection. The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method is Power Average (RMS). The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points. The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	AVERage

Occupied Bandwidth
Trace/Detector

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Front-panel key

Auto

When the detector choice is Auto, the analyzer selects the detector. The selected detector depends on marker functions, trace functions, and trace averaging functions for the current measurement.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:DETECTOR:AUTO ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:DETECTOR:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>:OBW:DET:AUTO ON</code> <code>:OBW:DET:AUTO?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector

BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth for the current measurement. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe] :OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>:OBW:BAND 250 kHz :OBW:BAND? :OBW:BAND:AUTO OFF :OBW:BAND:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Sweep time is coupled to RBW. As the RBW changes, the sweep time (if set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio of VBW/RBW (10:1). When Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to span. The ratio of Span/RBW is approximately 106:1 when auto coupled. When Res BW is set to Man, bandwidths are entered manually, and these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: Auto WCDMA: 30 kHz C2K: 12 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 180KH SA: ON WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA: OFF</pre>

Occupied Bandwidth BW

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	BW

Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>:OBW:BAND:VID 5 MHz :OBW:BAND:VID? :OBW:BAND:VID:AUTO ON :OBW:BAND:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio set by VBW/RBW. Sweep Time is coupled to Video Bandwidth (VBW). As the VBW is changed, the sweep time (when set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. This occurs because of common hardware between the two circuits, even though the Video BW filter is not actually “in-circuit” when the detector is set to Average. Because the purpose of the average detector and the VBW filter are the same, either can be used to reduce the variance of the result. Although the VBW filter is not “in-circuit” when using the average detector, the Video BW key can have an effect on (Auto) sweep time, and is not disabled. In this case, reducing the VBW setting increases the sweep time, which increases the averaging time, producing a lower-variance trace. When using the average detector with either Sweep Time set to Man, or in zero span, the VBW setting has no effect and is disabled (grayed out). When the video bandwidth is AUTO coupled, the video bandwidth value is set to: $\text{Resolution Bandwidth} * \text{Video Bandwidth to Resolution Bandwidth Ratio}$
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 300 kHz C2K: 120 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 1.8 MHz, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	BW

Filter Type

Allows you to select the type of filter that will be used for the current measurement. Besides the Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe] :OBWidth:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	OBW:BAND:SHAP GAUS OBW:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian Flattop
Key Path	BW

Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the current measurement. The measurement setup parameters include the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result and the averaging mode. The setup menu also includes the option to reset the measurement settings to their factory defaults.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used when calculating the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

Initiates an averaging routine that averages the sweep points in a number of successive sweeps, resulting in trace smoothing.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNT <integer></code> <code>[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNT?</code> <code>[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:OBW:AVER:COUN 1500</code> <code>:OBW:AVER:COUN?</code> <code>:OBW:AVER ON</code> <code>:OBW:AVER?</code>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Key Path	Meas Setup

Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat [:SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	:OBW:AVER:TCON REP :OBW:AVER:TCON?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Key Path	Meas Setup

Max Hold

When On, Max Hold displays and holds the maximum responses of the current measurement. Turn Max Hold to Off to disable the maximum hold feature.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:MAXHold ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe]:OBWidth:MAXHold?
Example	:OBW:MAX ON :OBW:MAX?
Dependencies / Couplings	Max Hold is coupled to Average/Hold state. The Max Hold function is activated only if Average state is On. If Max Hold is changed to On when Average state is Off, Average state is automatically set to On.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup

Occ BW % Pwr

Assigns the percentage of the total power that will be measured within the Occupied Bandwidth for the current measurement. The resulting Occupied Bandwidth limits are displayed by markers placed on the frequencies of the specified percentage.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSE]:OBWidth:PERCent <real></code> <code>[[:SENSE]:OBWidth:PERCent?</code>
Example	<code>:OBW:PERC 75</code> <code>:OBW:PERC?</code>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	99.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10
Max	99.99
Key Path	Meas Setup

x dB

Sets the x dB value used for the “x dB bandwidth” result that measures the bandwidth between two points on the signal which is x dB down from the highest signal point within the OBW Span.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSE]:OBWidth:XDB <rel_ampl></code> <code>[[:SENSE]:OBWidth:XDB?</code>
Example	<code>:OBW:XDB -20 dB</code> <code>:OBW:XDB?</code>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	-26.0 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-100.0 dB
Max	-0.1 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup

IF Gain

The **IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

Key Path **Meas Setup, IF Gain**

IF Gain Auto

Activates the Auto Rules for IF Gain. When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under and of the following conditions:

the input attenuator is set to 0 dB

the preamp is turned On and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz

For other settings, Auto sets the IF Gain to Low Gain.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] ?
Example	:OBW:IF:GAIN:AUTO OFF :OBW:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with electrical attenuator), Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other settings, auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Off On
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

IF Gain State

Selects the range of the IF Gain.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:IF:GAIN [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :OBWidth:IF:GAIN [:STATe] ?
Example	:OBW:IF:GAIN ON :OBW:IF:GAIN?

Occupied Bandwidth Meas Setup

Dependencies / Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with electrical attenuator), the IF Gain setting is changed as following rule. Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other settings, auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Remote Command Notes	Where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain High Gain
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

Limit

Enables you to turn on or off limit checking at the specified frequency. For results that fail the limit test, a red FAIL appears in the measure bar.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit <freq> :CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit? :CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit[:TEST] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit[:TEST] ?
Example	:CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL 50 kHz :CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL? :CALC:OBW:LIM OFF :CALC:OBW:LIM?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA: 5 MHz C2K: 1.48 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 kHz
Max	10 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Preset

Restores all measurement parameters to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CONFigure:OBWidth
Example	:CONF:OBW
Key Path	Meas Setup

Trigger

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement

.See Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:OBWidth[:SEquence]:SOURce IMMediate VIDeo LINE EXTeRnal[1] EXTeRnal2 RFBurst FRAMe IF :TRIGger:OBWidth[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Example	:TRIG:OBW:SOUR EXT2 :TRIG:OBW:SOUR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	IMMediate
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run Video Line External1 External2 RF Burst Periodic Timer
Key Path	Front-panel key

Auto Trig

Sets the time that the analyzer will wait for the trigger conditions to be met. If they are not met after that much time, then the analyzer is triggered anyway.

See Auto Trig under Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Trigger, Auto Trig

Trig Hold Off

Sets the holdoff time between triggers. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the trigger occurs, the delay begins, and the holdoff time begins. New trigger conditions will be ignored until the holdoff time expires. For a free-running trigger, the holdoff value is the minimum time between triggers.

See Trig Hold Off under Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Trigger, Trig Hold Off

Sweep/Control

Displays a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time and source for the current measurement.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. Note that additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

$\text{sweep rate} = \text{span} / \text{sweep time}$

$\text{update rate} = 1 / (\text{sweep time} + \text{overhead})$

$\text{sweep cycle time} = \text{sweep time} + \text{overhead}$

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>:OBW:SWE:TIME 50 ms</code> <code>:OBW:SWE:TIME?</code> <code>:OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON</code> <code>:OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Preset	SA: Automatically Calculated WCDMA: 32.6 ms WiMAX OFDMA: 2.0 ms, SA: ON WCDMA, WiMAX OFDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Key Path	Sweep/control

Sweep Setup

Accesses the sweep setup settings for the current measurement.

Key Path **Sweep/Control**

Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Setting Auto Sweep Time to Accy will result in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when Auto Sweep Time is set to Accy.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when Auto Sweep Time is set to Norm are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, Norm is the preferred setting of Auto Sweep Time. Auto Sweep Time is set to Norm on a Preset or Auto Couple. Note that this means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy [:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?
Example	:OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM :OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Restriction and Notes	Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely.
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Key Path	Sweep/control, Sweep Setup

Pause/Resume

Pauses the measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume resumes the measurement at the point where it had been paused.

See Pause/Resume under Sweep/Control in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **Sweep/Control, Pause/Resume**

Points

Sets the number of points per sweep. The resolution of setting the sweep time will depend on the number of points selected. The current value of points is displayed parenthetically, next to the sweep time in the lower-right corner of the display.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:POINTs <integer> [:SENSe] :OBWidth:SWEep:POINTs?
Example	:OBW:SWE:POINT 1500 :OBW:SWE:POINT?
Restriction and Notes	This function is not available when signal identification is set to On (external mixing). Will be affected by: log sweep, segmented sweep Grayed out in measurements that do not support swept Blanked in modes that don't support swept. Whenever the number of sweep points change: - All trace data is erased - Any traces with Update Off will also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers) - Sweep time is re-quantized - Any limit lines that are on will be updated - If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over
Dependencies / Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points change, the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	1001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	101
Max	20001
Key Path	Sweep/control

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

See the “Marker Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path **Marker**

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta** or **Off**. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places a single marker at the center of the display. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTa OFF :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	:CALC:OBW:MARK:MODE FIX
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker’s current control mode. Note that if the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.
Remote Command Notes	NORMAL is changed to POSition in the new SA.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker

Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real> :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is Delta . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Freq .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK10:X:POS?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37

MIN/MAX/DEF Support Yes

Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK11:Y?
Preset	Result dependent on Markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	No

Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	Marker

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker

Relative To

Selects the marker the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :REFeRence <integer> :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :REFeRence?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK:REF?
Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: "Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself."
Remote Command Notes	When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker). You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, WCDMA mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK:AOff
Key Path	Marker

Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Occupied Bandwidth so this front panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in Occupied Bandwidth so this front panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to Normal, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MAXimum
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK2:MAX
Key Path	Front-panel key

Many of the digitally modulated signals now look noise-like in the time and frequency domain. This means that statistical measurements of the signals can be a useful characterization. Power Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) curves characterize the higher level power statistics of a digitally modulated signal. The curves can be useful in determining design parameters for digital communications systems.

The power statistics CCDF measurement can be affected by many factors. For example, modulation filtering, modulation format, combining the multiple signals at different frequencies, number of active codes, and correlation between symbols on different codes with spread spectrum systems will all affect measurement results. These factors are all related to modulation and signal parameters. External factors such as signal compression and expansion by nonlinear components, group delay distortion from filtering, and power control within the observation interval also affect the measurement.

The power measured in power statistics CCDF curves is actually instantaneous envelope power defined by the equation:

$$P = (I + Q) / Z_0$$

(Where I & Q are the quadrature voltage components of the waveform and Z_0 is the characteristic impedance).

A CCDF curve is defined by how much time the waveform spends at or above a given power level. The percent of time the signal spends at or above the level defines the probability for that particular power level. For capturing a lower probability down to 0.0001%, this measurement is made in the single mode by pressing Single. To make the power statistics CCDF measurement, the instrument uses digital signal processing (DSP) to sample the input signal in the channel bandwidth. The Gaussian distribution line as the band-limited Gaussian noise CCDF reference line, the user-definable reference trace, and the currently measured trace can be displayed on a semi-log graph. If the currently measured trace is above the user reference trace, it means that the higher peak power levels against the average power are included in the input signal.

Key Path

Meas

Remote Command Results:

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:PStat commands for more measurement related commands.

:CONFigure:PStatistic

:INITiate:PStatistic

:FETCh:PStatistic [n] ?

:READ:PStatatistic [n] ?

:MEASure:PStatatistic [n] ?

n	Results Returned

0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values, in volts. The I values are listed first in each pair, using the 0 through even-indexed values. The Q values are the odd-indexed values,
not specified or 1	Returns 10 scalar results: 1. Average input power (in dBm) 2. Probability at the average input power level (in %) 3. Power level that has 10% of the power 4. Power level that has 1% of the power 5. Power level that has 0.1% of the power 6. Power level that has 0.01% of the power 7. Power level that has 0.001% of the power 8. Power level that has 0.0001% of the power 9. Peak power (in dB) 10.Count
2	Returns a series of 5001 floating the current measured power stat trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power ... 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power
3	Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the Gaussian trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power ... 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power

4	Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the user-definable reference trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order: 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power ... 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power

Measurement Results and Views

The Power Stat CCDF measurement consists of single view. This is common for both Uplink (MS) and Downlink (BTS). There are two windows, Metrics (left) and graph display (right).



Graph window

Marker Operation	Yes
Corresponding Trace	Yellow: Series of 5001 floating the current measured power stat trace. (n=2) Initially all markers refer this trace. Light Blue: Series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the Gaussian trace. (n=3) Violet: series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the user-definable reference trace. (n=4) The Gaussian and Reference trace/line can be removed using the features under the Trace/Detector key

Metrics window

Name	Corresponding Results	Explanation

Average Power [dBm]	n=1 1st Average input power	99.99 dBm
Average Power [%]	n=1 2nd Probability at the average input power level	99.99 %
10.0% [dB]	n=1 3rd Power level that has 10% of the power	99.99 dB
1.0% [dB]	n=1 4th Power level that has 1% of the power	99.99 dB
0.1% [dB]	n=1 5th Power level that has 0.1% of the power	99.99 dB
0.01% [dB]	n=1 6th Power level that has 0.01% of the power	99.99 dB
0.001% [dB]	n=1 7th Power level that has 0.001% of the power	99.99 dB
0.0001% [dB]	n=1 8th Power level that has 0.0001% of the power	99.99 dB
Peak [dB]	n=1 9th Peak power	99.99 dB
Peak [dBm]	This is not available using remote commands.	99.99 dBm

SPAN X Scale

The SPAN X Scale key accesses the menu to set the desired horizontal scale.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Scale/Div

Enables you to enter a time value to change the horizontal scale.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:PStatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:PStatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision ?
Example	DISPl:PST:VIEW:WIND2:TRAC:X:PDIV 10 DISPl:PST:VIEW:WIND2:TRAC:X:PDIV?
Restriction and Notes	CCDF measurement has the trace display only at Window 2.
Preset	2.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.1
Max	20
Key Path	Span X Scale

AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent except all Attenuation values, and the Internal Preamp selection that are the same across all measurements.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display as well as turn the bar graph On and Off.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters. See Display in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information

Key Path **View/Display**

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will remain until you press Change Title again, or you recall a trace or state, or a Factory Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing Title, Clear Title.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:PStatistic:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:PStatistic:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:PST:ANN:TITL:DATA “Power Stat CCDF” DISP:PST:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	Power Stat CCDF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the storage and manipulation of the reference trace, as well as controls the display of the trace data.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Store Ref Trace

Copies the currently measured curve as the user-definable reference trace. The captured data will remain until the other mode is chosen. Pressing this key also refreshes the reference trace.

Mode SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command :CALCulate:PSTatistic:STORe:REFeRence

Example CALC:PST:STOR:REF

Key Path **Trace/Detector**

Ref Trace

Toggles the reference trace display between On and Off.

Mode SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command [:SENSe]:PSTatistic:RTRace[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
[:SENSe]:PSTatistic:RTRace[:STATe]?

Example PST:RTR OFF
PST:RTR?

Preset OFF

State Saved Saved in instrument state.

Range On|Off

Key Path **Trace/Detector**

Gaussian Line

Toggles the Gaussian trace display between On and Off.

Mode SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command [:SENSe]:PSTatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
[:SENSe]:PSTatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe]?

Power Stat CCDF
Trace/Detector

Example	PST:GAUS OFF PST:GAUS?
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Trace/Detector

BW

Opens the BW menu, which contains keys to control the information bandwidth functions of the instrument.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Info BW

Sets the measurement bandwidth according to the channel bandwidth for the current measurement.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:BANDwidth <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:BANDwidth?</code>
Example	PST:BAND 8 MHz PST:BAND?
Dependencies / Couplings	WiMAX OFDMA: The default value depends on the Radio Standard selection.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K: 5 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 25 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10.0 kHz
Max	Hardware Dependent: No Option = 8 MHz Option B25 = 25 MHz
Key Path	BW

Sweep/Control

Enables you to pause the power statistics CCDF measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the menu key changes to Resume. Press the Resume key to resume the measurement where it was when it was paused.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Press the Resume key to resume the measurement where it was when it was paused.

Key Path **Sweep/Control**

Meas Setup

Accesses the functions that allow you to change the settings for your measurement requirements.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Counts

Sets the accumulated number of sampling points for data acquisition. The range is 1.000 kpt (k point) to 2.00000 Gpt (G point) with 1 kpt resolution. Counts couples to Meas Cycles. When the value for counts is changed, the Meas Cycles value will be $(\text{Counts} / \text{SamplingFrequency} * \text{MeasInterval})$.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:COUNTs <integer></code> <code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:COUNTs?</code>
Example	PST:COUN 5001 PST:COUN?
Dependencies / Couplings	This value is coupled to Meas Cycles. When Counts is changed, the MeasCycles value will be $(\text{Counts} / \text{SamplingFrequency} * \text{MeasInterval})$.
Preset	10000000
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1000
Max	2000000000
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Cycles

Set the number of measurement cycles to calculate power statistic data. This number couples to Counts. The Counts value is $(\text{MeasCycles} * \text{Sampling Frequency} * \text{MeasInterval})$.

When the counts value cannot be divided by $(\text{Sampling Frequency} * \text{MeasInterval})$, this value is displayed as a decimal fraction.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:SWEep:CYCLes <integer></code> <code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:SWEep:CYCLes?</code>
Example	PST:SWE:CYCL 1001 PST;SWE:CYCL?

Dependencies / Couplings	The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval).
Preset	Depends on the sampling frequency.
Min	1
Max	Depends on the sampling frequency.
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Interval

Sets the number of data points to be used as the measurement interval. This value couples to Counts. The Counts value is (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:SWEep:TIME <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :PSTatistic:SWEep:TIME?</code>
Example	PST:SWE:TIME 2 ms PST:SWE:TIME?
Dependencies / Couplings	The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval). WiMAX OFDMA: The default value depends on Radio Device status.
Preset	1.0 ms
Min	100.0 us
Max	10.0 ms
Key Path	Meas Setup

IF Gain

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

Key Path	Meas Setup

IF Gain Auto

Activates the Auto Rules for IF Gain When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under any of the following conditions:

- the input attenuator is set to 0 dB
- the preamp is turned On
- the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower

For other settings, Auto sets the IF Gain to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	PST:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON PST:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When either the auto attenuation is active (for example, with electrical attenuator), or the optimize mechanical attenuator range is requested, the IF Gain setting is changed using the following rule. The Auto selection sets IF Gain On under any of the following conditions: the preamp is turned on, the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower. For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Off.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

IF Gain State

Selects the range of IF gain. On sets the high gain option, which allows for better noise level measurements and Off sets low gain when measuring large signals.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:IF:GAIN [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :PStatistic:IF:GAIN [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	PST:IF:GAIN ON PST:IF:GAIN?
Remote Command Notes	where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain (Best for Large Signals) High Gain (Best Noise Level)
Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain

Meas Preset

Restores all measurement settings to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CONFigure:PStatistic
Example	CONF:PST
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Meas Setup

Trigger

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement

See Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:PStatistic[:SEquence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IMMediate LINE RFBurst :TRIGger:PStatistic[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Example	TRIG:PST:SOUR LINE TRIG:PST:SOUR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The enums of VIDEO and IF point the same trigger source (video trigger).
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K: IMMediate WiMAX OFDMA: RFBurst
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run Line External 1 External 2 RF Burst (Wideband) Periodic Timer
Key Path	Front-panel key

Auto Trig

See Auto Trig in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Trig Hold Off

See Trig Hold Off in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.
See the “Marker Functions” section for more information

Key Path	Front-panel key

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**.

If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

The Active function for the selected marker’s current control mode is the default active function. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. The active function display is the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.

All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION DELTA OFF :CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:MODE POS CALC:PST:MARK:MODE?

Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.
Remote Command Notes	NORMal is changed to POSition in the new SA.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker

Marker X Axis Value

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. This function has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the remote command equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <rel_ampl></pre> <pre>:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?</pre>
Example	<pre>CALC:PST:MARK3:X <rel_ampl></pre> <pre>CALC:PST:MARK3:X?</pre>
Restriction and Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error "Invalid suffix" will be generated. If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, error -221 "Settings conflict; cannot adjust Fixed marker while Marker Function is on" is generated. The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal, or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is Delta. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency and Inverse Time, seconds for Period and Time. If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).

State Saved	No
Min	0.0
Max	50.0

Marker Y Axis Value

Queries the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK11:Y?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker Y-axis result, if the control mode is Normal , or Delta . If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Preset	0
State Saved	No

Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	Marker

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker

Relative To

Sets the reference marker that the selected marker will be relative to.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFErence <integer> :CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFErence?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:REF 3 CALC:PST:MARK:REF?

Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”
Remote Command Notes	When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Trace

Assigns the specified marker to the designated trace. The trace choices are: Measured, Gaussian, or Reference.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe MEASured GAUSSian REFerence :CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK3:TRAC MEAS CALC:PST:MARK:TRACE?
Preset	MEASured
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Meassured Gaussian Reference
Key Path	Marker

Couple Marker

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Key Path	Marker

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:AOff
Key Path	Marker

Peak Search

There is no 'Peak Search' functionality supported in Power Stat CCDF. The front-panel key will display a blank menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker To

There is no ‘Marker To’ functionality supported in Power Stat CCDF. The front-panel key will display a blank menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no 'Marker Function' supported in Power Stat CCDF. The front-panel key will display a blank menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

ACP is a measurement of the amount of interference, or power, in an adjacent frequency channel. The results are displayed as a bar graph or as spectrum data, with measurement data at specified offsets.

Key Path

Meas

Remote Command Results:

The following commands are used to retrieve the measurement results:

:CONFigure:ACP

:CONFigure:ACP:NDEFault

:INITiate:ACP

:FETCh:ACP [n] ?

:READ:ACP [n] ?

:MEASure:ACP [n] ?

Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = SA mode, Radio Std = None, Number of carriers = 1 and only offset A is on	Not specified or n=1	Returns 3 comma-separated values that correspond to: Reference carrier power, lower-adjacent channel power (dBc), and upper-adjacent channel power (dBc).

Meas Type = Total power reference	Not specified or n=1	Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. 0.0 2. Total carrier power (dBm) 3. 0.0 4. Reference carrier power (dBm) 5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm) 7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm) 9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm) 11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm) 25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm) 27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.

Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	not specified or n=1	Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. 0.0 2. Total carrier power (dBm/Hz) 3. 0.0 4. Reference carrier power (dBm/Hz) 5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.
Meas Method = FAST	not specified or n=1	Returns 5 comma-separated results, in the following order: 1. Reference carrier - absolute power (dBm) 2. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm) 3. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm) 4. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm) 5. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm)

Meas Type = Total power reference	2	Returns 48 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB) 2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm) 3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB) 4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm) 23. Channel (12) - relative power (dB) 24. Channel (12) - absolute power (dBm) 25. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm) 27. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm) 29. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 30. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm) 31. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 32. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm) 45. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 46. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm) 47. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 48. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.

Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	2	Returns 48 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB) 2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB) 4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 23. Channel (12) - relative power (dB) 24. Channel (12) - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 25. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 27. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 29. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 30. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 31. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 32. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 45. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 46. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz) 47. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 48. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.

Meas Type = Total power reference	3	Returns 24 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as total power in dB): 1. Lower offset A - relative limit result 2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result 3. Upper offset A - relative limit result 4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result 5. Lower offset B - relative limit result 6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result 7. Upper offset B - relative limit result 8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result 21 Lower offset F - relative limit result 22 Lower offset F - absolute limit result 23 Upper offset F - relative limit result 24 Upper offset F - absolute limit result
Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	3	Returns 24 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as power spectral density in dB): 1. Lower offset A - relative limit result 2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result 3. Upper offset A - relative limit result 4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result 5. Lower offset B - relative limit result 6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result 7. Upper offset B - relative limit result 8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result 21 Lower offset F - relative limit result 22 Lower offset F - absolute limit result 23 Upper offset F - relative limit result 24 Upper offset F - absolute limit result

Measurement Results and Views

On the graph display, the carriers and offsets are identified using a color scheme. The appropriate color is applied to the vertical lines to identify the offset, and when the Bar graph is on, the appropriate color is applied to the width arrow to identify the offset.

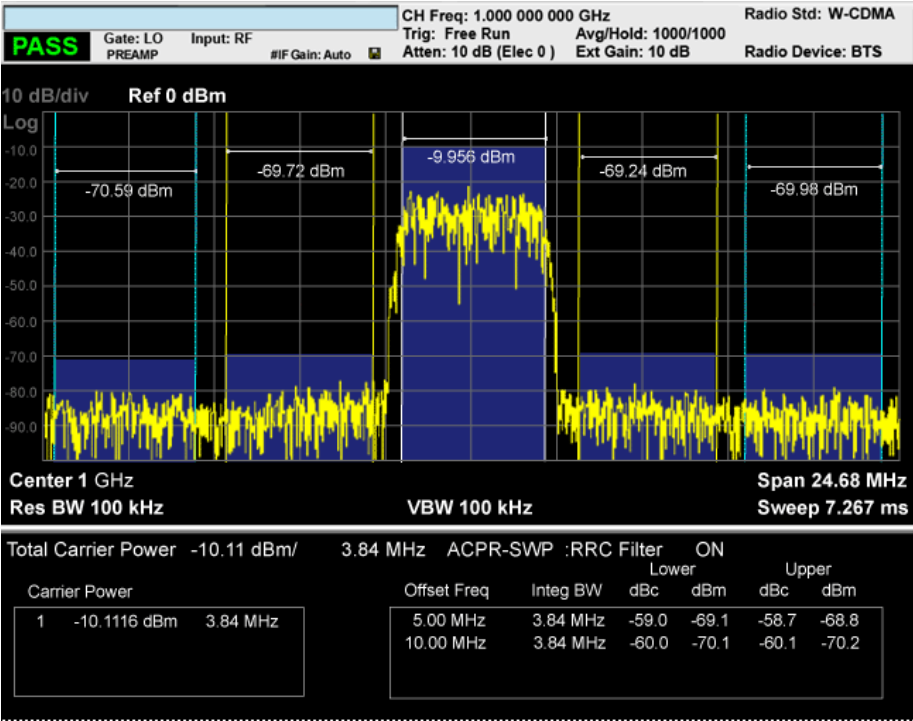
Carrier/Offset	Color
Reference Carrier	White
Carrier with Power Present	Red
Carrier with No Power Present	Blue
Offset A	Yellow
Offset B	Cyan
Offset C	Magenta
Offset D	Green
Offset E	Dark Blue
Offset F	Grey

When the Bar Graph is On and Limit Test is On, the color of each bar graph reflects the limit test result. When the limit test fails, the bar color is red, and when limit test passes, the bar color is blue.

When RBW is selected as the measurement method, the spectrum trace is not displayed, only the bar graph is displayed. In addition, the Bar Graph key (under the View/Display front panel key) is set to ON and is grayed out.

The RRC Filter display item is only displayed when RRC filter is on.

Spectrum View



Measurement Results

The text window displays the following results:

Total Carrier Power

This is the total power of all the carriers with carrier power present set to yes. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter for each carrier and then totaling the sums. The total integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This will be the total of the Carrier Integ Bw of the carriers used in calculating the total carrier power. If the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is $(1 + \alpha)/T$ where $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$ multiplied by the number of carriers with carrier power present set to yes.

Ref Carrier Power

This is the power in the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter for that carrier. The integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value of the Carrier Integ Bw for that carrier unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is $(1 + \alpha)/T$ where $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$.

Carrier Power

This is the power in all the currently defined carriers. If the carrier has carrier power present, the power will be absolute. If the carrier is defined as not having power present, the power will be relative to the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter. The integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value of the Carrier Integ Bw for the carrier unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is $(1 + \alpha)/T$ where $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$.

As there are potentially more results than can be easily viewed on the display, a scrollable list is used to display all results. The Carrier Results menu key is used to index the carrier amplitude results. This key is grayed out unless the measurement is in single mode (as in continual measurement mode). The display is continuously updating and will not need to be accessed. The currently selected Carrier Result is displayed on the last line of the carrier power result list unless:

The selected Carrier Result is 4 or less in normal multi carrier power results view. In this case the first 4 carrier power results will be displayed.

The selected Carrier Result is 9 or greater in normal multi carrier power results view. In this case the last 4 carrier power results will be displayed.

The zoom mode is selected. In this case all carrier power ranges can be displayed.

Offset Relative Power

This is the power in the offsets relative to the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Offset Integ Bw parameter. The offset integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value on the Offset Integ Bw menu key unless the RRC Filter is

on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is $(1 + \alpha)/T$ where $T = 1/(\text{Offset Integ Bw})$.

Offset Absolute Power

This is the absolute power in the offsets. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Offset Integ Bw parameter. The offset integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value on the Offset Integ Bw menu key unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is $(1 + \alpha)/T$ where $T = 1/(\text{Offset Integ Bw})$.

SPAN X Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you set the horizontal scale parameters.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Span

Changes the frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency.

The default (and minimum) span is calculated using the number of carriers and the carrier width where;

$$\text{Span} = (\text{Upper Carrier Freq} + (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2) - (\text{Lower Carrier Freq} - (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2)$$

The span is increased by a factor of 1 + Filter Alpha if the RRC Filter is on.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN <freq> [:SENSe] :ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN?
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN 25 MHz ACP:FREQ:SPAN?
Dependencies / Couplings	The span value is clipped when the carrier settings and/or the offset settings are changed. The value is changed to satisfy following formula: Span = (Upper Carrier Freq + (max offset IBW * (1 + alpha)) / 2) - (Lower Carrier Freq - (max offset IBW * (1 + alpha)) / 2)
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 8 MHz WCDMA: 24.6848 MHz C2K: 0 Hz WiMAX OFDMA: 50MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503 = 3.6 GHz Option 508 = 8.4 GHz Option 513 = 13.6 GHz Option 526 = 26.5 GHz

Key Path **Span/X Scale**

Full Span

Changes the span to show the full frequency range of the spectrum analyzer.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN:FULL
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Span/X Scale

Last Span

Changes the span to the previous span setting. If no previous span value exists, then the span will remain unchanged.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Span/X Scale

AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent except all Attenuation values and the Internal Preamp selections are the same across all measurements.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe] :RLEVel <real></code> <code>:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe] :RLEVel?</code>
Example	<code>DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV <real></code> <code>DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Scale/Div

Sets the units-per-division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVis ion <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVis ion?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 dB DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center, or bottom of the Y- scale display. Changing the reference

position does not change the reference level value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSit ion TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSit ion?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS CENT DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUPl ON DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUPl?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

View/Display

Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters. See Display in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **View/Display**

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols, that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will remain until you press Change Title again, or you recall a trace or state, or a Factory Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing Title, Clear Title.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:ACPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:ACPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:ACP:ANN:TITL:DATA “ACP” DISP:ACP:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	ACP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Bar Graph

Turns the Bar Graph On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:BGR OFF DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:BGR?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the method is RBW, this key is always set to On and grayed out.

Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	View/Display

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enables you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.

- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rose-n-fell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

In swept analysis, the time interval of the data collection for the display sweep points also represents a frequency interval. In FFT analysis, the sweep points represent just a frequency interval. The detector determines the relationship between the spectrum computed by the FFT and the single data point displayed for the sweep points.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]</code> <code>AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPLE</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]?</code>
Example	ACP:DET NORM ACP:DET?

Restriction and Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings. The detector choices are: The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the data represented by each display point. The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rose-n-fell detection. The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the data range. The averaging method depends upon Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales). The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the data range. The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the data range. Because they may not find a spectral component's true peak, neither average nor sample detectors measure amplitudes of CW signals as accurately as peak or normal, but they do measure noise without the biases of peak detection. When a detector selection is made, the menu returns to the previous menu.
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	AVERage
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Front-panel key

Auto

Sets the detector for the currently selected trace to auto.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO ON OFF 1 0</pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:DET POS</pre> <pre>ACP:DET?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected becomes Average, which is the default setting of this measurement.
Preset	ON

ACP
Trace/Detector

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	ON OFF
Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector

BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Res BW

Sets the value of the resolution bandwidth. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Example	ACP:BAND 25 kHz ACP:BAND? ACP:BAND:AUTO ON ACP:BAND:AUTO?
Restriction and Notes	This key is available only in IBW mode. This parameter is preset by the Meas Method selection. Preset values are followings: IBW: 100 kHz IBWR: 27 kHz FAST: 390 kHz
Dependencies / Couplings	The resolution bandwidth is coupled to the video bandwidth based on the video to resolution bandwidth ratio setting if AUTO is selected.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 220 kHz WCDMA: 100 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 470KHz 0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	BW

Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>BAND:VID 1 KHZ</code> <code>BAND:VID?</code> <code>ACP:BWID:VID:AUTO ON</code> <code>ACP:BWID:VID:AUTO?</code>
Remote Command Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.
Preset	SA: 22 kHz WCDMA: 1MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 5 MHz SA: ON WCDMA:OFF WiMAX OFDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	BW

RBW Control

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the filter bandwidth and type.

Key Path	BW

Filter Type

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used. The choices are Gaussian or Flat top.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE?</code>
Example	ACP:BAND:SHAP GAUS ACP:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Key Path	BW, RBW Control

Filter BW

Selects a Gaussian filter based on its –3 dB (Normal) bandwidth or its –6 dB bandwidth.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:TYPE DB3 DB6 [:SENSe] :ACPower:BANDwidth:TYPE?</code>
Example	ACP:BAND:TYPE NOIS ACP:BAND:TYPE?
Dependencies / Couplings	Grayed out unless the Gaussian filter type is selected
Preset	DB3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	–3 dB (Normal) –6 dB
Key Path	BW, RBW Control

Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. The functions included in the measurement setup menu include setting the parameters for the carriers, offsets, bandwidths, measurement methods and types. This menu also allows you to turn noise correction on and off.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Average/Hold Number

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage:COUNT <integer></code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage:COUNT?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	ACP:AVER:COUN 250 ACP:AVER:COUN? ACP:AVER OFF ACP:AVER?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	1000
Key Path	Meas Setup

Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of

averages is reached.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPEAT [:SENSe] :ACPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	ACP:AVER:TCON EXP ACP:AVER:TCON?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXPonential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Key Path	Meas Setup

Carrier Setup

Accesses a menu that contains Carriers, Ref Carrier, Ref Car Freq, Ref Car Pwr and Configure Carriers.

Key Path	Meas Setup

Carriers

Specifies the number of carriers to be measured.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNT <integer> [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNT?
Example	ACP:AVER:TCON EXP ACP:AVER:TCON?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Number of Carriers is 1, Ref Carrier and Configure Carriers are grayed out. Changing this parameter might affect to the Span.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

ACP Meas Setup

Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Ref Carrier

Sets the reference carrier. Relative power measurements are made from the reference carrier.

If set to Auto, the measurement selects the carrier with the highest power as the reference carrier and the Ref Carrier parameter is updated. If a value is entered when Ref Carrier Mode is set to Auto, the mode changes to Man.

If set to Man, the value that you enter for the Ref Carrier is used as the reference carrier.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCARrier <integer> [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCARrier? [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:CARR:RCAR 1 ACP:CARR:RCAR? ACP:CARR:RCAR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:RCAR:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	If you enter a carrier value that is currently configured as having no power present, that carrier will be changed to having power present. If there is only one carrier, this key will be grayed out. If you enter a ref carrier this parameter will be set to manual.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Auto determined
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	Number of available carriers
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup

Ref Car Freq

Sets the reference carrier frequency.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCFrequency <freq> [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCFrequency? [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCFrequency:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:RCFrequency:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:CARR:RCFR 250 MHz ACP:CARR:RCFR? ACP:CARR:RCFR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:RCFR:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to the Center Frequency. If the center frequency changes, the Ref Carrier Frequency is calculated using the following three steps; $\text{Ref Freq1} = \text{Ctr Freq} - (\text{Total of all Carrier Widths} / 2)$ $\text{Ref Freq2} = \text{Ref Freq1} + (\text{Total of all Carrier Widths up to Ref Carrier})$ $\text{Ref Freq} = \text{Ref Freq2} + (0.5 * \text{Carrier Width of Ref Carrier})$ If reference carrier frequency changes the Center Frequency is calculated using the following three steps; $\text{Ctr Freq1} = \text{Ref Freq} - (0.5 * \text{Carrier Width of Ref Carrier})$ $\text{Ctr Freq2} = \text{Ctr Freq1} - (\text{Total of all Carrier Widths up to Ref Carrier})$ $\text{Ctr Freq} = \text{Ctr Freq2} + (\text{Total of all Carrier Widths} / 2)$ This ensures that the carriers are always centered on the screen. If there is only one carrier present the Reference Carrier Frequency will be the same as the Center Frequency.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Calculated based on the current Center Frequency
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–79.999995 MHz

ACP

Meas Setup

Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503 = 3.699999995 GHz Option 508 = 8.499999995 GHz Option 513 = 13.799999995 GHz Option 526 = 26.999999995 GHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup

Power Ref

Sets the multi-carrier power reference.

When set to Auto, the carrier power result reflects the measured power value in the selected reference carrier.

When set to Man, the result is referenced to the last measured value, or you may specify the reference for the multi-carrier power measurement. Relative values are displayed, referenced to the “Power Reference” value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2[:POWer] <real> [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2[:POWer]? [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe]? [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe]?
Example	ACP:CARR 10 dBm ACP:CARR? ACP:CARR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	This key is available only when the Meas Type is TPref.
Remote Command Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after measurement. Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.0 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–200 dBm
Max	200 dBm

Key Path **Meas Setup, Carrier Setup**

PSD Ref

Sets the power spectral density in the carrier (main channel) that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to PSD Ref. When the PSD Ref state is set to Auto, this will be set to the measured carrier power spectral density.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:CPsD <real> [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:CPsD?
Example	ACP:CARR:CPsD 25 dBm ACP:CARR:CPsD?
Dependencies / Couplings	This key is available only when the Meas Type is PSDRef
Remote Command Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after measurement. Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–999 dBm
Max	999 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup

Configure Carriers

Accesses a menu that contains Carrier, Carrier Pwr Preset, Carrier Width and Carrier Integ BW parameters.

Key Path **Meas Setup, Configure Carriers**

Carrier

Selects the carrier to configure for the current measurement.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Dependencies / Couplings	Max value is the number of available carriers, so this value might change when the number of carriers is changed.
Preset	1

State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	Number of available carriers
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Carrier Coupling

Couples carrier settings to carrier #1. The coupled parameters are Carrier Power Preset, Carrier Spacing, Measurement Noise Bandwidth, Method and Filter Alpha.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle OFF ON 0 1, ... [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle?</code>
Example	ACP:CARR:LIST:COUP OFF, ... ACP:CARR:LIST:COUP?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Couple is selected, the carrier settings are coupled to carrier #1. Coupled parameters are Carrier Power Preset, Carrier Spacing, Measurement Noise Bandwidth, Method and Filter Alpha. When a setting is changed, the couple is set to Man automatically. Carrier #1 is always set to couple and cannot be changed. Couple/Man selection on the Carrier key is not displayed when selected carrier number is #1.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Couple Man
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Carrier Pwr Present

Configures the carriers for this measurement. It allows spaces to be inserted between carriers. Carriers with the power present parameter set to Yes are carriers, and those with the power present parameter set to No are spaces. Each carrier power present is set to Yes or No. The individual carriers can be set by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, the knob, or numeric keypad, then toggling the carrier power present using the carrier power present menu key.

The query for this parameter returns the current values for all of the carriers. If a carrier is defined as having no power present, the power displayed will be relative to the reference carrier, otherwise the absolute power will be displayed.

If you change the carrier power present to no and that carrier is currently configured as the reference carrier, the next carrier to the left (or the right if there are no carriers to the left) will be assigned as the reference carrier. This also applies to the scenario where there are only two carriers configured as having power present and you configure only one carrier to have no power present.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:PPResent YES NO, ...</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:PPResent?</code>
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:PPR YES, ... ACP:CARR2:LIST:PPR?
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers will be set to the number of entries in the parameter list. If there are only one or two carriers, this key will be greyed out as they both need to have power present.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored.
Preset	YES
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Yes No
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Carrier Spacing

Sets the width of the carrier spacing. This will be the value applied to all the current slots, whether they are carriers or spaces.

Enter each carrier spacing value individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, knob or numeric keypad, then enter the carrier width using the carrier spacing menu key.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:WIDTh <bandwidth>, ...</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:WIDTh?</code>

ACP Meas Setup

Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:WIDT 25 kHz, ... ACP:CARR2:LIST:WIDT?
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers will be set to the number of entries in the parameter list. Changing Carrier Spacing might affect the Span.
Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	5 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 Hz
Max	45 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Measurement Noise Bandwidth

Specifies the Measurement Noise Bandwidth used to calculate the power in the carriers.

Each Measurement Noise Bandwidth value. is entered individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, the knob or numeric keypad. Then enter the measurement noise bandwidth using the measurement noise bandwidth softkey.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSE] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgratio n] <freq>, ... [:SENSE] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgratio n] ?
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:BAND 25 kHz, ... ACP:CARR2:LIST:BAND?
Restriction and Notes	In WCDMA mode, the preset/default value is defined as 3.84 MHz. But internally, 4.6848 MHz is used as the default value.
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers is set to the number of entries in the parameter list.

Remote Command Notes	Carrier subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 2 MHz WCDMA: 3.84 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 10MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	500 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers

Method

Accesses the carrier configuration method settings.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod IBW RRC, ... [:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod?
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:METH RRC, ... ACP:CARR2:LIST:METH?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: IBW WCDMA: RRC C2K: RRC WiMAX OFDMA: IBW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	IntegBW RRC Weight
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Config Carriers

Filter Alpha

ACP

Meas Setup

Inputs the alpha value for the filter used in the current carrier configuration.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa</code> <code><real>, ...</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:CARRier [1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa?</code>
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:FILT:ALPH 0.5, ... ACP:CARR2:LIST:FILT:ALPH?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.22
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.0
Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Config Carriers

Offset/Limits

Accesses a menu of functions that contains Offset, Offset Freq/Offset To Edge, Offset Integ BW, Upper Offset Limit and Lower Offset parameters.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Offset

Selects the offset to configure.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Preset	A
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	A B C D E F
Key Path	Meas Setup

Offset Freq

This parameter determines the frequency difference between the center of the main channel and the center of the carrier. Each Offset Freq state value is entered individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, RPG or numeric keypad. Then enter the Offset Freq State using the Offset Frequency softkey.

Turning the offset off has the same effect as setting the frequency of the offset to 0 Hz and will cause it to

be removed from the results screen.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency] <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency] ? [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STATe OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STATe?</pre>
Example	ACP:OFFS1:LIST 15 MHz, ... ACP:OFFS1:LIST? ACP:OFFS2:LIST:STAT ON, ... ACP:OFFS2:LIST:STAT?
Restriction and Notes	The label for this menu key will change depending on the currently selected radio standard or mode. For cdma2000 the label for the menu key will be Offset to Edge. For all other supported standards the label will be Offset Freq.
Dependencies / Couplings	Changing Offset Frequency might affect the Span. See the Span key section for details.
Remote Command Notes	When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the offset. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 you must send all values up to 2. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored. Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 3 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 3 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz WCDMA: 5.0 MHz, 10.0 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 5.0 MHz, 10.0 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz WiMAX OFDMA: 10MHz, 20MHz, 0Hz, 0Hz, 0Hz, 0Hz 10MHz, 20MHz, 0Hz, 0Hz, 0Hz, 0Hz SA: ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WCDMA: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WiMAX OFDMA: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 Hz
Max	500 MHz

Key Path

Meas Setup, Offset/Limit

Offset Integ BW

Sets the Integration Bandwidth for the offsets.

Enter each value individually by selecting the desired offset on the offset menu key using the up down arrows, the knob or numeric keypad, then enter the Offset Integration Bandwidth using the Offset Integration Bandwidth menu key.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgration] <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth> [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgration] ?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND 2.5 MHz, ... ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND?
Dependencies / Couplings	Changing Offset Integ BW might affect to the Span. See Span section for details.
Remote Command Notes	When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the offset. Missing values are not permitted i.e. if you want to change values 2 you must send all values up to 2. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored. Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz WCDMA: 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz, 10MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	500 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Offset BW

Accesses the offset bandwidth menu.

Key Path **Meas Setup**, Offset/Limits

Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESoluti on <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESoluti on? [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESoluti on:AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESoluti on:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES 25 kHz, ... ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES? ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES:AUTO ON, ... ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES:AUTO?</pre>
Restriction and Notes	This key is available only in IBW mode.
Dependencies / Couplings	When Res BW Mode is AUTO, this value is exactly same as Res BW under BW key. And when this value is changed by user, Res BW Mode is also changed to Man.
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz WCDMA: 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz C2K: 30 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 470KHz, 470KHz, 470KHz, 470KHz, 470KHz, 470KHz 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

ACP

Meas Setup

Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW

Video BW

Enables you to change the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID 5 MHz, 5 MHz, 5 MHz, 5 MHz, 5 MHz, 5 MHz ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID? ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO?
Remote Command Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset. Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 22kHz, 22kHz, 22kHz, 22kHz, 22kHz, 22kHz WCDMA: 1MHz, 1MHz, 1MHz, 1MHz, 1MHz, 1MHz C2K: 3 MHz, 3 MHz, 3 MHz, 3 MHz, 3 MHz, 3 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 5MHz, 5MHz, 5MHz, 5MHz, 5MHz, 5MHz ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW

RBW Control

Accesses the resolution bandwidth control menu.

Key Path **Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW**

Filter Type

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:SHAP FLAT, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:SHAP?
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	GAUSSian FLATtop
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW, RBW Control

Filter BW

Selects a Gaussian filter based on its –3 dB (Normal) bandwidth or its –6 dB bandwidth.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6 [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE ?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:TYPE DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:TYPE?
Dependencies / Couplings	grayed out unless the Gaussian filter type is selected

ACP

Meas Setup

Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	–3 dB (Normal) –6 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW, RBW Control

Abs Limit

Enters an absolute limit value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute?</code>
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:ABS –10 dBm, –10 dBm, –10 dBm, –10 dBm, –10 dBm, –10 dBm ACP:OFFS2:LIST:ABS?
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 0dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm 0dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm WCDMA: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm C2K: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm WiMAX OFDMA: 50,50,50,50,50,50
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–200.0 dBm
Max	50.0 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Fail

Accesses a menu that enables you to select one of the logic keys for the fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits.

- Absolute – Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit.
- Relative – Fail is shown if one of the relative ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).
- AND – Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit AND one of the relative ACPR measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).
- OR – Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit OR one of the relative ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:TEST?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:TEST ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS ACP:OFFS2:LIST:TEST?
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL WiMAX OFDMA: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	AND OR Absolute Relative
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Rel Lim (Car)

Enters a relative limit value for the carrier level.

Front Panel Unit/Terminator Keys	dBc
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RCARrier <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RCARrier?

ACP Meas Setup

Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RCAR 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RCAR?
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA: -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 WCDMA: -44.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2 -32.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2 C2K: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 WiMAX OFDMA: -50,-60,0,0,0,0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150
Max	50.0
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Rel Lim (PSD)

Enters a relative limit value for the level of the power spectral density.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[[:SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> [[:SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RPSD 10 dB, 10 dB, 10 dB, 10 dB, 10 dB, 10 dB ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RPSD?
Remote Command Notes	Offset subopcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA: -28.87 dB, -43.87 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB -28.87 dB, -43.87 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB WCDMA: -44.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB -32.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB C2K: 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB WiMAX OFDMA: -25,-35,0,0,0,0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	–150.0 dB
Max	50.0 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Carrier Result

Allows you to view and scroll through the carrier power results.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Dependencies / Couplings	This key will be grayed out if there is only one carrier.
Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	Number of carriers.
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Method

Sets the desired method to measure ACP.

Integration BW – one sweep of the trace is taken, and the band power for each offset is computed. Depending on the status of the Meas Type parameter (Total Power Reference or PSD Reference), results are displayed relative to the total power or the power spectral density. The display reflects either the current trace or a bar graph view.

Filtered IBW (max dynamic range) – ACP Path is used to compute ACP when an ACP path is available. This method increases dynamic range, but increases measurement time as it limits the resolution bandwidth. This method is useful for improving dynamic range on W-CDMA signal because of a sharp cutoff band pass filter is used. The accuracy of the adjacent channel power ratio is not degraded by this method, but the absolute accuracy of both adjacent channel power and carrier power are degraded by up to about 0.5 dB.

RBW – the algorithm uses zero-span and an appropriate RBW setting to capture all of the power in the carrier channel and the offsets. The zero-span algorithm (RBW method) is slower than the IBW method, but greatly improves repeatability.

Fast – this provides the same method as the Integration BW method, but with optimized for speed to measure W-CDMA signal.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:METHod IBW IBWRange FAST RBW [:SENSe] :ACPower:METHod?

ACP Meas Setup

Example	ACP:METH FAST ACP:METH?
Dependencies / Couplings	IBW (Range) restricts the Res BW available for making this measurement to 30 kHz. When selected the Res Bw will be clipped to this value if required and an error # displayed.
Remote Command Notes	Since FAST mode is only for WCDMA signal, you must be in WCDMA mode or SAMS mode with W3GPP radio standard. Otherwise a setting conflict error message will be reported. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: IBW WCDMA: IBW C2K: RBW WiMAX OFDMA: IBW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Integration BW Filtered IBW (max dynamic range) RBW Fast
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Type

Changes the reference used for the measurement. Total Pwr Ref (TPR) sets the reference to the total carrier power. PSD Ref (PSDR) sets the reference to the power spectral density of the carrier.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:TYPE TPRef PSDRef [:SENSe] :ACPower:TYPE?
Example	ACP:TYPE PSDR ACP:TYPE?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TPRef
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Total Power Ref PSD Ref
Key Path	Meas Setup

Limit Test

Turns limit checking for each offset On or Off. The limits may be specified within the Offset menu, for each offset, both sides of the carrier. For results that fail the limit, a red F is appended. In Combined view, the bar turns red.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe?
Example	ACP:LIM OFF ACP:LIM?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: OFF WCDMA: ON C2K: ON WiMAX OFDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup

Offset RRC Weighting

Allows you to turn RRC filtering of the carriers and all adjacent channels on or off. The α value (roll off) for the filter will be set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ACPower:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] ?
Example	ACP:FILT:STAT OFF ACP:FILT?
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is not available for cdma2000
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

ACP Meas Setup

Preset	SA: OFF WCDMA: ON C2K: N/A WiMAX OFDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup

Offset Filter Alpha

Sets the alpha value for the RRC Filter.

Key Name	Offset Filter Alpha
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:FILTer [:RRC] :ALPHa <real> [:SENSe] :ACPower:FILTer [:RRC] :ALPHa?
Example	ACP:FILT:ALPH 0.5 ACP:FILT:ALPH?
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is not available for cdma2000
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 0.22 WCDMA: 0.22 WiMAX OFDMA: 0.22 C2K: N/A
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.00
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Preset

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CONFIgure:ACPower

Example	CONF:ACP
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Meas Setup

Noise Correction

Sets the noise floor correction function to On or Off. On enables measurement noise correction when the measured power in the reference channel or any offset is close to the noise floor of the analyzer. Off turns these corrections off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:CORRection:NOISe [:AUTO] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :ACPower:CORRection:NOISe [:AUTO] ?
Example	ACP:CORR:NOIS OFF ACP:CORR:NOIS?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup

Trigger

Accesses a menu functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement. See Triggers in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Trigger Source

Enables you to choose a trigger source. Trigger settings are the same across all modes.
See Triggers in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:ACPower [:SEquence] :SOURce EXTernal [1] EXTernal2 IMMEDIATE LINE FRAME RFBurst :TRIGger:ACPower [:SEquence] :SOURce?
Example	TRIG:ACP:SOUR FRAM TRIG:ACP:SOUR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	IMMEDIATE
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run Line External 1 External 2 RF Burst (Wideband) Periodic Timer
Key Path	Trigger

Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time, and source.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. In swept spans, the sweep time varies from 1 millisecond to 2000 seconds. Additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

$\text{sweep rate} = \text{span} / \text{sweep time}$

$\text{update rate} = 1 / (\text{sweep time} + \text{overhead})$

$\text{sweep cycle time} = \text{sweep time} + \text{overhead}$

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:TIME <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:TIME?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>ACP:SWE:TIME 50 ms</code> <code>ACP:SWE:TIME?</code> <code>ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF</code> <code>ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</code>
Restriction and Notes	This parameter is preset by Meas Method selection. Preset values are followings: IBW: 29 ms IBWR: 108 ms FAST: 7.5 ms
Preset	SA, WiMAX OFDMA: Automatically calculated. WCDMA: 29 ms WiMAX OFDMA: 4.73 ms SA: ON WCDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Sweep Setup

Accesses the sweep setup menu.

Key Path	Sweep/Control

Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULEs NORMal ACCuracy [:SENSe] :ACPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULEs?
Example	ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Restriction and Notes	Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K:ACCuracy WiMAX OFDMA:NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point it was when it was paused.

Key Path	Sweep/Control

Points

Sets the number of points per sweep, from 1 to 20001. The sweep time resolution setting will depend on the number of points selected.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:POINTs <integer> [:SENSe] :ACPower:SWEep:POINTs?
Example	ACP:SWE:POINT 500 ACP:SWE:POINT?
Restriction and Notes	Whenever the number of sweep points change: All trace data is erased Any traces with Update Off will also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers) Sweep time is re-quantized Any limit lines that are on will be updated If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over
Dependencies / Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points change the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	1001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	20001
Key Path	Sweep/Control

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the 12 markers for the current measurement.

Key Path **Marker**

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

The default active function is the active function for the currently selected marker control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION DELTA OFF :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE ?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MODE DELT CALC:ACP:MARK2:MODE?
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker

Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. This value has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X <freq> :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is Delta . If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta** or **Fixed**. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK10:X:POS?

ACP Marker

Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal, or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta. The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points (see "Fractional Trace Points"). If the marker is Off the response is not a number. When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on instrument condition, although the Preset/Default is defined as 500 (this value might be expected value when all offset is on).
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y axis value in the current marker Y axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK11:Y?
Restriction and Notes	Since the result value is always calculated from acquisition data, the default value is arbitrary. Although the Preset/Default values are defined.
Preset	Result dependent on markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	No

Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	Marker

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker

Relative To

Selects the desired marker. The selected marker will be relative to its reference marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :REFe rence <integer> :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :REFe rence?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:REF 6 CALC:ACP:MARK2:REF?
Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”
Remote Command Notes	When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker). A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.” You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Couple Marker

When this function is On, moving any marker causes an equal X axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle [:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:COUP ON
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off

Key Path

Marker

Marker All Off

Turns all active markers off.

Mode

SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command

:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:AOff

Example

CALC:ACP:MARK:AOFF

Key Path

Marker

Peak Search

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the peak search function.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Peak

Moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:NEXT
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Right

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the right of the current marker that meets all enabled peak criteria.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:RIGH
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Left

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the left of the current marker that meets all enabled

ACP Peak Search

peak criteria.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MAXimum:LEFT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:LEFT
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker Delta

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode.

See Marker Delta in the “Marker Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Peak Search

Continuous Peak Search

Turns **Continuous Peak Search** On or Off. When On, a peak search is automatically performed for the selected marker after each sweep. The rules for finding the peak are exactly the same as for **Peak Search** including the peak criteria rules. If no valid peak is found, the “No Peak Found” warning is generated after each sweep. If a valid peak is found, the message “Peak Found” is displayed after each sweep.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :CPEak [:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :CPEak [:STATE] ?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:CPE ON
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Off On
Key Path	Peak Search

Pk-Pk Search

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :PTPeak

Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:PTP
Restriction and Notes	Turns on the Marker Δ active function.
Dependencies / Couplings	This key is not available (key is grayed out) when Coupled Markers is on.
Key Path	Peak Search

Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:MIN
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in ACP. The front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no ‘Marker Functions’ supported in ACP. The front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

11 Burst Power

The Burst Power (Transmit Power) measurement (at the base transceiver station) is used to determine the power delivered to the antenna system on the radio-frequency channel under test. The Burst Power measurement verifies the accuracy of the mean transmitted RF carrier power. This can be done across the frequency range and at each power step.

Mobile stations and base transceiver stations must transmit enough power, with sufficient modulation accuracy, to maintain a call of acceptable quality without leaking power into frequency channels or timeslots allocated for others. The Burst Power measurement determines the average power for an RF signal burst at or above a specified threshold value or during the detected burst width. The threshold value may be absolute, or relative to the peak value of the signal. Burst width can be set automatically or manually.

Key Path

Front-panel key

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:TXPower|BPOWer commands for more measurement related commands.

The BPOWer form of the commands is included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs. Use the TXPower keyword instead.

:CONFigure:TXPower

:CONFigure:TXPower:NDEFault

:INITiate:TXPower

:FETCh:TXPower [n] ?

:READ:TXPower [n] ?

:MEASure:TXPower [n] ?

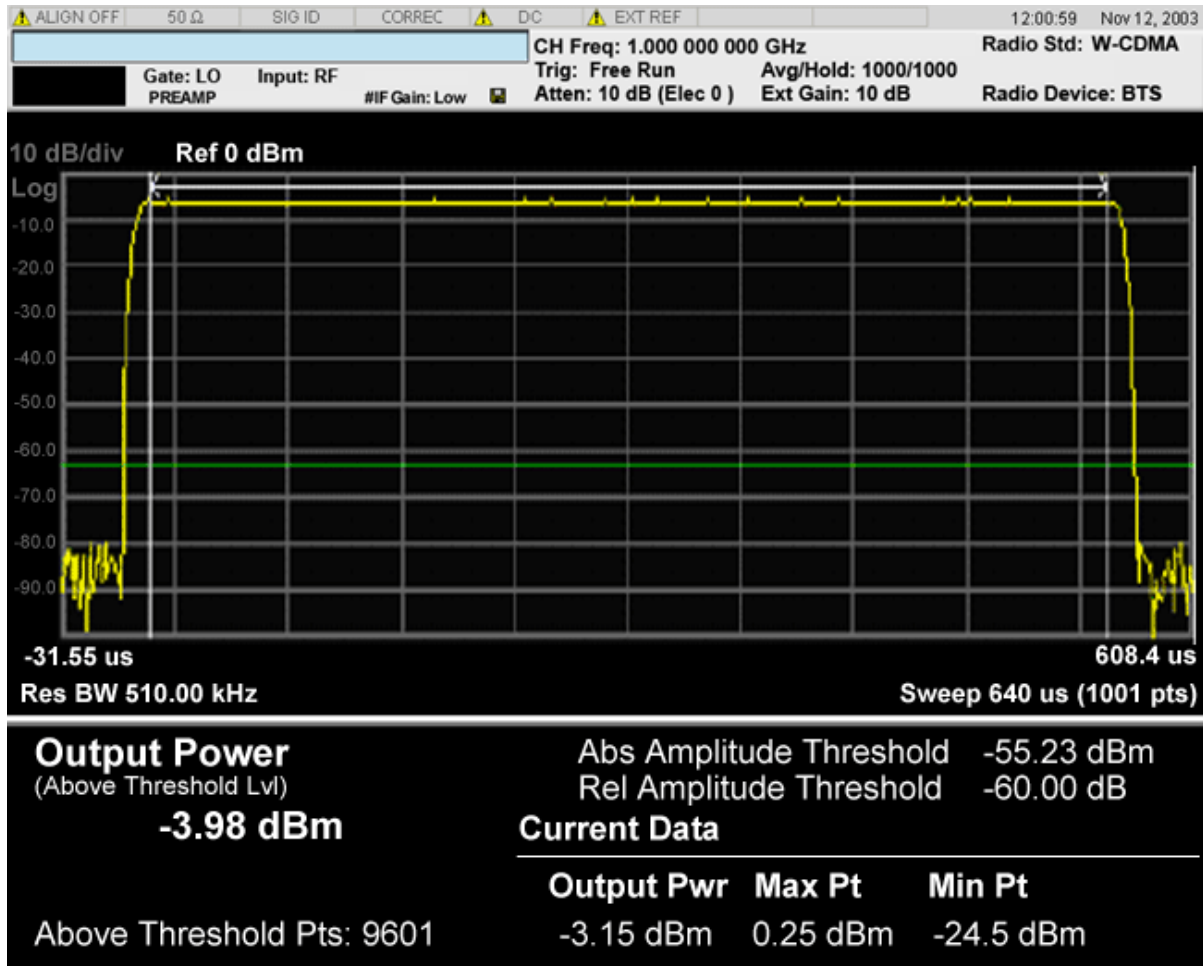
n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of comma-separated trace points, in volts. The I values are listed first in each pair, using the 0 through even-indexed values. The Q values are the odd-indexed values.

not specified or n = 1	Returns the following comma-separated scalar results: Sample time is a floating point number representing the time between samples when using the trace queries (n=0, 2, etc.) Power is the mean power (in dBm) of the power value that calculated by specified method: above the threshold or measured burst width. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition. Power averaged is the power (in dBm) for N averages, if averaging is on. An average consists of N acquisitions of data which represents the current trace. If averaging is off, the value of Power averaged is the same as the Power value. Number of samples is the number of data points in the captured signal. This number is useful when performing a query on the signal (i.e. when n=0, 2, etc.). Threshold value is the absolute threshold level (in dBm) above which the power is calculated when Meas Method is set to Above Threshold. Threshold points is the number of points that were above the threshold and were used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when Meas Method is set to Above Threshold. If Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width, Measured Pts is returned. Maximum value is the maximum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data (in dBm). Minimum value is the minimum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data (in dBm). Full Burst width is the burst width of this signal regardless of the parameter value set for the current Measured width. The Burst width is determined by the Threshold Lvl when Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold Lvl, this value is zero. Measured width is the time length that is used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, this value is zero. Measured points is the number of points used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, this value is zero.
2	Returns comma-separated trace points of the Measure Trace data. These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.
3	Returns comma-separated trace points of the Max Hold Trace data. These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.
4	Returns comma-separated trace points of the Min Hold Trace data. These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.

Burst Power Measurement Results and Views

This measurement has one view, which consists of two windows.

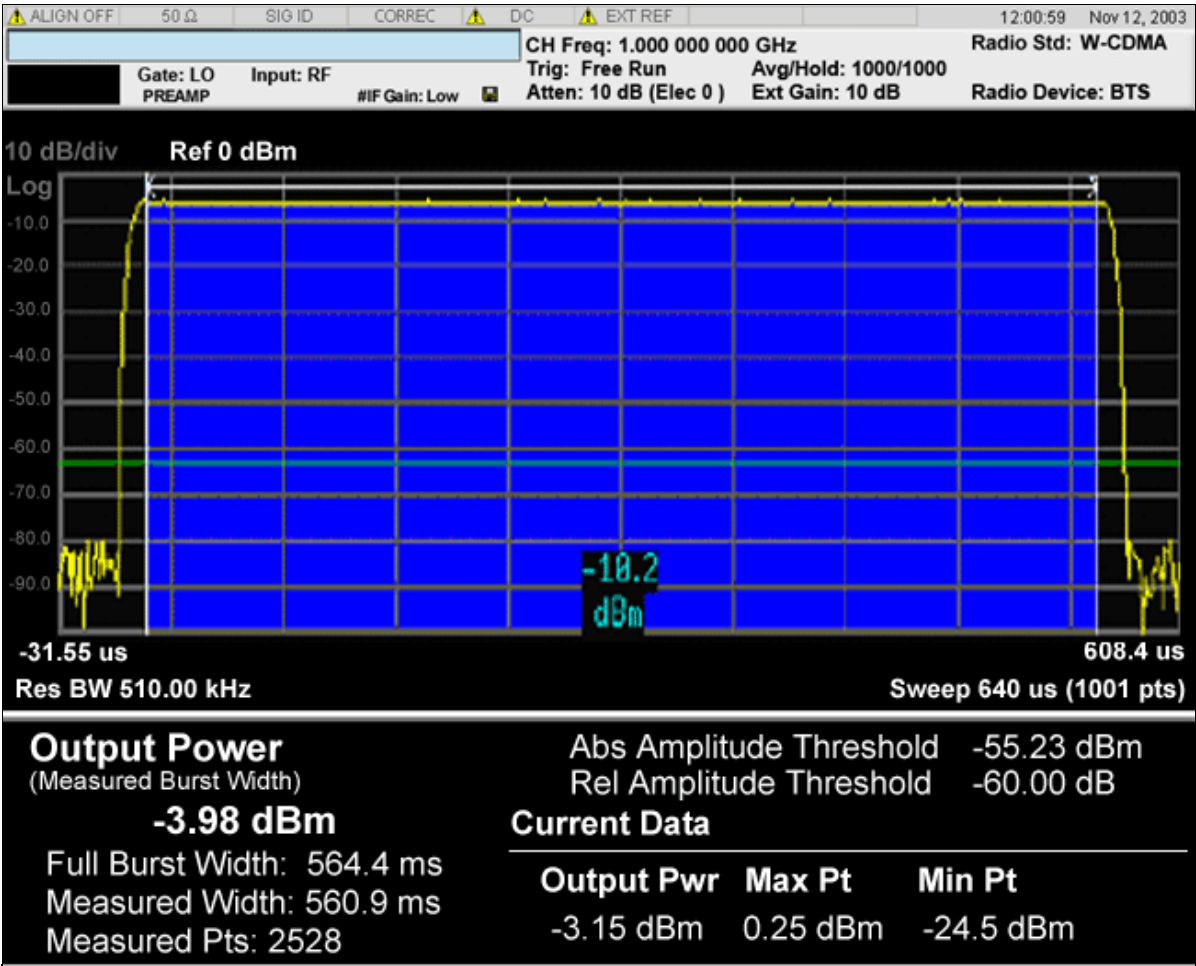
- RF Envelope window (upper)
- Metrics Results window (lower)



RF Envelope view for TX Power Measurement

Burst Power

Burst Power Measurement Results and Views



RF Envelope view with Bar Graph for TX Power Measurement

The bar graph represents the measured portion of the trace. It is the blue bar in the second figure. Its state (On/Off) is controlled by the **Bar Graph** softkey under the **View/Display** key.

RF Envelope window

Marker Operation	Yes
Corresponding Trace	Corrected measured trace (n=2,3,4)

Metrics window

Name	Corresponding Results	Display Format
Mean Transmit Power	n=1 3rd	99.99 dBm
Above Threshold or Measured Burst Width	Power Value above the threshold or measured burst width for N averages, if averaging is on. An average consists of N acquisitions of data which represents the current trace. If averaging is off, the value of power averaged is the same as the Mean Transmit Power of Current Data.	
Full Burst Width	n=1 9th Burst width that is determined by the Threshold Lvl.	999.9 us
Measured Width	n=1 10th Time length that is used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when Meas Method is Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, disappear from the window.	999.9 us
Above Thresh Pts	n=1 6th Number of points that were above the threshold level and were used for the power calculation when Meas Method is Above Threshold Level.	9999
Thresh Pts	n=1 6th Number of points that were used for the power calculation when Meas Method is Measured Burst Width.	9999
Abs Amplitude Threshold	n=1 5th Absolute threshold (in dBm) above which the power is calculated.	99.99 dBm
Rel Amplitude Threshold	Threshold (in dB) relative to the peak carrier level above which the power is calculated.	99.99 dB
Mean Transmit power (Current data)	n=1 2nd Power value above the threshold or measured burst width. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition.	99.99 dBm
Max Pt	n=1 7th Maximum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data.	99.99 dBm
Min Pt	n=1 8th Minimum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data.	99.99 dBm

SPAN X Scale

This key accesses functions that control x-axis settings and is the same across all modes. Many of the lower-level menu keys are also the same. Unique functions are described below. Refer to “Analyzer Setup” for more information about common functions.

Key Path **Front panel key**

X Ref Value

Allows you to set the display X reference value.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:R LEVel <time> :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:R LEVel?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:X:RVAL 1s
Restriction and Notes	If the X Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, X Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Dependencies/Couplings	See Restriction and Notes
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–10.0 s
Max	10.00 s
Key Path	SPAN X Scale

X Scale/Div

Allow you to set the display X scale/division value.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <time> :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:X:PDIVision 1ms
Restriction and Notes	If the X Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, X Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Dependencies/Couplings	See Restriction and Notes
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	64.0 μ s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.00 ns
Max	1.00 s
Key Path	SPAN X Scale

X Ref Position

Allows you to set the display X reference position to **Left**, **Center** or **Right**.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition LEFT CENTer RIGHT :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RPOSition?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:X:RPOS left
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	LEFT
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Burst Power
SPAN X Scale

Range	Left Ctr Right
Key Path	SPAN X Scale

X Auto Scaling

Allows you to toggle the X Auto Scaling function between **On** and **Off**.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPle?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:X:COUPLE OFF
Restriction and Notes	Upon pressing the Restart front-panel key or Restart softkey under the Meas Control menu, the scale coupling function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results, if this parameter is set to On. When you set a value to either X Rel Value or X Scale/Div manually, X Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Dependencies/Couplings	See Restriction and Notes
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	SPAN X Scale

AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. Many of the parameter values are measurement dependent. Attenuation values, and the Internal Preamp selection are measurement global, so they are common across all measurements. Functions with operation unique to this measurement are described below. Refer to the “Analyzer Setup” section for more information about common functions.

Key Path	Front panel key

Y Ref Value

Sets the absolute power reference.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<code>:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEV el <real></code> <code>:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEV el?</code>
Example	<code>DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y:SCALe:RLEV</code> 5dbm
Dependencies/Couplings	When Y Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When the user sets this value manually, Y Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use <code>INSTrument:SElect</code> to set the mode.
Preset	10.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.0
Max	250.0
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Internal Preamp

Accesses keys that control the internal preamps. Turning on the preamp gives a better noise figure, but a less desirable TOI to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular

measurement.

Preamp On/Off and Preamp Band are common across all measurements.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Attenuation

This menu controls both the electrical and mechanical attenuators and their interactions. The value read back on the key in square brackets is the current Total (Elec + Mech) attenuation. When **Pre-Adjust for Min Clip** is on, this value can change at the start of every measurement.

All parameters in the Attenuation menus are common across all measurements.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Y Scale/Division

Allow you to enter a numeric value to change the vertical display sensitivity.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISPlay:TXP:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y:SCALe:PDIVision 10dB
Dependencies/Couplings	When the Y Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When the user sets a value manually, Y Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.1 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Y Ref Position

Allows you to set the display reference position to either **Top**, **Center** or **Bottom**.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:R POSition?
Example	DISPl:TXP:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y:SCAL:RPOSition CENTer
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, More

Y Auto Scaling

Allows you to toggle the Y axis auto scaling function between **On** and **Off**.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COU Ple 0 1 OFF ON :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COU Ple?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:Y:COUPLE?
Dependencies/Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When the user sets a value either Y Rel Value or Y Scale/Div manually, this parameter automatically is set to 'Off'.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON

Burst Power
AMPTD Y Scale

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, More

View/Display

The **View/Display** key opens up the View menu for the current measurement. The views that are available are specific to the current measurement selected under the **Meas** key. Many of the lower-level menu keys are also the same across all measurements. Unique functions are described below. For more information about common functions, refer to “Analyzer Setup”.

Key Path	Front panel key

Display

Invokes the Display menu. All measurements have the same Display menu, and the same functionality for each key under the Display menu. Refer to “Analyzer Setup” for more information.

Change Title

Displays menu keys that enable you to change or clear a title on your display.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:TXPower:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:TXP:ANN:TITL:DATA “Burst Power” DISP:TXP:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	SA: Burst Power GSM: Transmit Power
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Bar Graph

Allows the user to select visible/invisible Bar Graph.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe] ?
Example	DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph:STATe ON
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	View/Display

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement. This key is the same for all measurements. Some of the **Trace/Detector** softkeys are unique, and they are described below. Most functions are common. Refer to “Analyzer Setup” for information on these functions.

Key Path	Front panel key

Max Hold Trace

This key allows the user to select visible/invisible Max Hold Trace.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<code>DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MAXHold[:STATe]] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MAXHold[:STATe]]? </code>
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:MAXH ON
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:TYPE MAXimum forces this parameter to ON.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Min Hold Trace

This key allows the user to select visible/invisible Min Hold Trace.

Mode	SA, GSM

Burst Power
Trace/Detector

Remote Command	DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MINHold[:STATe]] ON OFF 1 0 DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MINHold[:STATe]]? Example DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRACE:MINH ON Dependencies/Couplings Selecting [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERAge:TYPE MINimum forces this parameter to ON. Remote Command Notes You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTrument:SElect to set the mode. Preset OFF State Saved Saved in instrument state. Range On Off Key Path Trace/Detector

Trigger

Trigger setup parameters are mode global, so this section describes trigger source selection for this measurement. Refer to “Measurement Functions” for more information about global trigger functions.

Key Path **Front panel key**

Trig Source

Allow you to choose a trigger source. Trigger settings are Measurement Global. Refer to “Measurement Functions” Section for trigger settings.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:TRIGger:TXPower[:SEquence]:SOURceEXternal[1] EXTerna l2 FRAME IF IMMediate RFBurst LINE VIDeo :TRIGger:TXPower[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The trigger source selection parameters ‘IF’ and ‘VIDeo’ are interchangeable.
Preset	RFBurst
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run Video Line External 1 External 2 RF Burst(Wideband) Periodic Timer(Frame Trigger)
Key Path	Trigger

KEY:Free Run SCPI:IMMediate	The trigger occurs at the time the data is requested, completely asynchronous to the RF or IF signal. (Also called Free Run.)
KEY:Video SCPI:IF VIDeo	An internal IF envelope trigger. It triggers on an absolute threshold level of the signal passed by the IF.
KEY:LINE SCPI:LINE	Triggers on the power line signal.
KEY:External 1 SCPI:EXternal[1]	Activates the external 1 trigger input.

Burst Power Trigger

KEY:External 2	Activates the external 2 trigger input.
SCPI:EXternal2	
KEY:RF Burst	An internal wideband RF burst trigger that has an automatic level control for burst signals. It triggers on a level that is relative to the peak of the signal passed by the RF or absolute level.
SCPI:RFBurst	
KEY:Periodic Timer	Uses the internal periodic timer to generate a trigger signal.
SCPI:FRAME	

BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

Key Path	Front panel key

Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth. This is the bandwidth used for the power measurement. The bandwidth is ideally wide enough to pass all the power of the bursted signal, while not being so wide that it passes noise that reduces dynamic range and the accuracy of low level measurements.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth></code> <code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] ?</code>
Example	<code>:TXP:BAND 1 KHZ</code>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	GSM: 500 kHz SA: 3 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 kHz
Max	Hardware Dependent: No Option = 10 MHz Option B25 = 25 MHz
Key Path	BW

RBW Control

Filter Type

Besides the familiar Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are

Burst Power BW

desirable under certain conditions.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:TXPower:BANDwidth:TYPE GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe]:TXPower:BANDwidth:TYPE?
Example	:TXP:BAND:TYPE GAUS
Restriction and Notes	This chooses the type of filter, either Gaussian or Flat (Flattop). Gaussian is the best choice when looking at the overall burst or the rising and falling edges, as it has excellent pulse response. We are not interested in trading off time domain accuracy vs. noise, just total power accuracy vs. noise level, in this measurement. If you want to precisely examine just the useful part of the burst, choose Flat. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. Setting this to a value other than the factory default may cause invalid measurement results. FLATtop – a filter with a flat amplitude response, which provides the best amplitude accuracy. GAUSSian – a filter with Gaussian characteristics, which provides the best pulse response.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Key Path	BW

Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep for the current measurement. Many of the lower-level softkeys are also the same for all measurements. For more information about these common functions, refer to “Measurement Functions”.

Key Path

Front panel key

Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. Many of the lower-level menu keys operate the same in all measurements. Unique functions are described below. For more information, refer to “Analyzer Setup”.

Key Path **Front panel key**

Avg/Hold Num

Used to specify the number of data acquisition samples that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

On Sets measurement averaging on.
Off Sets measurement averaging off.

Mode SA, GSM

Remote Command [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:COUNT <integer>
 [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:COUNT?
 [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
 [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage[:STATe]?

Remote Command Notes You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

 The BPOwer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.

 You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset 50
 ON

State Saved Saved in instrument state.

Min 1
Max 10000

Key Path **Meas Setup**

BAF Backwards [:SENSe]:BPOwer:AVERage[:STATe]
Compatibility SCPI

Backwards Compatibility SCPI [:SENSe]:BPOWer:AVERage:COUNT

Avg Mode

Used to select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

KEY:Exponential	After the average count is reached, each successive data acquisition is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.
SCPI:EXPOnential	
KEY:Repeat	After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.
SCPI:REPeat	

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPOnential REPeat [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	EXPOnential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Key Path	Meas Setup
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:AVERage:TCONtrol

Avg Type

Used to specify the type of trace and result averaging to use.

Burst Power Meas Setup

This parameter is valid only for Measure Trace.

KEY:Pwr Avg (RMS) SCPI:RMS POWer	True power averaging that is equivalent to taking the RMS value of the voltage. It is the most accurate type of averaging.
KEY:Log-Pwr Avg (Video) SCPI:LOG LPOWer	Simulates the traditional spectrum analyzer type of averaging by averaging the log of the power.
KEY:None SCPI:MAXimum	The maximum values are retained during the averaging cycle.
KEY:None SCPI:MINimum	The minimum values are retained during the averaging cycle.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :TXPower:AVERage:TYPE LOG LPOWer MAXimum MINimum RMS POWer [:SENSe] :TXPower:AVERage:TYPE?
Restriction and Notes	Maximum Minimum are selected only via SCPI.
Dependencies/Couplings	Selecting MAXimum MINimum force to visible Max Hold Trace or/and Min Hold Trace. Measure Trace stays in RMS or Video average state.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	RMS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Pwr Avg (RMS) Log-Pwr Avg(Video) Maximum Minimum
Key Path	Meas Setup
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:AVERage:TYPE

Threshold Lvl

If **Meas Method** is set to **Above Threshold Lvl**, the mean carrier power is calculated based on the trace above the threshold level. The threshold level would be described in dB (relative to the measured carrier) or dBm (absolute).

A green line in the grid would be displayed at the y-position associated with the current threshold level value. Its state would be controlled by On/Off state of the 'Display Line' under the **View/Display** menu.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :TXPower:THReshold <real></pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :TXPower:THReshold?</pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :TXPower:THReshold:TYPE ABSolute RELative</pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :TXPower:THReshold:TYPE?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. BAF SCPI Command determines whether this command is setting an absolute or a relative power level. Since absolute (dBm) and relative (dB) value are supported, positive input value for relative will be truncated to zero. <i>Example:</i> If Threshold Level = 5 dBm with Threshold Type = Absolute, changing Threshold Type to Relative changes Threshold Level to Zero. Suffix dB and dBm are allowed, but it does not change the state of Threshold Type. Suffix may not be send. You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWER commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	GSM: -6.0 SA: -30.0 RELative
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-100
Max	100
Key Path	Meas Setup
BAF Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWER:THReshold:TYPE

Burst Power Meas Setup

Backwards Compatibility [:SENSe]:BPOWer:THReshold
SCPI

Meas Method

There are two selections for this parameter; **Above Threshold Level**, and **Measured Burst Width**.

Above Threshold Level measurement algorithm is used to capture a time record, and average only those points in the time record that exceed the user-specified threshold level. No attempt is made to position the burst, or to calculate/display burst widths. This can be used to measure continuous signals, or bursted signals where the Measured Burst Width algorithm is too restrictive.

Measured Burst Width measurement algorithm uses the threshold level to calculate the burst center, and average those points that lie within a user-specified burst width that is centered upon the burst. The burst width parameter is described in more detail below.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:TXPower:METHod THReshold BWIDth [:SENSe]:TXPower:METHod?
Preset	THReshold
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Above Threshold Lvl Measured Burst Width
Key Path	Meas Setup
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:METHod

Burst Width

When Burst Width Mode is set to manual, the user may enter a fixed-time value in seconds (result in bottom-left corner of second window).

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:TXPower:BURSt:WIDTh <time> [:SENSe]:TXPower:BURSt:WIDTh? [:SENSe]:TXPower:BURSt:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe]:TXPower:BURSt:AUTO?

Restriction and Notes	Burst Width will be grayed out if Meas Method is set to 'Above Threshold Lvl'.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	255.6 us ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100.0 ns
Max	50 s
Key Path	Meas Setup
BAF Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:BURSt:AUTO

IF Gain

The **IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to **Auto**, or to **On** (providing an additional 10 dB gain), or to **Off**. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

IF Gain Auto

Activates the auto rules for IF Gain.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:TXPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:TXPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO [:STATe] ?
Example	SENSe:TXPower:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON
Dependencies/Couplings	When either the auto attenuation works (for example, with electrical attenuator), or the optimize mechanical attenuator range is requested, the IF Gain setting is changed according to the following rule. 'Auto' sets IF Gain High under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, the preamp is turned on, or the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower. For other settings, auto sets IF Gain to Low.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Key Path	Meas Setup, More, IF Gain

IF Gain State

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>:TXPower:IF:GAIN ON</code>
Dependencies/Couplings	Sending this command forces IF Gain Auto to OFF (Man).
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain (Best for Large Signals) High Gain (Best Noise Level)
Key Path	Meas Setup, More, IF Gain

Meas Time

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:SWEep:TIME <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :TXPower:SWEep:TIME?</code>
Example	<code>:TXP:SWP:TIME 10s</code>
Restriction and Notes	If the Mode is GSM, Unit/Terminator key does not appear.

Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	640 μ s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0E-6
Max	50
Key Path	Meas Setup, More

Meas Preset

Returns parameters for this measurement to those set by the factory.

Mode	SA, GSM
Remote Command	:CONFigure:TXPower
Example	CONF:TXP
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Meas Setup, More

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

See the “Marker Function” section for more information.

Key Path **Front panel key**

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode as described under **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** and **Off**, below. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELta OFF :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:MODE OFF
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, the Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker’s current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE

Marker X Axis Value

Sets the Marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real> :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error “Invalid suffix” is generated. The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal, or the offset from the marker’s reference marker if the control mode is Delta. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency and Inverse Time, seconds for Period and Time. If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Dependencies/Couplings	Max value is changed by Meas Time parameter value.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOwer commands are only included for backward compatibility. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	–9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Key Path	Marker, Normal
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOwer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X

Marker X Axis Position

Sets the Marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**, except in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?
Example	CALC:TXPower:MARK10:X:POS?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta . If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Dependencies/Couplings	Max value is changed by Sweep/Meas Time parameter value.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition

Marker Y Axis Value

Returns the Marker Y Axis value in the current Marker Y Axis unit.

The “result” of a marker is the value which is displayed on the second line of the Marker Result block. To properly interpret the returned value the remote programmer must also know what the analyzer's Y Axis Unit is set to as described below.

A marker can have up to two results, only one of which is displayed or returned on a query, as follows:

Absolute result. Every marker has an absolute result and it is simply:

For **Normal** and **Delta** markers, the Y Axis value of the trace point the marker is currently on.

The absolute result is displayed in the result block or returned on a query unless the marker control mode is **Delta**.

Relative result. If a marker's control mode is **Delta**, the relative result is displayed in the result block or returned on a query. This is the ratio of the Absolute Result of a delta marker to the Absolute Result of its reference marker. The ratio is expressed in dB.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK11:Y?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker Y Axis result. If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOwer commands are included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	0
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION:RESult? :CALCulate:BPOwer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION:RESult? :CALCulate:BPOwer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?

Relative To

Selects the marker that the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer> :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:REF?

Burst Power Marker

Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker). A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Marker Trace

Assigns the specified marker to the designated trace.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe RFENvelope MAXHold MINHold</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :TRACe?</pre>
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:TRACE?
Restriction and Notes	If Max Hold Trace is off, Max Hold softkey is grayed out and MAXHold parameter is not available. If Min Hold Trace is off, Min Hold softkey is grayed out and MINHold parameter is not available.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Preset	RFENvelope
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Range	RF Envelope Max Hold RF Envelope Min Hold RF Envelope
Key Path	Marker
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe

Couple Marker

When this function is **On**, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

This action may result in markers going off-screen.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:COUP ON
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELection to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Marker, More

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:AOff

Burst Power Marker

Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. The BPOWer commands are included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs.
Key Path	Marker, More
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer:AOff

Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. Pressing **Peak Search** with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to **Normal**, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Mode	GSM, SA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK2:MAX
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Burst (Tx) Power so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front panel key

Marker Function

There are no ‘Marker Functions’ supported in Burst (Tx) Power so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path	Front panel key
.	

12 Spurious Emissions

The Spurious Emissions measurement identifies and determines the power level of spurious emissions in certain frequency bands.

Key Path

Meas

Remote Command Results

The following commands can be used to retrieve the measurement results:

:CONFigure:SPURious

:CONFigure:SPURious:NDEFault

:INITiate:SPURious

:FETCh:SPURious [n] ?

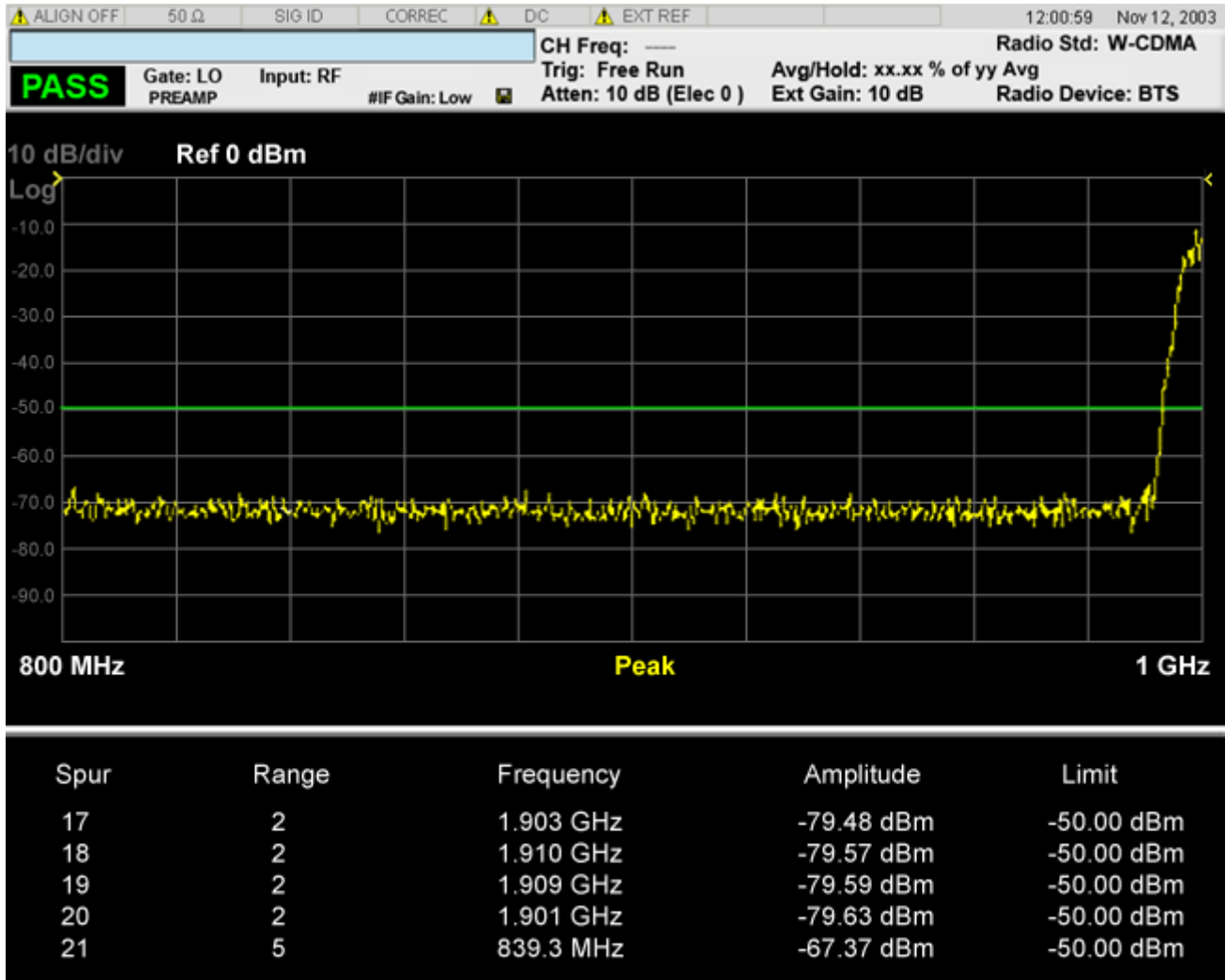
:READ:SPURious [n] ?

:MEASure:SPURious [n] ?

Command	Return Value
CONFigure:SPURious INITiate:SPURious	N/A
FETCh:SPURious [n]? MEASure:SPURious [n]? READ:SPURious [n]? (Note – these commands are not available when viewing the Range Table)	n = 1 (or not supplied) Returns a variable-length (1+6*Spurs – up to 1201 entries) comma separated list containing detailed information in the following format: Number of spurs in following list (Integer) [Repeat the following for each spur] Spur # Range # Spur was located (Integer) Frequency of Spur (Hz, Float64) Amplitude of Spur (dBm, Float32) Absolute Limit (dBm, Float32) Pass or Fail (1 0, Boolean)
	n = 2 – 21 Returns a comma separated list of the trace data for the selected range (where range number = n – 1) using Detector 1. If selected range is not active SCPI_NAN is returned for each trace data element where SCPI_NAN = 9.91E37.
	n = 22 Returns the number of spurs found.

	$n = 23 - 42$ Returns a comma separated list of the trace data for the selected range (where range number = $n - 22$) using Detector 2. If selected range is not active or Detector 2 selection is off, SCPI_NAN is returned for each trace data element where $SCPI\_NAN = 9.91E37$.

Measurement Results View



The spurs listed are within the current value of the Marker Peak Excursion setting of the absolute limit. All of the spurs listed passed. Any spur that has failed the absolute limit will have an 'F' beside it.

Frequency/Channel

Frequency/Channel is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Span X Scale

Span X Scale is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

AMPTD Y Scale

AMPTD Y Scale opens a menu of functions that enable you to modify the Amplitude parameters. See AMPTD Y Scale in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Ref Value	
Sets the value for the absolute power reference. When Auto Scaling for the Y-axis is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When Auto Scaling for the Y-axis is on, the analyzer will set the reference level such that the absolute limit will be positioned two divisions down from the top of the display.	
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA,C2k
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel < real> :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV -50 dBm DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Y Auto Scaling is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When the Y Auto Scaling is on, the analyzer automatically sets the reference level such that the absolute limit is positioned two divisions down from the top of the display. This is the most useful setting when searching for spurs. The algorithm used for determining the ref level is $\text{Ref Level} = \text{Absolute Limit} + (2 * \text{Scale/Div})$. All other reference level settings are left as the current base instrument settings.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.0 dBm
Max	250.0 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD/Y Scale

Attenuation

This menu controls both the electrical and mechanical attenuators and their interactions. The value read back on the key in square brackets is the current Total (Elec + Mech) attenuation. When in Pre-Adjust for Min Clip mode, this value can change at the start of every measurement.

See Attenuation under AMPTD Y Scale in the “Measurement Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **AMPTD Y Scale**

Scale/Div

Sets the units per division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: PDIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: PDIVision?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 10 dB DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Scale Coupling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Scale Coupling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	0.10 dB to 20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD/Y Scale

Internal Preamplifier

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the internal preamplifiers. Turning Internal Preamp on gives a better noise figure, but a poorer inter-modulation distortion (TOI) to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

See Internal Preamplifier under AMPTD Y Scale in the “Measurement Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Auto Scaling	
Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.	
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: COUPle 0 1 OFF ON :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: COUPle?
Example	:DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF :DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off. When the Y Auto Scaling is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When the Y Auto Scaling is on, the analyzer automatically sets the reference level such that the absolute limit is positioned two divisions down from the top of the display. This is the most useful setting when searching for spurs. The algorithm used for determining the ref level is $\text{Ref Level} = \text{Absolute Limit} + (2 * \text{Scale/Div})$. All other reference level settings are left as the current base instrument settings.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

View/Display

Accesses a menu that includes the Display key, which enables you to control the instrument display.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.
See Display in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	View/Display

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title. The display title will remain until you press **Change Title** again, or you recall a trace or state, or a **Factory Preset** is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing **Title**, **Clear Title**.
Pressing this key cancels any active function.

Mode	WCDMA, OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SPURious:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:SPURious:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:SPUR:ANN:TITL:DATA “BASELINE TEST” DISP:SPUR:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	Spurious Emissions
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Trace/Detector

Trace/Detector is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

BW

BW is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Meas Setup

Displays the measurement setup menu for the currently selected measurement.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

Average State allows you to turn averaging On or Off.

Mode SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

Remote Command [:SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:COUNT <integer>
[:SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage:COUNT?
[:SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage[:STATe] ON|OFF|1|0
[:SENSe]:SPURious:AVERage[:STATe]?

Example SPUR:AVER:COUN 2500
SPUR:AVER:COUN?
SPUR:AVER ON
SPUR:AVER?

Remote Command Notes You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset 10
0FF

State Saved Saved in instrument state.

Min 1

Max 10000

Key Path **Meas Setup**

Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SPURious:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat [:SENSe] :SPURious:AVERage:TCONtrol ?
Example	SPUR:AVER:TCON REP SPUR:AVER:TCON?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXPonential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Key Path	Meas Setup

Range Table

The range table is used to enter the settings for up to twenty ranges.

Upon entering the range table (front panel only) the measurement is stopped and the analyzer is set to a constantly sweeping idle state. The analyzer will be set to the current values of range 1, regardless if it is on or off. If a range is outside the values in the current range table for that range, “---” will appear to indicate this range is currently inactive. To change a parameter, select the appropriate menu key and enter the value using the numeric keypad, or the knob. The analyzer settings will be updated with the new parameter values. Although no measurements are being made, this allows you to preview the range they will be measuring.

If the range is changed, the analyzer will change its settings to reflect the currently selected range. The selected range will be displayed on the last line of the range table view unless; the selected range is 5 or less in the normal range table view. In this case, the first 5 entries of the range table will be displayed and the zoom mode is selected. In the zoom mode all 20 ranges can be displayed.

Key Path	Meas Setup

Range Number

S elects the range using the front panel keys.

Front Panel Access **Meas Setup**

Range State

Changing the range will update the values on the other menu keys so that they reflect the settings for the selected range. If Range is turned on, it will be used as part of the measurement. If it is off, it will be excluded. A range is made up of the next eleven parameters. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range the value is associated with. Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :STATe ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :STATe?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:STAT ON SPUR:STAT?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF WCDMA: ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF C2k: ON,ON,ON,ON,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF TD-SCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Start Freq

Sets the start frequency of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location of where the start frequency occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSE] :SPURious [:RANGE] [:LIST] :FREQuency:STARt <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq></pre> <pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGE] [:LIST] :FREQuency:STARt?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:FREQ:STAR 250 MHz, ...</pre> <pre>SPUR:FREQ:STAR?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: +1.92000000E+009,+1.89350000E+009,+2.10000000E+009,+2.175000 00E+009,+8.00000000E+008,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+ 1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.5000000 0E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1 .50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000 E+009,+1.50000000E+009,+1.50000000E+009 WCDMA: 9kHz,150kHz,30MHz,1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1774GHz,2.18GHz,1.5G Hz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz, 1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz,1.5GHz C2K: 150kHz, 30 MHz, 1GHz, 12.75GHz,2.5GHz, 2.5GHz, 2.5GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz TD-SCDMA: 9 kHz, 150 kHz, 30 MHz, 1GHz, 925 MHz, 935 MHz, 1805 MHz, 1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz,1.5 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–80 MHz
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503: 3699999990 Option 508: 8499999990 Option 513: 13799999990 Option 526: 26999999990
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Stop Freq

Sets the stop frequency of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location of where the stop frequency occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP?

Example	SPUR:FREQ:STOP 250 MHz, ... SPUR:FREQ:STOP?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA:+1.98000000E+009,+1.91960000E+009,+2.10150000E+009,+2.18000000E+009,+1.00000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009,+2.50000000E+009, WCDMA:150kHz,30MHz,1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1774GHz,2.18GHz,12.75GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz C2K: 150kHz, 30 MHz, 1GHz, 12.75GHz,2.5GHz, 2.5GHz, 2.5GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz TD-SCDMA: 150kHz, 30 MHz, 1GHz, 12.75GHz,935 MHz, 960 MHz, 1880 MHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz, 2.5 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-79999990
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503: 3.7 GHz Option 508: 8.5 GHz Option 513: 13.8 GHz Option 526: 27.0 GHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values.

The location of where the resolution bandwidth occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :BANDwidth[:RESoluti on] <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :BANDwidth[:RESoluti on] ? [:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :BANDwidth[:RESoluti on] :AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SPURious [:RANGe] [:LIST] :BANDwidth[:RESoluti on] :AUTO?</pre>
Example	SPUR:BWID 250 kHz, ... SPUR:BWID? SPUR:BWID:AUTO ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON SPUR:BWID:AUTO?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA:1.2MHz,0.51MHz,0.1MHz,0.1MHz,4MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz WCDMA:1kHz,10kHz,100kHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz,3MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz C2k: 1kHz,10kHz,100kHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz TD-SCDMA: 1kHz,10kHz,100kHz,1MHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz SA, WIMAX OFDMA:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON, ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON WCDMA:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON, ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON C2k:OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON, ON,ON,ON,ON,ON TD-SCDMA: OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON, ON,ON,ON,ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Video BW

Sets the Video BW mode of the analyzer. This can be Auto, where the analyzer determines the optimum setting, or Manual, where you determine the setting. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range the value is associated with. Missing values are not permitted, in other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUT O OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUT O?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:BWID:VID 2 MHz, ... SPUR:BWID:VID? SPUR:BAND:VID:AUTO ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SPUR:BAND:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFMDA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA: Automatically calculated TD-SCDMA: 1kHz,10kHz,100kHz,1MHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA: ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON TD-SCDMA: OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Filter Type

Besides the Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under

certain conditions. The **Filter Type** menu gives you control over these parameters.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LiST]:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LiST]:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	SPUR:BAND:SHAP GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, FLAT, FLAT, GAUS, GAUS SPUR:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Abs Start Limit

Determines the limit above which spurs will report a failing. If Abs Stop Limit Mode is set to Auto, this is coupled to Abs Stop Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

If the Limit Line Test parameter is off then any spurs which are found to be above the current 'Peak Excursion' will be added to the results table. From these spurs, the amplitude will be checked using the abs limit start and abs limit stop parameters and then calculate the limit. An 'F' will be appended to the amplitude value of the spur if the measured amplitude is above the limit. If the Limit Line Test is on, only the spurs whose amplitudes exceed the limit will be reported.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must sent all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA[:START] <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl> :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA[:START]?</pre>
Example	CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA -25 dBm, ... CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA?
Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: -5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001 WCDMA: -36dBm,-36dBm,-36dBm,-30dBm,-25dBm,-15dBm,-25dBm,-30dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm C2K: -13 dBm, -13dBm, -13 dBm, -13 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm TD-SCDMA: -13 dBm, -13dBm, -13 dBm, -13 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150.0 dBm
Max	50.0 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Abs Stop Limit

Abs Stop Limit is used to determine the limit above which spurs will report a failing. If Abs Stop Limit Mode is set to Auto, this is coupled to Abs Start Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated

value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must sent all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Abs Stop Limit Mode, when set to Couple, couples Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start and Abs Stop can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted, in other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must sent all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre> :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl> :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP? :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPer]:DATA:STOP:AUTO? </pre>
Example	<pre> CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP -25 dBm, ... CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP? CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP:AUTO ON, ... CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP:AUTO? </pre>

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious[:RANGe] [:LIST] :PEAK:EXCursion <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> [:SENSe] :SPURious[:RANGe] [:LIST] :PEAK:EXCursion?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:PEAK:EXC 20 dB, ... SPUR:PEAK:EXC?</pre>
Preset	<pre>+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.000000 00E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+ 6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.000000 0E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6 .00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000 E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.0 dB
Max	100.0 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Pk Threshold

Sets the minimum amplitude of signals that can be identified as peaks. For example, if a value of -90 dBm is selected, only peaks that rise and fall more than the peak excursion value which are above -90 dBm are identified. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious[:RANGe] [:LIST] :PEAK:THReshold <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe] :SPURious[:RANGe] [:LIST] :PEAK:THReshold?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:PEAK:THR -50 dBm, ... SPUR:PEAK:THR?</pre>

[illegible]

Attenuation

Defines attenuation value for each range. When Auto state is ON, attenuation value under AMPTD Y Scale is used. When Auto state is OFF, this value is used as mechanical attenuation value without electric attenuation.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:ATTenuation <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:ATTenuation? [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:ATTenuation:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:ATT 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB SPUR:ATT? SPUR:ATT:AUTO 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 SPUR:ATT:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	“---” is displayed as value when Auto state is ON, to indicate attenuation value under AMPTD Y Scale is being used.

Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, SA mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB, 10dB ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, O N, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 dB
Max	70 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Detector 1

Sets the detector to be used by the trace for spur detection and limit line testing.

[illegible]

Restriction and Notes	For backward compatibility, “NORMAL” is available as a SCPI command parameter. However this is treated the same as “RMS” internally, so the query never returns “NORMAL” as its results.
Preset	POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Detector 2

Sets the detector to be used by the trace for display purposes only.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:DETEctor2[:FUNCTION]] OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPle RMS, OFF AVERage NEGative NORMal</pre>

[illegible]

Sweep Time

Sets the sweep time mode of the analyzer. This can be Auto, where the analyzer determines the optimum setting, or Manual, where you determine the setting. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

[illegible]

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms, 5ms WCDMA: 170ms, 360ms, 117ms, 1.39ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 18ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms, 1ms TD-SCDMA: 170.4 ms, 360.4 ms, 117.4 ms, 19.66 ms, 1.638 ms, 3.276 ms, 9.283 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms, 2.184 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0E-3
Max	2.0E+3
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table

Points

Sets the number of points per sweep for the measurement. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

The Points mode can be manual, where you determine the setting or auto, where the analyzer determines the number of trace points to ensure the sweep points resolution equals RBW/2. This is calculated using the following algorithm:

$\text{Points} = (\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq}) / (\text{ResBW} / 2)$, with the computed values being clipped to a minimum of 101 and a maximum of 8192.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range the value is associated with. Missing values are not permitted, in other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

[illegible]

IF Gain

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, On (the extra 10 dB) or Off. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads. A switched IF amplifier with approximately 10 dB of gain is available. This amplifier takes full advantage of the RF dynamic range of the analyzer. When it can be turned on without an overload, the dynamic range is always better with the amplifier on than off.

Key Path	Meas Setup
μ_{eff}	1
σ^2_{eff}	2
ρ_{eff}	3
γ_{eff}	4
β_{eff}	5
α_{eff}	6
κ_{eff}	7
λ_{eff}	8
ν_{eff}	9
ξ_{eff}	10
η_{eff}	11
θ_{eff}	12
ϕ_{eff}	13
χ_{eff}	14
ψ_{eff}	15
ω_{eff}	16
ζ_{eff}	17
δ_{eff}	18
ϵ_{eff}	19
π_{eff}	20
τ_{eff}	21
ι_{eff}	22
κ_{eff}	23
λ_{eff}	24
ν_{eff}	25
ξ_{eff}	26
η_{eff}	27
θ_{eff}	28
ϕ_{eff}	29
χ_{eff}	30
ψ_{eff}	31
ω_{eff}	32
ζ_{eff}	33
δ_{eff}	34
ϵ_{eff}	35
π_{eff}	36
τ_{eff}	37
ι_{eff}	38
κ_{eff}	39
λ_{eff}	40
ν_{eff}	41
ξ_{eff}	42
η_{eff}	43
θ_{eff}	44
ϕ_{eff}	45
χ_{eff}	46
ψ_{eff}	47
ω_{eff}	48
ζ_{eff}	49
δ_{eff}	50
ϵ_{eff}	51
π_{eff}	52
τ_{eff}	53
ι_{eff}	54
κ_{eff}	55
λ_{eff}	56
ν_{eff}	57
ξ_{eff}	58
η_{eff}	59
θ_{eff}	60
ϕ_{eff}	61
χ_{eff}	62
ψ_{eff}	63
ω_{eff}	64
ζ_{eff}	65
δ_{eff}	66
ϵ_{eff}	67
π_{eff}	68
τ_{eff}	69
ι_{eff}	70
κ_{eff}	71
λ_{eff}	72
ν_{eff}	73
ξ_{eff}	74
η_{eff}	75
θ_{eff}	76
ϕ_{eff}	77
χ_{eff}	78
ψ_{eff}	79
ω_{eff}	80
ζ_{eff}	81
δ_{eff}	82
ϵ_{eff}	83
π_{eff}	84
τ_{eff}	85
ι_{eff}	86
κ_{eff}	87
λ_{eff}	88
ν_{eff}	89
ξ_{eff}	90
η_{eff}	91
θ_{eff}	92
ϕ_{eff}	93
χ_{eff}	94
ψ_{eff}	95
ω_{eff}	96
ζ_{eff}	97
δ_{eff}	98
ϵ_{eff}	99
π_{eff}	100

IF Gain Auto Activates the rules for auto IF Gain.

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATe] ?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON, ... SPUR:IF:GAIN:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the sweep type is Swept, 'Auto' sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, the preamp is turned on, or the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower. For other settings using the swept sweep type, auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man

IF Gain State Selects the range of IF Gain.

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe] ?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:IF:GAIN ON, ... SPUR:IF:GAIN?</pre>
Preset	OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Meas Type

Selects either Examine or Full measurement type. This parameter is coupled to the average mode. Therefore, if the examine measurement type is selected, the measurement sets the average mode to exponential. If the full measurement type is selected, the measurement sets the average mode to repeat. The behavior of each measurement type is described in the table below. When averaging is on, trace averaging is used as each active range is measured. Averaging is not used at any other time.

	Single		Continuous	
	No Spurs Found	Spurs Found	No Spurs Found	Spurs Found
Examine	All active ranges are measured. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state and the ‘No Spurs’ happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and the spurs found reported. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state and the trace containing the worst spur restored. The spur menu key is enabled. A marker is also added which is set to the frequency of the worst spur.	All active ranges are measured. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state and the ‘No Spurs’ happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and the spurs found reported. On completion the SA is set to the range containing the worst spur found and continually sweeps this range. The spur menu key is enabled. A marker is also added which is set to the frequency of the worst spur.
Full	All active ranges are measured. On completion measurement is set to idle state and the ‘No Spurs’ happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and spurs found reported. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state, displaying the trace of the last active range.	Measurement continually cycles through all active ranges.	All active ranges are measured and spurs found reported. On each cycle of the active ranges the spurs found are reset. This ensures any remote queries retrieve the trace data that matches the currently displayed results.
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA			
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE EXAMine FULL [:SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE?			

Example	SPUR:TYPE FULL SPUR:TYPE?
Preset	EXAMine
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Examine Full
Key Path	Meas Setup

Spur

Displays any spurs found. It is only enabled when the measurement type is set to examine and will turn on upon completion of a measurement. Once the Spur menu key has been enabled, you can view any spur. The measurement sets the analyzer to the range in which the currently selected spur was found. The range settings only changes if the spur selected is in a range which is different from the current range settings. A marker is used to identify the currently selected spur on the trace.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SPURious:SPUR <integer> [:SENSe] :SPURious:SPUR?
Example	SPUR:SPUR 55 SPUR:SPUR?
Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	200
Key Path	Meas Setup

Spurious Report Mode

Sets the spurious report mode to either Limit Line Test Only or All.

Select the Limit Line Test (LIMTest) option to report only spurs above the limit line. Any spurs reported will cause the measurement to fail. See Abs Start Limit for more information.

Select All (ALL) to report all spurs detected by Peak Threshold and Peak Excursion.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SPURious:REPT:MODE ALL LIMTest</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SPURious:REPT:MODE?</code>
Example	SPUR:REPT:MODE LIMIT SPUR:REPT:MODE?
Preset	ALL
Range	All Limit Test
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Preset

Restores all measurement parameters to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	<code>:CONFigure:SPURious</code>
Example	CONF:SPUR
Key Path	Meas Setup

Range Preset

Category A

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of the BS mandatory spurious emissions limits (Category A).

BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	–13 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
1 GHz – 12,75 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s2.5 table 1

Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SPURious:CATegory A
Example	:SPURious:CATegory A
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Preset

Category B

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of the BS mandatory spurious emissions limits (Category B).

BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9kHz – 150kHz	–36 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329–9, s4.1
150kHz – 30MHz	– 36 dBm	10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329–9, s4.1
30MHz – 1GHz	–36 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329–9, s4.1

Spurious Emissions

Meas Setup

1GHz	–30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329–9, s4.1
,			
Fc1–19,2 MHz or Fl –10 MHz whichever is the higher			
Fc1 – 19,2 MHz or Fl –10 MHz whichever is the higher	–25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
,			
Fc1 – 16 MHz or Fl –10 MHz whichever is the higher			
Fc1 – 16 MHz or Fl –10 MHz whichever is the higher	–15 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
,			
Fc2 + 16 MHz or Fu +10 MHz whichever is the lower			
Fc2 + 16 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz whichever is the lower	–25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1
,			
Fc2 +19,2 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz whichever is the lower			
Fc2 + 19,2 MHz or Fu +10 MHz whichever is the lower	–30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329–9, s2.5 table 1
,			
12,75 GHz			

Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SPURious:CATegory B
Example	:SPURious:CATegory B
Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Preset

Mobile

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of both the MS general and additional spurious emissions limits.

General Spurious emissions requirements

Frequency Bandwidth	Resolution Bandwidth	Minimum requirement
$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm
$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36 dBm
$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36 dBm
$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12.75 \text{ GHz}$	1 MHz	-30 dBm

Additional Spurious emissions requirements

Frequency Bandwidth	Resolution Bandwidth	Minimum requirement
$925 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 935 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-67 dBm*
$935 \text{ MHz} < f \leq 960 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-79 dBm*
$1805 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1880 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-71 dBm*

Mode TD-SCDMA

Remote Command [:SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory MOBile

Example :SPURious:CATegory MOB

Key Path **Meas Setup, Range Preset**

Trigger

Accesses the Trigger menu which contains keys to control the 1-of-N selection of the Trigger source. The trigger functions let you select the trigger settings for a sweep or measurement. See Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Trigger Source

Enables you to choose a trigger source. Trigger settings are the same across all modes. See Trigger in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:SPURious[:SEquence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMediate LINE FRAME RFBurst VID eo IF :TRIGger:SPURious[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Example	TRIG:SPUR:SOUR FRAM TRIG:SPUR:SOUR?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	IMMediate
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run (Immediate) Video (IF Envlp) Line External 1 External 2 RF Burst (Wideband) Periodic Timer
Key Path	Trigger

Sweep/Control

Accesses the Sweep/Control menu keys used to set up and control the sweep time and source.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Sweep Setup

Sets the sweep functions that control the sweep state and time.

Key Path **Sweep/Control**

Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states. Setting **Auto Sweep Time** to **Accy** will result in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Accy**.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **Norm** is the preferred setting of **Auto Sweep Time**. **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. This means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy [:SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?
Example	SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Restriction and Notes	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and inaccessible (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out), however, Sweep Setup settings can be changed remotely with no error indication. This command is implemented as “[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs” to avoid illegal SCPI node definition. So, this command should be used as “[:SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs”.

Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup

Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume resumes the measurement at the point it was at when paused.

See Pause/Resume in the “Measurement Setup Functions” section for more information.

Key Path	Sweep/Control

Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	Marker

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta** and **Off**. Normal enables you to activate the selected marker to read the power level and time. Delta enables you to read the differences in the power levels and time scales between the selected marker and the next marker. Off enables you to turn off the selected marker.

All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MODE POSition DELTa OFF :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MODE?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:MODE POS CALC:SPUR:MARK:MODE?
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.

Dependencies / Couplings	No
Remote Command Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, GSM/EDGE mode or OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. NORMAL is changed to POSition in the new SA.
Preset	=OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF FF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Key Path	Marker

Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the Marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq> :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:X 25 kHz CALC:SPUR:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error “Invalid suffix” will be generated. The query returns the absolute X Axis marker value if the control mode is Normal, or the offset from the reference marker if the control mode is Delta. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency and Inverse Time, seconds for Period and Time. If the marker is Off, the response is not a number.
Preset	1 GHz
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the Marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta** - except in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <integer> :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK10:X:POS?
Restriction and Notes	The query returns the absolute X Axis marker value in trace points if the control mode is Normal , or the offset from the reference marker in trace points if the control mode is Delta . The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points. If the marker is Off the response is not a number.
Preset	300
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
MIN/MAX/DEF Support	Yes

Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK11:Y?
Restriction and Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the current Y Axis unit. If a suffix is sent that does not have units of absolute amplitude, an error "Invalid suffix" will be generated.

Preset	TBD: Depends on Y axis range of selected Trace.
State Saved	No

Properties

Accesses the Properties menu to set certain properties of the selected marker.

Key Path	Marker

Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	Marker

Relative To

Selects the marker the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Every marker has another marker to which it is relative. This marker is referred to as the “reference marker” for that marker. This attribute is set by the **Marker, Properties, Relative To** key. The marker must be a **Delta** marker to make this attribute relevant. If it is a **Delta** marker, the reference marker determines how the marker is controlled and how its value is displayed. A marker cannot be relative to itself.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer> :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK3:REF 5 CALC:SPUR:MARK:REF?
Restriction and Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”

Remote Command Notes	When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker). A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.” You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, GSM mode or OFDMA mode or TD-SCDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Key Path	Marker, Properties

Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:COUP ON CALC:SPUR:MARK:COUP?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Marker

All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Mode SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

Remote Command :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:AOff

Example CALC:SPUR:MARK:AOff

Key Path **Marker**

Peak Search

Performs a peak search and opens the Peak Search menu. The Peak Search functions allow you to define specific search criteria to determine which signals can be considered peaks, excluding unwanted signals from the search.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Peak

Moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude less than the current marker value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:NEXT
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Right

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the right of the current marker which meets all enabled peak

Spurious Emissions

Peak Search

criteria.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:RIGH
Key Path	Peak Search

Next Pk Left

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the left of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:LEFT
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker Delta

Performs the same function as the Delta 1-of-N selection key in the Marker menu. This sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode. See the Marker section for the complete description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and change the control of the Marker mode to Delta without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	Peak Search

Pk-Pk Search

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA

Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :PTPeak
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:PTP
Restriction and Notes	Turns on the Marker Δ active function.
Dependencies / Couplings	This key is not available (key is grayed out) when Coupled Markers is on.
Key Path	Peak Search

Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :MINimum
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:MIN
Key Path	Peak Search

Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Spurious Emissions so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no ‘Marker Functions’ supported in Spurious Emissions so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

13 Spectrum Emission Mask

The spectrum emission mask measures spurious signal levels in up to six pairs of offset frequencies and relates them to the carrier power.

Key Path

Meas

Remote Command Results:

Offsets that are turned off (inactive) will return –999.0 when their results are queried remotely.

:CONFigure:SEMask

:CONFigure:SEMask:NDEFault

:INITiate:SEMask

:FETCh:SEMask [n] ?

:MEASure:SEMask [n] ?

:READ:SEMask [n] ?

N=1	When Meas Type = Total Power Reference Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm) 3. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz) 6. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc) 12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm) 13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc) 14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm) 15. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the negative offset A (Hz) 16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc) 17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm)

N=1 (Continued)	18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc) 19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm) 20. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the positive offset A (Hz) 21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc) ... 69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm) 70. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the positive offset F (Hz) 71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

N=1 (Continued)	When Meas Type = Power Spectral Density Reference Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm) 3. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz) 6. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dB). Returns –999.0 if in WLAN. 12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz). Returns –999.0 if in WLAN. 13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB) 14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz) 15. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the negative offset A (Hz) 16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dB). Returns –999.0 if in WLAN. 17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz). Returns –999.0 if in WLAN. 18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB) 19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz) 20. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the positive offset A (Hz) 21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dB). Returns –999.0 if in WLAN. ...

N=1 (Continued)	69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm/Hz) 70. Peak power offset frequency from the center frequency in the positive offset F (Hz) 71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)
N=2	Returns the displayed frequency domain spectrum trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001.
N=3	Returns the displayed frequency domain absolute limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is determined 2001.
N=4	Returns the displayed frequency domain relative limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001.
N=5	When Meas Type = Total Power Reference Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies: 1. Total power reference (dBm) 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A) 4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (F) 14. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)

N=5	When Meas Type = Power Spectral Density Reference Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies. Returns –999.0 for the offsets if in WLAN: 1. Power spectral density reference (dBm/Hz) 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A) 4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (F) 14. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)
N=6	When Meas Type = Total Power Reference Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A) 4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (F) 14. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)
N=6	When Meas Type = Power Spectral Density Reference Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc/Hz) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies. Returns –999.0 for the offsets if in WLAN: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A) 4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (F) 14. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)

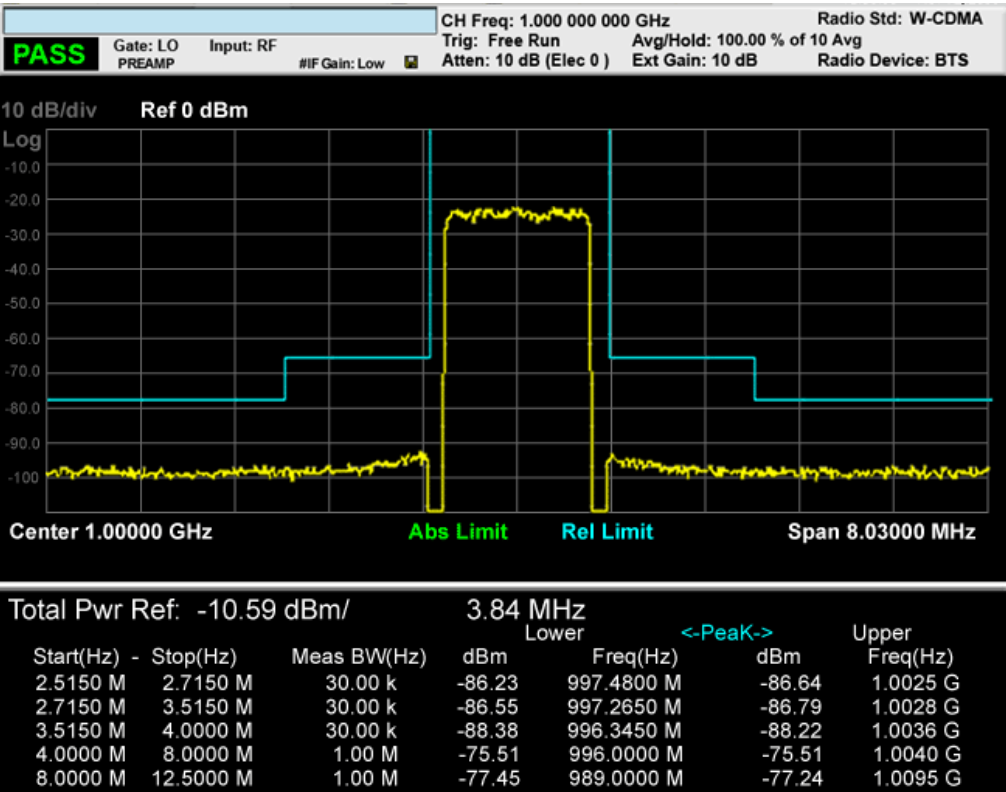
N=7	Returns 14 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting. 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. At negative offset frequency (A) 4. At positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. At negative offset frequency (F) 14. At positive offset frequency (F)
N=8	Returns 14 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting. Note: This result (N=8) is same as N=7 result. 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. At negative offset frequency (A) 4. At positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. At negative offset frequency (F) 14. At positive offset frequency (F)
N=9	Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values of frequency (in Hz) that have peak power in each offset: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. Negative offset frequency (F) 14. Positive offset frequency (F)
N=10	Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. At negative offset frequency (A) 4. At positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. At negative offset frequency (F) 14. At positive offset frequency (F)

N=11	Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values in dBc (dB if MeasType = PSD) of the peak power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 3. At negative offset frequency (A) 4. At positive offset frequency (A) ... 13. At negative offset frequency (F) 14. At positive offset frequency (F)
N=12	Returns the band power result (the peak power of the signal in the ref channel) when in WLAN standard. If not in WLAN standard the value returned will be –999.0 Note: This result (N=12) is available only in Spectrum Analysis mode.

Measurement Results and Views

The following graphics display Total Pwr Ref, PSD Ref, and WLAN results and data.

Display - Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)



Trace Window

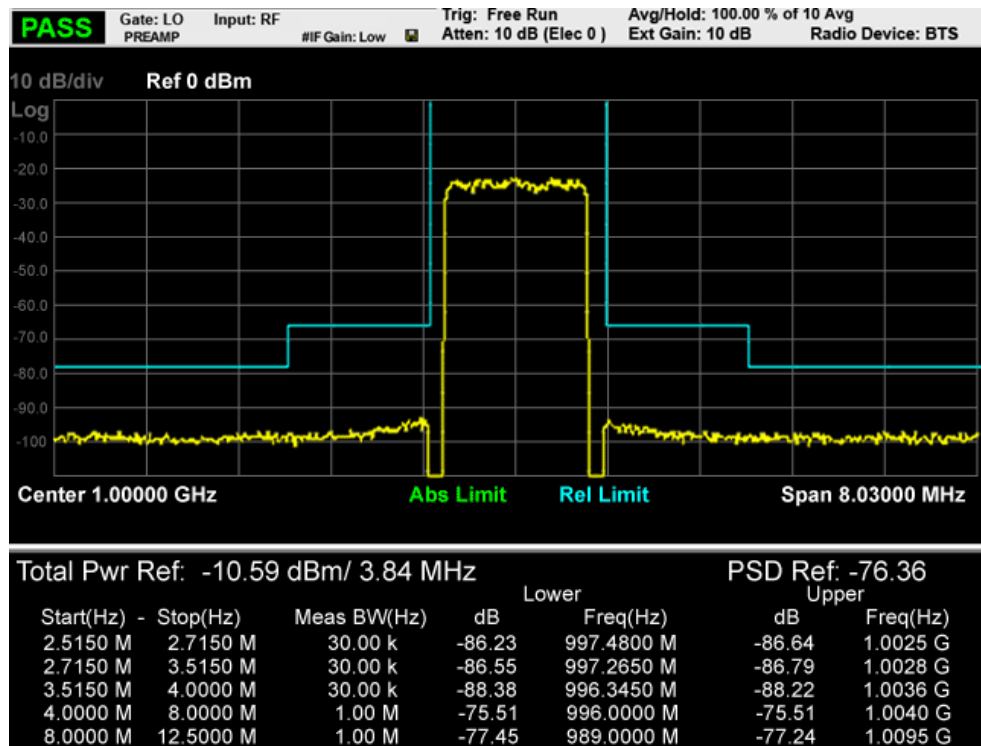
Corresponding Trace yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element
	Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth

Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Display - Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)



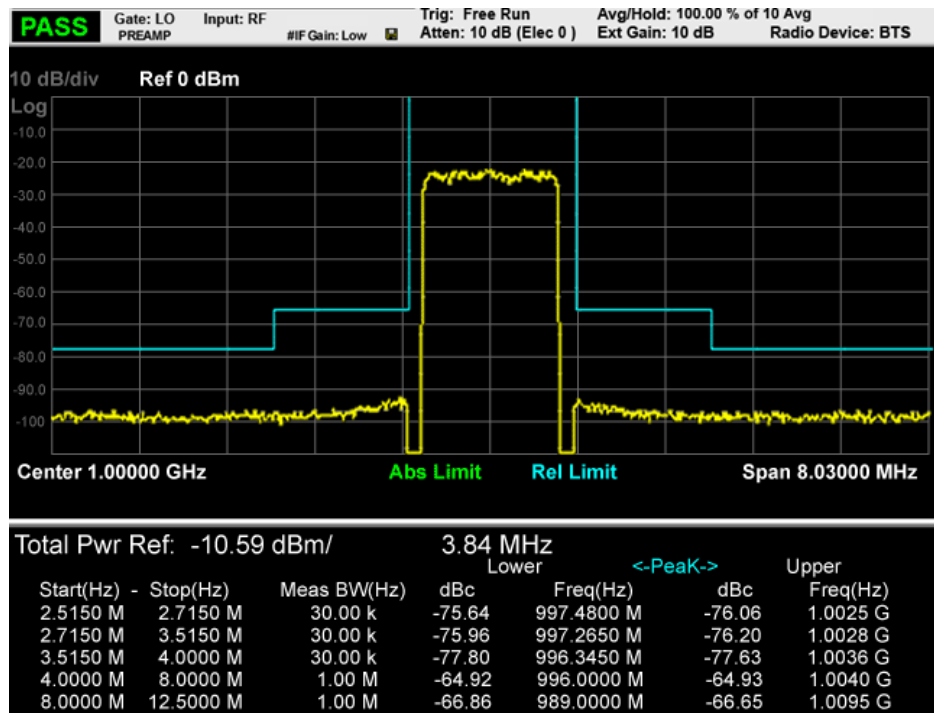
Trace Window

Corresponding Trace yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area. Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower (dBm/Hz)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dBm/Hz)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Display - Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

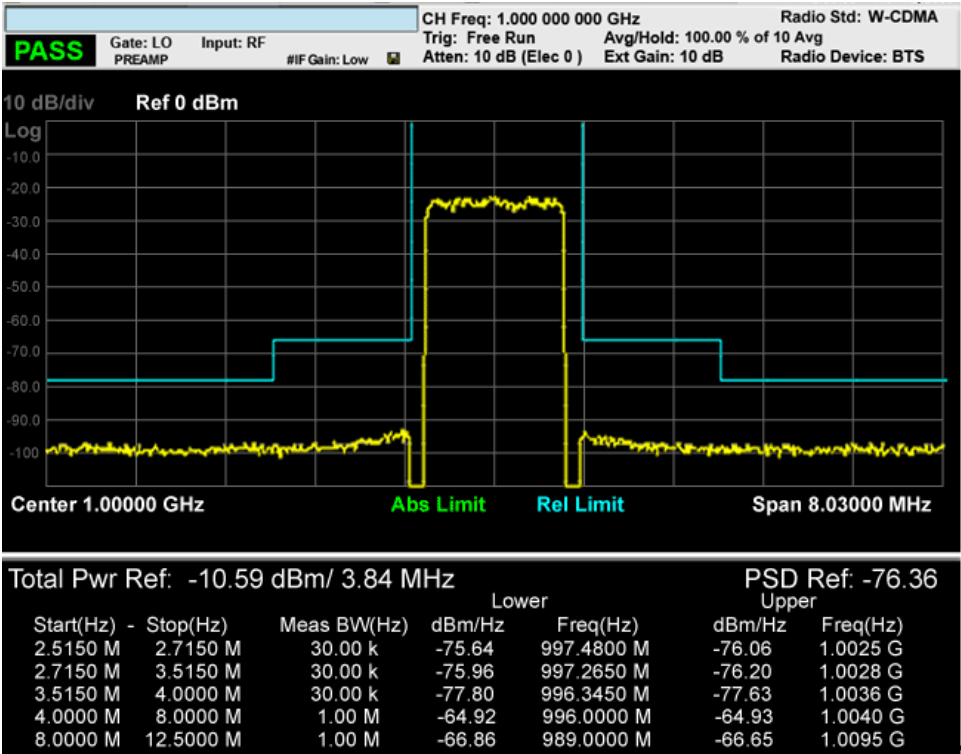
Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dBc)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset

Spectrum Emission Mask
Measurement Results and Views

Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper Peak (dBc)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Display - Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)



Trace Window

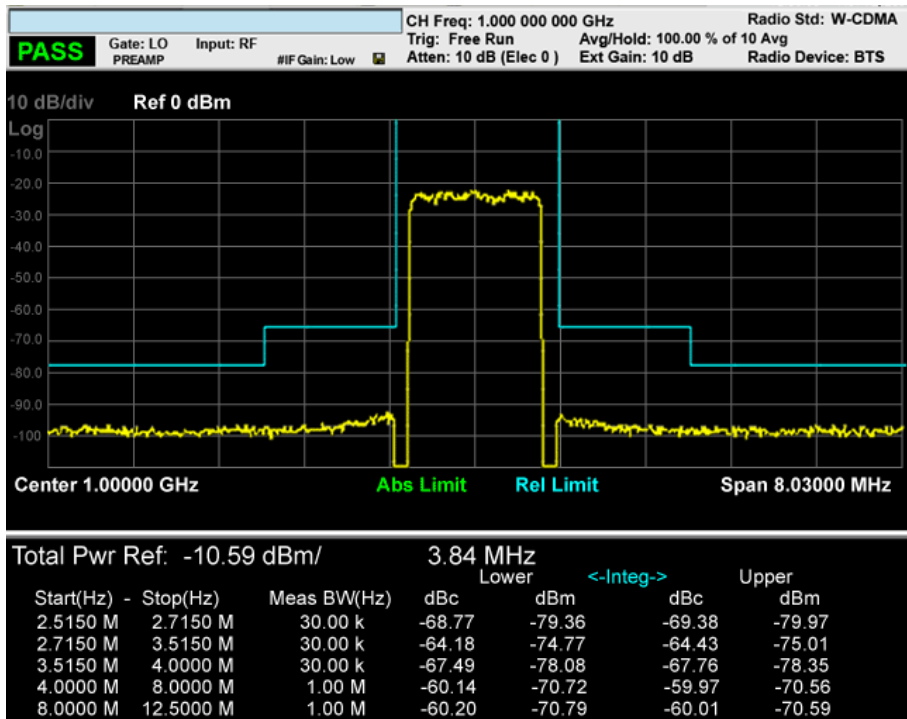
Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.

	Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Display - Integrated Power (Total Pwr Ref)



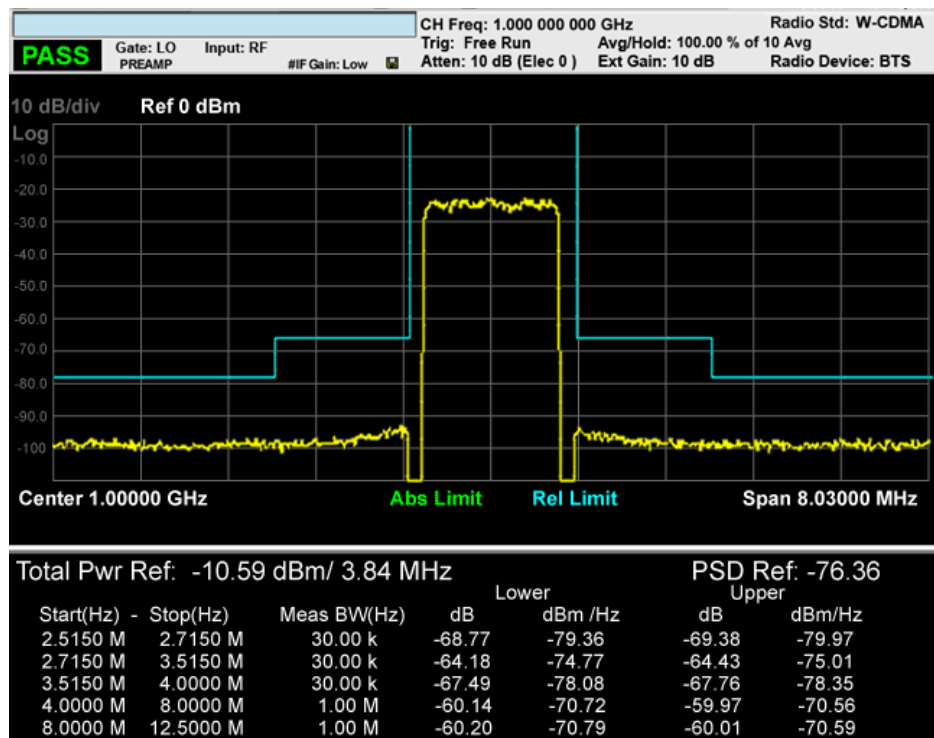
Trace Window

Corresponding Trace yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area. Channel Integration Bandwidth
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Integ (dBc)	Relative integrated power on the negative offset
Lower Integ (dBm)	Absolute integrated power on the negative offset
Upper Integ (dBc)	Relative integrated power on the positive offset
Upper Integ (dBm)	Absolute integrated power on the positive offset

Display - Integrated Power (PSD Ref)



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset

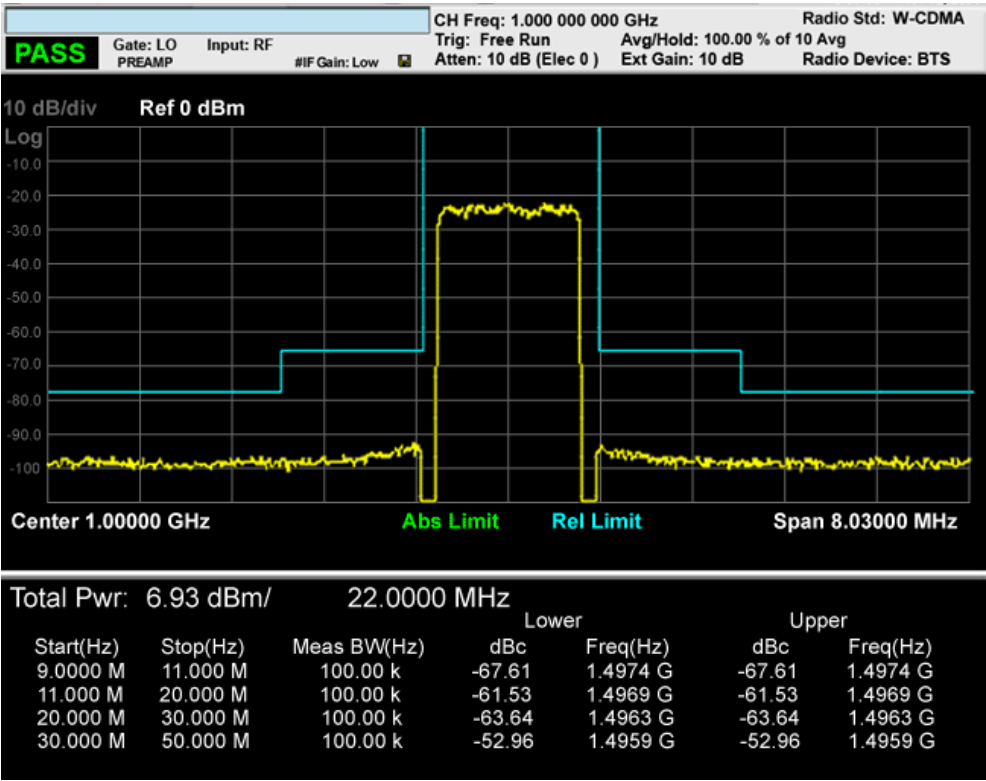
Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area. Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset

Lower (dB)	Relative integrated power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower (dBm/Hz)	Absolute integrated power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dB)	Relative integrated power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset

Display - Integrated Power (WLAN)

WLAN screen. Note the labelling changes. “Total Pwr Ref” has changed to “Total Pwr” and the “PSD Ref”, has changed to “Peak PSD Ref”



SPAN X Scale

Span X Scale functionality is not supported in Spectrum Emission Mask, so this front panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent except all Attenuation values and Internal Preamp selections that are measurement global.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Ref Value	
Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.	
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real> :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 100 DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changed to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10.0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–250 dBm
Max	250 dBm
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Scale/Div

Sets the units-per-division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. When Auto Scaling is On, the scale per division value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: PDIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]: PDIVision?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 15dB DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp in the “Analyzer Setup Functions” section for more information.

Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center or bottom of the Y scale display. Changing the reference position does not affect the reference level value.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOS ition TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOS ition?

Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, the analyzer automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 ON OFF :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale

View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Change Title

Accesses an Alpha Editor menu that enables you to write a title across the top of the display. This menu contains characters and symbols. that may also be used with the numeric keypad. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will remain until you press Change Title again, or you recall a trace or state, or a Factory Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing Title, Clear Title.

Mode	WCDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:SEMask:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example	DISP:SEM:ANN:TITL:DATA "Spectrum Emission Mask" DISP:SEM:ANN:TITL:DATA?
Preset	Spectrum Emission Mask
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Uppercase, Lowercase, Numeric, Symbol
Key Path	View/Display, Display, Title

Display

The following keys select how the results are displayed:

Abs Pwr Freq-displays the absolute power levels in dBm and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.

Rel Pwr Freq-displays the relative power levels in dBc and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.

Integrated Power-displays the absolute and relative power levels integrated throughout the bandwidths between the start and stop frequencies in the text window.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[:SElect] APFReq RPFReq IPOWER :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[:SElect] ?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW IPOW DISP:SEM:VIEW?

Restriction and Notes	In SA mode, when “Radio Standard” is set to WLAN, IPOWer is not available. IPOWer key is grayed out.
Dependencies / Couplings	In SA mode, when “Radio Standard” is set to WLAN, IPOWer is not available. IPOWer key is grayed out.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	APFReq
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Abs Pwr & Freq Rel Pwr & Freq Integrated Power
Key Path	View/Display

Display (Remote Command Only)

The following numerical selections select how the results are displayed:

- 2- displays the absolute power levels in dBm and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
- 3- displays the relative power levels in dBc and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
- 4- displays the absolute and relative power levels integrated throughout the bandwidths between the start and stop frequencies in the text window.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect <integer> :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:NSEL 2 DISP:SEM:VIEW:NSEL?
Restriction and Notes	In SA mode, when “Radio Standard” is set to WLAN, 3 is not available.
Dependencies / Couplings	In SA mode, when “Radio Standard” is set to WLAN, 3 is not available.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	3

Limit Lines

Toggles the limit lines display function for the spectrum emission mask measurements On and Off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe?
Example	CALC:SEM:LLIN:STAT OFF CALC:SEM:LLIN:STAT?
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	View/Display

Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.

- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Segment Select

Selects either the reference channel or the offset reference for the detector trace.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Preset	Ref Channel
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Ref Channel Offset
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Ref Channel

Selects the detector mode for the reference channel.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:CARRier[:FUNctIon] AVERAge NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPLE [:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:CARRier[:FUNctIon]?</code>
Example	<code>SEM:DET:CARR NEG SEM:DET:CARR?</code>

Restriction and Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings. Note: This detector setting affects the reference channel. There is not a per trace detector.
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the selected detector goes to the default value for each mode or radio standard.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	AVERage
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Offset

Selects the detector mode for the offsets.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:OFFSet [:FUNctIon] AVERage NEGative NORMal POSitive SAMPlE [:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:OFFSet [:FUNctIon] ?
Example	SEM:DET:OFFS AVER SEM:DET:OFFS?
Restriction and Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings. Note: This detector setting has effects all offsets. There is not a per trace detector.
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Detector choice is Auto, the selected detector goes to the default value for each mode or radio standard.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K: POSitive WiMAX OFDMA: AVERage
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Auto (Ref Channel)

Sets the detector to the default detection mode for the reference channel. This mode is dependent upon the current reference channel conditions.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:CARRier:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:CARRier:AUTO?
Example	SEM:DET:CARR:AUTO OFF SEM:DET:CARR:AUTO?
Restriction and Notes	When the Detector choice is Auto, the selected detector goes to the default value for each mode or radio standard.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Trace/Detector

Auto (Offset)

Sets the detector to the default detection mode for the offsets. This mode is dependent upon the current signal conditions of the offsets.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:OFFSet:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:DETEctor:OFFSet:AUTO?
Example	SEM:DET:OFFS:AUTO OFF SEM:DET:OFFS:AUTO?
Restriction and Notes	When the Detector choice is Auto, the selected detector goes to the default value for each mode or radio standard.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Trace/Detector

BW

This key is unavailable for this measurement. The BW key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Avg/Hold Num

Toggles averaging On or Off in addition to enabling you to set the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

In remote mode, use the Average State command to turn averaging on or off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :AVERage :COUNT <integer></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :AVERage :COUNT ?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :AVERage [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :AVERage [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	<code>SEM:AVER:COUN 100</code> <code>SEM:AVER:COUN?</code> <code>SEM:AVER ON</code> <code>SEM:AVER?</code>
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use <code>INSTrument:SElect</code> to set the mode.
Preset	10, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Key Path	Meas Setup

Meas Type

Accesses a menu that enables you to select one of the following measurement reference types:

Total Pwr Ref – Sets the reference to the total carrier power and the measured data is shown in dBc and dBm.

PSD Ref – Sets the reference to the mean power spectral density of the carrier and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm/Hz.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:TYPE PSDRef TPreRef [:SENSe] :SEMask:TYPE?
Example	SEM:TYPE PSDR SEM:TYPE?
Restriction and Notes	In SA mode, when “Radio Standard” is set to WLAN, Total Pwr Ref is not available. Meas Type is set to PSD Ref and this key is grayed out.
Dependencies / Couplings	Total Pwr Ref is not available for WLAN. Meas Type is set to PSD Ref and this key is grayed out.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TPRef
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Total Pwr Ref PSD Ref
Key Path	Meas Setup

Spectrum Peak Ref

Sets the spectrum peak power in the carrier that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to Spectrum Peak Ref. When the state is set to auto, this will be set to the measured carrier spectrum peak power. When set to manual, the result takes on the last measured value, or can be manually entered

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TDSCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:CARRier:PEAK[:POWer] <real> [:SENSe] :SEMask:CARRier:PEAK[:POWer] ?
Example	SEM:CARR:PEAK -80 SEM:CARR:POWER:PEAK?
Dependencies / Couplings	This “Spectrum Peak Ref” parameter is coupled with the “Meas Type” parameter. This softkey would be active if the “Meas Type” is set to “Spectrum Peak Ref”. Otherwise, it is grayed out.
Remote Command Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after completing the measurement. Carrier sub opcode. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TDSCDMA mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Measured carrier Spectrum Peak reference power
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	−200
Max	200
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan, Power Ref

Ref Channel

Accesses a menu that enables you to set up the measurement parameters used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel

Integ BW

Specifies the integration bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:INTEgration<bandwidth></code> <code>[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:INTEgration?</code>
Example	SEM:BAND:INT 10 MHz SEM:BAND:INT?
Restriction and Notes	10% to 100% of Channel Span Parameter Value
Dependencies / Couplings	Cannot be higher than the channel Span, and if it is lower than 1/10 of channel Span, then the channel Span is reduced to be 10 times the Integ BW.
Remote Command Notes	Bandwidth subopcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 3.84 MHz WCDMA: 3.84 MHz 3.84 MHz C2K: 1.23 MHz 1.23 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz 10 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100.0 kHz
Max	50 MHz

Key Path **Meas Setup, Ref Chan**

Span

Specifies the span used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:FREQuency [1] 2:SPAN <freq></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:FREQuency [1] 2:SPAN?</code>
Example	SEM:FREQ:SPAN 3MHz SEM:FREQ:SPAN?
Dependencies / Couplings	Range 1 kHz to 50 MHz (although restricted by Integ BW). If you set the channel Span lower than channel Integ BW, they will both track each other. As you increase the channel Span, the Integ BW will also increase if it is less than 1/10 of the channel Span.
Remote Command Notes	Frequency subopcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 5.0 MHz WCDMA: 5.0 MHz 5.0 MHz C2K: 1.25 MHz 1.25 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz 10 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 kHz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

Sweep Time

Sets the sweep time used to calculate the power in the reference channel. Sweep Time can be set manually or put in auto mode.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:SWEep [1] 2:TIME <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:SWEep [1] 2:TIME?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:SWEep [1] 2:TIME:AUTO OFF 0 ON 1</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:SWEep [1] 2:TIME:AUTO?</code>

Spectrum Emission Mask

Meas Setup

Example	SEM:SWE:TIME 9ms SEM:SWE:TIME? SEM:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF SEM:SWE:TIME:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Sweep Time is set manually, Auto is set to OFF When set to auto the Sweep Time is automatically calculated
Remote Command Notes	Sweep Time subopcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WiMAX OFDMA: Auto ON WCDMA: 3.4 ms C2K: 1 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	10 s
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel. The Channel Resolution BW can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]? [[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [[:SENSe]:SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Example	SEM:BAND 100 kHz SEM:BAND? SEM:BAND:AUTO ON SEM:BAND:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Res BW is set manually, Mode coupling is set to MANual The resolution bandwidth is coupled to the Span and the Span/RBW ratio setting

Remote Command Notes	Bandwidth subopcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 100 kHz WCDMA: 75 kHz C2K: 24.6 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

Total Pwr Ref

Sets the power in the carrier (ref channel) that will be used to compute the relative power values for the offsets. When the carrier power state is set to auto, this is set to the measured carrier reference power. When set to manual, the result takes on the last measured value, or can be manually entered.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :CARRier [:POWer] <real></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :CARRier [:POWer] ?</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :CARRier :AUTO [:STATe] OFF ON 1 0</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask :CARRier :AUTO [:STATe] ?</code>
Example	SEM:CARR 100dBm SEM:CARR? SEM:CARR:AUTO OFF SEM:CARR:AUTO?
Restriction and Notes	The min. and max. values given are for Meas Type = Total Pwr Ref.
Dependencies / Couplings	This “Power Ref” parameter is coupled with the “Meas Type” parameter. The softkey will be labeled with “Total Pwr Ref” and the information entered in this table is only valid if the “Meas Type” is set to “Total Pwr Ref (TPRef)” (which is the default setting).
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Measured carrier reference power
State Saved	Yes if Mode set to MAN.
Min	–200 dBm

Max	200 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

PSD Ref

Sets the power spectral density in the carrier (main channel) that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to PSD Ref. When the PSD Ref state is set to auto, this will be set to the measured carrier power spectral density.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:CARRier:CPSD <real> [:SENSe] :SEMask:CARRier:CPSD?
Example	SEM:CARR:CPSD -80 SEM:CARR:CPSD?
Dependencies / Couplings	This “PSD Ref” parameter is coupled with the “Meas Type” parameter. The softkey will be labeled with “PSD Ref” and the information entered in this table is only valid if the “Meas Type” is set to “PSD Ref”.
Remote Command Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after completing the measurement. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Measured carrier reference power
State Saved	Yes if Mode is set to MAN.
Min	-900
Max	900
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel

Video BW

Sets the video bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel. The Channel Video BW can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TDSCDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo? [:SENSe] :SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO?

Example	SEM:BAND:VID 100 kHz SEM:BAND:VID? SEM:BAND:VID:AUTO ON SEM:BAND:VID:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Video BW is set manually, Channel Video BW Mode is set to MANual. Value is coupled with Channel Detector selection, Channel Sweep Time, Channel Resolution BW. When set to Auto, the video bandwidth is automatically calculated.
Remote Command Notes	Bandwidth sub opcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TDSCDMA mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 100 kHz WCDMA: 75 kHz C2K: 24.6 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 30 kHz TDSCDMA: 30 kHz ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

VBW/RBW Ratio

Sets the Video BW/Resolution BW Ratio to calculate the Channel Resolution BW and Channel Video BW. The VBW/RBW Ratio can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TDSCDMA mode
Remote Command	[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio <real> [[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio [[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BANDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?

Example	SEM:BAND:VID:RATIO 0.1 SEM:BAND:VID:RAT? SEM:BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO ON SEM:BAND:VID:RATIO:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When Res BW is set manually, Mode coupling is set to MANual When set to auto, the VBW/RBW Ratio is automatically calculated.
Remote Command Notes	Bandwidth sub opcode, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TDSCDMA mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TDSCDMA: 1.0 WIMAX OFDMA: 0.3 OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.00001
Max	3000000
Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan

Offsets/Limits

Accesses a menu that enables you to set up the measurement parameters for the offset pairs. For example, you can assign the start and stop frequencies, select the resolution bandwidth, and set the sweep time.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offsets/Limits

Offset

Selects the offset pairs (upper and lower) that affect the menu keys, and displays the memory selection menu from A to F. The memory selection menu allows you to store up to 5 sets of parameter values for the offset pairs, such as Start Freq, Stop Freq, Sweep Time, Res BW, Meas BW, Abs Start, and Abs Stop. Press Offset until the letter of the desired offset (A, B, C, D, E, or F) is underlined. Only one selection at a time is shown on this menu key label.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Preset	A
Range	A B C D E F
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offsets/Limits

Start Freq

Specifies the start frequency for the currently selected offset and enables you to toggle this function On or Off for each offset.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:FREQuency:STARt <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:FREQuency:STARt? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:STATe ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:STATe?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:FREQ:STAR 100 kHz SEM:OFFS2:LIST:FREQ:STAR? SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAT ON SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAT?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Stop Freq. Start cannot go above the stop freq less 100 Hz. Similarly Stop freq cannot go below Start Freq plus 100 Hz.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 2.515 MHz, 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz WCDMA: 2.515 MHz, 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.000 MHz, 8.000 MHz, 12.50 MHz 2.515MHz, 4.000 MHz, 7.500 MHz, 8.500 MHz, 12.5 MHz, 15 MHz C2K: 765.0 kHz, 795.0 kHz, 1.195 MHz, 3.2531 MHz, 7.500 MHz, 7.5 MHz 900.0 kHz, 1.995 MHz, 2.2531 MHz, 8.500 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 12.5 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 4.75MHz, 5.45MHz, 9.75MHz, 14.75MHz, 19.75MHz, 24.75MHz 4.75MHz, 5.45MHz, 9.75MHz, 14.75MHz, 19.75MHz, 24.75MHz SA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF WCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF C2K: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WiMAX OFDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Spectrum Emission Mask

Meas Setup

Min	10 kHz
Max	Stop Freq minus (-) 100 Hz (for that offset)
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Stop Freq

Specifies the stop frequency for the currently selected offset.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSE] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:FREQuency:STOP <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSE] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:FREQuency:STOP?
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:FREQ:STOP 100 kHz SEM:OFFS:LIST:FREQ:STOP?
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Start Freq. Start cannot go above the stop freq less 100 Hz. Similarly Stop freq cannot go below Start Freq plus 100 Hz.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 15.0 MHz WCDMA: 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.000 MHz, 8.000 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 15.0 MHz 3.485 MHz, 7.500 MHz, 8.500 MHz, 12.00 MHz, 15.00 MHz, 18.0 MHz C2K: 795.0 kHz, 1.195 MHz, 4.015 MHz, 4.0031 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 12.5 MHz 1.995 MHz, 4.015 MHz, 4.0031 MHz, 12.00 MHz, 15.00 MHz, 15.0 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 5.45MHz, 9.75MHz, 14.75MHz, 19.75MHz, 24.75MHz, 29.75MHz 5.45MHz, 9.75MHz, 14.75MHz, 19.75MHz, 24.75MHz, 29.75MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	Start Freq plus (+) 100 Hz (for that offset)
Max	500 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Relative Atten

Sets the attenuation value used to adjust the relative level limits ranging.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RATTenuation</code> <code><rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_amp</code> <code>l>,<rel_ampl></code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:RATTenuation?</code>
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:RATT -10 dB SEM:OFFS2:LIST:RATT?
Remote Command Notes	OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB, 0.0 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-40.0 dB
Max	0.0 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Offset Side

Specifies which offset side to measure.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:SIDE</code> <code>BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH N</code> <code>EGative POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive,BOTH NEGativ</code> <code>e POSitive,BOTH NEGative POSitive</code> <code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:SIDE?</code>
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:SIDE BOTH SEM:OFFS:LIST:SIDE?
Remote Command Notes	OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Spectrum Emission Mask

Meas Setup

Range	Neg Both Pos
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Meas BW

Specifies the value used when measuring the currently selected offset. The Meas BW value is the multiplier applied to the Res BW to define the bandwidth to integrate over when calculating the power for the offsets.

When an offset has the multiplier set to > 1 , the algorithm used to calculate the peak power for that offset requires the number of trace points to be 100 per Meas BW (multiplier x Res BW). The number of trace points is therefore calculated using;

$$\text{Trace Points} = (\text{Offset Stop Freq} - \text{Offset Start Freq}) / (\text{Meas BW} / 100)$$

When the offset has a multiplier = 1, the number of trace points are equal to the Meas BW value.

Using a Meas BW which is different from the Res BW can increase the dynamic range, but also increases the number of sweep points, resulting in an increased sweep time.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSE] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:IMULti <integer>, <integer>, <integer>, <integer>, <integer>, <integer></code> <code>[:SENSE] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:IMULti?</code>
Example	<code>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:IMUL 1,1,1,1,1,1</code> <code>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:IMUL?</code>
Dependencies / Couplings	This parameter must adhere to the rule $(N \times \text{Res BW}) \leq (\text{Stop freq of the offset} - \text{Start freq of the offset})$, where N is the multiplier. If the Res Bw is changed, the multiplier will be changed to ensure this.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 WCDMA: 1, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 C2K: 10, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 WiMAX OFDMA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	1000
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Sweep Time

Specifies the sweep time for the currently selected offset and enables you to toggle this function On or Off for each offset.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:SWEep:TIME <time>, <time>, <time>, <time>, <time>, <time> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:SWEep:TIME? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME 1.0 ms, 3.4 ms, 2.08 ms, 1.0 ms, 1.0 ms, 1.0 ms SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME? SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	When the sweep time is set manually, Mode coupling is set to MANual
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: 1.00 ms, 3.80 ms, 2.33 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms WCDMA: 1.00 ms, 3.40 ms, 2.08 ms, 2.13 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms 4.6 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms WiMAX OFDMA: 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms, 1.00 ms OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	10 s
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Res BW

Specifies which Resolution BW filter to use when measuring the currently selected offset.

Offset Res BW Mode allows the instrument to determine the optimum Resolution BW filter to use when measuring the currently selected offset. When changing the Meas BW parameter, if the Res BW needs to be changed to adhere to the rule

Spectrum Emission Mask

Meas Setup

$(N \times \text{Res BW}) \leq (\text{Stop freq of the offset} - \text{Start freq of the offset})$,
 where N is the multiplier, this setting will automatically be changed to manual.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] ? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0, OFF ON 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND? SEM:OFFS:LIST:BAND:AUTO 1,1,1,1,1,1 SEM:OFFS:LIST:BAND:AUTO?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Start and Stop offset and Meas BW multiplier. This parameter must adhere to the rule $(N \times \text{Res BW}) \leq (\text{Stop freq of the offset} - \text{Start freq of the offset})$, where N is the multiplier. If the multiplier is changed, the Res BW will be changed to ensure this. When set manually, Res BW Coupling is set to manual.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. subopcode OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz WCDMA: 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 100.00 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz 30.00 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz C2K (BTS): 3.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 6.25 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 6.25 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Video BW	
Changes the analyzer post-detection filter.	
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID? SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. subopcode OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz WCDMA: 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz 30.0 kHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz C2K (BTS): 0.30 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 0.625 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 0.625 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz WiMAX OFDMA: 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz SA, WCDMA, C2K: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON WiMAX OFDMA: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

VBW/RBW

Selects the ratio between the video and resolution bandwidths.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	[:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio <real>,<real>,<real>,<real>,<real>,<real> [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio? [:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1 0 1 [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1 SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT? SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO?
Dependencies / Couplings	When the Auto State is set to ON, the ratio is set to 0.1.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.00001
Max	3000000
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits

Limits

Accesses a menu that enables you to set the power limits for start and stop frequencies of the selected offsets.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits

Abs Start

Sets the absolute power level limit at the start frequency for the selected offset. The absolute power level limit ranges from –200 to +50 dBm.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STARt:ABSolute <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STARt:ABSolute?
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS -12.50 dBm, -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS?
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Abs Stop if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, the Start value is equal to the Stop value.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WiMAX OFDMA: -14.00 dBm, -14.00 dBm, -26.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm WCDMA: -12.50 dBm, -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm -69.6 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm C2K: -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -35.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm
Max	50 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits

Abs Stop

Sets the absolute power level limit at the stop frequency for the selected offset. The absolute power level limit ranges from -200 to +50 dBm. You can also toggle this function between couple and manual. If set to Couple, the **Abs Stop** power level limit is coupled to **Abs Start** to result in a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start and Abs Stop take different values to result in a sloped limit line.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COU Ple ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COU Ple?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS1:LIST:STOP:ABS -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm SEM:OFFS1:LIST:STOP:ABS? SEM:OFFS1:LIST:STOP:ABS:COUP ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS1:LIST:STOP:ABS:COUP?</pre>
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Abs Start if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, the Stop value is equal to the Start value.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: -14.00 dBm, -26.00 dBm, -26.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm WCDMA: -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm -69.6 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm C2K: -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -35.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm WiMAX OFDMA: Refer to SA mode. SA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON WCDMA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON C2K: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF WiMAX OFDMA: Refer to SA mode.</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm
Max	50 dBm
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits

Rel Start

Sets a relative power level limit at the start frequency for the selected offset. The relative power level limit ranges from –200 to +50 dBc.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[[:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STARt:RCARrier <rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_a mpl>,<rel_ampl></code> <code>[[:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STARt:RCARrier?</code>
Example	<code>SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STAR:RCAR -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB</code> <code>SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STAR:RCAR?</code>
Restriction and Notes	See the following table for the default values for each Radio Standard.
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Rel Stop is coupling set to “Couple”, that is, Start is made the same as Stop.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB WCDMA: –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB, –30.00 dB –33.73 dB, –34.00 dB, –37.50 dB, –47.50 dB, –47.50 dB, –47.50 dB C2K: –45.00 dB, –45.00 dB, –55.00 dB, –55.00 dB, –55.00 dB, –55.00 dB –42.00 dB, –54.00 dB, –54.00 dB, –54.00 dB, –54.00 dB, –54.00 dB WiMAX OFDMA: 25 dB, -32 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	–200 dB
Max	50 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits

Rel Stop

Sets a relative power level limit at the stop frequency for the selected offset. The relative power level limit ranges from –200 to +50 dBc.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA

Remote Command	<pre>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier <rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_ampl>,<rel_a mpl>,<rel_ampl> [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier? [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COU Ple ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0,ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COU Ple?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STOP:RCAR -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STOP:RCAR? SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STOP:RCAR:COUP ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFSet:LIST:STOP:RCAR:COUP?</pre>
Restriction and Notes	See the following table for the default values for each Radio Standard.
Dependencies / Couplings	Coupled to Rel Start if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, Start is made the same as Stop.
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	<pre>SA: -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB WCDMA: -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB -48.28 dB, -37.50 dB, -47.50 dB, -47.50 dB, -47.50 dB, -47.50 dB C2K: -45.00 dB, -45.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB -42.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB WiMAX OFDMA: 0 dB, -25 dB, -32 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB 0 dB, -25 dB, -32 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB SA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON WCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON C2K: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF WiMAX OFDMA: ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dB

Max	50 dB
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits

Fail Mask

Selects one of the logic keys for fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits:

Absolute and **Relative** both check the results against the respective limit.

OR checks against both limits, failing if either of the limits is broken.

AND will only display a fail if both of the limits are broken.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative [:SENSe] :SEMask:OFFSet [1] 2 :LIST:TEST?</code>
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:TEST ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS SEM:OFFS:LIST:TEST?
Remote Command Notes	Comma separated list of 6 values. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS WCDMA: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS AND, AND, AND, AND, AND, AND C2K: REL, REL, REL, ABS, REL, REL AND, AND, ABS, REL, REL, REL WiMAX OFDMA: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Absolute Relative Abs AND Rel Abs OR Rel
Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits

Method

Sets the measurement method

Integ BW-enables you to set the channel integration bandwidth.

RRC Weight-selects Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filtering of the carriers and all adjacent channels. The α value (rolloff) for the filter is set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter. This parameter is only available when

W-CDMA 3GPP has been selected as the Radio Std from the Mode Setup menu.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe] :SEMask:FILTer [:RRC] [:STATe] ?
Example	SEM:FILT ON SEM:FILT?
Dependencies / Couplings	Grayed unless W-CDMA is the active Radio Standard
Remote Command Notes	1 ON = RRC Weight, 0 OFF = IntegBW You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RRCWeight IntegBW
Key Path	Meas Setup

Filter Alpha

Sets the alpha value for the RRC Filter. This parameter is only available when W-CDMA 3GPP has been selected as the Radio Std from the Mode Setup menu.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	[:SENSe] :SEMask:FILTer [:RRC] :ALPHa <real> [:SENSe] :SEMask:FILTer [:RRC] :ALPHa?
Example	SEM:FILT:ALPH 0.3 SEM:FILT:ALPH?
Dependencies / Couplings	Grayed unless W-CDMA is the active Radio Standard. The Preset and *RST value given above will never actually be used until W-CDMA is selected, then appropriate value will be set. This is because after executing a Factory Preset or *RST the Radio Standard will be set to None which disables RRC Filtering.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.22
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.0

Key Path

Meas Setup

Meas Preset

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CONFIgure:SEMask
Example	CONF:SEM
Dependencies / Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Key Path	Meas Setup

Trigger

Accesses a menu that enables you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement. See Triggers in the “Measurement Functions” section for more information.

Key Path **Front-panel key**

Trigger Source

Specifies a trigger source. Trigger settings are mode global.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:TRIGger:SEMask[:SEquence]:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMediate LINE FRAME :TRIGger:SEMask[:SEquence]:SOURce?
Example	TRIG:SEM:SOUR EXT TRIG:SEM:SOUR?
Restriction and Notes	ExtRear=1 ExtFront=2
Remote Command Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode or WiMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	IMMediate
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Free Run (Immediate) Line External 1 External 2 Periodic Timer
Key Path	Trigger

Sweep/Control

Displays a menu that enables you to set up and control the sweep time, and source of the current measurement.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point it was when paused. See the Mode functionality section for details.

Key Path

Sweep/Control, Pause/Resume

Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement... If there are no active markers, **Marker** selects marker 1, sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the display. You can turn on and control up to 12 markers.

Key Path	Front-panel key

Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	Marker

Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to Normal and Off. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area. The marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision. If the current control mode for the measurement is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION OFF :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:MODE POS CALC:SEM:MARK:MODE?
Restriction and Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. At the same time, Marker X Axis Value appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. Note that if the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.
Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Off

Key Path

Marker**Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)**

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X <freq> :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X?
Example	CALC:SEMask:MARK3:X 1.0 GHz CALC:SEMask:MARK3:X?
Restriction and Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error “Invalid suffix” will be generated. The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is Normal . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale. If the marker is Off the response is not a number. When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on instrument condition, although the Preset/Default is defined as 1.5 GHz.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	–9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37

Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal**, except in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :X:POSition?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK10:X:POS 1001 CALC:SEM:MARK10:X:POS?

Restriction and Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is Normal. The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points. If the marker is Off the response is not a number. When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on the instrument condition although the Preset/Default is defined as 6507 (this value might be the expected value when all the offsets are on).
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37

Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer [1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :Y?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK11:Y 10 dBm CALC:SEM:MARK11:Y?
Restriction and Notes	Since result value is always calculated from acquisition data, the default value is arbitrary. Although the Preset/Default values is defined.
Preset	Result dependent on markers setup and signal source
State Saved	No

Couple Marker

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By "equal X Axis movement" we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker's X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle [:STATe] ?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:COUP ON CALC:SEM:MARK:COUP?

Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Key Path	Marker

All Markers Off

Turns all active markers off in all views.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:AOff
Key Path	Marker

Marker State

Sets or queries the state of a marker. Setting a marker that is OFF to an ON (1) state, puts it in Normal mode and places it at the center of the screen.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 :STATe?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK3:STATE ON CALC:SEM:MARK3:STATE?
Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off

Peak Search

There is no 'Peak Search' supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

Marker Function

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path

Front-panel key

14 List Sweep

The List Sweep measurement is designed for fast measurement throughput. It lets you remotely extract amplitude values for multiple detectors at known frequencies. You can configure the analyzer to make a list of single-point measurements. This list can then be run multiple times saving analyzer setup time and reducing I/O overhead and traffic. The measurements are all performed in zero-span.

List Sweep can be selected using the front panel key or the remote command. Measurement setup control is only available remotely. While in the List Sweep measurement, the screen is blanked.

Any key press will exit the measurement and return to the default measurement for the mode. (Swept SA for SANalyzer mode.) To avoid accidental key presses exiting the measurement, you may want to lock out the front panel keys. There are two ways to lock out the front panel keys. Accessing the instrument over GPIB (IEEE-488) puts it in remote operation, or you can send the SYSTem:KLOCK ON command.

Mode	SA
Key Path	Meas

Remote Commands:

```
:CONFigure:LIST
:FETCh:LIST?
:READ:LIST?
```

Example	Assume that only one detector is used for each point and the list length is 4:

```
READ:LIST?
-12.3, 34.5, 56.7,23.4
```

Note that all returned values are in the internal unit of dBm.

SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time when a new list point measurement is initiated. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (i.e. after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).

While the Trigger bit is set/cleared along with each triggering condition at each point, the Measurement bit is set once when the first point measurement is initiated. It is cleared only after all points measurement in the list are complete and results are available.

Remote Command Notes	If inconsistent list length is detected, an error is returned instead of results.

Frequency List (Remote Command Only)

The command defines a list of analyzer center frequencies at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the frequency list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:FREQuency <freq>{, <freq>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:FREQuency?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:FREQ 1GHz,1.5GHz,2GHz,2.5GHz</code> Sets a list of 4 frequencies.
Preset	Current center frequency value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as center frequency range.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the frequency list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:FREQuency:POINts?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:FREQ:POIN?</code>

Mechanical Attenuator List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer mechanical attenuator settings at which the measurements are made.

NOTE	Changing the mechanical attenuator within the list should be avoided if possible, because it will slow down the measurement and will wear out the attenuator.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the mechanical attenuation list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:ATTenuation <power>{, <power>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:ATTenuation?</code>
Example	LIST:ATT 10DB
Preset	Current mechanical attenuation value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the mechanical attenuator range.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the mechanical attenuation list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:ATTenuation:POINTs?</code>
Example	LIST:ATT:POIN?

Electronic Attenuation List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer electronic attenuator settings at which the measurements are made. The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the electronic attenuation list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:EATTenuation <power>{, <power>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:EATTenuation?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:EATT 10DB</code>
Preset	Current electronic attenuation value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the electronic attenuator range.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the electronic attenuation list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:EATTenuation:POINTs?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:EATT:POIN?</code>

RBW Type List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer RBW Type settings used for the measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the RBW Type list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE<type>{, <type>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE?</code>
Example	LIST:BAND:RES:TYPE GAUS For this example, Types from Swept SA measurement include: GAUSSian FLATtop EMI
Preset	Current RBW Type setting from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the RBW Types available in previous measurement.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the RBW Type list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE:POINTs?</code>
Example	LIST:BAND:RES:TYPE:POIN?

RBW List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer RBW settings at which the measurements are made.
The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the RBW list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution <freq>{ , <freq> }</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:BAND:RES 100KHZ</code>
Preset	Current RBW value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the RBW values available in the previous measurement.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the RBW list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution:POINTs?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:BAND:RES:POIN?</code>

VBW List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer VBW settings at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the VBW list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo <freq>{ , <freq> }</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo ?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:BAND:VID 10KHZ</code>
Preset	Current Video BW value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the Video BW values available in the previous measurement.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the VBW list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:POINts ?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:BAND:VID:POIN ?</code>

Sweep Time List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer sweep times at which the measurements are made. In zero span measurements, this is the time required to measure a single point given the current setting for the number of points in the sweep.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the sweep time list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SWEp:TIME <time>{, <time>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SWEp:TIME?</code>
Preset	Current Sweep Time value from previous measurement
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the Sweep Time range available in the previous measurement.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the sweep time list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SWEp:TIME:POINts?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:SWE:TIME:POIN?</code>

Trigger Delay List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer trigger delay time used when making the measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the trigger delay list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY <time>{, <time>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:DEL 0.01S</code>
Preset	0 seconds
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the Trigger Delay range for EXTeRnAl1 trigger.

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the trigger delay list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY:POINts?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:DEL:POIN?</code>

Phase Noise Optimization (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer phase noise optimization settings at which the measurements are made. See details for the phase noise optimization individual selection in SA Measurement PD.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:FREQuency:SYNThesis 1 2 3</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:FREQuency:SYNThesis?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO OFF</code> <code>LIST:FREQ:SYNT 2</code>
Preset	Fast Tuning
State Saved	Yes
Range	Fast Tuning (3) Best Phase Noise for offsets <20kHz (2) Best Phase Noise for offsets >30kHz (1)
Min	1
Max	3

Detector List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer detector settings at which the measurements are made. The choice of detectors is different from the choice in other measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the detector list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:DETECTOR <type>{, <type>}</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:DETECTOR?</code>
Example	LIST:DET POS
Remote Command Notes	- LAVG: average detector. Average detected on the log scale. - VAVG: average detector. Average detected on the voltage scale. - RMS: average detector. Average detected on the power (rms) scale. - NEGative: negative peak detector. See detail in detector PD. - POSitive: positive peak detector. See detail in detector PD. - SAMPLE: sample detector. See detail in detector PD. - PKAV: Peak-AVER detector, a newly defined term, would allow the simultaneous measurement and two-point reporting of the results of the positive peak and the average detector (voltage scale). - PRMS: Peak-RMS detector, a newly defined term, would allow the simultaneous measurement and two-point reporting of the results of the positive peak and the average detector (rms scale). - DAVG: DualAvg detector is similarly a newly defined term that allows two-point reporting of simultaneously made measurements. With this detector, one result (the former) is average detected on the power (rms) scale, and one is average detected on the voltage scale.
Preset	LAVG
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	LAVG VAVG RMS NEGative POSitive SAMPLE PKAV PRMS DAVG

The following command queries the analyzer for the detector list length.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:DETECTOR:POINTS?</code>
Example	LIST:DET:POIN?

List Sweep

Detector List (Remote Command Only)

Trigger Source (Remote Command Only)

This command sets the source for the trigger that controls the start of each new measurement point in the list. The other trigger command TRIGger:SOURce, is used to start the list.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the trigger source of the list sweep.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal1 EXTernal2 IMMEDIATE BUS [:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:SOUR VID</code>
Remote Command Notes	• EXTernal1 2: external sources • IMMEDIATE: free run • BUS: software controlled trigger The BUS trigger is only in “List Sweep”. It specifies a common trigger source which allows a source and a receiver (analyzer) to coordinate triggering without requiring the connection of the trigger in and trigger out ports on the rear panels of the instruments.
Preset	IMMEDIATE
State Saved	Saved in State
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	The trigger bit is set and cleared at each measurement point.

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger source list length.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce:POINTs?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:SOUR:POIN?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Only one trigger source selection is allowed.

Trigger Holdoff (Remote Command Only)

Sets the holdoff time between triggers. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the trigger occurs, the delay begins, and the holdoff time begins. New trigger conditions will be ignored until the holdoff time expires. For a free-running trigger, the holdoff value is the minimum time between triggers.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF <time></code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:HOLD 100MS</code>
Preset	0.0 s
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0 s
Max	100 s

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger holdoff list length.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF:POINts?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:HOLD:POIN?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Only one trigger holdoff selection is allowed.

Trigger Level (Remote Command Only)

Sets the value where the selected trigger input will trigger a new sweep.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel <ampl></code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:LEV 0.4V</code>
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	–5 V
Max	5 V

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger level list length.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel:POINts?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:LEV:POIN?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Only one trigger level selection is allowed.

Trigger Slope (Remote Command Only)

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe POSitive NEGative</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:SLOP NEG</code>
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in State
Range	Same as the Sweep Time range available in the previous measurement. See details in SA PD

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger slope list length.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe:POINTs?</code>
Example	<code>LIST:TRIG:SLOP:POIN?</code>
Remote Command Notes	Only one trigger slope selection is allowed.

Sequencing (Remote Command Only)

Defines a sequence for stepping through the list. You must use LIST:SEQ or LIST:SEQ:AUTO before performing a measurement using the READ command. When lists are not of the same length (except lengths of 0 and 1) an error “Invalid List length” would be generated at sequencing time.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SEQuence <value>{ , <value> }</code> <code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SEQuence?</code>
Example	LIST:SEQ 1,2,4,3
Remote Command Notes	LIST:SEQ: defines a sequence for stepping through the list. LIST:SEQ:AUTO: when on, the sequence is set to 1 through N, where N is the longest list.
Preset	Ascending order: 1 through N
Range	Depends on the number of frequency points in your list.

The following command returns the number of points currently in the sequence list.

Remote Command	<code>[:SENSe] :LIST:SEQuence:POINts?</code>
Example	LIST:SEQ:POIN?

List Sweep

Sequencing (Remote Command Only)