HP 35660A Dynamic Signal Analyzer
HP-IB Programming Reference

Valutronics International, Inc.
1-800-552-8258
MASTER COPY

Manual Part No. 35660-90025
Microfiche Part No. 35660-90225

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8600 Soper Hill Road
Everett, Washington 98205-1298 U.S.A.

Printed: July 1988
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Notice to Experienced HP-IB Programmers

Two things that have been true about HP-IB programming for many past instruments are not true for HP-IB programming of the HP 35660A.

In past instruments, a command typically consisted of a single mnemonic. An HP 35660A command typically consists of a series of mnemonics that are selected from a command hierarchy. The hierarchy organizes commands into groups that access related analyzer functions. These multi-mnemonic commands are less cryptic than single-mnemonic commands and help to make your programs more self-documenting. Chapter 3, describes the command hierarchy.

It has also been typical for past instruments to have an HP-IB command for each front-panel hardkey and softkey. This is not true for the HP 35660A. The analyzer does give you HP-IB access to all front-panel functions, but there is not a one-to-one correspondence between commands and keys. This results from the fact that the HP-IB command hierarchy is organized differently than the front-panel key hierarchy. Appendix B provides a cross-reference for selecting an HP-IB command that is equivalent to a series of front-panel key presses. A special front-panel feature called Mnemonic Echo also provides cross-referencing. Mnemonic Echo is described in Appendix B.
Manual Overview

This manual is organized into five major parts:

1. Programming Fundamentals — This part of the manual contains five chapters, each of which discusses some aspect of programming the HP 35660A via the HP-IB:
   - Chapter 1 introduces you to HP-IB concepts and tells you how to configure the HP 35660A in an HP-IB system.
   - Chapter 2 explains how the analyzer interacts with the controller and other devices on the HP-IB.
   - Chapter 3 explains the HP 35660A's command hierarchy.
   - Chapter 4 explains how data is transferred between the analyzer and a controller. It also describes the structure of files you can save from the analyzer.
   - Chapter 5 describes the analyzer's register structure and tells you how the analyzer uses registers to generate service requests.

2. Programming Examples — This part (Chapter 6) contains commented programming examples.

3. Command Reference — This part (Chapter 7) contains a detailed description of each HP-IB command. The command descriptions are organized alphabetically.

4. Appendices — This part of the manual contains four appendices:
   - Appendix A explains how to select the vertical units you can send with certain commands.
   - Appendix B cross-references front-panel keys to equivalent HP-IB commands.
   - Appendix C lists all of the HP-IB commands in alphabetical order.
   - Appendix D lists the analyzer's error messages.

5. Index — This part of the manual references the page numbers where different subjects are discussed. It can be especially useful for determining which command you should use to access a particular analyzer function.
HP-IB Overview

HP-IB, the Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus, is a high performance bus that allows you to build integrated test systems from individual instruments and computers. The bus and its associated interface operations are defined by the IEEE 488.1 standard.

HP-IB cables provide the physical link between devices on the bus. There are eight data lines on each cable that are used to send data from one device to another. Devices that can be addressed to send data over these lines are called “talkers,” and those that can be addressed to receive data are called “listeners.” There are also five control lines on each cable that are used to manage traffic on the data lines and to control other interface operations. Devices that can use these control lines to specify the talker and listener in a data exchange are called “controllers.”

When an HP-IB system contains more than one device with controller capabilities, only one of the devices is allowed to control data exchanges at any given time. The device currently controlling data exchanges is called the “active controller.” Also, only one of the controller-capable devices can be designated as the “system controller.” The system controller is the one device that can take control of the bus even if it is not the active controller. The HP 35660A can act as a talker, listener, active controller, or system controller at different times.

HP-IB addresses provide a way to identify devices on the bus. For example, the active controller uses HP-IB addresses to specify which device talks and which device listens during a data exchange. This means that each device’s address must be unique. You set a device’s address on the device itself, usually using a rear-panel switch or a front-panel key sequence.
Sending Commands Over the HP-IB

Commands are sent over the HP-IB via a controller's language system, such as BASIC or Pascal. As a result, you will need to determine which keywords your controller’s language system uses to send HP-IB commands. When looking for keywords, keep in mind that there are actually two different kinds of HP-IB commands:

- Bus management commands, which control the HP-IB interface
- Device commands, which control analyzer functions

Language systems usually deal differently with these two kinds of HP-IB commands. For example, HP BASIC 5.0 uses a unique keyword to send each bus management command, but always uses the keyword OUTPUT to send device commands. For more information on the differences between bus management commands and device commands, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

The following example shows how to send a typical device command:

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:COUNT 5"
```

This sends the command within the quotes (AVERAGE:COUNT 5) to the HP-IB device at address 711. If the device is an HP 35660A, the command instructs the analyzer to set the number of averages to 5.

---

**NOTE** All examples in this manual are written for HP BASIC 5.0 running on an HP Series 200 computer.

---

The IEEE 488.1 and 488.2 Standards

The HP 35660A conforms to both the IEEE 488.1 standard and the IEEE 488.2 standard. The IEEE 488.1 standard defines the mechanical, electrical, and functional aspects of the original 488 bus. The IEEE 488.2 standard defines data encoding, data formats, bus communication protocols, and a set of commonly needed commands for instruments that use the 488 bus.
HP-IB Setup

This section contains a procedure for configuring the HP 35660A and an external controller in a simple HP-IB system. Although an HP Series 200 computer is the controller used in the system, other computers that support an HP-IB interface can also be used. If you are using one of those other computers, the configuration procedure can only be used as a general guide. You should consult your computer’s documentation for more complete information.

This section also contains a procedure for verifying that commands can be sent over the HP-IB. HP BASIC is used for the verification procedure’s test program. If your computer uses some other language, the keywords and syntax for the test program may be different. If this is the case, you will need to write a similar program using your language’s keywords and syntax.

Configuring the HP-IB System

Equipment and Software

- HP 35660A Dynamic Signal Analyzer
- HP 9836 computer
- HP 10833A, B, C, or D HP-IB Cable
- HP BASIC 5.0

Procedure

1. Turn off the HP 35660A and the HP 9836, then connect them with the HP-IB cable as shown in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1. HP-IB Connections
2. Turn on the HP 9836. If necessary, load HP BASIC 5.0 following the instructions in the computer's operating manual. Note that the following language extensions must be installed for the verification program to work:
   - CRTA
   - HPIB
   - IO
   - EDIT

   Programs that are more complex than the verification program will probably require more language extensions.

3. Turn on the HP 35660A. When the softkey labels appear, press the Local/HP-IB hardkey. (see Figure 1-2)

![Figure 1-2. HP 35660A Front Panel](image)

4. Verify that the analyzer's address is set to 11. The current address setting is displayed in the HpibAddr field (see Figure 1-3). You can change the analyzer's address by pressing the ANALYZER ADDRESS softkey, then using the numeric keypad and the ENTER softkey to enter a new value. However, the instructions in the verification procedure assume that the analyzer address is set to 11.
5. Verify that the analyzer is set to the addressable-only mode. The softkey labels that appear when you press the Local/HP-IB hardkey include SYSTEM CONTROLLR and ADDRESSBL ONLY. Only one of these two softkeys can be selected at a time, and the one that is selected will have a box around it. If ADDRESSBL ONLY is not selected, then press that softkey.

---

**NOTE**

In any HP-IB system there can be more than one device with controller capabilities. But at any given time, only one device on the bus can be designated as the system controller.
Quick Verification

Having just completed all the steps in the preceding section, you are ready to verify that commands can be sent over the HP-IB. In this quick verification, you are going to enter an HP BASIC keyword that should place the HP 35660A under remote control.

Procedure

1. Press the Local/HP-IB hardkey, then the HP-IB UTILITIES softkey. Another set of softkey labels is displayed. In the first label, STATUS ON/OFF, OFF should be highlighted.

2. Press the STATUS ON/OFF softkey so that ON is highlighted. This will display the four HP-IB status indicators: Rmt, Tlk, Ltn, and Srq. (see Figure 1-4)

![HP-IB Status Indicators](image)

Figure 1-4. HP 35660A Screen with HP-IB Status Indicators

3. Type the following on the computer:

   REMOTE 711

   Then press the computer’s ENTER key. Now the HP 35660A’s Rmt and Ltn indicators should both be highlighted. This tells you that the analyzer is under remote control of the computer. To return the analyzer to front-panel control, press the Local/HP-IB hardkey or enter the following on the computer:

   LOCAL 711
Troubleshooting

If the Rmt indicator doesn’t perform as expected, check the following things:

- Be sure that your HP-IB cable connections are secure and that the cable is free of defects.
- Verify that the analyzer is in addressable-only mode and that its address is set to 11.
- Be sure you are using the required equipment and software.
- Be sure you have loaded all the required language extensions into the computer.
  (For a list of loaded extensions, enter the following into the computer: LIST BIN)

If everything seems to be in order, but the Rmt indicator still doesn’t perform as expected, contact your local HP Sales/Service office.
Verification Program

The quick verification procedure confirmed that the computer could talk to the analyzer. However, you must write a short program to confirm that the analyzer can talk to the computer. If you enter the program correctly, the computer displays the following statement when you run the program:

ACTUAL FREQUENCY SPAN IS: 25600 Hz

---

NOTE

The following procedure assumes that you have completed all the steps in "Configuring the HP-IB System" using all the required equipment and software.

---

Procedure

1. Enter the following program:

```
10 PRINTS 1
20 Dsa=711
30 ABORT 7
40 CLEAR Dsa
50 OUTPUT Dsa;"**RST"
60 OUTPUT Dsa;"FREQ:SPAN 20KHZ"
70 OUTPUT Dsa;"FREQ:SPAN?"
80 ENTER Dsa;A
90 PRINT *ACTUAL FREQUENCY SPAN IS:*;A;"HZ"
100 END
```

See your computer and software documentation if you need help entering the program.

2. Press the computer’s RUN key. The program tells the analyzer to preset. It then tells the analyzer to select the nearest frequency span that is greater than or equal to 20 kHz. Finally, the program asks the analyzer to return the selected frequency span and has the computer display the returned value as follows:

ACTUAL FREQUENCY SPAN IS: 25600 Hz

Troubleshooting

If the program doesn’t run correctly, be sure you have entered the program exactly as listed. Then refer to "Quick Verification" for additional troubleshooting hints.
Chapter 2
Behavior in an HP-IB System

HP-IB Interface Capabilities

The HP 35660A has the following interface capabilities, as defined by the IEEE 488.1 standard:

- **SH1**: complete Source handshake capability
- **AH1**: complete Acceptor handshake capability
- **T6**: basic Talker, Serial Poll, no Talk Only, unaddress if MLA
- **TE0**: no Extended Talker capability
- **L4**: basic Listener, no Listen Only, unaddress if MTA
- **LE0**: no Extended Listener capability
- **SR1**: complete Service Request capability
- **RL1**: complete Remote/Local capability
- **PP0**: no Parallel Poll capability
- **DC1**: complete Device Clear capability
- **DT1**: complete Device Trigger capability
- **C1**: System Controller capability
- **C2**: send IFC and take charge Controller capability
- **C3**: send REN Controller capability
- **C12**: send IF messages, receive control, pass control
- **E2**: three-state drivers
Controller Capabilities

The HP 35660A can either be configured as an HP-IB system controller or as an addressable-only HP-IB device. This is done by selecting either the SYSTEM CONTROLLER or ADDRESSABLE ONLY softkey on the analyzer's front panel. (These keys are presented when you press the Local/HP-IB hardkey.)

Normally, the HP 35660A is not configured as the system controller unless it is the only controller on the bus. Such a setup would be likely if you just wanted to control printers, plotters, or external disc drives with the analyzer. It might also be the case if you were using HP Instrument BASIC (HP 35680A) to control other test equipment.

When the analyzer is being used with another controller on the bus, it is normally configured as an addressable-only HP-IB device. In this configuration, the analyzer can function as the active controller (when it is passed control), or as a talker or listener.

Bus Management Commands vs. Device Commands

The HP-IB contains an attention (ATN) line that determines when the interface is in the command mode or the data mode. When the interface is in the command mode (ATN TRUE), a controller can send bus management commands over the bus. Bus management commands are used to:

- Specify which devices on the interface can talk (send data) and which can listen (receive data)
- Instruct devices on the bus, either individually or collectively, to perform a particular interface operation

The analyzer's responses to bus management commands are described in the next section.

When the interface is in the data mode, device commands and data can be sent over the bus. Device commands are sent by the controller, but data can be sent either by the controller or a talker. The HP 35660A responds to two different kinds of device commands:

- Common commands, which access device functions required by the IEEE 488.2 standard.
- Device-specific commands, which access the bulk of the analyzer's functions.

The analyzer's responses to device commands are described in Chapter 7 "Command Reference."
Response to Bus Management Commands

This section tells you how the HP 35660A responds to the HP-IB bus management commands. The commands themselves are defined by the IEEE 488.1 standard. Refer to the documentation for your controller's language system to determine how to send these commands.

Device Clear (DCL)

This command causes the analyzer to:

- Clear its input buffer and output queue
- Reset its command parser so it is ready to receive a new program message
- Cancel any pending *OPC command or query

The command does not affect:

- Front-panel operation
- Any analyzer operations in progress (other than those already mentioned)
- Any of the analyzer's settings or registers (although clearing the output queue may indirectly affect the Status Byte's MAV bit)

Go To Local (GTL)

This command returns the analyzer to local (front-panel) control. All keys on the analyzer's front-panel are enabled.

Group Execute Trigger (GET)

This command triggers the analyzer (causes it to start collecting a time record) if the following two things are true:

- The trigger source must be the HP-IB (TRIG:SOUR BUS).
- The analyzer must be ready to trigger. (Bit 2 of the Device Status condition register must be set.)

GET has the same effect as the *TRG and TRIG:IMM program messages.

Interface Clear (IFC)

This command causes the analyzer to halt all bus activity. It discontinues any input or output, although the input buffer and output-queue are not cleared. If the analyzer is designated as the active controller when this command is received, it relinquishes control of the bus to the system controller. If the analyzer is enabled to respond to a Serial Poll it becomes Serial Poll disabled.
Local Lockout (LLO)

This command causes the analyzer to enter the local lockout mode, regardless of whether it is in the local or remote mode. The analyzer only leaves the local lockout mode when the HP-IB’s Remote Enable (REN) line is set FALSE.

Local lockout ensures that the analyzer’s Local/HP-IB key is disabled when the analyzer is in the remote mode. When the key is enabled, it allows a front-panel operator to return the analyzer to local mode, thus enabling all other front-panel keys. However, when the key is disabled, it does not allow the operator to return the analyzer to local mode.

Parallel Poll

The HP 35660A ignores all of the following parallel poll commands:

- Parallel Poll Configure (PPC)
- Parallel Poll Unconfigure (PPU)
- Parallel Poll Enable (PPE)
- Parallel Poll Disable (PPD)

Remote Enable (REN)

REN is a single line on the HP-IB. When it is set TRUE, the analyzer will enter the remote mode when addressed to listen. It will remain in remote mode until it receives the Go to Local (GTL) command or until the REN line is set FALSE.

When the analyzer is in remote mode and local lockout mode, all front-panel keys are disabled. When the analyzer is in remote mode but not in local lockout mode, all front-panel keys are disabled except for the Local/HP-IB key. See Local Lockout for more information.

Selected Device Clear (SDC)

The analyzer responds to this command in the same way that it responds to the Device Clear command. See the latter for details.
Serial Poll

The analyzer responds to both of the serial poll commands. The Serial Poll Enable (SPE) command causes the analyzer to enter the serial poll mode. While the analyzer is in this mode, it sends the contents of its Status Byte register to the controller when addressed to talk.

When the Status Byte is returned in response to a serial poll, bit 6 acts as the Request Service (RQS) bit. If the bit is set, it will be cleared after the Status Byte is returned.

The Serial Poll Disable (SPD) command causes the analyzer to leave the serial poll mode.

Take Control Talker (TCT)

If the analyzer is addressed to talk, this command causes it to take control of the HP-IB. It becomes the active controller on the bus. The analyzer automatically passes control back when it completes the operation that required it to take control. Control is passed back to the address specified by the *PCB program message (which should be sent prior to passing control).

If the analyzer does not require control when this command is received, it immediately passes control back.
Message Exchange

The analyzer communicates with the controller and other devices on the HP-IB via program messages and response messages. Program messages are used to send commands, queries, and data to the analyzer. Response messages are used to return data from the analyzer. The syntax for both kinds of messages is discussed in Chapter 3.

There are two important things to remember about the message exchanges between the analyzer and other devices on the bus:

- The analyzer only talks after it receives a terminated query. (Query termination is discussed in “Query Response Generation,” later in this chapter.
- Once it receives a terminated query, the analyzer expects to talk before it is told to do something else.

Buffers and Queues

Buffers and queues enhance the exchange of messages between the HP 35660A and other devices on the bus. The analyzer contains:

- An input buffer
- An error queue
- An output queue

Input Buffer

The input buffer temporarily stores all of the following until they are read by the analyzer’s command parser:

- Device commands and queries
- Group Execute Trigger (a bus management command)
- The HP-IB END message (EOI asserted while the last data byte is on the bus)

The input buffer makes it possible for a controller to send multiple program messages to the analyzer without regard to the amount of time required to parse and execute those messages. The buffer holds up to 256 bytes. It is cleared when you do one of the following:

- Turn the analyzer on
- Send Device Clear (DCL) or Selected Device Clear (SDC)
- Press the Local/HP-IB hardkey
Error Queue

The error queue temporarily stores up to ten error messages. Each time the analyzer detects an error, it places a message in the queue. When you send the SYST:ERR query, one message is moved from the error queue to the output queue so it can be read by the controller. Error messages are delivered to the output queue in the order they were received. The error queue is cleared when you do one of the following:

- Turn the analyzer on
- Send the *CLS command

Output Queue

The output queue temporarily stores a single response message until it is read by a controller. The analyzer’s output queue holds up to 8192 bytes. It is cleared when you do one of the following:

- Turn the analyzer on
- Send Device Clear (DCL) or Selected Device Clear (SDC)
- Press the Local/HP-IB hardkey

Command Parser

The command parser reads program messages from the input buffer in the order they were received from the bus. It analyzes the syntactic elements of the messages to determine what actions the analyzer should take.

One of the parser’s most important functions is to determine a program message’s position in the analyzer’s command tree. (For more information on the command tree, see Chapter 3.) When the command parser is reset, the next syntactic element it receives is expected to arise from the base of the analyzer’s command tree. The parser is reset when you do one of the following:

- Turn the analyzer on
- Send Device Clear (DCL) or Selected Device Clear (SDC)
- Press the Local/HP-IB hardkey
- Follow a semicolon with a colon in a program message (For more information, see “Sending Multiple Commands” in Chapter 3.)
Query Response Generation

When the HP 35660A parses a query, the response to that query is placed in the analyzer's output queue. You should read a query response immediately after sending the query. This ensures that the response will not be cleared before it is read. The response will be cleared before you read it if any of the following message exchange conditions occur:

- **Unterminated condition** — This condition results when you neglect to properly terminate the query (with an ASCII line feed character or the HP-IB END message) before you read the response.

- **Interrupted condition** — This condition results when you send a second program message before reading the response to the first.

- **Buffer deadlock** — This condition results when you send a program message that:
  
  a. Is longer than the input buffer and
  
  b. Generates more response data than will fit in the output queue.
Synchronization

This section describes tools you can use to synchronize the analyzer and a controller. Proper use of these tools ensures that the analyzer will be in a known state when you send a particular command or query.

Overlapped Commands

Device commands can be divided into two broad classes:

- Sequential commands
- Overlapped commands

Most device commands that you send to the analyzer are processed sequentially. A sequential command holds off the processing of any subsequent command until it has been completely processed. However, some commands do not hold off the processing of subsequent commands; they are referred to as overlapped commands.

Typically, overlapped commands take longer to process than sequential commands. For example, the INIT:STAT STAR command is used to start a measurement. The command is not considered to have been completely processed until the measurement is complete. This can take a very long time if the measurement is averaging a large number of time records.

NOTE  INIT:STAT STAR and INIT:STAT RUN are considered to be pending overlapped commands whenever bit 7 of the Device Status condition register is set to 1. See Chapter 5 for a description of that bit.

The analyzer uses an Operation Complete (OPC) flag to keep track of overlapped commands that are still pending (not completed). The OPC flag is reset to 0 when an overlapped command is pending. It is set to 1 when no overlapped commands are pending. You can not read the OPC flag directly, but all of the following common commands cause the analyzer to take some action based on the setting of the flag:

- *WAI — forces the analyzer to wait until the OPC flag is set to 1, but does not affect the controller
- *OPC? — forces the controller to wait until the OPC flag is set to 1
- *OPC — informs the controller when the OPC flag is set to 1, but leaves it free to perform other tasks until it receives a service request

Each command requires a different amount of overhead in your program. *WAI requires the least overhead, *OPC requires the most.
*WAI

This command holds off the processing of subsequent device commands until all overlapped commands are completed (the OPC flag is set to 1). An example will demonstrate the effect of the *WAI command.

Suppose you want to determine which frequency component of a signal contains the greatest amount of energy. You might send the following series of commands:

```
OUTPUT 711;"INIT:STAT STAR"  !Start the measurement.
OUTPUT 711;"MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB"  !Search for max energy.
OUTPUT 711;"MARK:X?"  !Which frequency?
```

The following timeline shows how the processing times of the three commands relate to each other.

```
INIT:STAT STAR
  MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB
    MARK:X?
```

As you can see, INIT:STAT STAR is an overlapped command because it does not hold off the processing of MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB. You may also recall that MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB is not considered complete until the measurement is complete. So in this example, the marker searches for maximum energy before the measurement is complete. This may result in the MARK:X query returning an incorrect value. To solve the problem, you can insert a *WAI command.

```
OUTPUT 711;"INIT:STAT STAR"
OUTPUT 711;"*WAI"  !Wait until complete.
OUTPUT 711;"MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB"
OUTPUT 711;"MARK:X?"
```

The timeline now looks like this.

```
INIT:STAT STAR
  *WAI
    MARK:X:AMAX:GLOB
      MARK:X?
```

The *WAI command keeps the search from taking place until the measurement is completed. The MARK:X query will return the correct value.
*OPC? and *OPC

If you send *OPC?, 1 is placed in the analyzer's output queue when the OPC flag is set to 1. This allows you to effectively pause the controller until all pending overlapped commands are completed. Just design your program so that it must read the queue before it continues.

*OPC? does not hold off the processing of subsequent commands; it only informs you when the OPC flag is set to 1. As a result, you should not send additional overlapped commands to the analyzer between the time you send *OPC? and the time you read 1 from the output queue.

If you send *OPC, bit 0 of the Event Status register is set to 1 when the OPC flag is set to 1. This allows you to use the analyzer’s register structure to generate a service request when all pending overlapped commands are completed. However, your program must also have enabled bit 0 of the Event Status register and bit 5 of the Status Byte register. When you synchronize the analyzer and controller in this manner, the controller is free to perform some other task until the service request is generated.

*OPC does not hold off the processing of subsequent commands; it only informs you when the OPC flag is set to 1. As a result, you should not send any commands to the analyzer between the time you send *OPC and the time you receive a service request.

Delayed Result Commands

Delayed result commands change analyzer settings, but the changes they make do not necessarily affect the current measurement. After sending one or more delayed result commands you must always restart your measurement with the INIT:STAT:STAR command. This ensures that changes made by delayed result commands will affect the measurement.
Passing Control

The analyzer requires temporary control of the HP-IB to complete some commands. (In the description of each command, a field called "Pass control required" indicates whether or not the command requires control of the bus.) After sending such a command, the active controller must pass control to the analyzer. When the analyzer completes the command, it automatically passes control of the bus back to the controller. For control to be passed back and forth smoothly, you must take steps to ensure that:

- The analyzer has the correct address of the controller so that it can pass control back when the command is completed
- The controller will be informed when control has been passed back

A procedure for passing control follows:

1. Send the controller’s HP-IB address with the *PCB command.
2. Clear the analyzer’s status registers by sending the *CLS command.
3. Enable the analyzer’s status registers to generate a service request when the Operation Complete bit is set. (*ESE should be sent with a value of 1 and *SRE should be sent with a value of 32.)
4. Enable the controller to respond to the service request.
5. Send the command that requires control of the bus followed by the *OPC command.
6. Pass control to the analyzer and wait for the service request. The service request indicates that the command has been completed and control has been passed back to the controller.

**NOTE**

For this procedure to work properly, no overlapped commands should be pending except the command that requires control of the bus. For more information on overlapped commands, see "Synchronization" in this chapter.

Chapter 6, "Programming Examples," contains an example program that passes control to the analyzer. In the example, control is passed so the analyzer can print the contents of its screen.
Chapter 3
Programming with Hierarchical Commands

Introduction

The HP 35660A's device-specific HP-IB commands are derived from elements of a command hierarchy (or tree). This chapter describes the command tree and discusses special characteristics of the analyzer's hierarchical commands. The chapter also describes the general syntax for program messages, which are used to send these commands to the analyzer. Finally, the chapter describes the general syntax for response messages, which the analyzer uses to return data to other devices on the HP-IB.
The Command Tree

The HP 35660A’s command tree organizes related analyzer functions by grouping them together on a common branch. Each branch is assigned a mnemonic to indicate the nature of the related functions. For example, the analyzer’s marker functions are grouped together on the MARKER branch of the command tree. The MARKER branch is only one of 25 major branches on the tree. The other 24 branches organize the remaining device-specific functions. The branches are also referred to as subsystems.

When many device functions are grouped together on a particular branch, additional branching is used to organize device functions into groups that are even more closely related. The MARKER branch serves as a good example because the analyzer provides many marker functions. (See Appendix C for a complete list of commands that access marker functions.) Band marker functions are grouped together on the BAND branch of the MARKER branch, harmonic marker functions are grouped together on the HARMONIC branch, and so on.

The branching process continues until each analyzer function is assigned to its own branch. For example, the function that turns the analyzer’s harmonic markers on and off is assigned to the STATE branch of the HARMONIC branch of the MARKER branch.

The command that accesses a particular function is created by:

1. Concatenating the mnemonics on a direct path from the base of the tree to the function’s branch.
   For example, MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE

2. Separating the mnemonics with colons to indicate branching points on the tree.
   For example, MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE

3. Appending the value you want assigned to the function.
   For example, MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE ON

In Appendix C, steps 1 and 2 have already been completed for each command. Also, a particular command’s position in the command tree is indicated both by colons and by levels of indentation. After completing step 3 for one of these commands, you can send it to the analyzer via your controller’s language system. If you are using HP BASIC, for example, you could send:

   OUTPUT 711,"MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE ON"
Sending Multiple Commands

You can send multiple commands within a single program message by separating the commands with semicolons (;). For example, the following program message — sent within an HP BASIC statement — would turn the harmonic markers on and set the number of harmonic markers to 3:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE ON;:MARKER:HARMONIC:COUNT 3"
```

The analyzer’s command parser allows you to simplify the previous program message. This is because one of the parser’s main functions is to keep track of a program message’s position in the command tree. If you take advantage of this parser function, you can create the equivalent, but simpler, program message:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MARKER:HARMONIC:STATE ON;COUNT 3"
```

In the first version of the program message, the semicolon that separates the two commands is followed by a colon. Whenever this occurs, the command parser is reset to the base of the command tree. As a result, the next command is only valid if it includes the entire mnemonic path from the base of the tree.

In the second version of the program message, the semicolon that separates the two commands is not followed by a colon. Whenever this occurs, the command parser assumes that the mnemonics of the second command arise from the same branch of the tree as the final mnemonic of the preceding command. STATE, the final mnemonic of the preceding command, arises from the MARKER:HARMONIC branch. So COUNT, the first mnemonic of the second command, is also assumed to arise from the MARKER:HARMONIC branch.

Here is a longer series of commands — again, sent within HP BASIC statements — that can be combined into a single program message:

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:STATE ON"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:TYPE PEAK"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:COUNT 100"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:DISPLAY:RANGE 20"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:DISPLAY:RANGE:STATE ON"
```

The single program message would be:

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:STATE ON;TYPE PEAK;COUNT 100;DISPLAY:RANGE 20;RANGE:STATE ON"
```
Command Abbreviation

Each command mnemonic has a long form and a short form. The short forms of the mnemonics allow you to send abbreviated commands. The mnemonics' short forms are created according to the following rules:

1. If the long form of the mnemonic has less than four characters, the short form is the same as the long form. For example, ARM remains ARM.

2. If the long form of the mnemonic has exactly four characters, the short form is the same as the long form. For example, USER remains USER.

3. If the long form of mnemonic has more than four characters and the fourth character is a consonant, the short form consists of the first four characters of the long form. For example, AVERAGE becomes AVER.

4. If the long form of mnemonic has more than four characters and the fourth character is a vowel, the short form consists of the first three characters of the long form. For example, LIMIT becomes LIM.

---

**NOTE** The syntax descriptions in Chapter 7 use upper-case characters to identify the short form of a particular mnemonic.

---

If the rules listed in this section are applied to the last program message in the preceding section, the statement:

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:STATE ON;TYPE PEAK;COUNT 100;DISPLAY:RATE 20;RATE:STATE ON"
```

becomes:

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:STAT ON;TYPE PEAK;COUN 100;DISP:RATE 20;RATE:STAT ON"
```
Message Syntax

As mentioned in Chapter 2, the analyzer uses program messages and response messages to communicate with other devices on the HP-IB. This section uses syntax diagrams to describe the general syntax rules for both kinds of messages.

Conventions

The flow of syntax diagrams is generally from left to right. However, elements that repeat require a return path that goes from right to left. Any message that can be generated by following a diagram from its entry point to its exit point, in the direction indicated by the arrows, is valid.

Angle brackets < > enclose the names of syntactic items that need further definition. The definition is included either in the text accompanying the diagram, in a subsequent diagram, or in the next section, “Common Definitions.”

The symbol ::= means “is defined as.” When two items are separated by this symbol, the second item can replace the first in any statement that contains the first item.

Common Definitions

The syntax diagrams have the following definitions in common:

- <LF> is the line feed character (ASCII decimal 10).
- <^END> is assertion of the HP-IB END message while the last byte of data is on the bus.
- <SP> is the space character (ASCII decimal 32).
- <WSP> is one or more white space characters (ASCII decimal 0-9 and 11-32).
- <digit> is one character in the range 0-9 (ASCII decimal 48-57).
- <alpha> is one character of the alphabet. The character can be either upper-case (ASCII decimal 65-90) or lower-case (ASCII decimal 97-122) unless otherwise noted.

Special Syntactic Elements

Several syntactic elements have special meanings. They are:

- (colon) : — When a command or query contains a series of mnemonics, the mnemonics are separated by colons. A colon immediately following a mnemonic tells the command parser that the program message is proceeding to the next level of the command tree. A colon immediately following a semicolon tells the command parser that the program message is returning to the base of the command tree. For more information, see “The Command Tree” and “Sending Multiple Commands” at the beginning of this chapter.
- (semicolon) ; — When a program message contains more than one command or query, a semicolon is used to separate them from each other. For example, if you want to autorange the analyzer's inputs and then start a measurement using one program message, the message would be:

  INPUT: RANGE: AUTO ON; INITIALIZE: STATE START

- (comma), — A comma separates the data sent with a command or returned with a response. For example, the SYSTEM:TIME command requires three values to set the analyzer's clock: one for hours, one for minutes, and one for seconds. A message to set the clock to 8:45 AM would be:

  SYSTEM: TIME 8,45,0

- <WSP> — One or more white space characters are optional in many parts of a program message. However, at least one is required to separate a command or query from the data sent with that command or query. The previous example contains a space between the command (SYSTEM:TIME) and the data sent with the command (8,45,0).

- <message terminator> — A message terminator is required at the end of a program message or a response message. Program message terminators are described in "Program Message Syntax." Response terminators are described in "Response Message Syntax."

**Program Message Syntax**

The syntax for a terminated program message is:

```
<program message terminator>::=
```

![Diagram of program message syntax](image)
<program message>::=

<program message unit>::=

<command message unit>::=

<query message unit>::=
<program header>::=

<simple program header>::=

<compound program header>::=

<common program header>::=
<program mnemonic>::=

<program data>::=

† The definition of indefinite length block data includes termination with <LF><^END>. This serves the dual function of terminating the data and terminating the program message.

Program data and response data are described in Chapter 4, “Transferring Data.” <suffix data> is dependent on the command sent.
Response Message Syntax

The syntax for a terminated response message is:

\(<\text{response message terminator}\> ::= \)

\(<\text{response header} \> ::= \)

\(<\text{response header} \> \) is the \(<\text{program header} \> \) sent with the query that generated the response. It is only returned as part of the \(<\text{response message} \> \) if SYSTEM:HEADER is ON. Also, all \(<\text{alpha} \> \) characters in the \(<\text{response header} \> \) will be upper-case, even if they were lower-case in the \(<\text{program header} \> \).
<response data>::=

† The definition of indefinite length block data includes termination with \texttt{<LF><^END>}. This serves the dual function of terminating the data and terminating the response message.

Response data and program data are described in Chapter 4, "Transferring Data."
Data can be transferred between the analyzer and a controller via the HP-IB data lines, DIO1 through DIO8. Such transfers occur in a byte-serial (one byte at a time), bit-parallel (8 bits at a time) fashion. This chapter discusses:

- The different ways data bytes can be encoded
- The formats used to transfer different types of data
- The structure of HP 35660A files

**Data Encoding**

Two kinds of data encoding are used when data is transferred between the HP 35660A and an HP-IB controller: ASCII encoding, and binary encoding. All device commands and queries are sent over the HP-IB as a series of ASCII-encoded bytes. In most cases, the data sent with a command or returned in response to a query is also ASCII-encoded. However, when a large block of data is transferred, it can be either ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded.

Each command that is used to transfer block data has an associated command that allows you to select data encoding. The commands for selecting data encoding use the parameter ASC to specify ASCII encoding. They use either BIN, FP32, or FP64 to specify binary encoding. For example, SYST:SET transfers a block of data that defines the instrument state. The command SYST:SET:FORM allows you to specify encoding for the data in the block. Another command, TRAC:DATA, transfers a block of trace data. In this case, the command TRAC:HEAD:AFOR allows you to specify encoding for the data in the block.

**ASCII Encoding**

Most data that is transferred between the analyzer and an HP-IB controller is encoded using the ASCII 7-bit code (defined by the ANSI X3.4-1977 standard). When an ASCII-encoded byte is sent over the bus, bits 1 through 7 of the byte (bit 1 being the least significant bit) correspond to the HP-IB data lines DIO1 through DIO7. DIO8 is ignored. The formats used for ASCII-encoded data are discussed in “Data Formats” later in this chapter.
Binary Encoding

Binary encoding can only be used for block data. In addition, binary encoding can only be used for the numeric fields in block data. For example, SYST:SET transfers a block of data that defines the instrument state. Many of the fields in the block contain character data. The character data is always ASCII-encoded, even when you have specified binary encoding.

Numeric fields in block data can contain either integers, fixed point numbers, or floating point numbers. A binary-encoded integer format is used to represent integers when binary encoding is specified. A binary floating point format is used to represent fixed and floating point numbers when binary encoding is specified.

Binary-Encoded Integers

Binary-encoded integers can be one, two, or four bytes long. The most significant byte of two and four byte integers is always sent over the HP-IB first. The order of the bits corresponds to the order of the HP-IB data lines. The most significant bit corresponds to DI08 and the least significant bit corresponds to DI01. Data is right justified and in two’s complement notation. The most significant bit is used as the sign bit.

For example, in a two-byte integer, 7 (decimal) would be encoded as:

```
byte 1   byte 2
DIO  8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  DIO  8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
      0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0        0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1
```

Binary Floating Point Numbers

When binary encoding is specified, the 32-bit and 64-bit binary floating point formats defined in the IEEE 754-1985 standard are used to represent both fixed and floating point decimal numbers. Many controllers, and the languages that run on them, use these formats. Both formats have three fields in common, but the length of the fields are different for each. The fields and their bit lengths appear in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Width of Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32-bit format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign (s)</td>
<td>1 bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exponent (e)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction (f)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-1. Fields in Binary Floating Point Numbers
When the 32-bit format is used, the decimal value of the exponent field ranges from −126 to +127, with a bias of +127. When the 64-bit format is used, the decimal value of the exponent field ranges from −1022 to +1023, with a bias of +1023.

You can use the following formulas to determine the value \(x\) of a 32-bit binary floating point number. (\(s, e,\) and \(f\) must be converted from binary to decimal before using the formulas.)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{If } e &= 255 \text{ and } f \neq 0 \quad &\text{then } x \text{ is not a number} \\
\text{If } e &= 255 \text{ and } f = 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(\infty) \\
\text{If } 0 < e < 255 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(2^{e-127})(1 + f) \\
\text{If } e = 0 \text{ and } f \neq 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(2^{e-126})(0 + f) \\
\text{If } e = 0 \text{ and } f = 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(0)
\end{align*}
\]

32-bit binary floating point numbers are sent over the bus as follows:

```
DIO 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

byte 1 s e e e e e e e
byte 2 e f f f f f f f
bytes 3 and 4 f f f f f f f
```

You can use the following formulas to determine the value \(x\) of a 64-bit binary floating point number. (Again, \(s, e,\) and \(f\) must be converted from binary to decimal before using the formulas.)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{If } e &= 2047 \text{ and } f \neq 0 \quad &\text{then } x \text{ is not a number} \\
\text{If } e &= 2047 \text{ and } f = 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(\infty) \\
\text{If } 0 < e < 2047 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(2^{e-1023})(1 + f) \\
\text{If } e = 0 \text{ and } f \neq 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(2^{e-1022})(0 + f) \\
\text{If } e = 0 \text{ and } f = 0 \quad &\text{then } x = -1^s(0)
\end{align*}
\]

64-bit binary floating point numbers are sent over the bus as follows:

```
DIO 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

byte 1 s e e e e e e e
byte 2 e e e f f f f f
bytes 3 through 8 f f f f f f f f
```
Here is an example of a number encoded in the 32-bit binary floating point format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>byte 1</th>
<th>byte 2</th>
<th>byte 3</th>
<th>byte 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01000001</td>
<td>10010000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sccccccc</td>
<td>efffffff</td>
<td>fffffffe</td>
<td>fffffffe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>binary</th>
<th>decimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s = 0</td>
<td>= 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e = 10000011</td>
<td>= 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f = .001</td>
<td>= .125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore:

\[
x = (-1)^0 \cdot 2^{131-127} \cdot (1.125) \\
= 2^4 \cdot (1.125) \\
= 16
\]
Data Formats

The HP 35660A uses a number of different data formats to represent the different types of data it uses. The formats are described in this section using syntax diagrams.

Conventions

The flow of syntax diagrams is generally from left to right. However, elements that repeat require a return path that goes from right to left. Any data you can generate by following a diagram from its entry point to its exit point, in the direction indicated by the arrows, is valid.

Angle brackets <  > enclose the names of syntactic items that need further definition. The definition is included either in the text accompanying the diagram, or in the next section, "Common Definitions."

Common Definitions

The syntax diagrams have the following definitions in common:

- < LF > is the line feed character (ASCII decimal 10).
- < ^END > is assertion of the HP-IB END message while the last byte of data is on the bus.
- < SP > is the space character (ASCII decimal 32).
- < WSP > is one or more white space characters (ASCII decimal 0-9 and 11-32).
- < digit > is one character in the range 0-9 (ASCII decimal 48-57).
- < non-zero digit > is one character in the range 1-9 (ASCII decimal 49-57).
- < alpha > is one character of the alphabet. The character can be either upper-case (ASCII decimal 65-90) or lower-case (ASCII decimal 97-122) unless otherwise noted.

Decimal Numeric Data

The analyzer returns three types of decimal numeric data in response to queries:

- Integers — returned using the NR1 format
- Fixed point numbers — returned using the NR2 format
- Floating point numbers — returned using the NR3 format

You can use a more flexible format, the NRf format, when sending any of the three decimal numeric data types to the analyzer. All four formats are described in the following syntax diagrams.
Transferring Data

NR1 format:

NR2 format:

NR3 format:

NRf format:
Character Data
The format you use to send character data is:

```
<alpha> -> <alpha> -> _ -> <digit>
```

The "_" in the circle is the underscore character (ASCII decimal 95).

The format used when the analyzer returns character data is the same as the format used to send character data, with one exception — the analyzer never returns lower-case alpha characters.

String Data
The format you use to send string data is:

```
'ASCII char other than double-quote' -> 'ASCII char other than single-quote'
```

Note that you must use two double-quote characters (""") to represent one (") in a string that is delimited by double-quote characters. You must use two single-quote characters (""') to represent one (') in a string that is delimited by single-quote characters.

The format used when the analyzer returns string data is the same as the format used to send string data, with one exception — the analyzer never returns string data using the single-quote path.
Expression Data
The format you use to send expression data is:

The only command that uses expression data is USER:EXPR. The syntax description for that command contains a list of acceptable < expression elements >.

The format used when the analyzer returns expression data is the same as the format used to send expression data.

Block Data
The analyzer typically uses one of two block data formats to send or receive large amounts of data:

- The definite length block format
- The indefinite length block format

The definite length format is used when binary encoding has been specified for the block. The indefinite length format is usually used when ASCII encoding has been specified. However, some commands that send block data simply use one of the decimal numeric data formats (NR1-3 or NRf) when ASCII encoding has been specified. In these cases, the block is sent as a series of NRx numbers separated by commas.
Definite Length Block Data

The format you use to send definite length block data is:

The elements #, < non-zero digit >, and < digit > make up a header for the block data. < non-zero digit > indicates how many times < digit > is repeated. The < digits > are interpreted as a single decimal number, which indicates how many bytes of data follow in the block. Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Header</th>
<th>Block Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>byte 1  byte 2  byte 3  byte 4</td>
<td>byte 5  byte 6  ...  byte 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#   2     1     5</td>
<td>&lt; data_byte_1 &gt; &lt; data_byte_2 &gt; ... &lt; data_byte_15 &gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

< non-zero digit > is 2, which means that the following two bytes should be taken together as a single decimal number. In this case, the number is 15. The following 15 bytes are the 5th through 19th bytes of the data transfer, but they are the 1st through 15th bytes of the data block.

Indefinite Length Block Data

The format you use to send indefinite length block data is:

The first two bytes of the data transfer, # and 0, make up a header for the block data. The data itself does not begin until the third byte of the data transfer.
File Formats

The HP 35660A can save and recall five different file types. They are:

- The math file
- The limit table file
- The data table file
- The instrument state file
- The trace file

This section describes each of the file types.

Basic File Structures

The following five figures show you the basic structure of the different file types. Each file is made up of a file header followed by one or more records. The records are arranged in a hierarchical fashion. The hierarchy can be thought of as a series of parent/child relationships. Arrows in the figures point from a parent record to each of its child records. The file header and all of the records are described in tables at the end of this chapter.

- **Figure 4-1. Math File Structure**

- **Figure 4-2. Limit Table File Structure**
Figure 4-3. Data Table File Structure

File Header
Data Table Reference Record
  Data Table Record

Master State Record
  Measurement State Record
    Channel State Record
    Channel State Record
  Display State Record
    Math Record
      Expression Record
      Expression Record
      Expression Record
      Expression Record
    Trace State Record
    Trace State Record
  System State Record
  Marker State Record
    Trace-dependent Marker Record
    Trace-dependent Marker Record
  Limit Table Reference Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
    Limit Table Record
  Data Table Reference Record
    Data Table Record
    Data Table Record

† This record is optional.

Figure 4-4. Instrument State File Structure
Special Fields in a Record

All records contain the following three special fields:

- Record Type
- Record Length
- Total Record Reference Count

If a record is a parent record, it contains at least one additional special field called a Record Reference.

Record Type

The Record Type field contains a number that uniquely identifies the type of data contained in the record. For example, all records with a Record Type number of 100,794,368 contain HP 35560A channel header data. The fields in any two such records are the same, but the values in each record's fields may be different. For example, one Channel Header record may contain channel 1 header data, while another Channel Header record contains channel 2 header data.

Record Length

The Record Length field contains a number that specifies the length of the record. If the record is ASCII-encoded, the length is specified as a number of lines. If the record is binary-encoded, the length is specified as a number of bytes.

NOTE

The length of a binary-encoded record is always a multiple of 128. If the number of bytes required by a record's fields is not divisible by 128, then the record is padded with zeros to the nearest multiple of 128.

Total Record Reference Count

The Total Record Reference Count field contains a number that specifies how many child records are referenced from the record. If the number is 0, then the record is not a parent record. If the number is greater than 0, then the record is a parent record and will contain at least one Record Reference field.
Record Reference

All parent records contain Record Reference fields. It is these fields that link individual records together to form a particular file type. A Record Reference forms the links by:

- Identifying the type of child record that follows the parent record
- Indicating how many times that child record is repeated in the file

The position of a Record Reference in a parent record determines the identity of the child record. For example, line 4 of the Math Record (see Table 4-2) is used as a Record Reference for Expression Records. The value assigned to a Record Reference determines how many times the record is repeated in the file. Using the Math Record again, if the value of line 4 is 2, then two Expression Records will follow the Math Record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Date</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>329216 (00000000 when converted to hexadecimall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH : ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>14 lines or 12 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of expression records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:34</td>
<td>real part of constant K1</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(\text{\textit{-340.26E+30} \text{\textit{-340.26E+30}}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25:32</td>
<td>Imaginary part of constant K1</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(\text{\textit{-340.26E+30} \text{\textit{-340.26E+30}}})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-2. Partial Math Record Description

The Order of Records in a File

Two rules determine the order of records in a file.

1. Child records always follow immediately after their parent records.
2. If there are two or more Record References in a parent record, their order determines the order of the child records.

An example will help to illustrate these rules. Suppose that the master record (Record type M) of a file contains the following lines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>line</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: Record type X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: Record type Y</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: Record type Z</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The order of records in the file is:

Record 1 (type M)
  Record 2 (type X)
  Record 3 (type Y)
  Record 4 (type Y)
  Record 5 (type Z)
Example File

The following illustration (Figure 4-6) shows the contents of an example Math file. The file contains a File Header, a Math record, and two Expression records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Math record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>393216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14 lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>record data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression record 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>268435456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFFT(SPEC1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>record data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression record 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>268435456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEC1*K1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>record data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4-6. Contents of an Example Math File
Controller Access to Files

Two HP-IB commands give a controller direct access to the information available in HP 35660A files. The commands are:

- SYST:SET
- TRAC:DATA:SET

SYST:SET provides direct access to the instrument state file structure. Figure 4-4 shows the structure of transferred data with one exception — the file header is not used for direct transfers between the analyzer and a controller. TRAC:DATA:SET provides direct access to the trace file structure. Figure 4-5 shows the structure of transferred data — again, with the exception that the file header is not used for direct transfers between the analyzer and a controller.
Record Descriptions

The following tables describe the individual records from which the analyzer's five file types are built. Each table includes:

- A description of the individual fields in the record
- The acceptable range of values for data in the field
- A binary and an ASCII index for each field
- An indication of the type of data used in each field

Fields require both binary and ASCII indexes because of differences related to data encoding. When a file is binary-encoded, each field is assigned a fixed number of bytes. So the index into a particular field of a binary-encoded file is a range of byte numbers. When a file is ASCII-encoded, the number of bytes in a field is variable. However, all fields are separated by line feed characters (ASCII decimal 10). So the index into a particular field of an ASCII-encoded file is a line number.

The file data types are as follows:

- Char[n] — This data type consists of a series of ASCII-encoded bytes. When the whole file is ASCII-encoded, [n] specifies the maximum number of bytes in the field. When the whole file is binary-encoded, [n] specifies the actual number of bytes in the field.
- Bool — This data type has acceptable values of 0 and 1. When the file is ASCII-encoded, the value is simply transferred as an ASCII-encoded 0 or 1. When the file is binary-encoded, the 0 or 1 is transferred as a one-byte, binary-encoded integer.
- Short — This data type is used for integers (maximum range of −32768 to +32767). When the file is ASCII-encoded, values are transferred using the NR1 format. When the file is binary-encoded, values are transferred as two-byte, binary-encoded integers.
- Long — This data type is used for integers (maximum range of −2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647). When the file is ASCII-encoded, values are transferred using the NR1 format. When the file is binary-encoded, values are transferred as four-byte, binary-encoded integers.
- Float — This data type is used for single-precision fixed point and floating point numbers. When the file is ASCII-encoded, values are transferred using either the NR1, NR2, or NR3 format. When the file is binary-encoded, values are transferred using the 32-bit binary floating point format.
- Double — This data type is used for double-precision fixed point and floating point numbers. When the file is ASCII-encoded, values are transferred using either the NR1, NR2, or NR3 format. When the file is binary-encoded, values are transferred using the 64-bit binary floating point format.
- E-short — This data type is simply a short whose value is encoded. The meaning assigned to each value is included as part of the field’s description.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>100794368 (06020000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>12 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORDS REFERENCED</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:20</td>
<td>time-record overlap per average (requested)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21:22</td>
<td>overloads occurred during measurement (0=no, 1=yes)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>23:24</td>
<td>input coupling (1=DC, 2=AC)</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25:32</td>
<td>input range</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-51.27 dBVrms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>33:34</td>
<td>windowing function 1 = Uniform, 2 = Hanning, 3 = Flat Top, 4 (not supported), 5 = force, 6 = exponential</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>35:50</td>
<td>name of channel providing this vector’s data</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>51:58</td>
<td>force/exponential window decay</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:1E+100 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>59:66</td>
<td>force window width</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:1E+100 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>67:68</td>
<td>input grounding (0=grounded, 1=floating)</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>69:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†This field is ignored on recall.
### Table 4-4. Channel State Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>218103008 (0x0000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>18 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the channel this record describes</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15:16</td>
<td>windowing function</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 = Uniform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Hanning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 = Flat Top</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 = (not supported)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 = force/exponential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>force/exponential type (0=force, 1=exponential)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>18:25</td>
<td>force/exponential window decay</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:1E+100 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25:33</td>
<td>force window width</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:1E+100 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>34:41</td>
<td>input range</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-51:27 dBVrms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>auto-range state (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>input grounding (0=grounded, 1=floating)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>input coupling (0=DC, 1=AC)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>engineering units state (0=volts active, 1=EU active)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>46:53</td>
<td>volts to eng. units conversion factor</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-1E+100:1E+100, except 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>54:59</td>
<td>eng. units label for input range</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ::^+_*/_0{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>70:77</td>
<td>dBVrms to normal units conversion factor</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on normal units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>78:93</td>
<td>active normal units label for input range</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>dBVrms, dBVpk, Vrms, V, dBm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>94:101</td>
<td>trigger delay</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(range dependent on span) s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4-5. Complete Result Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>252144 (00040000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>7 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORDS REFERENCED</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>4:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of vector records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:20</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of measurement header records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21:24</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of channel header records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25:28</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of display header records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-6. Data Table Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>369098752 (16000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>9:2056 lines or 128:16512 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the data table this record describes</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>data table calculation (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16:17</td>
<td># of points in the table</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>18:21</td>
<td>skip from record start to data start</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>7 lines or 21 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data table data starts here. It consists of a number of points that are directly adjacent to each other in the record. Each point is defined by 2 values. Points are repeated n times to a maximum of 401 points. A point takes this form:

8 22:25  x-axis value
9 26:29  y-axis value
- - points 2 through n
- - padding to multiple of 128 (binary file only)

float  -120E+3:120E+3 Hz or s (dependent on vertical units)

### Table 4-7. Data Table Reference Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>524288 (00000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>4 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of data table records to follow padding (binary file only)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>17:128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII Index</td>
<td>Binary Index</td>
<td>Meaning of Data/ Data</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/ Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>157837695 (0A010000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>21 lines or 256 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORDS REFERENCED</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td>type of coordinates  0 = linear magnitude  1 = logarithmic magnitude  2 = magnitude  3 = phase  4 = real  5 = imaginary  6 = group delay  7 = user math  8 = null</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>data labelling (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>x-axis scaling (0=linear, 1=logarithmic)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17:32</td>
<td>y-axis engineering units label</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ( +) ( -) ( \times) ( /) ( \text{DB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>33:40</td>
<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for y-axis label)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(-1E100:1E+100), except 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>data valid (0=no, 1=yes)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>42:43</td>
<td>reserved</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>reference level tracking (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ( +) ( -) ( \times) ( /) ( \text{DB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>45:60</td>
<td>internal units label (for y-axis per division)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>(-1E+100:1E+100), except 0 (dependent on per div. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>61:76</td>
<td>engineering units label (for y-axis per div.)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ( +) ( -) ( \times) ( /) ( \text{DB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>77:84</td>
<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for y-axis per div.)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(-1E+100:1E+100), except 0 (dependent on per div. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>85:92</td>
<td>per div. value for y-axis (in internal units)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(-1E+100:1E+100), except 0 (dependent on per div. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>93:108</td>
<td>Internal units label (for y-axis reference)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ( +) ( -) ( \times) ( /) ( \text{DB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>109:124</td>
<td>engineering units label (for y-axis ref.)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ( +) ( -) ( \times) ( /) ( \text{DB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>125:132</td>
<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for y-axis ref.)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(-1E+100:1E+100), except 0 (dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>133:140</td>
<td>value for top of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>141:148</td>
<td>value for center of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>149:156</td>
<td>value for bottom of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>157:256</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-9. Display State Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>234881024 (0E000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>9 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td>display format 0 = upper/lower 1 = single 2 = front/back 3 = state display</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>frequency label blanking (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>display blanking (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17:18</td>
<td># of the active trace</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>19:22</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of math records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>23:26</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of trace state records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>27:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4-10. Expression Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>268435456 (10000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>5 lines or 384 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the function (F1-F5) this record describes expression that defines the function</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15:284</td>
<td></td>
<td>char[270]</td>
<td>SPEC1, SPEC2, PSD1, PSD2, TIME1, TIME2, FRES, COH, CSP, F1:F5, K1:K5, &quot;&lt;filename&gt;&quot;&quot;, JOM, CONJ, MAG, REAL, IMAG, SORT, FFT, IFFT, and ()+−*/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>285:384</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4-11. File Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:2</td>
<td>system ID</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3:4</td>
<td>file encoding 1281=binary 1282=ASCII</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1281, 1282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5:6</td>
<td>version number (major part)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7:8</td>
<td>version number (minor part)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>file type 262144=trace file 327680=instrument state file 393216=math file 456752=limit table file 524288=data table file</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>262144, 327680, 393216, 456752, 524288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or binary padding (binary file only)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>6 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4-12. Limit Table Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>352321536 (15000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:6</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>13:10248 lines or 128:82048 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the limit table this record describes</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>offset y-axis entry value</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16:19</td>
<td>offset y-axis entry value</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>(dependent on vertical units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20:21</td>
<td># of segments in the table</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>22:25</td>
<td>skip from record start to data start</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>8 lines or 25 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limit table data starts here. The data consists of a number of segments that are directly adjacent to each other in the record. Each segment is defined by five values. Segments are repeated n times to a maximum of 802 segments. A segment takes this form:

| 9 | 26 | upper or lower limit (0=lower, 1=upper) |
| 10| 27:30 | x-axis start value |
| 11| 31:34 | x-axis stop value |
| 12| 35:38 | y-axis start value |
| 13| 39:42 | y-axis stop value |
|   |      | segments 2 through n |
|   |      | padding to multiple of 128 (binary file only) |
## Table 4-13. Limit Table Reference Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>458752 (00070000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>4 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of limit table records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 4-14. Marker State Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>318797104 (13000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>6 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of trace-dependent marker records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:20</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of limit table reference records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21:24</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of data table reference records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 4-15. Master State Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>327680 (00050000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>9 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>time stamp (six-digit integer: hhmms)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>000000:235959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:20</td>
<td>date stamp (six-digit integer: mmdbyy)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>010100:123199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21:24</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of measurement state records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25:28</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of display state records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>29:32</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of system state records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>33:36</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of marker state records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII Index</td>
<td>Binary Index</td>
<td>Meaning of Data/Data</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>393216 (00060000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>14 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:16</td>
<td>RECORD REFERENCE: # of expression records to follow</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17:24</td>
<td>real part of constant K1</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25:32</td>
<td>imaginary part of constant K1</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>33:40</td>
<td>real part of constant K2</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>41:48</td>
<td>imaginary part of constant K2</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>49:56</td>
<td>real part of constant K3</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>57:64</td>
<td>imaginary part of constant K3</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>65:72</td>
<td>real part of constant K4</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>81:88</td>
<td>real part of constant K5</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
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<td>imaginary part of constant K5</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
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<td>97:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-340.28E + 36:340.28E + 36</td>
</tr>
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<td>Binary Index</td>
<td>Meaning of Data/ Data</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/ Units</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>long</td>
<td>84017152 (05020000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
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<td>1 = time</td>
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<td>2 = spectrum</td>
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<td>3 (not supported)</td>
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<td>4 = frequency response</td>
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<td>5 = cross spectrum</td>
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<td>6:9 (not supported)</td>
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<td>10 = coherence</td>
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<td>11:15 (not supported)</td>
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<td>16 = power spectral density</td>
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<td>17 = user math</td>
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<td>18 = null</td>
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<td>x-axis domain 1 = frequency</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1:3</td>
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<td>2 = time</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>17:18</td>
<td>zoom mode (0 = baseband, 1 = zoom)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>19:26</td>
<td>center frequency</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>27:34</td>
<td>frequency span</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>195.3E−3:102.4E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>35:42</td>
<td>starting frequency</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>−65.5E+3:115E+3 Hz or −32.8E+3:8.19E+3 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>time</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>−65.5E+3:115E+3 Hz or −32.8E+3:8.19E+3 s</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>43:50</td>
<td>ending frequency</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>512, 1024</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>time</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†11</td>
<td>51:54</td>
<td>time record block size</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:1024</td>
</tr>
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<td># of first point with valid data</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0:1024</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>59:82</td>
<td># of last point with valid data</td>
<td>long</td>
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<tr>
<td>†14</td>
<td>63:84</td>
<td>measurement mode 1 = linear resolution</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2 (not supported)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>65:88</td>
<td>time stamp (six-digit integer: hhmmss)</td>
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<td>000000:235959</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>69:72</td>
<td>data stamp (six-digit integer: mmddyy)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>010100:123199</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>73:74</td>
<td>averaging type 0 = RMS</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
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<td>1 = vector</td>
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<td>2 = peak hold</td>
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<td>3 = off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>75:78</td>
<td># of averages</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>1:999999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>79:80</td>
<td>averaging state (0 = off, 1 = on)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>81:82</td>
<td>exponential averaging state (0 = off, 1 = on)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>83:84</td>
<td># of channels used for the measurement</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>85:86</td>
<td>channel providing this vector's data 0 = not channel specific</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 = channel 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2 = channel 2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>frequency pair used (0 = center/span, 1 = start/stop)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>math overflow during measurement (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>measurement occurred in real-time (0 = no, 1 = yes)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
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<td>90</td>
<td>data before FFT 0 = complex</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 = real</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>91:98</td>
<td>reference impedance for dBm units</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>$1E \times 3:1E + 7 , \Omega$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
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†This field is ignored on recall.
### Table 4.18. Measurement State Record

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/ Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/ Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>201326592 (0C0000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
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<td>6:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
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<td>33 lines or 256 bytes</td>
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<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of channels in measurement</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15:22</td>
<td>center frequency</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0.115E + 3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>23:30</td>
<td>frequency span</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>195.3E – 3.102.4E + 3 Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>31:38</td>
<td>start frequency</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(range dependent on span) Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>39:46</td>
<td>stop frequency</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(range dependent on span) Hz</td>
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<td>47:54</td>
<td>increment for stepping frequencies</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>15.625E – 3.51.2E + 3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>55:62</td>
<td>time length of record</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>3.905E – 3.2.046E + 3 s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td>zoom mode (0=baseband, 1=zoom)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>64:65</td>
<td>active frequency pair (0=start/stop, 1=center/span)</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:1</td>
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<td>66:67</td>
<td>trigger type: 0 = continuous</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:6</td>
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<td>1 = external</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 = (not supported)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3 = source</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>4 = internal, channel 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5 = internal, channel 2</td>
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<td>6 = HP-IB</td>
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<td>68:75</td>
<td>trigger level (as a percentage of input range)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-100:100 %</td>
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<td>trigger slope (0=negative, 1=positive)</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>source output state (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
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<td>78:79</td>
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<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:3</td>
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<td>1 = fixed sine</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2 = periodic chirp</td>
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<td>3 = random noise</td>
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<td>80:87</td>
<td>source level for random noise output</td>
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<td>0.5 V</td>
</tr>
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<td>88:95</td>
<td>source level for periodic chirp output</td>
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<td>0.5 V</td>
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<td>source level for sine wave output</td>
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<td>104:119</td>
<td>source level label</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>V. Vrms, dBVpk, dBVrms</td>
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<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for source level)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-1E+100:1E+100, except 0</td>
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<td>128:135</td>
<td>frequency of source sine wave</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0.115E + 3 Hz</td>
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<td>136:137</td>
<td>arming mode (0=automatic arming, 1=manual arming)</td>
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<td>138</td>
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<td>139:140</td>
<td>averaging type 0 = RMS</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:3</td>
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<td>2 = peak hold</td>
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<td>3 = off</td>
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<td>141:144</td>
<td>number of averages</td>
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<td>145:146</td>
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<td>152:159</td>
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<td>reference impedance for dBm calculations</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>1E–3:10E + 6 Ω</td>
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<td>Binary Index</td>
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<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/ Units</td>
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<td></td>
<td>storage device 0 = no storage 1 = external disc (HP-IB) 2 = internal disc 3 = RAM disc</td>
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<td>0:3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>storage coding (0=ascii, 1=binary)</td>
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<td>auto-calibration state (0=off, 1=on)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>0:2</td>
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<td>short</td>
<td>1:100 cm/sec</td>
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<td>grid pen number</td>
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<td>system controller state 0 = addressable only 1 = system controller</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HP 35680A's bus address</td>
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<td>external disc's volume number</td>
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<td>0:7</td>
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<td>printer's bus address</td>
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<td>0:30</td>
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<td>19 38:39</td>
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<td>plotter's bus address</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:30</td>
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<td>20 40</td>
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<td>HP-IB status annunciators (0=off, 1=on)</td>
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<td>21 41:42</td>
<td></td>
<td>mnemonic display state 1 = mnemonic echo 2 = mnemonic scroll 3 = mnemonic display off</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— 43:128</td>
<td></td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

† This field is ignored on recall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>251658240 (0F000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>30 lines or 256 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the trace this record describes</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>-1, -2, 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† 5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>trace active (0=not active, 1=active)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16:45</td>
<td>user-defined trace title</td>
<td>char[30]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ::;=&quot;*-^&quot;\0&quot;}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>48:47</td>
<td>type of coordinates 0 = linear magnitude 1 = logarithmic magnitude 2 = magnitude 3 = phase 4 = real 5 = imaginary 6 = group delay</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>e-short 0:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>48:49</td>
<td>type of data 0 (not supported) 1 = time 2 = spectrum 3 = power spectral density 4 = frequency response 5 = coherence 6 = cross spectrum</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>e-short 0:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>50:51</td>
<td>channel providing this trace's data 0 = not channel specific 1 = channel 1 2 = channel 2</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>e-short 0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>52:53</td>
<td># of active math function (0=no function active)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short 0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>54:55</td>
<td># of active math constant (0=no function active)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>short 0:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>56:63</td>
<td>group delay aperture</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>grid display (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>bool 0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>65:66</td>
<td>reserved</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>reference level tracking (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>68:83</td>
<td>internal units label (for y-axis per division value)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>V, V^2, Vrms, Vrms^2, dB, deg, rad, V/Hz, Vrms/Hz, V^2/Hz, Vrms^2/Hz, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>84:99</td>
<td>engineering units label (for y-axis per div)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and ::;=&quot;*-^&quot;\0&quot;}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>100:107</td>
<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for y-axis per div)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-1E+100:1E+100, except 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† This field is ignored on recall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII Index</th>
<th>Binary Index</th>
<th>Meaning of Data/Data</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Range/Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>line 19</td>
<td>108:115</td>
<td>per div. value for y-axis (in internal units)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on per div. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116:131</td>
<td>internal units label (for y-axis reference values)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>V, V^2, Vrms, Vrms^2, dB, dBm, dBVpk, dBVRms, deg, rad, V/Hz, Vrms/Hz, Vrms^2/Hz, dBVpk/Hz, dBVRms/Hz, dBm/Hz, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>132:147</td>
<td>engineering units label (for y-axis ref. values)</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and <code>-, +, -, /, \, (, )</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>149:155</td>
<td>internal to eng. units conversion factor (for y-axis ref. values)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>-1E+100:1E+100, except 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>156:163</td>
<td>reference value for top of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>164:171</td>
<td>reference value for center of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>172:179</td>
<td>reference value for bottom of y-axis</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on y-axis ref. units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>180:181</td>
<td>reference last changed 0 = top 1 = center 2 = bottom</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>x-axis scaling (0=linear, 1= logarithmic)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>183:184</td>
<td>pen number used to plot this trace</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>185:186</td>
<td>line type used to plot this trace 0 = solid 1 = dotted 2 = dashed 3 = user-defined</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>187:188</td>
<td>user-defined line type (The number's meaning is plotter dependent.)</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:6, -4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>189:255</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII Index</td>
<td>Binary Index</td>
<td>Meaning of Data</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>335544320 (14000000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>29 lines or 128 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORD REFERENCE COUNT</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of the trace this record describes</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>main marker state (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>marker coupling (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>17:24</td>
<td>main marker's x-axis value</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(within selected span) Hz or (within selected time record) s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>offset marker state (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>29:33</td>
<td>offset marker's x-axis value</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz or s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>34:41</td>
<td>offset marker's y-axis value</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on vertical units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>peak tracking (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>43:50</td>
<td>marker search target level</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(dependent on vertical units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>51:52</td>
<td>active special marker 0 = special markers off 1 = harmonic marker 2 = band marker 3 = sideband marker</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>0:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>53:60</td>
<td>fundamental frequency of harmonic marker</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>harmonic calculation selected (0=harmonic power, 1=THD)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>62:63</td>
<td>number of harmonics selected</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>harmonic results display (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>65:72</td>
<td>carrier frequency for sideband marker</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>73:80</td>
<td>incremental frequency between sidebands</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>sideband power calculation (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>82:83</td>
<td>number of sidebands</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0:200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>84:91</td>
<td>lowest frequency of band marker</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>92:99</td>
<td>highest frequency of band marker</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0:115E+3 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>band power calculation (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>101:102</td>
<td># of active limit table</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>limit lines (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>limit test (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>limit beeper (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>calculate data table (0=off, 1=on)</td>
<td>bool</td>
<td>0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>107:128</td>
<td>padding (binary file only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCII Index</td>
<td>Binary Index</td>
<td>Meaning of Data/ Data</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Range/ Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line 1</td>
<td>byte 1:4</td>
<td>RECORD TYPE</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>117571584 (0x7020000 when converted to hexadecimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5:8</td>
<td>RECORD LENGTH: ASCII or Binary</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>20:1041 lines or 384:8448 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:12</td>
<td>TOTAL RECORDS REFERENCED</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td># of points in the record</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>512 if frequency data, 3:1024 if time data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15:94</td>
<td>trace label</td>
<td>char[80]</td>
<td>upper- and lower-case alpha, numbers, spaces, and _+-*/!{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†6</td>
<td>95:96</td>
<td># of x-axis values per point</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>97:136</td>
<td>x-axis domain label</td>
<td>char[40]</td>
<td>FREQUENCY, TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>137:152</td>
<td>x-axis unit label</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>Hz, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>153:160</td>
<td>x-axis start point</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>(-65.5E+3:115E+3) Hz or (-32.8E+3:3.9E+3) s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>161:168</td>
<td>x-axis increment between points</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>2.44E-3:2.56 Hz or 3.81E-6:4.0 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>169:170</td>
<td># of y-axis values per point 1 when data is real 2 when data is complex</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†12</td>
<td>171:210</td>
<td>y-axis domain label</td>
<td>char[40]</td>
<td>REAL, COMPLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>211:226</td>
<td>y-axis unit label</td>
<td>char[16]</td>
<td>V, V^2, Vrms, Vrms^2, dB, dBm, dBVpK, dBVrms, deg, rad, V/rHz, Vrms/rHz, V^2/Hz, Vrms^2/Hz, dBVpK/Hertz, dBVrms/Hertz, dBm/Hertz, s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†14</td>
<td>227:234</td>
<td>y-axis start point</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†15</td>
<td>235:242</td>
<td>y-axis increment between points</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>243:244</td>
<td>vector data format (for binary transfers)</td>
<td>e-short</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>245:248</td>
<td>skip from record start to data start</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>17 lines or 248 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vector data starts here. The data consists of a number of points that are directly adjacent to each other in the record. Line 4 specifies the number of points (n) in the record. Line 16 specifies whether points are made up of floats or doubles. Points can take one of two forms. If you are transferring real data, a point takes this form:

18 249:252 or 249:256 y-axis value float double -340E+36:340E+36
- - points 2 through n padding to multiple of 128 (binary file only)

If you are transferring complex data, a point takes this form:

18 249:252 or 249:256 y-axis value (real part) float double -340E+36:340E+36
19 253:256 or 257:264 y-axis value (imaginary part) float double -340E+36:340E+36
- - points 2 through n padding to multiple of 128 (binary file only)

†This field is ignored on recall.

4-31
Chapter 5
Using the HP 35660A's Status Registers

Introduction

The HP 35660A's status registers contain information about various analyzer conditions. The controller can use one of two methods to access this information:

- The direct-read method — reading the analyzer's registers directly
- The SRQ method — using the analyzer's service request (SRQ) process

In the direct-read method, the analyzer 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 analyzer 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.

When you monitor a condition with the direct-read method, you must:
1. Determine which register contains the bit that monitors the condition.
2. Send the unique HP-IB query that reads that register.
3. Examine the bit to see if the condition has changed.

The direct-read method works well if you do not need to know about changes the moment they occur. It does not work well when you must know about condition changes immediately. Your program would need to continuously read the registers at very short intervals. Since this would make the program relatively inefficient, it would be better to use the SRQ method.

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 HP-IB 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 analyzer sets its RQS bit and the HP-IB's SRQ line. Your program determines how the controller responds to the SRQ, but the important point is this: the controller is informed of the change as soon as it occurs. The time the controller would otherwise have used to monitor the condition can now be used to perform other tasks.
Register Reporting Structure

To use the SRQ method, you must understand how changes in analyzer conditions can result in the HP-IB's SRQ line being set. This requires an understanding of the following items:

- The analyzer’s register reporting structure
- The types of registers used in a register set
- The commands and conditions that affect each of the analyzer’s register sets

This section discusses the register reporting structure. Subsequent sections discuss the other items.

![Register Reporting Structure Diagram]

**Figure 5-1 Register Reporting Structure**

As shown in Figure 5-1, four register sets report to the Status Byte register. The Device Status, Event Status, and User Status register sets all report directly to a particular bit in the Status Byte. The Data Integrity register set reports indirectly to the Status Byte via bit 4 of the Device Status register set.
When a register set causes a Status Byte bit to change from 0 to 1, the analyzer may initiate its 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 analyzer does not have a service request pending (A service request is considered to be pending between the time the analyzer’s SRQ process is initiated and the time the controller reads the Status Byte register with a serial poll)

The analyzer’s SRQ process sets the HP-IB’s SRQ line true and also sets the Status Byte’s RQS bit to 1. Both actions are necessary to inform the controller the HP 35660A 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 that the HP 35660A, in particular, 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 HP-IB’s SRQ line 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 analyzer’s Status Byte with a serial poll, the RQS bit is reset to 0. Other bits in the register are not affected.

---

As implied in Figure 5-1, bit 6 of the Status Byte register serves two functions. Two different methods for reading the register allow you to access the two functions. Reading the register with a serial poll allows you to access the bit’s RQS function. See the description of bit 6 later in this chapter for information on accessing the bit’s MSS function.
Types of Registers in a Set

The HP 35660A uses four different types of registers in its register sets. The register types are:

1. Condition register
2. Transition registers (one positive, one negative)
3. Event register
4. Enable register

Information Flow in a Register Set

As shown in Figure 5-2, the information flow within a register set starts at the condition register and ends at the register summary bit. You can control the flow of information toward the register summary bit by specifying which bits are set in the transition and enable registers.

---

*Actually a positive transition register and a negative transition register connected in parallel.

Figure 5-2 Information Flow in a Register Set
The condition register and its two transition registers work together to report condition changes to the event register. Each condition register bit directly monitors a particular analyzer condition. The bit is set to 1 when the condition it monitors becomes true. The bit is reset to 0 when the condition it monitors becomes false. When a condition bit changes from 0 to 1, the change is only reported to the event register if the corresponding bit in the positive transition register is set to 1. When a condition bit changes from 1 to 0, the change is only reported to the event register if the corresponding bit in the negative transition register is set to 1.

The event register and its enable register work together to report latched condition changes to the register summary bit. If an event register bit is reset to 0, the first condition change reported to that bit causes it to be set to 1. Once set, an event bit is no longer affected by condition changes. It remains set until you clear the register. The setting of an event bit is only reported to the register summary bit if the corresponding enable register bit is set to 1.

The register summary bit is only set to 1 when one or more enabled event bits is set to one. It is reset to 0 at all other times.

**Special Cases**

Two of the analyzer’s register sets (Event Status and User Status) only contain an event register and an enable register. In these register sets, event and enable bits serve the same function as in sets that contain all four register types. However, the rule for setting an event bit is slightly modified. Each event bit is assigned to a particular analyzer condition. If the event bit is reset to 0, the first positive transition of the condition (from false to true) causes the event bit to be set to 1. Essentially, the event bit behaves as if a condition bit is reporting to it through a positive transition bit.

One of the analyzer’s register sets (the Status Byte register set) contains only a condition register and an enable register. The set consists of the Status Byte register and the Service Request enable register. The Status Byte register is, with the exception of bit 6, a condition register. This means that when the condition monitored by a particular bit is true, that bit is set to 1. When the condition is false, the bit is reset to 0.

Bit 6 of the Status Byte register (when read by the *STB command) serves as the summary bit for the other bits in the register. The Service Request enable register determines which of these other bits will be included in the summary. A Status Byte bit is only included in the summary if the corresponding bit in the Service Request enable register is set to 1.
The HP 35660A’s Register Sets

The HP 35660A uses five register sets to keep track of instrument status. The register sets are:

1. The Data Integrity register set — monitors conditions that can effect the validity of your measurement data
2. The Device Status register set — summarizes events in the Data Integrity register set and monitors additional analyzer conditions
3. The User Status register set — detects STAT:USER:PULS commands and key-presses of the instrument’s user SRQ softkeys
4. The Event Status register set — detects errors and monitors synchronization conditions
5. The Status Byte register set — summarizes conditions in the other register sets and monitors the analyzer’s output queue

The registers sets are summarized graphically in Figure 5-3. They are described in the following sections.
Figure 5-3 HP 35660A Register Summary
Status Byte Register Set

The Status Byte register set contains:

- The Status Byte register (behaves like a condition register for all bits except bit 6)
- The Service Request enable register (for enabling and disabling all bits of the Status Byte register except bit 6)

Power-up States

The state of the Status Byte register at power-up is variable.

The state of the Service Request enable register is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. It can be recalled at power-up, depending on the setting of *PSC. If *PSC is 0, the register’s state is recalled. If *PSC is 1, all of the register’s bits are reset to 0.

Writing to the Registers

You can not write directly to the Status Byte register. Write to the Service Request enable register using the *SRE command.

Reading the Registers

Read the Status Byte register either with the *STB query or with a serial poll. If you read the register with the *STB query, bit 6 serves as the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit. If you read the register with a serial poll, bit 6 serves as the request service (RQS) bit. The other bits’ meanings are not affected by the method you use to read the register.

Read the Service Request enable register using the *SRE query.

Clearing the Registers

Clear the Status Byte register by simultaneously clearing all event registers. This is done by sending the *CLS command. You must send the command immediately following a Program Message Terminator (an ASCII line feed character or the HP-IB END message). This ensures that the register’s MAV and MSS bits will be cleared. Clear the Service Request enable register by sending *SRE with a value of 0.

Register Summary Bit

Bit 6 of the Status Byte register summarizes all other enabled bits in the Status Byte register, but only if you read the register with the *STB query.

Definition of Bits

Bits 1, 2, and 3 of the Status Byte register set are not used. The other bits in the set are defined in the following sections. Unless otherwise noted, the definitions describe bits in the Status Byte register, not the corresponding bits of the Service Request enable register.
**User_Status_Event — bit 0**

This bit summarizes all enabled bits of the User Status event register. The User_Status_Event bit is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- A bit in the User Status event register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the User Status enable register is set to 1
- A bit in the User Status enable register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the User Status event register is set to 1

To keep the User_Status_Event bit set to 1, there must be at least one case where corresponding bits of the User Status event register and User Status enable register are both set to 1. When there are no such cases, the bit is reset to 0.

**Message_Available (MAV) — bit 4**

This bit indicates whether or not the analyzer's output queue contains any response messages. The bit is set to 1 when the output queue contains one or more messages. It is reset to 0 when the output queue is empty.

**Event_Status (ESB) — bit 5**

This bit summarizes all enabled bits of the Event Status register. The Event_Status bit is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- A bit in the Event Status register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Event Status enable register is set to 1
- A bit in the Event Status enable register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Event Status register is set to 1

To keep the Event_Status bit set to 1, there must be at least one case where corresponding bits of the Event Status register and Event Status enable register are both set to 1. When there are no such cases, the bit is reset to 0.

**Request_Service (RQS) or Master_Summary_Status (MSS) — bit 6**

This bit is unusual in that it provides different information depending on how the Status Byte register is read. If you read the register with the *STB query, bit 6 summarizes all other enabled bits in the Status Byte register. When bit 6 serves this function, it is known as the Master_Summary_Status (MSS) bit. The MSS bit is reset to 0 when either of the following occurs:

- All enabled Status Byte bits are reset to 0
- All set Status Byte bits are disabled (corresponding bits of the Service Request enable register are reset to 0)
If you read the Status Byte register with a serial poll, bit 6 tells you whether or not the analyzer has requested service. When bit 6 serves this function, it is known as the Request_Service (RQS) bit. The RQS bit is reset to 0 by the same things that reset the MSS bit. But in addition, the RQS bit is reset when the Status Byte register is read by a serial poll. The serial poll does not change the setting of any other bit in the register, not even the MSS portion of bit 6.

Because of the special function of the Status Byte register’s bit 6, the setting of the corresponding bit in the Service Request enable register is ignored.

**Device_Status_Event — bit 7**

This bit summarizes all enabled bits of the Device Status event register. The Device_Status_Event bit is set to 1 when the following occurs:

- A bit in the Device Status event register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Device Status enable register is set to 1
- A bit in the Device Status enable register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Device Status event register is set to 1

To keep the Device_Status_Event bit set to 1, there must be at least one case where corresponding bits of the Device Status event register and Device Status enable register are both set to 1. When there are no such cases, the bit is reset to 0.

**Event Status Register Set**

The Event Status register set contains:

- The Event Status register (an event register)
- The Event Status enable register

**Power-up States**

Bit 7 of the Event Status register is set to one at power-up. All other bits of that register are reset to 0.

The state of the Event Status enable register is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. It can be recalled at power-up, depending on the setting of *PSC. If *PSC is 0, the register’s state is recalled. If *PSC is 1, all of the register’s bits are reset to 0.

**Writing to the Registers**

You can not write to the Event Status register. Write to the Event Status enable register using the *ESE command.
Reading the Registers

Read the Event Status register using the *ESR query. Read the Event Status enable register using the *ESE query.

Clearing the Registers

Clear the Event Status register either by reading the register with the *ESR query or by sending the *CLS command. Clear the Event Status enable register by sending *ESE with a value of 0.

Register Summary Bit

Bit 5 of the Status Byte register summarizes all enabled bits of the Event Status register.

Definition of Bits

Bit 6 of the Event Status register set is not used. The other bits in the set are defined in the following sections. Unless otherwise noted, the definitions describe bits in the Event Status register, not the corresponding bits of the Event Status enable register.

Operation_Complete (OPC) -- bit 0

This bit is only set to 1 after the following two events occur in the order listed:

1. You send the *OPC command to the analyzer.
2. The analyzer completes all pending overlapped commands. (For more information, see “Synchronization” in Chapter 2.)

Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

NOTE

INIT:STAT STAR and INIT:STAT RUN are considered to be pending overlapped commands whenever bit 7 (Measuring) of the Device Status condition register is set to 1. As a result, the setting of that bit can indirectly affect the setting of the OPC bit. See the description of the Measuring bit to determine how it is set and reset in different measurement situations.
Request_Control (RQC) — bit 1

The analyzer sets this bit to 1 when both of the following are true:

- The analyzer is configured as an addressable-only HP-IB device (See “Controller Capabilities” in Chapter 2.)
- The analyzer is instructed to do something (such as plotting or printing its display) that requires it to take control of the bus

If the controller passes control to the analyzer more than ten seconds before or more than five seconds after this bit is set, the analyzer automatically generates a device error and passes control back. It passes control back to the address specified by the *PCB command.

Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

Query_Error (QYE) — bit 2

This bit is set to 1 when a query error occurs. See Appendix D for a list of conditions that can cause query errors. Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

Device_Error (DDE) — bit 3

This bit is set to 1 when a device-dependent error occurs. See Appendix D for a list of conditions that can cause device-dependent errors. Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

Execution_Error (EXE) — bit 4

This bit is set to 1 when an execution error occurs. See Appendix D for a list of conditions that can cause execution errors. Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

Command_Error (CME) — bit 5

This bit is set to 1 when a command error occurs. See Appendix D for a list of conditions that can cause command errors. Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.

Power_On (PON) — bit 7

This bit is set to 1 when you turn the analyzer on. Once set, the bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.
Device Status Register Set

The Device Status register set contains:

- The Device Status condition register
- The Device Status positive transition register
- The Device Status negative transition register
- The Device Status event register
- The Device Status enable register

Power-up States

The state of the Device Status condition register is variable at power-up. All bits of all other Device Status registers are reset to 0.

Writing to the Registers

You can not write to the Device Status condition register or to the Device Status event register. Write to the other Device Status registers using the following commands:

- STAT:DEV:PTR (for the positive transition register)
- STAT:DEV:NTR (for the negative transition register)
- STAT:DEV:ENAB (for the enable register)

Reading the Registers

Read the Device Status registers with the following queries:

- STAT:DEV:COND? (for the condition register)
- STAT:DEV:PTR? (for the positive transition register)
- STAT:DEV:NTR? (for the negative transition register)
- STAT:DEV:EVEN? (for the event register)
- STAT:DEV:ENAB? (for the enable register)

Clearing the Registers

You can not clear the Device Status condition register. Clear the event register either by reading the register with the STAT:DEV:EVEN query or by sending the *CLS command. Clear the transition registers and the enable register by writing to them with a value of 0.

Register Summary Bit

Bit 7 of the Status Byte register summarizes all enabled bits of the Device Status event register.
Definition of Bits

Bits 8 through 15 of the Device Status register set are not used. The other bits in the set are defined in the following sections. Unless otherwise noted, the definitions describe bits of the Device Status condition register.

Ranging – bit 0

This bit is only set to 1 when the analyzer’s autoranging routine is enabled and is currently changing the range of one or both input channels. The bit is reset to 0 at all other times. See the description of the INP:RANG:AUTO command for more information on autoranging.

Calibrating – bit 1

This bit is only set to 1 when the analyzer is calibrating. It is reset to 0 at all other times. See the CAL:AUTO command for more information on calibration.

Rdy_for_Trig – bit 2

This bit is only set to one when the analyzer is ready to accept a trigger signal from one of the trigger sources. It is reset to 0 at all other times. If a trigger signal is received before this bit is set, the signal is ignored and the analyzer is not triggered. This bit is most useful when you are using the HP-IB or the external trigger BNC as the trigger source. See commands in the TRIGger subsystem for more information.

Rdy_for_Arm – bit 3

This bit is only set to 1 when both of the following are true:

- Manual arming is turned on (ARM:SOUR HOLD)
- The analyzer is waiting to be armed with the ARM:IMM command

The bit is reset to 0 at all other times. If you send ARM:IMM before this bit is set, the command is ignored and the analyzer is not armed.

Data_Integrity – bit 4

This bit summarizes all enabled bits of the Data Integrity event register. The Data_Integrity bit is set to 1 when one of the following occurs:

- A bit in the Data Integrity event register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Data Integrity enable register is set to 1
- A bit in the Data Integrity enable register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Data Integrity event register is set to 1

To keep the Data_Integrity bit set to 1, there must be at least one case where corresponding bits of the Data Integrity event register and Data Integrity enable register are both set to 1. When there are no such cases, the bit is reset to 0.
Settling — bit 5

This bit is only set to 1 when the analyzer is waiting for the digital filter to settle. It is reset to 0 at all other times.

Applic_Running — bit 6

This bit is only set to 1 when an application is running on the analyzer. It is reset to 0 at all other times. If you are using HP Instrument BASIC, this bit is only set when a program is running.

Measuring — bit 7

NOTE

INIT:STAT STAR and INIT:STAT RUN are considered pending overlapped commands any time this bit is set to 1. They are considered complete each time this bit changes from 1 to 0. See “Synchronization” in Chapter 2 for more information on overlapped commands.

There are three sets of rules for setting and resetting this bit. There is one set of rules for each of the following measurement situations:

1. Measurement data is unaveraged (AVER:STAT OFF).
2. Measurement data is rms or vector averaged with uniform weighting (AVER:STAT ON, AVER:TYPE RMS or VECT, and AVER:WEIG STAB).
3. Measurement data is averaged with exponential weighting or using the peak hold function (AVER:STAT ON, and AVER:WEIG EXP or AVER:TYPE PEAK).

In the first situation, the bit is set to 1 most of the time a measurement is running. However, each time one or both of the displays are updated with the latest measurement data, the bit is briefly reset to 0. Whenever the measurement is paused, the bit remains at 0 until you restart the measurement. You can pause the measurement by sending INIT:STAT PAUS or by pressing the analyzer's Pause/Cont hardkey.

In the second situation, the bit is set to 1 whenever a measurement is running. The bit is not briefly reset to 0 each time the displays are updated. It is only reset to 0 when the measurement is paused. The analyzer automatically pauses the measurement when the specified number of averages has been collected.

In the third situation, the bit is set to 1 until the first display update after the specified number of averages has been taken. At that point, the bit is briefly reset to 0. Beyond that point, the bit is set to 1 most of the time the measurement is running, but is briefly reset to 0 whenever a display is updated.
Data Integrity Register Set

The Data Integrity register set contains:

- The Data Integrity condition register
- The Data Integrity positive transition register
- The Data Integrity negative transition register
- The Data Integrity event register
- The Data Integrity enable register

Power-up States

The state of the Data Integrity condition register is variable at power-up. All bits of all other Data Integrity registers are reset to 0.

Writing to the Registers

You can not write to the Data Integrity condition register or to the Data Integrity event register. Write to the other Device Status registers using the following commands:

- STAT:DINT:PTR (for the positive transition register)
- STAT:DINT:NTR (for the negative transition register)
- STAT:DINT:ENAB (for the enable register)

Reading the Registers

Read the Data Integrity registers with the following queries:

- STAT:DINT:COND? (for the condition register)
- STAT:DINT:PTR? (for the positive transition register)
- STAT:DINT:NTR? (for the negative transition register)
- STAT:DINT:EVEN? (for the event register)
- STAT:DINT:ENAB? (for the enable register)

Clearing the Registers

You can not clear the Data Integrity condition register. Clear the event register either by reading the register with the STAT:DINT:EVEN query or by sending the *CLS command. Clear the transition registers and the enable register by writing to them with a value of 0.

Register Summary Bit

Bit 4 of the Device Status condition register summarizes all enabled bits of the Data Integrity event register.
Definition of Bits

Bits 1, 3 through 7, and 10 through 15 of the Data Integrity register set are not used. The other bits in the set are defined in the following sections. Unless otherwise noted, the definitions describe bits of the Data Integrity condition register.

Over_Range — bit 0

This bit is only set to 1 when the amplitude of a signal entering an input channel exceeds the current range setting of that channel. The bit is set when this is true for either one or both channels. It is reset to 0 at all other times.

NOTE

When the analyzer is in the one-channel measurement mode (CONF:TYPE SPEC), channel 2 does not set the Over.Range bit unless the signal entering that channel exceeds 27 dBVrms. This is because channel 2 is automatically set to its highest range (27 dBVrms) when the one-channel mode is selected.

Uncalibrated — bit 2

This bit is only set to 1 when there are no calibration constants available to correct the measurement data. It is reset to 0 at all other times. Calibration constants are always available unless one of the following is true:

- The analyzer has been unable to complete a calibration
- The analyzer has not been calibrated since the CLEAR CAL CONSTANTS softkey was pressed
- The analyzer has not been calibrated since the CAL:CLE command was sent

Limit_Fail_A — bit 6

This bit is always reset to 0 when limit testing is turned off for display A. When limit testing is turned on, the following rules determine when the bit is set and reset:

The bit is briefly reset to 0 each time measurement data is evaluated against the specified limits. If the data passes the limit test, the bit remains at 0 until the next evaluation. If the data fails the limit test, the bit is set to 1 until the next evaluation.

Measurement data is evaluated each time the display is updated (this occurs even if display blanking is on).

Limit_Fail_B — bit 9

The rules for setting and resetting this bit are the same as the rules for setting Limit_Fail_A, except that this bit monitors limit tests on display B.
User Status Register Set

The User Status register set contains:

- The User Status event register
- The User Status enable register

Power-up States

All bits of the two User Status registers are reset to 0 at power-up.

Writing to the Registers

Write to the User Status event register using the USER:STAT:PULS command. (Pressing one of the analyzer's User SRQ softkeys also writes to the register.) Write to the enable register using the STAT:USER:ENAB command.

Reading the Registers

Read the User Status event register using the STAT:USER:EVEN query. Read the User Status enable register using the STAT:USER:ENAB query.

Clearing the Registers

Clear the User Status event register either by reading the register with the STAT:USER:EVEN query or by sending the *CLS command. Clear the User Status enable register by sending STAT:USER:ENAB with a value of 0.

Register Summary Bit

Bit 0 of the Status Byte register summarizes all enabled bits of the User Status event register.

Definition of Bits

The bits in the User Status register set are User_Status_0 through User_Status_15. Bits 0 through 9 of the event register can be set either by pressing one of the analyzer's User Status softkeys or by sending a value with the STAT:USER:PULS command. Bits 10 through 15 of the event register can only be set with the STAT:USER:PULS command. Once set, an event register bit can only be reset to 0 by clearing the register.
Chapter 6
Programming Examples

Introduction

This chapter contains listings of 11 example programs stored on the HP 35660A Getting Started disc. The listings, which are organized alphabetically by filename, demonstrate many important programming concepts, including:

- Measurement synchronization
- Passing control
- Transferring data
- Generating service requests (SRQs)

All of the programs were written in HP BASIC 5.0 for use on an HP Series 200 computer. However, numerous comments make it possible for you to adapt the programs to other languages and computers.
Example 1.

10 !BASIC Program: DATATBL - Load and Read a Data Table
20 !
30 !This program is divided into three parts. The first part
40 !accepts x-values for the data table from the keyboard. The
50 !second part sends the data table to the instrument. Part
60 !three initiates a measurement, waits for the measurement to
70 !complete, and then reads and displays the x and y-values.
80 !NOTE: Use HP35660A front panel keys to view data table.
90 !
100 $code=7
110 $address=11
120 $data=Code*100+Address
130 DIM Data_tbl(1:20,1)
140 INTEGER X,Y
150 X=0
160 Y=1
170 !
180 ASSIGN $data TO $data:FORMAT ON
190 ASSIGN $data_off TO $data:FORMAT OFF
200 !
210 CLEAR SCREEN
220 OUTPUT $data:"MARK:DAT:HEAD:AFOR FP64" !Set up for binary transfers
230 !
240 Generate_table: !Enter data from keyboard
250 INPUT "Number of points in table?",Num_points
260 FOR I=1 TO Num_points
270 DISP "Enter x-axis value for data point ",I;
280 INPUT New_point
290 Data_tbl(I,X)=New_point !Save point into point array
300 PRINT I,New_point !Display the new point
310 NEXT I
320 NEXT I
330 !
340 Send_table: !Send table to instrument. Only X values can be sent
350 !Build a header
360 Block_count=Num_points*8
370 Byte_count=LEN(VAL$(Block_count))
380 !
390 OUTPUT $data:"MARK:A:DATABLE:DATA";
400 !First send the data block header
410 OUTPUT $data USING ",A,D,\"VAL$(Byte_count)\";",";
420 !
430 FOR I=1 TO Num_points
440 OUTPUT $data_off:Data_tbl(I,X);
450 OUTPUT $data_off:Data_tbl(I,Y);
460 NEXT I
470 !
480 Read_table: !Read and display the data table after a completed measurement
490 CLEAR SCREEN
500 DISP "Starting the measurement...";
510 OUTPUT $data:"MARK:A:DATAB:STAT ON" !Turn the calculation on
520 OUTPUT $data:"INIT:STAT STAR;\"WAL" !Start the measurement
530 !
540 OUTPUT $data:"MARK:A:DATABLE:DATA"; !Read table after measurement done
550 ENTER $data USING ",A,D,\"VAL$(Byte_count)\";first byte of block header
560 ENTER $data USING ",\";\"VALUES$(Byte_count)\";Block_count
570 DISP "DONE"
580 !
590 PRINT TABXY(4,1);"X";TABXY(11,1);"RESULTS";TABXY(24,1);"Y";
600 FOR I=1 TO (Block_count/8)/2 !FOR I=2 TO 'Pairs of FP numbers'
610 ENTER $data_off:Data_tbl(I,X),Data_tbl(I,Y)
620 PRINT TABXY(1);Data_tbl(I,X),TABXY(20);Data_tbl(I,Y)
630 NEXT I
640 ENTER $data USING "A";AS !Read LF character at end of block
650 !
660 END
Example 2.

10 ! BASIC Program: DUMPTRACE - Reading trace data
20 ! Read the coordinate transformed data from Trace A
30 !
40 Scode=7  ! Interface select code
50 Address=11  ! Address of HP 35660A
60 Dsa=Scode<Address+Address
70 Assign @Dsa off TO Dsa;FORMAT OFF
80 CLEAR SCREEN
90 !
100 DIM Trace1(1:401)  ! Most displays return 401 points
110 DIM Trace2(1:1024)  ! Time display can return 1024 points
120 DIM Name$[80]  ! Trace title
130 INTEGER Byte_count1  ! Number of bytes in Block_count
140 INTEGER Block_count  ! Number of bytes in data Block
150 !
160 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:HEA:AFOR FP64"  ! Set txfer format to binary
170 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:DATA?"  ! Request the display data block
180 !
190 ! Read the data block header. The header consists of a '#' followed
200 ! by: a single digit ASCII number, a second ASCII number, the data block,
210 ! and a terminator. The single digit indicates how many bytes make up
220 ! the second number. The second number indicates how many bytes are
230 ! in the data block. For FP64 there are 8 bytes for every data point.
240 ! Example (401 points): #43208<3208 bytes</LF>
250 !
260 ENTER Dsa USING "%,A,D";A$,Byte_count1
270 ENTER Dsa USING "%","VAL$(Byte_count1)&"D";Block_count
280 Num_points=Block_count/8
290 SELECT Num_points  ! Select the right sized array
300 CASE 401
310 ENTER @Dsa off;Trace1(*)  ! Read the 3208 bytes into 401 points
320 Max_val=MAX(Trace1(*))  ! Find the peak value
330 CASE 1024
340 ENTER @Dsa off;Trace2(*)  ! Read the 8192 bytes into 1024 points
350 Max_val=MAX(Trace2(*))  ! Find the peak value
360 CASE ELSE
370 DISP "This program can't handle block sizes of";Num_points
380 CLEAR Dsa  ! Clear unread data from HP35660A output buffer
390 GO TO End
400 END SELECT
410 !
420 ENTER Dsa USING "A";A$  ! Read termination character
430 PRINT "Successfully read ";Num_points;"Data points"
440 !
450 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:NAME?"  ! Read the Trace title
460 ENTER Dsa;Name$
470 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:XOR?"  ! Read the x-axis starting value
480 ENTER Dsa;X_start
490 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:XINC?"  ! Read the x-axis increment/bin
500 ENTER Dsa;Xinc
510 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:XUN?"  ! Read the x-axis units
520 ENTER Dsa;X units$
530 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:YINC?"  ! Read the y-axis increment/bin
540 ENTER Dsa;Yinc
550 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:HEAD:YUN?"  ! Read the y-axis units
560 ENTER Dsa;Y units$
570 X_stop=(Num_points-1)*Xinc+X_start  ! Calculate the x-axis ending value
580 !
590 PRINT "Trace title is: ";Name$
600 PRINT USING "X,5D.5D,X,K";"Start:";X_start,FNTran$(X_units$)
610 PRINT USING "X,5D.5D,X,K";"Stop:";X_stop,FNTran$(X_units$)
620 PRINT USING "K,X,5D.5D,X,K";"Maximum Value is:";Max_Val,FNTran$(Y_units$)
630 End:LOCAL Dsa  ! Return the 35660A to Local
640 END
650 DEF FNTran$(A$)  ! Strip quotes from around string
660 RETURN A$[J,LEN(A$)-1]  ! Return all but first and last characters
670 FNEND

6-3
Example 3.

! BASIC Program: EXPAND - Read/Write complex trace data
!
! Designed to demonstrate how to read and write a complex trace,
! this program will read a trace, expand it around the current
! marker position and then send the trace back to the HP35660A.
! The amount of expansion is selected using softkeys. To keep
! the program as simple as possible, provisions for handling real
! time data (1024 x 1 points) were not incorporated.
!
! Zoom=0  ! Current zoom factor, 0 indicates no valid data
! Scode=7  ! Interface select code
! Address=11 ! Address for HP 35660A
! Dsa=Scode+100+Address
!
! DIM Trace_in(511,1)  ! Array for trace read 512x2 points
! DIM Trace_out(511,1) ! Array for expanded trace 401x2 points
!
! ASSIGN @Dsa TO Dsa;FORMAT ON  ! Use for ASCII
! ASSIGN @Dsa_off TO Dsa;FORMAT OFF ! Use for binary
!
! SET up softkeys

! KBD MODE ON
!
! ON KEY 0 LABEL "READ TRACE" GOSUB Read_trace
! ON KEY 1 LABEL "RESTORE TRACE" GOSUB Restore_trace
!
! FOR I=1 TO 9  ! Clear unused softkeys
! ON KEY I LABEL "" GOTO Wait
!
! NEXT I
!
! Wait:LOOP  ! Wait here for key press

END LOOP
!
!
Read_trace:  ! Subroutine to read a 512 x 2 point trace
!
! DISP "Reading trace data..."
! INTEGER Byte_count,Block_count
!
! OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:AFORE FP64"  ! Set data transfer to binary
!
! ENTER @Dsa USING ":%,A,D;AS,Byte_count"  ! Request data
!
! ENTER @Dsa USING ":%,"&VALS(Byte_count)&"D"  ! Block_count
!
! ENTER @Dsa_off:Trace_in(*)  ! Read the data block
!
! ENTER @Dsa USING "A";AS  ! Read LF character
!
! OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XOR?"  ! Read x-axis origin
!
! ENTER @Dsa:X origin
!
! OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XINC?"  ! Read x-axis increment/bin
!
! ENTER @Dsa:X incr
!
! OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XUN?" ! Read x-axis units
!
! ENTER @Dsa:Xunit$  !
!
! OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:YPO?" ! Read y-points/bin
!
! ENTER @Dsa:Ypo  ! Check for complex data
!
! IF Ypo=2 THEN  ! Allow zooming, current zoom=1
! Zoom=1  ! Make sure marker is on
!
! Disp "Move marker to center of expansion before zooming."
!
! ELSE
!
! BEEP
!
! Zoom=0  ! Disp "Can’t expand real time data -- only complex."

END IF
!
!
LOCAL Dsa  ! Return the analyzer to LOCAL
!
!
RETURN
!
!
Restore_trace: ! RESTORE TRACE softkey pressed. Send original trace back
!
! IF Zoom=0 THEN GOTO No_data  ! No valid data, abort
!
!
Example 3 (continued.)

670   Zoom=l
680   GOTO Do_it
690   !
700   Expand by two: !ZOOM 2X softkey pressed. Change zoom by two.
710   IF Zoom=0 THEN GOTO No data
720   Zoom=2*Zoom
730   GOTO Do_it
740   !
750   Expand by arb: !ZOOM ?X softkey was pressed, enter zoom value
760   IF Zoom=0 THEN GOTO No data
770   !
780   REPEAT
790   INPUT "Enter zoom factor: ",Zoom_entry
800   UNTIL Zoom_entry>0
810   Zoom_entry*Zoom
820   GOTO Do_it
830   !
840   Do_it:
850   IF Zoom>1 THEN GOSUB Expand
860   GOSUB Read out
870   LOCAL Dsa
880   RETURN
890   !
900   No data:BEEP
910   DISP "READ TRACE first"
920   RETURN
930   !
940   Auto_scale: !Send an auto-scale instruction to the analyzer
950   OUTPUT @Dsa;"DISP:A:SCAL:AUTO:SING"
960   LOCAL Dsa
970   RETURN
980   !
990   Expand: !
1000  INTEGER J,Index_in,Index_out,I
1010  !
1020  DISP "Expanding Trace ..."
1030  OUTPUT @Dsa;"MARK:X?"
1040  ENTER @Dsa;Marker_x
1050  !Calculate bin number for unzoomed trace
1060  Marker_bin=(Marker_x-X_origin)/X_incr
1070  !
1080  I=0
1090  IF Xunit[$2,2]="S" THEN
1100  Top_bin=511
1110  Center_bin=256
1120  ELSE
1130  Top_bin=400
1140  Center_bin=200
1150  END IF
1160  Index_out=Center_bin
1170  WHILE Index_out=Top_bin
1180  Index_in=Marker_bin+(I DIV Zoom)
1190  IF Index_in=Top_in THEN
1200  Trace_out(Index_out,0)=Trace_in(Index_in,0)
1210  Trace_out(Index_out,1)=Trace_in(Index_in,1)
1220  ELSE
1230  Trace_out(Index_out,0)=0
1240  Trace_out(Index_out,1)=0
1250  END IF
1260  Index_out=Index_out+1
1270  I=I+1
1280  END WHILE
1290  I=0
1300  Index_out=Center_bin-1
1310  WHILE Index_out>0
1320  Index_in=Marker_bin-(I DIV Zoom)-1
Example 3 (continued)

1330 IF Index_in>=0 THEN !Use data from Trace_in()
1340 Trace_out(Index_out,0)=Trace_in(Index_in,0) !Real part
1350 Trace_out(Index_out,1)=Trace_in(Index_in,1) !Imaginary part
1360 ELSE !Ran out of data, use 0
1370 Trace_out(Index_out,0)=0
1380 Trace_out(Index_out,1)=0
1390 END IF
1400 Index_out=Index_out-1 !Next bin down
1410 I=I+1
1420 END WHILE
1430 RETURN !Return to Do_it
1440 !
1450 Read_out: !Subroutine to send trace data back to the analyzer
1460 DISP "Current zoom factor = ";Zoom !Show the current zoom
1470 !
1480 IF Zoom=1 THEN !Restore original x-axis scale
1490 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XOR ";X_origin !Set x-axis origin
1500 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XINC ";X_incr !Set x-axis increment/bin
1510 ELSE !Set new x-axis scale
1520 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XOR ";Marker_x-Center_bin*X_incr/Zoom
1530 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:XINC ";X_incr/Zoom
1540 END IF
1550 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:HEAD:YPO ";Ypo !Set y-points/bin
1560 !
1570 OUTPUT @Dsa:"TRAC:DATA": !Data’s on its way
1580 IF Zoom=1 THEN !Send the original data back
1590 OUTPUT @Dsa USING ":A,D,4D:";"#",4,512*2;8 !Send a header ’#48192’
1600 OUTPUT @Dsa_off;Trace_in(*),CHR$(10)
1610 ELSE !Send the expanded data back
1620 OUTPUT @Dsa USING ":A,D,4D:";"#",4,512*2;8 !Send a header ’#48192’
1630 OUTPUT @Dsa_off;Trace_out(*),CHR$(10)
1640 END IF
1650 RETURN
1660 Prog_end:END
Example 4.

10  !BASIC Program: LIMITBL - Downloading a limit table
20  
30  !This program creates a new limit table from information stored
40  !in DATA statements and downloads that table into the HP 35660A
50  
60  Scode=7                       !Interface select code
70  Address=11                    !Address for HP 35660A
80  Dsa=Scode*100+Address         !Use this IO path for ASCII data
90  ASSIGN @Dsa TO Dsa;FORMAT ON  !Use this IO path for binary data
100 ASSIGN @Dsa_off TO Dsa;FORMAT OFF
110 
120 DISP "Presetting the HP35660A..."  !Preset the HP35660A
130 OUTPUT @Dsa;"RST"              
140 OUTPUT @Dsa;"DISP:A;SCAL:STOP -51 DBVRMS"  !Set display scale
150 OUTPUT @Dsa;"DISP:A;SCAL:DIV 10 DB;#OPC?"  
160 ENTER @Dsa;OpC               !Wait here until setup complete
170 
180 DIM Table(1:20,1:5)         !20 segments, 5 pts/seg
190 OUTPUT @Dsa;"LIMIT1:TABLE:HEAD:APOR FP64"  !Set up for binary transfer
200 
210 DISP "Generating limit table...";
220 !First number in DATA is the number of segments defined
230 READ Segment_count
240 
250 FOR I=1 TO Segment_count      !Read data for each segment
260 FOR J=1 TO 5                  !Read all five segment parameters
270 READ Table(I,J)
280 NEXT J
290 NEXT I
300 
310 Output_table:                !Send the data in Table() to the 35660A as LIM1
320 Block_count=Segment_count*5*8  !8 bytes/number, 5 numbers/seg
330 Byte_count=LEN(VAL$(Block_count))  !Number of digits in Block_count
340 
350 OUTPUT @Dsa;"LIM1:TABLE:DATA";  !Tell HP35660A that data is coming
360 !Send the data header ":<byte_count><block count>"
370 OUTPUT @Dsa USING ":A,D,"&VAL$(Byte_count)&"D","&",Byte_count,Block_count
380 
390 FOR I=1 TO Segment_count
400 FOR J=1 TO 5                  !Send data in 64 bit floating point format
410 OUTPUT @Dsa off;Table(I,J);  !Send data to 64 bit floating point format
420 NEXT J
430 NEXT I
440 OUTPUT @Dsa;CHR$(10)          !OUTPUT a LF character to end block
450 OUTPUT @Dsa;"DISP:A:LIM 1"    !Associate table 1 with trace A
460 OUTPUT @Dsa;"DISP:A:LIM:LNeed ONE"  !Turn the limit lines on
470 DISP "DONE"
480 STOP
490 
500 !DATA for Limit lines
510 !Total number of segments in table
520 DATA 6
530 
540 !The data (one segment per line) is arranged as:
550 !DATA x-start, x-stop, y-start, y-stop, y-flag
560 !NOTE: Values assume units for trace A (e.g. Hz and DBVRms)
570 DATA 11000, 13600, -100, -60, 0
580 DATA 12200, 21300, -80, -80, 0
590 DATA 20000, 22600, -100, -60, 0
600 DATA 30000, 32600, -100, -60, 0
610 DATA 25800, 34200, -100, -100, 0
620 DATA 28400, 36800, -60, -60, 0
630 END
Example 5.

10 !BASIC program: MEAS_SYNC - Measurement synchronization
20 !
30 !This program demonstrates how to use the MEASURING bit in
40 !the DEVICE STATUS register to interrupt a program when a
50 !measurement is complete. The program will read and display
60 !the marker value with every trace update.
70 !
80 Scode=7 !Interface select code
90 Address=11 !Address for HP 35660A
100 Dsa=Scode*100+Address
110 !
120 DISP "Presetting the HP35660A..."
130 OUTPUT Dsa;"*rst; *opc?" !Preset the HP35660A
140 ENTER Dsa;Opc !Wait here until preset complete
150 OUTPUT Dsa;"swe;time 2" !Set record length to 2 seconds
160 OUTPUT Dsa;"aver on" !Turn averaging on
170 OUTPUT Dsa;"aver:type rms;weig exp" !Set averaging type to EXPON
180 OUTPUT Dsa;"aver:coun 2" !Set number of averages
190 !
200 OUTPUT Dsa;"c1is" !Clear STATUS BYTE register
210 OUTPUT Dsa;"stat:dev;ntp 128" !Program DEVICE STATUS NTR register
220 OUTPUT Dsa;"stat:dev;enab 128" !Program DEVICE STATUS ENAB register
230 OUTPUT Dsa;"sre 128" !Program STATUS BYTE ENAB register
240 ON INTR Scode,2 GOSUB Srq_handler !Set up interrupt branching
250 ENABLE INTR Scode,2 !Allow interrupt on SRQ
260 !
270 OUTPUT Dsa;"init:stat star" !Start the measurement
280 DISP "Waiting for first measurement to complete..."
290 Idle: !Wait here for interrupt
300 GOTO Idle
310 !
320 Srq_handler: !Got an SRQ
330 Stb=spoll(Dsa) !Read STATUS BYTE and clear SRQ
340 OUTPUT Dsa;"stat:dev;even?" !Read and clear DEVICE STATUS EVENT reg.
350 ENTER Dsa;Dsc
360 !
370 OUTPUT Dsa;"mark:a:ampl?" !Read the marker amplitude
380 ENTER Dsa;Mark ampl
390 DISP "Marker amplitude: ";Mark_ampl
400 !
410 ENABLE INTR Scode !Re-enable the interrupts
420 RETURN
430 !
440 END
Example 6.

10   !HP-IB program: OPC_SYNC - Measurement synchronization
20   !
30   !This program demonstrates the how to use the *OPC command to
40   !allow an SRQ to interrupt program execution. *OPC will set
50   !the OPERATION COMPLETE bit in the EVENT STATUS register
60   !when all pending HP-IB commands have finished. With the proper
70   !register masks, this will generate a service request.
80   !
90   Scode=7  !Interface select code
100  Address=11  !Address for HP 35660A
110  Dsa=Scode*100+Address
120  !
130  OUTPUT Dsa:"SWE:TIME 8"  !Set record length to 8 seconds
140  OUTPUT Dsa:"*CLS"  !Clear the STATUS BYTE register
150  OUTPUT Dsa:"*ESE 1"  !Program the EVENT STATUS ENABLE reg.
160  OUTPUT Dsa:"*SRE 32"  !Program the STATUS BYTE ENABLE reg.
170  !
180  ON INTR Scode,2 GOTO Srq_handler  !Set up interrupt branching
190  ENABLE INTR Scode:2  !Allow SRQ to generate an interrupt
200  !
210  OUTPUT Dsa:"INIT:STAT STAR"  !Start the measurement
220  OUTPUT Dsa:"*OPC"  !Generate SRQ when all commands have
230  !finished.
240  !
250  Start_time=TIMEDATE  !Do something useful while waiting
260  LOOP
270     DISP USING "14A, 2D.D";"Elapsed time ":,TIMEDATE-Start_time
280     WAIT .1
290  END LOOP
300  !
310  Srq_handler:  !Got an SRQ
320     Stb=SPOLL(Dsa)  !Read STATUS BYTE and clear SRQ
330     BEEP
340     OUTPUT Dsa:"^ESR?"  !Read and clear EVENT STATUS reg.
350     ENTER Dsa:Esr
360     DISP "Got the SRQ! SPOLL returns:";Stb;" ESR returns:";Esr
370  END
Example 7.

10 !BASIC program: OPCQ_SYNC - Measurement synchronization
20 !
30 ! This program demonstrates how to use the *OPC? HP-IB command
40 ! to hang the bus on a query before continuing on with the
50 ! BASIC program. After all pending HP-IB commands have finished,
60 ! the HP35660A will return a '1' in response to *OPC?.
70 !
80 Scode=7
90 Dsa=Scode*100+11
100 !
110 DISP "Presetting the HP35660A..."
120 OUTPUT Dsa:"*RST"
130 OUTPUT Dsa:"*OPC?" !Preset the HP35660A
140 ENTER Dsa;Opc !Pause on ENTER statement until
150 ! '*RST' command has finished
160 OUTPUT Dsa:"SWE:TIME 8"
170 DISP "Measurement started ..."
180 OUTPUT Dsa:"INIT:STAT STAR" !Set record length to 8 seconds
190 OUTPUT Dsa:"*OPC?" !Start the measurement
200 ENTER Dsa;Opc !Pause until all pending HP-IB commands
210 BEEP !have finished.
220 DISP "Measurement done"
230 END
Example 8.

10 ! BASIC Program: PASSCNTL - Passing control to HP35660A
20 !
30 ! This program instructs the HP35660A to perform a screen dump to a
40 ! printer and generate a service request when done. Control is
50 ! passed to the HP35660A when the print command is issued and
60 ! automatically passed back when the instrument no longer needs it.
70 !
80 Scode=7 ! Interface select code
90 Address=11 ! Address for HP35660A
100 Dsa=Scode*100+Address ! Clear the STATUS BYTE register
110 OUTPUT Dsa:"*CLS"
120 !
130 ! Program the instrument to generate SRQ on OPERATION COMPLETE. This
140 ! requires programming the STATUS BYTE and EVENT STATUS enable reg.
150 OUTPUT Dsa:"*ESE 1" ! Bit 1 = OPERATION COMPLETE
160 OUTPUT Dsa:"*SRE 32" ! Bit 5 = EVENT_STATUS
170 OUTPUT Dsa:"GPIB:LEDS ON" ! Turn on HP-IB status LED's
180 OUTPUT Dsa:"*PCB 21" ! Set up Pass control back address
190 !
200 ON INTR Scode GOTO Srq_handler ! Set up interrupt branching
210 ENABLE INTR Scode;2 ! Enable interrupt on SRQ
220 !
230 DISP "HP35660A Printing screen..." ! Instruct analyzer to print the screen
240 OUTPUT Dsa:"PRN:_DUMP:SCR" ! Set OPC bit when everythings complete
250 OUTPUT Dsa:"*OPC" ! Give control of the bus to the 35660A
260 PASS CONTROL Dsa
270 !
280 Wait_here:
290 GOTO Wait_here ! Wait for OPC to generate an interrupt
300 !
310 Srq_handler:
320 ! If there's an interrupt, then
330 ! Control was passed back
340 ! HP35660A is requesting service
350 IF BINAND(SPOIL(Dsa),64) THEN
360 BEEP
370 DISP "HP35660A Done Printing"
380 ELSE
390 DISP "UNKNOWN SRQ"
400 END IF
410 END
Example 9.
10 ! HP-IB Program: USERSRQ - Responding to USER SRQ's
20 !
30 ! This program demonstrates how user generated service
40 ! requests can be used to interrupt a program.
50 !
60 Scode=7  !Interface select code
70 Address=11  !Address of HP35660A
80 Dsa=Scode*100+Address  !16 bit integer
90 INTEGER User_status_reg
100 !
110 OUTPUT Dsa:"*CLS"  !Clear the STATUS BYTE register
120 !
130 !Set USER STATUS ENABLE register to all 1's.
140 OUTPUT Dsa:"STAT:USER:ENAB 65535"  !65535 = 1+2+4+8+...+2^15
150 !
160 !Set STATUS BYTE ENABLE register for SRQ on USER_STATUS_EVENT only
170 OUTPUT Dsa:"*SRE 1"
180 LOCAL Dsa  !Put the instrument in LOCAL mode
190 !
200 !Instrument is set up; Enable interrupts to detect an SRQ
210 ON INTR Scode GOSUB Srq_handler  !Set up interrupt branching
220 ENABLE INTR Scode;2  !Enable interrupt on SRQ
230 !
240 CLEAR SCREEN  !Clear the text
250 Wait:DISP "On the HP35660A, Press [Local HP-IB] <USER SRQ> <SRQx>"
260 GOTO Wait  !Wait for SRQ to occur
270 !
280 Srq_handler:  !
290 IF BINAND(SPOLL(Dsa),64) THEN  !Bit 6 set, HP35660A needs service
300 BEEP
310 OUTPUT Dsa:"STAT:USER:EVEN?"  !Read USER STATUS EVENT register
320 ENTER Dsa;User_status_reg
330 !
340 ! Check all 16 bits in the USER STATUS EVENT register
350 ! Note: Bits 10-15 can only be set via HP-IB
360 FOR Usrq_number=0 TO 15
370 IF BIT(User_status_reg,Usrq_number) THEN
380 SELECT Usrq_number
390 CASE 0
400 GOSUB Service_usrq0  !Gosub service routine for USER SRQ 0
410 CASE 1
420 GOSUB Service_usrq1  !Gosub service routine for USER SRQ 1
430 CASE 2 TO 15
440 GOSUB Service_usrqx  !Goto service routine for other USER SRQ's
450 END SELECT
460 END IF
470 NEXT Usrq_number
480 ENABLE INTR Scode  !Re-enable interrupts
490 LOCAL Dsa  !Put the HP35660A in local mode
500 ELSE
510 BEEP
520 DISP "UNKNOWN INTERRUPT"  !Interrupt wasn't from HP35660A,
530 STOP  !Stop the program.
540 END IF
550 RETURN
560 Service_usrq0:  !Service routine to handle USER SRQ 0
570 PRINT "User pressed SRQ 0"
580 RETURN
590 Service_usrq1:  !Service routine to handle USER SRQ 1
600 PRINT "User pressed SRQ 1"
610 RETURN
620 Service_usrqx:  !Service routine to handle other USER SRQ's
630 PRINT "USER SRQ was between 2 and 15"
640 RETURN
650 END
Example 10.

10 !BASIC program: WAI_SYNC - Measurement synchronization
20  
30 !This program demonstrates how to use the *WAI command to
40 !prevent execution of an HP-IB command until all previous
50 !commands have finished. In this example, the trace display
60 !will not change to the UPPER/LOWER FORMAT until after the
70 !measurement has finished.
80  
90 !The *WAI command does not affect program operation. The
100 !program will run to completion, sending all of the commands to
110 !to the HP35660A without waiting for them to be executed.
120  
130 Scode=7                  !Interface select code
140 Address=11                !HP-IB address for HP 35660A
150 Dsa=Scode*100+Address    !  
160 !
170 DISP "Sending HP-IB commands..."
180 OUTPUT Dsa:"SCR:FORM SING"  !Set display format to SINGLE.
190 OUTPUT Dsa:"SWE:TIME 8"    !Set record length to 8 seconds
200 OUTPUT Dsa:"INIT:STAT STAR" !Start the measurement
210 OUTPUT Dsa:"*WAI"          !Tell analyzer to wait here until
220 OUTPUT Dsa:"SCR:FORM ULOW" !all HP-IB commands have finished
230 !Go to upper/lower after waiting
240 BEEP  
250 DISP "Finished. Display will go to UPPER/LOWER when measurement done"
260 END
Example 11.

10 !BASIC Program: WINDOW -- Program for user defined windows
20 !
30 !This program demonstrates how to use waveform math to implement
40 !user defined windows. Before running the program, set the start
50 !frequency and span for the measurement. The window will be complex
60 !for zoomed measurements and real for baseband measurements.
70 !
80 Scode=7
90 Dsa=100+Scode+11
100 DIM Window(1023)
110 !
120 ASSIGN @Dsa_off TO Dsa;FORMAT OFF
130 !IO path for binary data
140 !
150 OUTPUT Dsa;"USER:EXPR F1,(TIME1/TIME1)"
160 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:A:RES F1"
170 ENTER Dsa;Xor
180 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:HEAD:XINC"
190 ENTER Dsa;Xinc
200 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:HEAD:YPO"
210 ENTER Dsa;Ypo
220 !Data is complex if Ypo=2
230 !
240 Gen_window(Window(*),Ypo)
250 !Build the window function
260 !
270 DISP "Writing window to trace A..."
280 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:HEAD:XOR ";Xor
290 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:HEAD:XINC ";Xinc
300 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:HEAD:YPO ";Ypo
310 OUTPUT Dsa;"TRAC:DATA"
320 !Put window data into trace A
330 OUTPUT Dsa USING ";#A,D,4D";"#",4,1024*8
340 OUTPUT Dsa off;Window(*),CHR$(10)
350 !Send data and block terminator
360 !
370 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:AXIS REAL"
380 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:SCAL:AUTO:SING"
390 DISP "Saving the window in 'RAM:HANNING'..."
400 OUTPUT Dsa;"MEM:STOR:TRAC:A 'RAM:HANNING';*OPC?" !Save the window
410 ENTER Dsa;OpC
420 !Wait for save to finish
430 !
440 OUTPUT Dsa;"INIT:STAT STAR"
450 OUTPUT Dsa;"DISP:A:AXIS LOGM;*WAI;DISP:A:SCAL:AUTO:SING"
460 !
470 LOCAL Dsa
480 DISP "Program finished"
490 END
500 !
510 !Subroutine to generate HANNING window
520 !Work in radians
530 DISP "Generating data for HANNING window..."
540 Const=2*PI/1023 !Do this calculation once
550 IF Ypo=1 THEN !Window is real. 1024 x 1
560 FOR I=0 TO 1023
570 Wind(I)=1.0+COS(I*Const+PI)
580 NEXT I
590 ELSE !Window is complex. 512 x 2
600 FOR I=0 TO 1023 STEP 2
610 Wind(I)=1.0+COS(I*Const+PI)
620 Wind(I+1)=0.0
630 NEXT I
640 END IF
650 SUBEND

6-14
Chapter 7
Command Reference

Introduction

This command reference describes all of the HP 35660A's HP-IB commands. Figure 7-1 shows you the fields included in the command descriptions:

1. A summary of important command attributes.
2. One or more example statements that incorporate the command.
3. Command and/or query syntax.
4. The format of returned data (for commands that have query forms).
5. A detailed command description.

The overlapped, delayed result, and pass control attributes are described in Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System." All example statements are written in HP BASIC 5.0 for an HP Series 200 computer. Returned Format describes the format of returned data when SYST:HEAD is OFF. See the SYST:HEAD command for information about the format of returned data when SYST:HEAD is ON.
Conventions

Syntax and returned format descriptions use the following conventions:

- `< >` Angle brackets enclose the names of syntactic items that need further definition. The definition will be included in accompanying text or in the summary of common definitions that follows this section.
- `::=` “is defined as” When two items are separated by this symbol, the second item can replace the first in any statement that contains the first item. For example, A::=B indicates that B can replace A in any statement that contains A.
- `|` “or” When items in a list are separated by this symbol, one and only one of the items can be chosen from the list. For example, A|B indicates that A or B can be chosen, but not both.
- `...` An ellipsis (trailing dots) is used to indicate that the preceding element may be repeated one or more times.
- `[ ]` Square brackets indicate that the enclosed items are optional.
- `~ ~` Tildes surround items that are understood as the default when none of the items in a list are selected.
- `{ }` Braces are used to group items into a single syntactic element. They are most often used to enclose lists and to enclose elements that are followed by an ellipsis.

In addition, the case of letters in the command mnemonics is significant. Mnemonics that are longer than four characters can have a short form or a long form. The analyzer accepts either form. Upper-case letters show the short form of a command mnemonic. For more information, see “Command Abbreviation” in Chapter 3.

Common Definitions

Syntax and returned format descriptions have the following definitions in common:

- `<LF>` is the line feed character (ASCII decimal 10).
- `<^END>` is assertion of the HP-IB END message while the last byte of data is on the bus.
- `<sp>` is the space character (ASCII decimal 32).
Common Commands

This section describes all of the IEEE 488.2 common commands that are implemented in the HP 35660A. An important property of all common commands is that you can send them without regard to a program message's position in the command tree. For more information on the analyzer's command tree, see Chapter 3, "Programming with Hierarchical Commands."

**CAL?**

---

**Example Statement:**  
**OUTPUT 711;"*CAL?"**

**Query Syntax:**  
*CAL?

**Returned Format:**  
{0|1}<LF><^END>

**Description:**
This query causes the analyzer to recalibrate. If the calibration is completed without error, the analyzer returns 0. If the calibration is not completed without error, the analyzer returns 1.
*CLS

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "*CLS"

Command Syntax:  *CLS

Description:
This command clears the Status Byte register. It does so by clearing (resetting to 0) all bits in the following event registers:

- Data Integrity event register
- Device Status event register
- User Status event register
- Event Status register

In addition, *CLS clears the error queue and cancels any preceding *OPC command or query. This ensures that bit 0 of the Event Status register will not be set and that no response will be placed in the analyzer's output queue when pending overlapped commands are completed.

*CLS does not change the current state of enable registers or transition registers.

NOTE  *CLS should be sent immediately following a Program Message Terminator. This guarantees that the Status Byte's Message Available (MAV) and Master Summary Status bits will be cleared.

See Chapter 5 for more information on the Status Byte register.
**ESE[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: dependent on setting of *PSC

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"*ESE 1"
OUTPUT 711;"*ESE?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
*ESE<sp><value>
```

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 255 (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**

```
*ESE?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**

This command allows you to set bits in the Event Status enable register. Assign a decimal weight to each bit you want set according to the formula:

\[2^{(bit\_number)}\]

with acceptable values for bit\_number being 0 through 7. Then add the weights of all set bits and send the sum with this command.

When an enable register bit is set to 1, the corresponding bit of the Event Status register is enabled. The enabled bit will be included in the Event Status summary.

The Event Status summary is reported to bit 5 of the Status Byte register. Bit 5 is only set if both of the following are true:

- One or more bits in the Event Status register are set
- At least one of the set bits is enabled by a corresponding bit in the Event Status enable register

The option last specified with *ESE is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. It can be recalled at power-up, depending on the setting of *PSC.

When the setting of *PSC is 0 at power-up, all bits in the Event Status enable register are set according to the saved *ESE value. When the setting of *PSC is 1 at power-up, all bits in the Event Status enable register are initialized to 0. The current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Event Status enable register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits.

For more information on the Event Status register set, see Chapter 5.
*ESR?  

**Example Statement:**  OUTPUT 711;"*ESR?"

**Query Syntax:**  *ESR?

**Returned Format:**  
<value> <LF> <END>

<value>::= any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 255 (NR1 format)

**Description:**
This query returns the current state of the Event Status register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. The decimal weight for each bit is assigned according to the formula:

\[ 2^{(\text{bit\_number})} \]

with acceptable values for bit\_number being 0 through 7.

The register is cleared after being read by this query.

A bit in the Event Status register is set to 1 when the condition that bit monitors becomes true. A set bit remains set, regardless of further changes in the condition it monitors, until the Event Status register is:

- Read by this query or
- Cleared by the *CLS command.

For more information on the Event Status register set, see Chapter 5.
*IDN? | query
---|---
Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: instrument dependent

Example Statement: `OUTPUT 711; "*IDN?"`

Query Syntax: `*IDN?`

Returned Format: `HEWLETT-PACKARD,35660A,<serial_num>,<revision_num><LF><^END>

  <serial_num>::=10 ASCII characters
  <revision_num>::=7 ASCII characters`

Description:
The response to this query uniquely identifies your analyzer.
**OPC[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"*OPC"
OUTPUT 711;"*OPC?"
```

**Command Syntax:** *OPC

**Query Syntax:** *OPC?

**Returned Format:** 1<LF><^END>

**Description:**

Use *OPC or *OPC? if you want to know when all pending overlapped commands have been completed.

Most commands that you send to the analyzer are processed sequentially. A sequential command will hold off the processing of any subsequent commands until it has been completely processed. However, some commands will not hold off the processing of subsequent commands; they are referred to as overlapped commands.

The analyzer uses an operation complete (OPC) flag to keep track of overlapped commands that are still pending (that is, not completed). The OPC flag is reset to 0 when an overlapped command is pending. It is set to 1 when no overlapped commands are pending. You can not read the OPC flag directly, but you can use *OPC and *OPC? to tell when the flag is set to 1.

If you use *OPC, bit 0 of the Event Status register is set to 1 when the OPC flag is set to 1. This allows the analyzer to generate a service request when all pending overlapped commands are completed (assuming you have enabled bit 0 of the Event Status register and bit 5 of the Status Byte register).

If you use *OPC?, 1 is placed in the output queue when the OPC flag is set to 1. This allows you to effectively pause the controller until all pending overlapped commands are completed. It must wait until the response is placed in the queue before it can continue.

---

**NOTE**

The *CLS and *RST commands cancel any preceding *OPC command or query. Pending overlapped commands are still completed, but you can no longer determine when. Two HP-IB bus management commands Device Clear (DCL) and selected Device Class (SDC) will also cancel any preceding *OPC command or query.
Example statement:  OUTPUT 711; "*OPT?"

Query Syntax:  *OPT?

Return Format:  {0|<option>[<option>]} <LF> <^END>

<option>::= a series of ASCII characters describing an instrument option
(never more than 255 characters).

Description:
This query allows the analyzer to report any options it contains. For example, if your analyzer contains an internal disc drive, it returns DISC in response to this query.

The analyzer returns 0 if it contains no special options.
**Command Reference**

*PCB command

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "*PCB 21"

Command Syntax:  

```
*PCB<sp><value>[,<value>]
```

value::=an integer (NRf format)

Description:

Use this command to specify the address of a controller that is temporarily passing control of the HP-IB to the analyzer. When the analyzer completes the operation that required it to have control of the bus, it automatically passes control back to the controller at this address.

The optional second <value> is only used for controllers that have extended addressing. It is interpreted as the secondary address of the controller.

The option last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the specified controller address does not change.
*PSC[?] command/query

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711; "*PSC 1"
- OUTPUT 711; "*PSC?"

Command Syntax:
- *PSC<sp>{0|1}

Query Syntax:
- *PSC?

Returned Format:
- {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to specify whether or not the Service Request enable register and the Event Status enable register should be cleared (all bits reset to 0) at power-up.

The settings of the Service Request enable register and the Event Status enable register are saved in nonvolatile memory when the analyzer is turned off. These settings can be recalled when you turn the analyzer on, but only if the Power-on Status Clear (PSC) flag is reset to 0. When the PSC flag is set to 1, the two enable registers are cleared at power-up. Use *PSC to specify the setting of the PSC flag.

The option last specified with *PSC is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the state of *PSC does not change.

If you want the analyzer to generate a service request at power-up, bit 7 of the Event Status register and bit 5 of the Status Byte register must be enabled. This is only possible if the PSC flag is set to 0.

The query returns the current setting of the PSC flag.
**RST**

Command Syntax:  *RST*

Description:
This command returns the analyzer to its power-up state. In addition, it cancels any *OPC or *OPC? and clears all event registers.

The following are not affected by this command:

- All states saved in nonvolatile memory
- The state of all enable and transition registers
- The state of INP:UNIT:EU:MULT
- The state of INP:UNIT:EU:NAME
- The state of CAL:AUTO
- The state of SYST:BEEP
- Calibration constants
- Math functions and constants
- The input buffer and output queue
- Limit and data table entries

For a list of the states saved in nonvolatile memory, see the SYST:SAVE command.
**SRE[?]**

command/query

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: dependent on setting of *PSC

Example Statement:   
OUTPUT 711;"*SRE 160"  
OUTPUT 711;"*SRE?"

Command Syntax:   
*SRE<sp><value>

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 255 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:   
*SRE?

Returned Format:   
<value><LF><~ END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:

This command allows you to set bits in the Service Request enable register. Assign a decimal weight to each bit you want set according to the formula:

\[ 2^{(\text{bit\_number})} \]

with acceptable values for bit\_number being 0 through 7. Then add the weights of all set bits and send the sum with this command.

**NOTE**  
The analyzer ignores the setting you specify for bit 6 of the Service Request enable register. This is because the corresponding bit of the Status Byte register is always enabled.

The analyzer requests service from the active controller when one of the following occurs:

- A bit in the Status Byte register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Service Request enable register is set to 1.
- A bit in the Service Request enable register changes from 0 to 1 while the corresponding bit of the Status Byte register is set to 1.

The option last specified with *SRE is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. It can be recalled at power-up, depending on the setting of *PSC. When the setting of *PSC is 0 at power-up, all bits in the Service Request enable register are set according to the saved *SRE value. When the setting of *PSC is 1 at power-up, all bits in the Service Request enable register are initialized to 0. The current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Service Request enable register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits.
Example Statement:  \texttt{OUTPUT 711;"*STB?"}

Query Syntax: \ *STB?*

Returned Format: \texttt{<value><LF><^END>}
\texttt{<value> ::= any integer \( x \), where } 0 \leq x \leq 255 \text{ (NR1 format)}

Description:
This query returns the current state of the Status Byte register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. The decimal weight for each bit is assigned according to the formula:
\[ 2^{\text{bit\_number}} \]
with acceptable values for \texttt{bit\_number} being 0 through 7.

The setting of bits is not affected by this query. To reset the bits in the Status Byte register, you must use the *CLS command.

Bits in the Status Byte register are defined as follows:

- Bit 0 summarizes all enabled bits of the User Status event register.
- Bits 1, 2, and 3 are reserved.
- Bit 4 is the Message Available (MAV) bit. It is set whenever there is something in the analyzer's output queue.
- Bit 5 summarizes all enabled bits of the Event Status register.
- Bit 6, when read with this query (*STB?), acts as the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit. It summarizes all enabled bits of the Status Byte register. (Bit 6 acts as the Request Service (RQS) bit when it is read by a serial poll.)
- Bit 7 summarizes all enabled bits of the Device Status event register.

For more information on the Status Byte register, see Chapter 5.
**TRG**

**Command Syntax:**

*TRG

**Description:**

This command triggers the analyzer if the following two things are true:

- The trigger source must be the HP-IB (TRIG:SOUR BUS)
- The analyzer must be ready to trigger. (Bit 2 of the Device Status condition register must be set.)

The *TRG command has the same effect as TRIG:IMM. It also has the same effect as the HP-IB bus management command Group Execute Trigger (GET).

---

**TST?**

**Example Statement:**

OUTPUT 711;"*TST?"

**Query Syntax:**

*TST?

**Returned Format:**

(0|1)<LF><^END>

**Description:**

This query invokes a self-test that verifies proper operation of the analyzer's hardware.

When you send the query, the analyzer self-calibrates and then compares the calibration results to specified limits. If the results are within the specified limits, the analyzer returns 0. If the results exceed the specified limits, the analyzer returns 1.
*WAI

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;"*WAI"

Command Syntax:  *WAI

Description:
Use *WAI to hold off the processing of subsequent commands until all pending overlapped commands have been completed.

Most commands that you send to the analyzer are processed sequentially. A sequential command will hold off the processing of any subsequent commands until it has been completely processed. However, some commands will not hold off the processing of subsequent commands; they are referred to as overlapped commands. *WAI ensures that overlapped commands will be completely processed before subsequent commands (those sent after *WAI) are processed.
Device-Specific Commands

**ARM subsystem**

**Description:**
This subsystem contains commands and queries related to the analyzer's trigger arming functions. See the TRIG subsystem for commands related to other triggering functions.

**ARM[:IMMediate] command**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711:"ARM"
OUTPUT 711:"Arm:Immediate"
```

**Command Syntax:**
ARM[:IMMediate]

**Description:**
This command enables triggering when the following two things are true:

- Manual arming is selected.
- Bit 3 of the Device Status condition register (ready-for-arm) is set to 1.

After sending the command, triggering occurs when the appropriate trigger signal is received. The command is ignored when automatic arming is selected.

See ARM:SOUR for more information on arming modes and TRIG:SOUR for information on selecting the trigger signal.
ARM:SOURce[?]

Example Statements:  
- OUTPUT 711;"ARM:SOUR FREE"
- OUTPUT 711;"ARM:SOURCE HOLD"
- OUTPUT 711;"Arm:Sour?"

Command Syntax:  
ARM:SOURce<sp>{FREErun|HOLD}

Query Syntax:  
ARM:SOURce?

Returned Format:  
{FREE|HOLD} <LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to select one of two modes for arming the trigger. The modes are:

- Automatic arming (ARM:SOUR FREE)
- Manual arming (ARM:SOUR HOLD)

In order for the analyzer to make a measurement, its trigger must be armed before a trigger signal is received. For non-averaged measurements, the trigger must be armed before each measurement. For averaged measurements, the trigger must be armed before each new time record.

When you start a measurement with automatic arming selected, the analyzer waits for the digital filters to settle and then triggers as soon as a trigger signal is received. When the measurement or average is completed, the trigger is automatically re-armed.

When you start a measurement with manual arming selected, the analyzer waits for the digital filters to settle and then waits for you to send the ARM:IMM command. Once both of these conditions are met, the analyzer triggers as soon as a trigger signal is received. When the measurement or average is completed, you must once again send the ARM:IMM command to re-arm the trigger.

The query returns an ASCII string that indicates whether FREErun or HOLD is selected.

See TRIG:SOUR for information on selecting the trigger signal.
AVERage subsystem

Description:
This subsystem contains commands related to the analyzer's data averaging functions.

AVER:COUNT[?]

command/query
Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 10

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:COUN 5"
OUTPUT 711;"Average:Count 100"
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:COUN?"

Command Syntax: AVERage:COUNt <sp> <value>

<value>::=a single integer from 1 to 99999 (NRF format)

Query Syntax: AVERage:COUNt?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^END>

<value>::=a single integer (NR1 format)

Description:
The value sent with this command is used in different ways, depending on the kind of average weighting you have specified. When stable weighting is specified (AVER:WEIG STAB), the value you send with this command determines the number of averages required to complete a measurement. When exponential weighting is specified (AVER:WEIG EXP), the value you send with this command determines two things:

- The number of averages required to complete the first phase of an exponentially averaged measurement
- The weighting factors for new and old data during the second phase of an exponentially averaged measurement

If peak averaging is selected (AVER:TYPE PEAK), or if averaging is turned off (AVER:STAT OFF), the value sent with this command does not affect the measurement.

The value sent with this command affects the setting of the measuring bit in the Device Status condition register. For more information, see Chapter 5, "Using the HP 35660A's Status Registers."

The query returns a value indicating the current number of averages selected.
AVER:DISPlay

Description:
This command only selects the AVER:DISP subsystem. Sending AVER:DISP alone does nothing.

AVER:DISP:RATE[?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"aver:disp:rate 10"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:DISPLAY:RATE 5"
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:DISP:RATE?"

Command Syntax:  
AVERage:DISPlay:RATE<sp><value>

Query Syntax:  
AVERage:DISPlay:RATE?

Returned Format:  
<value><LF><^END>

Description:
When fast averaging is turned on (AVER:DISP:RATE:STAT ON) you can specify an interval for display updates. This is the command you use to specify that interval. For example, if you send AVER:DISP:RATE 5, the display is updated once every 5 averages.

The value specified with this command is not used if fast averaging is turned off (AVER:DISP:RATE:STAT OFF).

The query returns a value that indicates the current display update rate.
AVER:DISP:RATE:STATe[?]

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:DISP:RATE:STAT 1"
OUTPUT 711;"Average:Display:Rate:State Off"
OUTPUT 711;"aver:disp:rate:stat?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
AVERAGE:DISPLAY:RATE:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
AVERAGE:DISPLAY:RATE:STATe?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to turn fast averaging off and on. When fast averaging is off, the display is updated each time one average is taken.

When fast averaging is on, the display is updated each time a specified number of averages is taken. The number can be from 1 to 99,999 and is specified with the AVER:DISP:RATE command. For example, if fast averaging is on (AVER:DISP:RATE:STAT ON), and the value of AVER:DISP:RATE is 5, the display is updated every 5 averages. If the number specified in AVER:DISP:RATE is larger than the number of averages required to complete your measurement, the display is only updated when the measurement is paused or completed.

The query returns 0 if fast averaging is off, 1 if it is on.

**AVER:INITialize**

**command**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Aver:Init"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:INITIALIZE"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
AVERAGE:INITialize
```

**Description:**

This command sets a flag so that the next INIT:STAT RUN command will start a new running average. For example, if a measurement is paused and you send AVER:INIT followed by INIT:STAT RUN, a new running average is started after the old one is discarded. However, if a measurement is paused and you only send INIT:STAT RUN, the paused measurement continues from where it was stopped and new data is averaged in with the old running average.
AVER:OVERlap[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:OVER .1"
OUTPUT 711;"average:overlap 90PCT"
OUTPUT 711;"AVERAGE:OVERLAP?"

Command Syntax:
AVERage:OVERlap<sp>{<percent>PCT}|<fraction>}

<percent>::=an integer from 0 to 99 (NRf format)
<fraction>::=a decimal number from .00 to .99 in increments of .01 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:
AVERage:OVERlap?

Returned Format:
<fraction><LF><^END>

Description:
Under certain conditions, data points from the end of one time record can be reused at the beginning of the next time record. This results in the overlapping of time records. Use the AVER:OVER command to specify the maximum amount of time record overlap you want to allow.

Overlapping becomes possible when the instrument takes more time to collect time records than it does to process them. This occurs at narrower frequency spans. At spans narrow enough to allow the requested amount of overlapping, time records will be overlapped.

You can specify overlap either as a percentage or as a fraction of the time record length. AVER:OVER 22PCT is the same as AVER:OVER 0.22. In either case, the value you send is rounded to the nearest allowable percentage (an integer between 0 and 99). You can step the current overlap setting up or down 1% by sending AVER:OVER UP or AVER:OVER DOWN.

The query returns a value that indicates the amount of overlap currently specified. The value is returned in fractional form.
AVER[:STATE][?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "AVER OFF"
OUTPUT 711; "AVERAGE:STATE 1"
OUTPUT 711; "Aver?"

Command Syntax: AVERage[:STATE]<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax: AVERage[:STATE]?

Returned Format: {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to turn averaging off and on.
The query returns 0 if averaging is off, 1 if averaging is on.
See the following for more information:

- AVER:TYPE – for selecting an averaging type.
- AVER:WEIG – for specifying how averaged data should be weighted.
- AVER:COUN – for specifying the number of averages
**AVER:TYPE[?]**

**command/query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: yes
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: RMS

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711;"AVER:TYPE RMS"`
- `OUTPUT 711;"Average:Type Peak"
- `OUTPUT 711;"Aver:Type?"

**Command Syntax:**
`AVERage:TYPE<sp>{PEAK|RMS|VECTor}`

**Query Syntax:**
`AVERage:TYPE?`

**Returned Format:**
`(PEAK|RMS|VECT)<LF><^END>`

**Description:**
This is one of two commands that affect the way running averages of measurement data are calculated. The other command is AVER:WEIG.

You can specify one of three options with this command:

- **Rms** – root mean square averaging of the last n power spectra or linear averaging of the last n cross spectra
- **Vector** – vector averaging of the last n linear spectra
- **Peak hold** – point by point maximum of the last n power spectra, not available for cross spectra

With rms averaging selected (AVER:TYPE RMS), you get a good approximation all input signal components, including noise. Each frequency bin is averaged separately.

With vector averaging (AVER:TYPE VECT) and an appropriate trigger source selected, noise components tend to cancel. This allows you to resolve smaller periodic signals. Each frequency bin is averaged separately.

With peak hold selected (AVER:TYPE PEAK), the peak value for each frequency bin is retained each time a new power spectrum is acquired. The value of AVER:COUN is not used to stop the acquisition of new spectra, so they are acquired continuously until the measurement is paused.

When stable weighting is selected, rms and vector averaging stop when the specified number of averages is acquired. When exponential weighting is selected, rms and vector averaging continue indefinitely until the measurement is paused.

The query response indicates which type of averaging is currently selected.
**AVER:WEIGHting[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: STAB

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"aver:weig stab"
OUTPUT 711;"Average:Weighting Exponential"
OUTPUT 711;"AVER:WEIG?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

AVERAGE:WEIGHting<sp>{EXPonential|STABle}

**Query Syntax:**

AVERAGE:WEIGHting?

**Returned Format:**

{EXP|STAB}<LF><^END>

**Description:**

This command allows you to specify how averaged data will be weighted. The options are:

- Stable (or uniform) weighting (AVER:WEIG STAB)
- Exponential weighting (AVER:WEIG EXP)

With stable averaging selected, each spectrum included in the running average is weighted equally. Also, the measurement stops when the specified number of averages has been acquired.

With exponential averaging selected, there are two distinct phases to the averaging process. During the first phase, each spectrum included in the running average is weighted equally, as in stable averaging. During the second phase, new and old data are weighted as follows:

\[
[(1/N) \times \text{new}]+[(N-1)/N] \times \text{old}]
\]

Where:  
N is the value of AVER:COUN (number of averages)  
new is the most recently acquired spectrum  
old is the data in the running average

The first phase of an exponentially averaged measurement continues until the running average includes the number of spectra specified in AVER:COUN (number of averages). The second phase continues indefinitely until the measurement is paused.

The setting of AVER:WEIG is not used if peak hold averaging (AVER:TYPE PEAK) is selected.

The query returns a mnemonic that indicates the type of weighting selected: EXP for exponential or STAB for stable weighting.
CALibration subsystem

Description:
This subsystem contains commands related to calibration of the analyzer.

CAL[:ALL]?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 71; "CAL?"

Query Syntax:  CALibration[:ALL]?

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>

Description:
The instrument performs a full calibration when you send this query. The query response is a 0 if the calibration is successful. The response is a non-zero integer if the calibration fails, with the integer being an error number.

The calibration routine performed when you send this query is the same as the calibration routine performed when you send the CAL:SING command.
**CAL:AUTO[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: yes
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 1

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "CAL:AUTO OFF"
OUTPUT 711; "calibration:auto 1"
OUTPUT 711; "Cal:Auto?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

\[\text{CALibration:AUTO<sp>}(\text{OFF|ON|0|1})\]

**Query Syntax:**

\[\text{CALibration:AUTO?}\]

**Returned Format:**

\[\{0|1\}<\text{LF}>^\text{END}\]

**Description:**

Use this command to enable and disable the analyzer’s autocalibration routine. The routine causes the analyzer to calibrate automatically at power-up, several times during the first hour of operation, and once each hour after that.

---

**NOTE**

The autocalibration routine does not interrupt an averaged measurement in progress.

---

When you turn autocalibration off (CAL:AUTO OFF), the analyzer is only recalibrated when you send the CAL:SING command or the CAL:ALL query. Calibration always occurs automatically at power-up.

The query returns 0 if autocalibration is disabled, 1 if it is enabled.
CAL:CLEar

**command**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: yes
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Cal:Cle"
OUTPUT 711;"CALIBRATION:CLEAR"
```

**Command Syntax:**

CALibration:CLEar

**Description:**

This command clears all calibration constants until the next calibration occurs. While the calibration constants are cleared, data from the current measurement is uncalibrated.

If autocalibration is enabled (CAL:Auto ON), the calibration constants can remain cleared for as long as one hour. If autocalibration is disabled, the constants remain cleared until you send CAL:ALL? or CAL:SING.

Bit 2 of the Data Integrity Condition register indicates whether or not the calibration constants are currently cleared.

---

CAL:SINGle

**command**

- Overlapped: yes
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"CAL:SING"
OUTPUT 711;"CALibration:SINGle"
```

**Command Syntax:**

CALibration:SINGle

**Description:**

This command causes the analyzer to recalibrate immediately. The calibration occurs whether the autocalibration routine is enabled or disabled (CAL:Auto ON or OFF). The analyzer’s measurement activities are suspended during the calibration.
CAL:TRACe[?]  command/query

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711; "CAL:TRAC ON"
- OUTPUT 711; "Calibration:trace OFF"
- OUTPUT 711; "CAL:TRAC?"

Command Syntax: CALibration:TRACe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax: CALibration:TRACe?

Returned Format: {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to display the calibration constants that will be used for a particular measurement setup. To display the constant for a setup, you must do all of the following:

1. Specify the measurement setup
2. send CAL:TRAC ON
3. send INIT:STAT STAR

The query returns 0 if the calibration constants are not being displayed, 1 if they are.
CONFigure subsystem

Description:
The single command in this subsystem is used to switch the analyzer between its one-channel and two-channel operating modes.
CONF:TYPE[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: SPEC

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"conf:type spec"
OUTPUT 711;"CONFIGURE:TYPE NETWORK"
OUTPUT 711;"Conf:Type?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
CONFigure:TYPE<sp>{NETWork|SPECTrum}
```

Query Syntax:

```
CONFigure:TYPE?
```

Returned Format:

```
{NETW|SPEC}<LF><^END>
```

Description:

Use this command to select the analyzer’s one-channel or two-channel operating mode.

The one-channel mode is selected with CONF:TYPE SPEC. In this mode, channel 1 can analyze signal components up to 102.4 kHz. Channel 2 is not used at all. The following data can be displayed in this mode:

- Channel 1 time (TRAC:RES TIME1)
- Channel 1 spectrum, linear or power (TRAC:RES SPEC1)
- Channel 1 power spectral density (TRAC:RES PSD1)
- Functions 1-5 (TRAC:RES F1-5)
- Constants 1-5 (TRAC:RES K1-5)
- Recalled traces (MMEM:LOAD:TRAC <file_spec>)

The two-channel mode is selected with CONF:TYPE NETW. In this mode, channels 1 and 2 can both analyze signal components up to 51.2 kHz. When this mode is selected, all data available in the one-channel mode and the following additional data can be displayed:

- Channel 2 time (TRAC:RES TIME2)
- Channel 2 spectrum, linear or power (TRAC:RES SPEC2)
- Channel 2 power spectral density (TRAC:RES PSD2)
- Frequency response (TRAC:RES FRES)
- Coherence (TRAC:RES COH)
- Cross spectrum (TRAC:RES CSP)

The query returns SPEC if the one-channel mode is selected, NETW if the two-channel mode is selected.
**DISPlay subsystem**

**Description:**
This subsystem has three main purposes:
- It provides commands for setting x-axis and y-axis scaling on the two displays.
- It provides access to the limit table data and many of the limit table functions.
- It provides access to the displayed data (data that has already been transformed into the current display coordinates). See the TRAC subsystem for access to the raw data from which the displayed data is derived.

The following diagram shows you the difference between data available in the TRAC subsystem and the DISP subsystem:

![Flow of Measurement Data Diagram](image)

**Figure 7-2. Flow of Measurement Data**

After measurement data is collected, any specified math operations are performed. Data is then transformed into the specified coordinate system and sent to the display. TRAC:DATA provides access to the raw measurement data after math operations have been performed. This data can be either complex or real. DISP:DATA provides access to the displayed data, after the coordinate transformation. This data is always real.

---

**NOTE**
Both TRAC:DATA and DISP:DATA allow you to take measurement data out of the analyzer. However, only TRAC:DATA allows you to put measurement data back into the analyzer.

---

With a few exceptions, display commands must be directed to one of the two displays: A or B. To specify a display, insert one of the following items between DISPLAY or DISP and the rest of the command:
- :A – as in DISP:A:GRAT ON
- :B – as in DISPLAY:B:LIM:BEEP?
- 1 – as in DISPLAY1:X:SPACING LIN
- 2 – as in DISP2:Y:SCAL:STAR?

Using :A or 1 directs the command to display A. Using :B or 2 directs the command to display B. If you don’t explicitly specify one of the displays, the command is directed to display A.

---

**NOTE**
The display to which you direct a command becomes the active display.
When HP Instrument BASIC is installed in the analyzer, additional commands are added to this subsystem. For information on these commands, see Appendix D in the HP Instrument BASIC Programming Reference.

**DISP:DATA?**

### query

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statement:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:DATA?"
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:DATA?
```

\<spec\>::= "A" | "B" | 1 | 2

**Returned Format:**

\<block_data\>

\<block_data\> takes one of two forms, depending on whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. When data is ASCII-encoded (DISP:HEAD:AFOR ASCI):

\<block_data\>::= {<point>,}...<point n><LF><^END>

\<point\>::= the y-axis values for the 1st through nth x-axis points (n is returned with the DISP:HEAD:POIN? query)

All y-axis values are returned in NRf format.

When data is binary-encoded (DISP:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or DISP:HEAD:AFOR FP64):

\<block_data\>::= #<byte><length_bytes>{<point>}...

\<byte\>::= one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow

\<length_bytes\>::= ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow

\<point\>::= the y-axis values for the 1st through nth x-axis points (n is returned with DISP:HEAD:POIN?)

If DISP:HEAD:AFOR FP32 is specified, y-axis values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. If DISP:HEAD:AFOR FP64 is specified, y-axis values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

**Description:**

This query dumps data from the specified display to the analyzer’s output queue. Your controller can then read the data from the queue. The data returned by this query has already undergone a coordinate transform, so the y-axis values are in the current display units (returned from DISP:HEAD:YUN?).

The x-axis value for a given point is implied by the order of the points. DISP:HEAD:XOR is the x-axis value for the first point. Add DISP:HEAD:XINC to the first point’s x-axis value to get the value of the second point. Add DISP:HEAD:XINC to the second point’s x-axis value to get the value of the third point and so on.
**DISP:GRATicule[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 1

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "Disp:Grat 0"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY:B:GRATICULE ON"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISP2:GRAT?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:GRATicule<sp><{OFF|ON}|0|1}
```

- `<spec>` ::= ~A | ~B | 1 | 2

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:GRATicule?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**

Each display's graticule lines (or trace grid) can be turned on and off with this command. When a grid is turned off (DISP:GRAT OFF), it is not displayed, plotted, or printed.

The query returns 0 if the specified display's graticule is off, 1 if it is on.

---

**DISP:HEADer**

**selector**

**Description:**

This command only selects the DISP:HEAD subsystem. Queries in this subsystem are used to determine characteristics of the data returned by the DISP:DATA query. Sending DISP:HEAD alone does nothing.
**DISP:HEAD:AFORmat[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: ASC

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:B:HEAD:AFOR FP64"
OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY:HEADER:AFORMAT ASCII"
OUTPUT 711; "Disp:Head:Afor?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:AFORMat<sp>{ASCii|FP32|FP64}
```

```
<spec>::= -A^ |:B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:AFORMat?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{ASC|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Display data can either be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded when it is dumped to the analyzer's output queue using the DISP:DATA query. This command lets you specify how the display data should be encoded.

---

**NOTE**

Data encoding must be the same for both displays at any given time. So regardless of the display you specify when you send this command, encoding for both will be changed.

---

When ASC is selected, data is sent as a series of y-axis values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as NRf decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of y-axis values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of y-axis values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

For more information on data encoding and data transfer formats, see Chapter 4, "Transferring Data."

The query returns ASC, FP32, or FP64, depending on the option currently specified.
**DISP:HEAD:NAME?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"DISP1:HEAD:NAME?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:NAME?
<spec>::= ~:A~|:B|1|2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
"<trace_name>"<LF><^END>
<trace_name>::=0 to 30 printable ASCII characters
```

**Description:**
This query returns the name of the specified display. When looking at the analyzer's screen, you will see the name in the lower-left corner of the specified display.

You can change the name with the TRAC:TITL command.

**DISP:HEAD:POINTS?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"DISP2:HEAD:POIN?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:POINts?
<spec>::= ~:A~|:B|1|2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**
A display's x-axis is divided into discrete points. Use this query to determine how many discrete points there are along the specified display's x-axis. This is the number of points that will be dumped to the analyzer's output queue when you send the DISP:DATA query.
**DISP:HEAD:PREamble?**

**Example Statement:**  
```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:PRE?"
```

**Query Syntax:**  
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:PREamble?

<spec>::= ~A ~ B 1 2
```

**Returned Format:**  
```
<points>,<x_per_point>,<x_origin>,<x_increment>,
<y_per_point>,<y_origin>,<y_increment><LF><^ END>

<points>::=number of discrete points on the display's x-axis (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:POIN?)
<x_per_point>::=number of x-axis values per point (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:XPO?)
<x_origin>::=x-axis value of the first point (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:XOR?)
<x_increment>::=increment between x-axis points (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:XINC?)
<y_per_point>::=number of y-axis values per point (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:YPO?)
<y_origin>::=y-axis value of the lowest point on the specified trace (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:YOR?)
<y_increment>::=optimum y-axis value per division (same as returned with DISP:HEAD:YINC?)
```

<points>, <x_per_point>, and <y_per_point> are integers (NR1 format). All other values are decimal numbers (NR2 or NR3 format).

**Description:**  
This query returns seven pieces of information separated by commas. The information is useful for setting up an array to receive display data (returned from DISP:DATA?).

---

**NOTE**  
As the Returned Format indicates, each piece of information can be returned separately in response to its own query.

---

The <points>, <x_per_point>, and <y_per_point> values are used together to tell you how many values you must read after sending the DISP:DATA query. The formula is:

```
# of values to read = <points> x (<x_per_point> + <y_per_point>)
```
The analyzer does not return x-axis values for each data point. Instead, it provides
<x_origin> and <x_increment> values so you can assign an x-axis value to each returned
point. <x_origin> is the x-axis value for the first point. Add <x_increment> to the first
point's x-axis value to get the value of the second point. Add <x_increment> to the second
point's x-axis value to get the value of the third point and so on.

The values returned in <y_origin> and <y_increment> should be ignored when the value of
<y_points> is something other than 0 (zero).

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"DISP:A:HEAD:XINC?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:XINCrement?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
<value>: = a decimal number (NRf format)
```

**Description:**
This query returns the increment between x-axis values on the specified display. The value is
only valid when the DISP:HEAD:XPO? response is 0.

DISP:HEAD:XINC and DISP:HEAD:XOR are used together to assign x-axis values to the
points returned by the DISP:DATA query. DISP:HEAD:XOR is the x-axis value for the first
point. Add DISP:HEAD:XINC to the first point's x-axis value to get the value of the second
point. Add DISP:HEAD:XINC to the second point's x-axis value to get the value of the third
point and so on.

Use DISP:HEAD:XUN? to determine units for the DISP:HEAD:XINC value.
**DISP:HEAD:XNAME?**

**query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: "Frequency" (display A)  
"Time" (display B)

**Example Statement:**  
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:XNAME?"

**Query Syntax:**  
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:XNAME?

<spec> ::= -A | :B|1|2

**Returned Format:**  
"{Frequency/Time}"<LF><^END>

**Description:**  
This query returns the name of the specified display's x-axis. The name tells you whether the displayed data is in the frequency or the time domain.

**DISP:HEAD:XORigin?**

**query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 0

**Example Statement:**  
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:XOR?"

**Query Syntax:**  
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:XORigin?

<spec> ::= -A | :B|1|2

**Returned Format:**  
<value><LF><^END>

<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

**Description:**  
This query returns the x value of the specified display's first x-axis point. The value is only valid when the DISP:HEAD:XPO? response is 0. The analyzer always returns 0 when DISP:HEAD:XPO? is sent.

DISP:HEAD:XOR and DISP:HEAD:XINC are used together to assign x-axis values to the points returned by DISP:DATA?. See DISP:HEAD:XINC for more information.

Use DISP:HEAD:XUN? to determine units for the DISP:HEAD:XOR value.
**DISP:HEAD:XPOInts?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:XPO?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:HEADer:XPOInts?
```
```
<spec>::= ~:A | :B |1|2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
0<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
The DISP:DATA query returns data from the specified display as a series of data points. The DISP:HEAD:XPO query tells you how many x-axis values will be returned with each point.

Since each data point can only be made up of y-axis values, the DISP:HEAD:XPO query always returns 0. You can calculate the x-axis values for each point using the values returned by the DISP:HEAD:XINC and DISP:HEAD:XOR queries.

---

**DISP:HEAD:XUNits?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:A:HEAD:XUN?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:HEADer:XUNits?
```
```
<spec>::= ~:A | :B |1|2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
"(HZ|S)"<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
This query tells you what units apply to the DISP:HEAD:XINC and DISP:HEAD:XOR values.
**DISP:HEAD:YINCrement?**

**Example Statement:**  
OUTPUT 711;"DISP1:HEAD:YINC?"

**Query Syntax:**  
`DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADeR:YINCrement?`  
`<spec>::=~:A~|:B|1|2`

**Returned Format:**  
`<value><LF><^END>`  
`<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)`

**Description:**  
This query returns the optimum y-axis value per division for the specified trace. The value returned is the result of the following calculation:  

\[(Y_{max} - Y_{min})/8\]

Where:

- \(Y_{max}\) = the y-axis value of the highest point on the trace  
- \(Y_{min}\) = the y-axis value of the lowest point on the trace

The value is returned in the current y-axis units.

**DISP:HEAD:YNAMe?**

**Example Statement:**  
OUTPUT 711;"DISP:B:HEAD:YNA?"

**Query Syntax:**  
`DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADeR:YNAMe?`  
`<spec>::=~:A~|:B|1|2`

**Returned Format:**  
"{(Delay|Imag|LinMag|LogMag|Phase|Real)}<LF><^END>"

**Description:**  
This query returns the name of the specified display’s y-axis. The name tells you what kind of coordinates are being used to display the data. (Coordinates are referred to as Trace Type on the analyzer’s front panel.)
**DISP:HEAD:YORigin?**

**Example Statement:**  `OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:YOR?"`

**Query Syntax:**  `DISPLAY[<spec>]:HEADER:YORigin?`

`<spec>::= :A | :B | 1 | 2`

**Returned Format:**  `<value><LF><^END>`

`<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)`

**Description:**
This query returns the y-axis value of the lowest point on the specified trace.

**DISP:HEAD:YPOInts?**

**Example Statement:**  `OUTPUT 711; "DISP:HEAD:YPO?"`

**Query Syntax:**  `DISPLAY[<spec>]:HEADER:YPOInts?`

`<spec>::= :A | :B | 1 | 2`

**Returned Format:**  `1<LF><^END>`

**Description:**
The DISP:DATA query returns data from the specified display as a series of data points. The DISP:HEAD:YPO query tells you how many y-axis values will be returned with each point.

The analyzer always returns 1 in response to this query. This means that each point returned by DISP:DATA? will consist of one y-axis value.
**DISP:HEAD:YUNits?**

**query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: "DBVRMS" (display A)  
"V" (display B)

**Example Statement:**  
OUTPUT 711;"DISP2:HEAD:YUN?"

**Query Syntax:**  
DISPlay[<spec>]:HEADer:YUNits?

<spec>::= ~ : A ~ | : B | 1 | 2

**Returned Format:**  
"[<unit>]<LF><^END>

<unit>::= V | V2 | VRMS | VRMS2 | DB | DBM |  
DBVRMS | DBVPK | DEG | RAD | V/RTHZ |  
VRMS/RTHZ | V2/HZ | VRMS2/HZ |  
DBVRMS/HZ | DBVPK/HZ | DBM/HZ | S

**Description:**  
This query tells you what unit applies to the y-axis values returned from the 
DISP:DATA query.

---

**NOTE**  
Not listed in Returned Format are the many special units that can result from math 
operations or the application of engineering units. However, such units are also 
valid responses.

---

**DISP:LIMit[?]**

**command/query**

**Description:**  
Disp:LIM is functionally equivalent to Disp:LIM:TABL. See the latter command for 
more details.
**DISP:LIM:BEEPer[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"disp2:lim:beep off"
- OUTPUT 711;"Display:A:Limit:Beeper On"
- OUTPUT 711;"DISP:LIM:BEEP?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:BEEPer<sp> {OFF|ON|0|1}
<spec>::= ~:A ~ | B | 1 | 2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:BEEPer?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
This command enables and disables the limit-test beeper. When the beeper is enabled (DISP:LIM:BEEP ON) and the limit test fails, the analyzer beeps.

The system beeper must also be enabled (SYST:BEEP ON) if you want the analyzer to beep.

The query returns 0 if the limit beeper is off, 1 if it is on.

**DISP:LIM:FAIL?**

**query**

**Description:**
Disp:LIM:FAIL is functionally equivalent to Disp:LIM:FAIL:DATA. See the latter query for more details.
**Example Statement:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:B:LIM:FAIL?"
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY[<spec>]:LIMIT:FAIL[:DATA]?
```

```latex
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<block_data>
```

<block_data> takes one of two forms, depending on whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. When data is ASCII-encoded (DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR ASC):

```
<block_data>:={<point>,}...<point n><LF><^END>
<point>::=<x_value>,<y_value>,<y_limit>,<y_flag>
```

These values are returned for the 1st through nth points (n is returned with DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POIN?)

All values are returned in the NRf format and are separated by commas.


```
<block_data>::=#<byte><length_bytes>{<point>}...
<byte>::=one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow
<length_bytes>::=ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow
<point>::=<x_value><y_value><y_limit><y_flag>
```

These values are returned for the 1st through nth points (n is returned with DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POIN?)

All values are returned as either 32-bit or 64-bit binary floating point numbers, depending on the setting of DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR.

**Description:**

When a limit table is coupled to a display that has limit testing enabled, the data in that display is tested against limits specified in the table. Limits may be set for some or all of the displayed data. This query responds with those points of the specified data that failed when tested against the limits. Each point consists of four values, which are defined as follows:

```
<x_value>::=x-axis value of the failed point
<y_value>::=y-axis value of the failed point
<y_limit>::=y limit specified for the failed point
<y_flag>::=fail flag (0=passed, 1=failed min. limit, 2=failed max. limit)
```

Limit tables are defined with the LIM:TABL:DATA command. They are assigned to a display using the DISP:LIM:TABL command.
**DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEADer**  

**Description:**

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "DISP:A:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR FP64"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY:B:LIMIT:FAIL:HEADER:AFORMAT ASCII"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:FAIL:HEADer:AFORmat<sp>{ASCII|FP32|FP64}
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B | 1 | 2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:FAIL:HEADer:AFORmat?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{ASCII|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
Data returned in response to the DISP:LIM:FAIL:DATA query can be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. This command allows you to specify how each limit's data should be encoded.

When ASC is selected, data is sent as a series of values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as NMF decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

For more information on data encoding and data transfer formats, see Chapter 4, "Transferring Data."

The query returns ASC, FP32, or FP64, depending on the option currently specified.
**DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POINts?**

**Example Statement:** `OUTPUT 711; "DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POINts?"`

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:FAIL:HEADer:POINts?
<spec> ::= -:A - |:B|1|2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
<value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**
This query tells you how many points in the specified display failed when tested against a limit table.

To define limit tables, use the LIM:TABLE:DATA command. To assign limit tables to one of the displays, use the DISP:LIM:TABLE command. To read the values of the failed points, use the DISP:LIM:FAIL:DATA query.

---

**DISP:LIM:LINE[?]**

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Disp:Lim:Line On"
OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY1:LIMIT:LINE 0"
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:LIM:LINE?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:LINE<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
<spec> ::= -:A - |:B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:LINE?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{0|1}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
This command enables the specified display to show limit lines. These limit lines define the bounds within which you want the trace data to fall.

The query returns 0 if the specified display is not enabled to show limit lines, 1 if it is.
**DISP:LI**M:STATe[?] command/query

*Overlapped: no*
*Delayed result: no*
*Pass control required: no*
*Power-up state: 0*

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"DISP:A:LI:STAT OFF"
- OUTPUT 711;"Display2:Limit:State 1"
- OUTPUT 711;"disp:b:lim:stat?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LImit:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
<spec>::= ~A | ~B | 1 | 2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LImit:STATe?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
This command enables limit testing for the specified display. ON and 1 enable limit testing; OFF and 0 disable limit testing.

While limit testing is enabled for a particular display, the data on that display is tested against the limits each time the display is updated. When display A data fails the test, bit 8 of the Data Integrity Condition register is set. When display B data fails the test, bit 9 of the Data Integrity Condition register is set.

The query returns 0 if limit testing is not enabled for the specified display, 1 if it is.
**DISP:LIM[:TABLE][?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 1 (display A)
  2 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "Disp2: Lim 1"
OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY:A:LIMIT:TABLE 8"
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:LIM?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit[:TABLE]<sp><table_number>
```

<spec>::= "A"  |  "B" | 1 | 2
<table_number>::=a single integer 1 through 8 (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit[:TABLE]?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

<value>::= an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**

This command allows you to couple one of the eight limit tables to the specified display.

If limit testing is enabled, the displayed data is automatically tested against the limit table you specify with this command. The data is tested each time the display is updated.

The query response indicates which limit table is coupled to the specified trace.

**DISP:LIM:TEST?**

**query**

**Description:**

Disp:LIM:TEST is functionally equivalent to Disp:LIM:TEST:DATA. See the latter query for more details.
Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "DISP:A:LIM:TEST?"

Query Syntax:  

\[
\text{DISPlay[<spec>]:LIM:TEST[:DATA]}
\]

\[
\text{<spec>}::= \sim\text{A}\mid\text{B}1\mid2
\]

Returned Format:  

\[
\text{<block_data>}
\]

\[
\text{<block_data>} \text{ takes one of two forms, depending on whether the data is ASCII-encoded or}
\]

\[
\text{binary-encoded. When data is ASCII-encoded (DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR ASC):}
\]

\[
\text{<block_data>}::=\{\text{<point>},\}\ldots\text{<point n}><\text{LP}><\text{^ END}>
\]

\[
\text{<point>}::=\text{x\_value},\text{y\_value},\text{y\_limit},\text{y\_flag}
\]

\[
\text{These values are returned for the 1st through nth points (n is returned with}
\]

\[
\text{DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POIN?)}
\]

\[
\text{All values are returned in the NRf format and are separated by commas.}
\]

\[
\text{When data is binary-encoded, (DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or}
\]

\[
\text{DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR FP64):}
\]

\[
\text{<block_data>}::=\#<\text{byte}><\text{length\_bytes}><\text{<point>},\ldots
\]

\[
\text{<byte>}::=\text{one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow}
\]

\[
\text{<length\_bytes>}::=\text{ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow}
\]

\[
\text{<point>}::=\text{x\_value}<\text{y\_value}<\text{y\_limit}<\text{y\_flag}
\]

\[
\text{These values are returned for the 1st through nth points (n is returned with}
\]

\[
\text{DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:POIN?)}
\]

\[
\text{All values are returned as either 32-bit or 64-bit binary floating point}
\]

\[
\text{numbers, depending on the setting of DISP:LIM:FAIL:HEAD:AFOR.}
\]

Description:  

When a limit table is coupled to a display that has limit testing enabled, the data in that display is tested against limits specified in the table. Limits may be set for some or all of the displayed data. This query responds with all points of the specified data that were tested against limits, even if they did not fail those limits. Each point consists of four values, which are defined as follows:

\[
\text{<x\_value>}::=\text{x\_axis value of the tested point}
\]

\[
\text{<y\_value>}::=\text{y\_axis value of the tested point}
\]

\[
\text{<y\_limit>}::=\text{y limit specified for the tested point}
\]

\[
\text{<y\_flag>}::=\text{fail flag (0=passed, 1=failed min. limit, 2=failed max. limit)}
\]

Limit tables are defined the LIM:TABL:DATA command. They are assigned to a display using the DISP:LIM:TABL command.
**DISP:LIM:TEST:HEADer**

**Description:**
This command only selects the DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD subsystem. Sending DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD alone does nothing.

**DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD:AFORmat[?]**

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD:AFOR ASCII"
- OUTPUT 711;"display:b:limit:test:header:format fp64"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD:AFOR?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISABLE[<spec>]:LIMit:TEST:HEADer:AFORmat<sp>
{ASCII|FP32|FP64}
<spec>::= "-:A- |:+B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISABLE[<spec>]:LIMit:TEST:HEADer:AFORmat?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{ASCII|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
Data returned in response to the DISP:LIM:TEST:DATA query can be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. This command allows you to specify how each display's data should be encoded.

When ASC is selected, data is sent as a series of values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as Nrf decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

For more information on data encoding and data transfer formats, see Chapter 4, "Transferring Data."

The query returns ASC, FP32, or FP64, depending on the option currently specified.
**DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD:POINTs?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"DISP:LIM:TEST:HEAD:POIN?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>]:LIMit:TEST:HEADeR:POINts?
```
```
<spec>::= ~ :A ~ | :B | 1 | 2
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
```
```
<value>::= an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**
This query tells you how many points in the specified display were tested against a limit table.

To define limit tables, use the LIM:TABL:DATA command. To assign limit tables to one of the displays, use the DISP:LIM:TABL command. To read the values of the tested points, use the DISP:LIM:FAIL:DATA query.

**DISP:X**

**Description:**
This command only selects the DISP:X subsystem. Sending DISP:X alone does nothing.
**DISP:X:APERture[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0.005

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "DISP:B:X:APER 0.01"
- OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY1:X:APERTURE 16PCT"
- OUTPUT 711; "Disp:B:X:Aper?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
Display[<spec>]:X:APERture<sp>{(<percent>PCT) | <fraction>}
```

- `<spec> ::= ~:A | :B | 1|2`
- `<percent> ::= .5|1|2|4|8|16`
- `<fraction> ::= 0.005|0.01|0.02|0.04|0.08|0.16`

**Query Syntax:**
```
Display[<spec>]:X:APERture?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<fraction><LF><^END>
```

- `<fraction> ::= a decimal number (NR2 format)`

**Description:**
When group delay coordinates are used (DISP:Y:AXIS GDEL), you must select a phase-smoothing aperture. The greater the aperture you select, the greater will be the smoothing effect on the displayed data. This command allows you to select an aperture for the specified display.

The aperture is entered as a percentage or as a fraction of the current frequency span. DISP:X:APER 0.01 is the same as DISP:X:APER 1PCT. In either case, the value you send is rounded to the nearest allowable percentage.

The query response indicates which aperture is currently selected for the specified trace. The value is returned in the fractional form.
**DISP:X:SPACING[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: LIN

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Disp2:X:Spac Lin"
OUTPUT 711;"DISPLAY1:X:SPACING LOGARITHMIC"
OUTPUT 711;"DISP:X:SPAC?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:X:SPACing<sp><{LINear|LOGarithmic}
<spec> ::= ~:A~ |:B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>]:X:SPACING?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{LIN|LOG}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to specify whether the spacing of data points along the x-axis should be linear or logarithmic.

The query returns LIN if linear spacing is selected and LOG if logarithmic spacing is selected for the specified display.

**DISP[:Y]**

**selector**

**Description:**

This command only selects the DISP:Y subsystem. Sending DISP:Y alone does nothing.
**DISP[:Y]:AXIS[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: LOGM (display A)
- REAL (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:AXIS LINM"
OUTPUT 711; "Display2:Y:Axis Magnitude"
OUTPUT 711; "disp:axis?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>][:Y]:AXIS<sp><axis>
```

```
<spec>::= ~ :A~ | :B | 1|2
<axis>::= GDELay | IMAGinary | LINMagnitude | LOGMagnitude | PHASe | REAL
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPlay[<spec>][:Y]:AXIS?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{GDEL| IMAG| LINM| LOGM| PHAS| REAL} <LF> < ^ END>
```

**Description:**

This command lets you specify the coordinate system to be used for the specified display. (Coordinate systems are referred to as Trace Types on the analyzer’s front panel.)

**DISP:Y:AXIS GDEL** specifies the group delay coordinate system, which uses time on the y-axis and frequency on the x-axis. Group delay is related to phase, but shows phase delays in time rather than degrees of phase shift. The analyzer uses a smoothing aperture to define the resolution of the group delay display. This coordinate system is not allowed for time records. See DISP:X:APER for more information.

**DISP:Y:AXIS IMAG** specifies the imaginary coordinate system, which uses imaginary numbers for the y-axis and frequency or time for the x-axis. This coordinate system shows the imaginary component of complex data at each point along the x-axis. If the data is real rather than complex, a y value of 0 is displayed for all x-axis points.

**DISP:Y:AXIS LINM** specifies the linear magnitude coordinate system, which uses magnitude for the y-axis and frequency or time for the x-axis. In addition, the y-axis scale is spaced linearly. **DISP:Y:AXIS LOGM** specifies the logarithmic magnitude coordinate system, which also uses magnitude for the y-axis and frequency or time for the x-axis. However, the y-axis scale is spaced logarithmically.

**DISP:Y:AXIS PHAS** specifies the phase coordinate system, which uses phase for the y-axis and frequency or time for the x-axis.

**DISP:Y:AXIS REAL** specifies the real coordinate system, which uses real numbers for the y-axis and frequency or time for the x-axis. This coordinate system shows real data or the real component of complex data at each point along the x-axis.

The query response tells you which scaling system is currently selected.
**DISP[:Y]:SCALe**

**Description:**
This command only selects the DISP:Y:SCAL subsystem. Sending DISP:Y:SCAL alone does nothing.

**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:AUTO**

**Description:**
This command only selects the DISP:Y:SCAL:AUTO subsystem. Sending DISP:Y:SCAL:AUTO alone does nothing.

**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:AUTO:SINGle**

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "DISP:A:SCAL:AUTO:SING"
OUTPUT 711; "Display2:Y:Scale:Auto:Single"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPLAY[<spec>][:Y]:SCAL:e:AUTO:SINGle
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
```

**Description:**
This command performs a single autoscale on the specified display. This optimizes y-axis scaling for that display.
**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:CENTer[?]**

- **command/query**
  - Overlapped: no
  - Delayed result: no
  - Pass control required: no
  - Power-up state: variable

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"displ:scal:cent 5v"
- OUTPUT 711;"DISPLAY:B:Y:SCALE:CENTER -40 DBM"
- OUTPUT 711;"Disp:B:Scal:Cnt?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>][;Y]:SCALe:CENTer<sp><value>[<unit>]
```
- `<spec> ::= -:A | :B[1]2`
- `<value> ::= a decimal number (NRf format)`
- `<unit> options are listed in Appendix A.`

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>][;Y]:SCALe:CENTer?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
```
- `<value> ::= a decimal number (NRf format)`

**Description:**
This command allows you to define the center of a display’s vertical scale. Changing the vertical-per-division value (DISP:Y:SCAL:DIV) after using this command will alter the top and bottom points of the display while keeping the center point fixed.

The unit you can send with this command depends on two things:
- The measurement data being displayed
- The coordinate system (also called trace type) being used to display the measurement data

Send the TRAC:RES query to determine which measurement data is being displayed and the DISP:Y:AXIS query to determine which trace type is being used. You can then refer to Appendix A to determine which units you can send with this command.

**NOTE**
If you do not include a `<unit>` specifier when you send this command, the analyzer assumes a default unit. This default unit is not necessarily the current unit used for the vertical axis. Default units are specified in Appendix A.

The query returns the center point of the display’s vertical scale. Note that only a value is returned; units are not appended. Units are returned by the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:DIVision[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: variable

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711; "DISP:SCAL:DIV 5"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "DISPLAY1:Y:SCALE:DIVISION 10"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "disp1:scal:div?"`

**Command Syntax:**

`DISPlay[<spec>][[:Y]::SCALe:DIVision<sp><value>[<unit>]]`

- `<spec>` ::= `-A` | `-B` | `1` | `2`
- `<value>` ::= any decimal number `x`, where `.001 ≤ x ≤ 100` (when the display units are referenced to dB)
- `<value>` ::= any decimal number `x`, where `1 E-36 ≤ x ≤ 1 E36` (when the display units are not referenced to dB)
- `<unit>` options are listed in Appendix A.

**Query Syntax:**

`DISPlay[<spec>][[][:Y]::SCALe:DIVision?`

**Returned Format:**

`<value><LF><^ END>`

- `<value>` ::= a decimal number (NRf format)

**Description:**

Graticule lines divide a display’s vertical axis into eight divisions. Use this command to define the increment between graticule lines on the specified display’s vertical axis.

The unit you can send with this command depends on two things:

- The measurement data being displayed
- The coordinate system (also called trace type) being used to display the measurement data

Send the TRAC:RES query to determine which measurement data is being displayed and the DISP:Y:AXIS query to determine which trace type is being used. You can then refer to Appendix A to determine which units you can send with this command.

**NOTE**

If you do not include a `<unit>` specifier when you send this command, the analyzer assumes a default unit. This default unit is not necessarily the current unit used for the vertical axis. Default units are specified in Appendix A.

The query returns the current increment between specified display’s graticule lines. Note that only a value is returned; units are not appended.
**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:REFeReference[?]**

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"DISP:A:SCAL:REF CENT"
- OUTPUT 711;"Display:B:Y:Scale:Reference Start"
- OUTPUT 711;"DISP2:SCAL:REF?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>][:Y]:SCALE:Reference<sp>
{CENTer|STARt|STOP|INPut}
```

\(<spec> ::= ^:A | ^:B | 1 | 2\)

**Query Syntax:**
```
DISPlay[<spec>][:Y]:SCALe:REFeReference?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{CENT|STAR|STOP|INP}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
This command lets you use one of three parameters to select the top, center, or bottom of the specified display as a vertical axis reference point. **STOP** selects the top, **CENT** selects the center, and **STAR** selects the bottom. The reference point selected with this command remains fixed when the vertical-per-division value (DISP:Y:SCAL:DIV) is changed.

A fourth parameter, **INP**, enables automatic reference tracking. Automatic reference tracking selects vertical scaling values based on the input range of the channel supplying the measurement data.

Your selection of trace type and measurement data affects reference level tracking. When the logarithmic magnitude trace type is selected, the top reference is kept at the input range. When the linear magnitude trace type is selected, the bottom reference is kept at zero. When the real or imaginary trace types are selected, the center reference is set to 0 (zero). In addition, when linear magnitude, real, or imaginary trace types are selected, the vertical-per-division value is changed so that the top reference is ≥ the input range. (See the DISP:Y:AXIS command for information on specifying the trace type.)

Reference level tracking is not allowed for the phase (DISP:Y:AXIS PHAS) and group delay (DISP:Y:AXIS GDEL) trace types. It is also not allowed for frequency response, coherence, and user-defined measurement data. (See TRAC:RES for information on measurement data.)


This command does not allow you to specify a value for the reference point. This must be done with the **DISP:Y:SCAL:CENT**, **DISP:Y:SCAL:STAR**, or **DISP:Y:SCAL:STOP** command.

The query response tells you what kind of vertical-axis scaling is currently selected.
**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:STARt[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: variable

**Example Statements:**

OUTPUT 711;"Disp:Scal:Star 10"
OUTPUT 711;"display2;Y:scale:star -40dBVrms"
OUTPUT 711;"DISP:A:SCAL:STAR?"

**Command Syntax:**

DISPlay[<spec>][;Y]:SCALe:STARt<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B | 1|2
<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

<unit>options are listed in Appendix A

**Query Syntax:**

DISPlay[<spec>][;Y]:SCALe:STARt?

**Returned Format:**

<value><LF><^END>
<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

**Description:**

This command allows you to define the bottom of a display's vertical scale. Changing the vertical-per-division value (DISP:Y:SCAL:DIV) after using this command will alter the top and center points of the display while keeping the bottom point fixed.

The unit you can send with this command depends on two things:

- The measurement data being displayed
- The coordinate system (also called trace type) being used to display the measurement data

Send the TRAC:RES query to determine which measurement data is being displayed and the DISP:Y:AXIS query to determine which trace type is being used. You can then refer to Appendix A to determine which units you can send with this command.

**NOTE**

If you do not include a <unit> specifier when you send this command, the analyzer assumes a default unit. This default unit is not necessarily the current unit used for the vertical axis. Default units are specified in Appendix A.

The query returns the bottom point of the display's vertical scale. Note that only a value is returned; units are not appended. Units are returned by the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
DISP[:Y]:SCAL:STOP[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: variable

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711; "DISP:A:SCAL:STOP 1"
OUTPUT 711; "display2:y:scale:stop 10dbvrms"
OUTPUT 711; "Disp:Scale:Stop?"

Command Syntax:

DISPlay[<spec>|]:Y]:SCAlE:STOP <sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)
<unit>options are listed in Appendix A

Query Syntax:

DISPlay[<spec>|]:Y]:SCAlE:STOP?

Returned Format:

<value><LF><^ END>
<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

Description:

This command allows you to define the top of a display’s vertical scale. Changing the vertical-per-division value (DISP:Y:SCAL:DIV) after using this command will alter the center and bottom points of the display while keeping the top point fixed.

The unit you can send with this command depends on two things:

- The measurement data being displayed
- The coordinate system (also called trace type) being used to display the measurement data

Send the TRAC:RES query to determine which measurement data is being displayed and the DISP:Y:AXIS query to determine which trace type is being used. You can then refer to Appendix A to determine which units you can send with this command.

NOTE

If you do not include a <unit> specifier when you send this command, the analyzer assumes a default unit. This default unit is not necessarily the current unit used for the vertical axis. Default units are specified in Appendix A.

The query returns the top point of the display’s vertical scale. Note that only a value is returned; units are not appended. Units are returned by the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
**DISP[:Y]:SCAL:UNITS[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: "DBVRMS" (display A)  
"V" (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Disp:Scal:Unit ""Deg"""
OUTPUT 711;"DISPLAY2:Y:SCALE:UNITS 'DBVPK'"
OUTPUT 711;"disp:scal:unit?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY<spec>[[:Y]:SCALe:UNItS<sp>{'|'}<unit>{'|'}]
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
<unit>options are listed in Appendix A
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
DISPLAY<spec>[[:Y]:SCALe:UNItS?]
```

**Returned Format:**

```
"<unit>"<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to select a unit for the specified display's y-axis.

The unit you can send with this command depends on two things:

- The measurement data being displayed
- The coordinate system (also called trace type) being used to display the measurement data

Send the TRAC:RES query to determine which measurement data is being displayed and the DISP:Y:AXIS query to determine which trace type is being used. You can then refer to Appendix A to determine which units you can send with this command.

The query returns the y-axis unit currently being used for the specified trace.
FREQuency subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to define the band of frequencies you want to analyze.

NOTE
The amplitude accuracy of the HP 35660A is specified to a maximum of 102.4 kHz in the one-channel measurement mode and 51.2 kHz in the two-channel mode. However, commands in this subsystem allow you to define the band of frequencies in such a way that frequencies greater than the maximums are displayed. The amplitude accuracy of frequencies exceeding the specified maximums is not guaranteed.
**FREQ:CENTer[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 51200

---

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"FREQ:CENT 100"
OUTPUT 711;"FREQUENCY:CENTER 98KHZ"
OUTPUT 711;"Freq:Cent?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
FREQUENCY:CENTer<sp><value>[<unit>]
```

- `<value>`:= any number between 0 and max_disp_freq  
  Send numbers in the NRF format.  
  - `max_disp_freq`=115,000 for 1-channel measurements, 57,500 for 2-channel measurements

- `<unit>`:= "HZ" | "KHZ"

**Query Syntax:**

```
FREQuency:CENTer?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value>`:= a decimal number (NRF format)

**Description:**

This command specifies the center of the band of frequencies you want to analyze. The values of **FREQ:CENT** and **FREQ:SPAN** completely define the band. When you send this command, the value of **FREQ:STAR** is automatically adjusted (if necessary) so that the following formula is true:

```
FREQ:STAR=FREQ:CENT-(FREQ:SPAN/2)
```

The same formula continues to adjust the value of **FREQ:STAR** each time **FREQ:CENT** or **FREQ:SPAN** is changed. This remains true until you explicitly set the value of **FREQ:STAR** or until you send **FREQ:REF STAR**, at which point **FREQ:CENT** becomes the value that is automatically adjusted.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of **FREQ:CENT**. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases the current value of **FREQ:CENT** by the amount specified in **FREQ:CENT:STEP**
- **DOWN** – decreases the current value of **FREQ:CENT** by the amount specified in **FREQ:CENT:STEP**
- **(MARK[A]:B]:VAL)** – sets **FREQ:CENT** to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the current center of the band of frequencies being analyzed. The value is returned in Hz.
FREQ:CENT:STEP[?]

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"Freq:Cent:Step 5"
OUTPUT 711;"frequency:center:step 2kHz"
OUTPUT 711;"FREQ:CENT:STEP?"

Command Syntax:  FREQuency:CENTer:STEP<sp><value>[<unit>]

<value>::=any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 51.2 kHz for a one-channel measurement
any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 25.6 kHz for a two-channel measurement

<unit>::=~HZ~ | KHZ

Query Syntax:  FREQuency:CENTer:STEP?

Returned Format:  <value><LF><~END>

<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

Description:
FREQ:CENT and FREQ:STAR can both be increased or decreased by a certain amount. The
amount, called a step, is defined by this command.

You can either use a number or the parameter (MARK[:A][:B]:VAL) to set the step.
(MARK:VAL) sets the step to one of two values depending on the marker mode selected:

- When MARK:X:MODE is NORM, (MARK:VAL) sets the step to the value of the
  main marker.
- When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, (MARK:VAL) sets the step to the difference
  between the marker reference value and the main marker value.

The query returns the step currently specified. The value is returned in Hz.
FREQ:REFerence

commands/query

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "freq:ref star"
OUTPUT 711; "FREQUENCY:REFERENCE CENTER"
OUTPUT 711; "Freq:Ref?"
```

Command Syntax:  
FREQuency:REFerence <sp> {CENTer|STARt}

Query Syntax:  
FREQuency:REFerence?

Returned Format:  
{CENT|STAR} <LF> <^END>

Description:
When you change the analyzer's frequency span or time record length, the value of either FREQ:CENT or FREQ:STAR must be adjusted. This command lets you specify which of the two values should be held constant when such a change occurs.

If FREQ:REF is CENT, FREQ:CENT is held constant and FREQ:STAR is adjusted to make the following formula true:

\[ FREQ:STAR = FREQ:CENT - (FREQ:SPAN/2) \]

If FREQ:REF is STAR, FREQ:STAR is held constant and FREQ:CENT is adjusted to make the following formula true:

\[ FREQ:CENT = FREQ:STAR + (FREQ:SPAN/2) \]
FREQ:SPAN[?]

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 102400

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711; "FREQ:SPAN 100"
- `OUTPUT 711; "FREQUENCY:SPAN 10kHz"
- `OUTPUT 711; "FREQ:SPAN?"

**Command Syntax:**

\[
\text{FREQ:SPAN} <\text{sp}> <\text{value}>[<\text{unit}>]
\]

\[
<\text{value}> ::= \text{any } x, \text{ where } x = \text{max\_span}/2^n
\]

\[
\text{max\_span} ::= 102,400 \text{ for one-channel measurements,}
\]

\[
51,200 \text{ for two-channel measurements}
\]

\[
n ::= \text{an integer from 0 through 19}
\]

\[
<\text{unit}> ::= \text{~HZ~ | KHZ}
\]

**Query Syntax:**

\[
\text{FREQ:SPAN?}
\]

**Returned Format:**

\[
<\text{value}> <\text{LF}> <\text{^END}>
\]

\[
<\text{value}> ::= \text{a decimal number (NNf format)}
\]

**Description:**

This command specifies the width of the band of frequencies you want to analyze. The value of FREQ:SPAN is used together with either FREQ:CENT or FREQ:STAR to completely define the band.

When you send this command, two other values are adjusted. SWE:TIME is adjusted so the following formula is true:

\[
\text{SWE:TIME} = 400/\text{FREQ:SPAN}
\]

The other value that is adjusted is either FREQ:CENT or FREQ:STAR, depending on which of the two values was last set. The value last set remains fixed while the other is adjusted to make the following formula true:

\[
\text{FREQ:SPAN} = (\text{FREQ:CENT} - \text{FREQ:STAR}) \times 2
\]
You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of FREQ:SPAN. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases FREQ:SPAN span to the next largest allowable value
- **DOWN** – decreases FREQ:SPAN span to the next smallest allowable value
- **(MARK[:A|B]:VAL)** – sets FREQ:SPAN to the closest allowable span that satisfies the following formula:

  \[ \text{FREQ:SPAN} \geq (\text{MARK:VAL}) \]

- **(MARK:VAL)** will equal one of two values, depending on the marker mode selected. When MARK:X:MODE is NORM, (MARK:VAL) equals the value of the main marker. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, (MARK:VAL) equals the absolute value of the difference between the marker reference value and the main marker value.

The query returns the width of the band of frequencies currently being analyzed. The value is returned in Hz.

**FREQ:SPAN:FULL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Overlapped: no</th>
<th>Delayed result: yes</th>
<th>Pass control required: no</th>
<th>Power-up state: not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711; "FREQ:SPAN:FULL"
OUTPUT 711; "Frequency:Span:Full"
```

**Command Syntax:**

FREQuency:SPAN:FULL

**Description:**

This command sets the start frequency (FREQ:STAR) to 0 Hz and the frequency span (FREQ:SPAN) to the largest allowable value. For one-channel measurements, the largest allowable span is 102.4 kHz. For two-channel measurements, the largest allowable span is 51.2 kHz.
Example Statements:

- `OUTPUT 711;"freq:star 10"
- `OUTPUT 711;"FREQUENCY:START 50KHZ"
- `OUTPUT 711;"FREQ:STAR?"

Command Syntax:

`FREQuency:STARt<sp><value>[<unit>]`

- `<value>::=any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ maxDispFreq - (minSpan/2)`
- `maxDispFreq:=115,000 Hz for one-channel measurements, 57,500 Hz for two-channel measurements`
- `minSpan:=0.1953 Hz for one-channel measurements, 0.09766 Hz for two-channel measurements`
- `<unit>::=HZ|KHZ`

Query Syntax:

`FREQuency:STARt?`

Returned Format:

`<value><LF><^END>`

- `<value>::=a decimal number (NRF format)`

Description:

This command specifies the start of the band of frequencies you want to analyze. The values of FREQ:STAR and FREQ:SPAN completely define the band.

The value you send with this command also determines whether the analyzer is in the baseband or zoom mode measurement mode. When FREQ:STAR is 0 Hz, the analyzer is in baseband mode and time-domain data is real. When FREQ:STAR is anything other than 0 Hz, the analyzer is in zoom mode and time-domain data is complex.

When you send this command, the value of FREQ:CENT is automatically adjusted (if necessary) so that the following formula is true:

`FREQ:CENT=FREQ:STAR+(FREQ:SPAN/2)`

The same formula continues to adjust the value of FREQ:CENT each time FREQ:STAR or FREQ:SPAN is changed. This remains true until you explicitly set the value of FREQ:CENT or until you send FREQ:REF CENT, at which point FREQ:STAR becomes the value that is automatically adjusted.
You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of FREQ:STAR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases the current value of FREQ:STAR by the amount specified in FREQ:CENT:STEP
- **DOWN** – decreases the current value of FREQ:STAR by the amount specified in FREQ:CENT:STEP
- **(MARK[:A|B]:VAL)** – sets FREQ:STAR to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the current start of the band of frequencies being analyzed. The value is returned in Hz.
GPIB subsystem

Description:
Special fields on the analyzer’s screen allow front-panel operators to monitor certain HP-IB functions. Commands in this subsystem are used to enable and disable display of these fields.

GPIB:LEDS[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Gpib:Leds 0"
OUTPUT 711;"gpib:leds on"
OUTPUT 711;"GPIB:LEDs?"
```

Command Syntax:  GPIB:LEDS<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax:     GPIB:LEDS?

Returned Format:  {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to enable the display of the four HP-IB status indicators. When enabled, the indicators will appear in the upper-right corner of the analyzer’s screen.

The indicators are Rmt, Tlk, Ltn, and Srq. Rmt brightens when the analyzer is under the control of an external controller. Tlk brightens when the analyzer is addressed to talk. Ltn brightens when the analyzer is addressed to listen. Srq brightens when the analyzer has issued a service request.

The query returns 0 if the status indicators are off, 1 if they are on.
GPIB:MNEMONIC[?] command/query

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"GPIB:MNEM ECHO"
OUTPUT 711;"GPIB:MNEMONIC SCROLL"
OUTPUT 711;"GpiB:Mnem?"

Command Syntax: GPIB:MNEMONIC<sp>{ECHO|OFF|SCRoll}

Query Syntax: GPIB:MNEMONIC?

Returned Format: {ECHO|OFF|SCR}<LF><^END>

Description:
A field in the upper-left portion of the analyzer’s screen can be enabled to provide information on HP-IB commands. Use this command to enable the information field and to specify the type of HP-IB information you want displayed. The options are:

- OFF – This disables the information field.
- ECHO – This enables the information field and specifies that HP-IB programming mnemonics should be echoed to the field in response to front-panel key presses or to bus commands. ECHO is used most often to determine which HP-IB programming mnemonic is equivalent to a particular front-panel key sequence.
- SCR – This enables the information field and specifies that characters being sent to the analyzer over the bus should be scrolled into the field. As new characters are received, they are added to the right of the field. Old characters are scrolled off the screen to the left. When the analyzer’s command parser recognizes an error, an all-white character is placed in the field. The all-white character is placed just after the character on which the error was recognized.

NOTE
HP-IB transfers are much slower when SCR is selected. It should only be used when you are debugging programs or checking the integrity of bus transfers.

The query response tells you which option is currently selected.
**INITialize** subsystem

**Description:**
The single command in this subsystem is used to start, pause, and continue a measurement.

**INIT:STATE[?]** command/query

- Overlapped: yes
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: RUN

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Init:Stat Run"
OUTPUT 711; "Initialize:State Start"
OUTPUT 711; "init:stat?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
INITialize:STATe<sp>{PAUSe|RUN|STARt}

**Query Syntax:**
INITialize:STATe?

**Returned Format:**
{PAUS[RUN]<LF><^END>

**Description:**
This command is used to start, pause or continue a measurement.

---

**NOTE**
INIT:STAT STAR and INIT:STAT RUN are considered to be pending overlapped commands whenever bit 7 of the Device Status condition register is set to 1. See Chapter 5 for a description of that bit.

---

INIT:STAT STAR starts a new measurement and ensures that changes made with delayed result commands are reflected in the measurement results. The new measurement is started immediately whether the current measurement is running, paused, or completed. All data from the previous measurement is discarded when the new measurement is started.

INIT:STAT PAUS pauses the current measurement. If the measurement is averaged, the current average is completed before the measurement is paused.

INIT:STAT RUN continues a paused measurement. It also allows you to add more data to the running average of a completed measurement. For example, if the analyzer has completed a 10-average measurement and you send INIT:STAT RUN, 10 more records are averaged in with the old data, bringing the total number of averages to 20.

If you send AVER:INIT followed by INIT:STAT RUN, the result is the same as if you send INIT:STAT STAR.

The query indicates whether the measurement is currently paused or running.
INPut subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to configure the inputs for channel 1 and channel 2.

Because there are two channels, you need to specify the channel you want to configure when you send a command. To specify the channel, append 1 or 2 to the word INP when you don't explicitly specify one of the channels in this manner, the analyzer configures channel 1.

NOTE
The HP 35660A has two input channels (1 and 2) and two displays (A and B). However, neither of the two channels is linked to a particular display. You can display channel-1 data in either display A or display B. The same is true for channel-2 data.

INP:COUPling[?]

command/query
Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: DC

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "INP1:COUP AC"
OUTPUT 711; "Input2:Coupling dc"
OUTPUT 711; "Inpi:Coup?"

Command Syntax: INPut[^ 1~[2]:COUPling<sp>{AC|DC}

Query Syntax: INPut[^ 1~[2]:COUPling?

Returned Format: {AC|DC}<LF>< ^ END>

Description:
This command selects AC or DC coupling for the specified channel.

The query response tells you whether AC or DC coupling is currently selected for the specified channel.
**INP:IMPedance[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 50

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711:"INP1:IMP 50"
OUTPUT 711:"INPUT2:IMPEDANCE .333"
OUTPUT 711:"Inp2:Imp2"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
INPut[~ 1 ~ [2]:IMPedance<sp><ohms>[<unit>]]
```

- `<ohms>` := any x, where 10E-3 ≤ x ≤ 10E+6 (when units are ohms)
- Send values in NRef format.
- `<unit>` := `°OHM` | `KOHM` | `MOHM`

**Query Syntax:**

```
INPut[~ 1 ~ [2]:IMPedance?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value>` := a decimal number (NRef format)

**Description:**

Use this command to enter the impedance to be used for dBm calculations. The value you select is used for both channels regardless of the channel you specify.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of INP:IMP. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – changes the current value of INP:IMP to the next largest value defined by the analyzer (The analyzer defines input impedance values that are 1, 2, and 5 times the powers of 10 that fall within the acceptable range.)
- **DOWN** – changes the current value of INP:IMP to the next smallest value defined by the analyzer

The query returns the impedance value currently being used for dBm calculations. The value is returned in ohms.
INP:LOW[?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"inp1:low gro"
OUTPUT 711;"INPUT2:LOW FLO"
OUTPUT 711;"INP2:LOW?"

Command Syntax:
INPut[~ 1 ~ 2]:LOW<sp>{FLOAT|GROUND}

Query Syntax:
INPut[~ 1 ~ 2]:LOW?

Returned Format:
{FLOAT|GROUND}<LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to float or ground the specified channel’s input shield.

A floated input shield is connected to ground through 1 Megohm. A grounded shield is
connected to ground through 55 ohms.

The query returns FLO if the specified input’s shield is floated, GRO if it is grounded.
INP:RANGE[?]

command/query

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711;"Inp2:Rang 10"
OUTPUT 711;"input1:range 6.2dbm"
OUTPUT 711;"INP1:RANG?"

Command Syntax:  

INPut[−1−2]:RANGE<sp><value>[<unit>]

<value>: = a decimal number (Nrf format)

<unit>: = V− |VRMS|DBM|DBVPK|DBVRMS (when INP:UNIT is VOLT)

− EU− |EURMS|DBEUPK|DBEURMS (when INP:UNIT is EU)

Query Syntax:  

INPut[−1−2]:RANGE?

Returned Format:  

<value><LF><^END>

Description:

Use this command to enter a range for the specified channel.

Valid input ranges are from 27 through −51 dBVRms in 2 dB steps. If you send a value with this command, it is rounded up to the next highest range. If you do not specify units when you send a new value, the default unit is assumed.

You can either use a number or one of the three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of INP:RANG. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – changes INP:RANG to the next highest valid range
- DOWN – changes INP:RANG to the next lowest valid range
- (MARK[:A]:B:VAL) – sets INP:RANG to the nearest value that is greater than or equal to the amplitude of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

NOTE  
You can specify a new value for the channel-2 range while you are in the one-channel measurement mode. However, the value is not used to set the channel-2 range until you enter the two-channel mode.

The query response tells you which range is currently selected for the specified channel. The value is returned in the units last used to set the range.
INP:RANG:AUTO[?] command/query

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Input1:Range:Auto On"
OUTPUT 711;"Input2:Range:Auto On"
OUTPUT 711 "INP:RANG:AUTO?"

Command Syntax:
INPut[~1~2]:RANGe:AUTO:<sp> {OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax:
INPut {~1~2}:RANGe:AUTO?

Returned Format
{0|1} <LF> <^END>

Description:
This command enables and disables the autoranging routine for the specified channel.

---

**NOTE** The analyzer never autoranges while an averaged measurement is in progress.

---

The autorange routine starts by selecting the lowest input range. It then steps the input up through successive ranges until the input is no longer overloaded. The routine continues to adjust the range upward in response to increased signal amplitude.

The autorange routine never adjusts the range downward in response to decreased signal amplitude. You must restart the autorange routine if you think the range is too large for the current input signal. Sending INP:RANG:AUTO ON restarts the autorange routine, even if autoranging is already turned on.

Autoranging is disabled in one of the following ways:
- Sending INP:RANG:AUTO OFF (or O)
- Specifying a range with the INP:RANG command

If you use INP:RANGE:AUTO OFF to disable autoranging, the range is fixed at the last value selected by the autoranging routine.

The query returns 0 if autoranging is disabled, 1 if it is enabled.
INP:UNITS[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: VOLT

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"INP1: UNITS EU"
OUTPUT 711;"Input2: Units Volt"
OUTPUT 711;"Inpl: Unit?"

Command Syntax: INP[1-2]:UNITS<sp>{EU|VOLT}

Query Syntax: INP[1-2]:UNITS?

Returned Format: {EU|VOLT}<LF><^END>

Description:
The analyzer allows you to specify input ranges and vertical scaling parameters in either volts or engineering units. Use this command to select the kind of units you want to use.

Use INP:UNIT:EU:MULT to specify a scaling factor (V/EU) for relating EU values to volts. Use INP:UNIT:EU:NAME to enter the name of the engineering unit you are using. The name is used to label the vertical axis of trace displays.

The query response indicates whether input range and vertical scaling parameters are currently being interpreted in volts or engineering units.

INP:UNIT:EU

Description:
This command only selects the INP:UNIT:EU subsystem. Sending INP:UNIT:EU alone does nothing.
**INP:UNIT:EU:MULTiplier[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 1

**Example Statements:**  
OUTPUT 711;"inp1:unit:eu:mult 1"  
OUTPUT 711;"INPUT2:UNITS:EU:MULTIPLIER 1.5"  
OUTPUT 711;"INP2:UNIT:EU:MULT?"

**Command Syntax:**  
INPut[~ 1~ |2]:UNITs:EU:MULTiplier<sp><volts_per_eu>  
<volts_per_eu>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**  
INPut[~ 1~ |2]:UNITs:EU:MULTiplier?

**Returned Format:**  
<volts_per_eu><LF><^ END>

**Description:**  
This command allows you to specify an engineering unit (EU) scaling factor. The factor you enter represents the number of volts per engineering unit (V/EU).

The EU scaling factor is only used when INP:UNIT is set to EU. When used, the factor relates engineering unit values to volts measured at the specified input channel.

The query returns the scaling factor currently being used for the specified channel.
**INP:UNIT:EU:NAME[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: "EU"

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"INP1:UNIT:EU:NAME ""KNOT""
OUTPUT 711;"INP1:UNITS:EU:NAME 'g'
OUTPUT 711;"Inp1:Unit:Eu:Name?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

\[
\text{INPut[} - 1 - 2] \text{:UNIT:EU:NAME}<\text{sp>}{'|'}<\text{name}>{'|'}\]

\[<\text{name}> ::= 1 \text{ to 8 ASCII characters} \]

**Query Syntax:**

\[
\text{INPut[} - 1 - 2] \text{:UNIT:EU:NAME?}\]

**Returned Format:**

\[
^*<\text{name}>^*<\text{LF}^*^<\text{END}>\]

**Description:**

This command allows you to enter a name for the specified channel’s engineering units. The name is used to label the vertical axis of trace displays when INP:UNIT is set to EU.

The following unit labels are reserved and cannot be entered as an engineering unit label:

VRMS, V ∘ 2, VRMS ∘ 2, V ∘ 2/HZ, V/RTHZ, VRMS ∘ 2/HZ, VRMS/RTHZ, DB, DBM/HZ, DBVPK, DBVRMS, DBM, DBVPK/RTHZ, DBVRMS/RTHZ.

The query returns the engineering unit name last entered for the specified channel. The name is returned as an ASCII character string.
**LIMit**

**subsystem**

**Description:**
This subsystem provides access to limit tables over the HP-IB. It does not provide access to the result of limit tests. For limit test results, see the DISPlay subsystem.

**LIM:TABLE**

**command/query**

**Description:**
As a result, LIM:TABL is functionally equivalent to LIM:TABL:DATA. See the latter command for more details.
LIM:TABL[:DATA][?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Limi:Tabl 2000,3000,.3,.5,2"
OUTPUT 711;"lim7:table: data 50,55,.1,.45,1"
OUTPUT 711;"LIM:TABLE:DATA?"

Command Syntax:  
LIMit[<table#>]:TABLE[:DATA]<sp><block_data>

<table#> ::= 1 through 8 (NRf format)

<block_data> takes one of two forms depending on whether you are sending ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded data. When data is ASCII-encoded, (LIM:TABLE:HEAD:AFOR ASCII):

<block_data> ::= {<segment>,}...<segment><LF><^END>

<segment> ::= <x_start>,<x_stop>,<y_start>,<y_stop>,<y_flag>

Send these values for as many segment as you plan to define.
Send all values in the NRf format and separate them with commas.

When data is binary-encoded, (LIM:TABLE:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or LIM:TABLE:HEAD:AFOR FP64):

<block_data> ::= #<byte><length_bytes>{<segment>}...

<byte> ::= one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow

<length_bytes> ::= ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow

<segment> ::= <x_start><x_stop><y_start><y_stop><y_flag>

Send all values as either 32-bit or 64-bit binary floating point numbers (depending on the setting of LIM:TABLE:HEAD:AFOR).

Query Syntax:
LIMit<table#>:TABLE[:DATA]?

Returned Format:  
<block_data>

NOTE To determine the number of segments that will be returned in <block_data>, use the LIM:TABLE:HEAD:POIN query.
Description:
Use this command to define the specified limit table. The table can then be coupled to one of the displays, and data in the display can be tested against the defined limits.

Each <segment> in a limit table defines a line segment. Each line segment serves as an upper or lower boundary for acceptable y-axis values over a certain range of x-axis values. You send as many segments as are required to define the limits.

Each segment consists of an x_start, x_stop, y_start, y_stop, and y_flag value. The x_start and y_start values define the beginning point of a line segment on the coordinate plane. The x_stop and y_stop values define the ending point of the segment on the coordinate plane. The y_flag value indicates whether the segment defines the upper or lower boundary of acceptable y-axis values, 2 being upper, 1 being lower.

You define limits assuming that the data to be tested will be displayed using a particular x-axis unit and y-axis unit. However, limit table values are actually unitless. A y_start value of 4, for example, will be 4 dBVrms if data is displayed using dBVrms on the y-axis. It will be 4 degrees if data is displayed using degrees on the y-axis. So before you test data against a limit table, you must be sure that display units are the same as the units you assumed when defining the table.

The query returns all segments currently defined for the specified limit table. The format of the returned data depends on the setting of LIM:TABL:HEAD:AFOR.

LIM:TABL:HEADer selector

Description:
This command only selects the LIM:TABL:HEAD subsystem. Sending LIM:TABL:HEAD alone does nothing.
LIM: TABL: HEAD: AFORmat[?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "Lim2: Tabl: Head: Afor Asc"
OUTPUT 711; "Limit8: Table: Header: Aformat Pp64"
OUTPUT 711; "lim:tabl:head:afor?"

Command Syntax:
LIM[<table #>].TABLe:HEADer:AFORmat<sp>{ASCII|FP32|FP64}
<table#> ::= 1 through 8 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:
LIM[<table #>].TABLe:HEADer:AFORmat?

Returned Format:
{ASCII|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>

Description:
Limit tables can either be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded when they are transferred between the analyzer and an HP-IB controller. This command lets you specify how the display data should be encoded.

When ASCII is selected, data is sent as a series of values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as NRf decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

For more information on data encoding and data transfer formats, see Chapter 4, "Transferring Data."

The query returns ASCII, FP32, or FP64 depending on the option currently specified.
LIM:TABL:HEAD:POINts?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "LIM:TABL:HEAD:POIN?"

Query Syntax:  LiMit[<table #>]:TABLe:HEADer:POINts?

<table#>::=1 through 8 (NRf format)

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
A limit table returns segments in response to the LIM:TABL:DATA query. Use this query (LIM:TABL:HEAD:POIN) to determine how many segments will be returned from the specified limit table.
**MARKer**

**Description:**
Commands in this subsystem are used to access the analyzer’s marker functions and marker data.

With a few exceptions, marker commands must be directed to one of the two displays: A or B. To specify a display, insert one of the following between the MARKER or MARK and the rest of the command:

- :A – as in MARK:A:BAND:CENT 51200
- :B – as in MARKER:B:HARMONIC:POWER?
- 1 – as in MARKER1:X:AUTO OFF
- 2 – as in MARK2:X:POIN?

Using :A or 1 directs the command to display A. Using :B or 2 directs the command to display B. If you don’t explicitly specify one of the displays, the command is directed to display A.

---

**NOTE**
The display to which you direct a command becomes the active display.

Two marker functions that are not found in this subsystem are limit tables and data tables. Limit table commands are found in the DISPLAY and LIMIT subsystems. Data table commands are found in the TRACE subsystem.

**MARK:BAND**

**Description:**
This command only selects the MARK:BAND subsystem. Sending MARK:BAND alone does nothing.
MARK:BAND:CENTer[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 51200

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARK1:BAND:CENT 100Hz"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:B:BAND:CENTER 51.2KHZ"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:BAND:CENT?"

Command Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:CENTer<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= "A" | "B" | 1 | 2
<value>::= any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115 KHz for a 1-channel measurement.
           any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 57.5 kHz for a 2-channel measurement.
           Send all numbers in NRF format.
<unit>::= "HZ" | "KHZ"

Query Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:CENTer?

Returned Format:  
[value]<LF><^END>

Description:
This command defines the center of a band frequencies in which power is to be calculated.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of
MARK:BAND:CENT. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – steps MARK:BAND:CENT to the value of the next largest point on
  the x-axis
- DOWN – steps MARK:BAND:CENT to the value of the next smallest point on
  the x-axis
- (MARK[:A]:B:VAL) – sets MARK:BAND:CENT to the frequency of the main
  marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

NOTE
When you change the value of MARK:BAND:CENT, the values of
MARK:BAND:STAR and MARK:BAND:STOP are changed by the same amount.
This shifts the entire band up or down in frequency.

The query returns the center frequency of the band in Hz. The value is returned even if the
band markers are not enabled.
Example Statement:  OUTPUT  711; "MARK:A:BAND:POW?"

Query Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:POWer?

<spec>::= ~:A ~ |:B|1|2

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>

<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

Description:
Power can be calculated for the band of frequencies defined by the band markers. This query returns the results of the power calculation.

Power is calculated as an rms summation of the power at each frequency within the band. In order for this query to return the result of a power calculation, MARK:BAND:STAT and MARK:BAND:POW:STAT must be ON. The result is converted to the current vertical unit (DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT) after power is calculated.

The query only returns a value. Units are returned with the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
**MARK:BAND:POW:STATe**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 1

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "Mark:Band:Pow:Stat 0"
- OUTPUT 711; "marker:band:power:state on"
- OUTPUT 711; "MARK:BAND:POW:STAT?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:POWer:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
```

<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2

**Query Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:POWer:STATe?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to enable or disable the band power calculation. When enabled, power is calculated for the band of frequencies defined by the band markers and the results of the calculation are displayed on the analyzer's screen. See MARK:BAND:POW for more information.

The query returns 0 if the band power calculation is disabled for the specified display, 1 if it is enabled.
MARK:BAND:STARt[?]  

Example Statements:  
OUTPUT 711; "Mark2:BAND:Star 1kHz"
OUTPUT 711; "Marker:BAND:Start 57hz"
OUTPUT 711; "mark1:banded:star?"

Command Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STARt<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= "A" | B | 1 | 2
<value>::= any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115 kHz for a one-channel measurement.
any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 57.5 kHz for a two-channel measurement.
Values must be decimal numbers in Nrf format.

<unit>::= "HZ" | "KHZ"

Query Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STARt?

Returned Format:  
[value]<LF><END>

Description:  
This command defines the lowest frequency of the band in which power is to be calculated.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:BAND:STAR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP -- steps MARK:BAND:STAR to the value of the next largest point on the x-axis
- DOWN -- steps MARK:BAND:STAR to the value of the next smallest point on the x-axis
- (MARK[::A|::B]:VAL) -- sets MARK:BAND:STAR to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the lowest frequency of the band in Hz. The value is returned even if the band markers are not enabled.
MARK:BAND:STATe[?]  

Example Statements:  
OUTPUT 711;"MARK2:BAND:STAT OFF"  
OUTPUT 711;"Marker:B:Band:State 1"  
OUTPUT 711;"Mark:B:Band:Stat?"

Command Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}  
<spec> ::= -:A | -:B | 1 | 2

Query Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STATe?

Returned Format:  
{0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:  
This command enables and disables the band markers. Band markers must be enabled  
(MARK:BAND:STAT ON) before the results of a band power calculation can be returned.  
See MARK:BAND:POW for more information.

At any given time, only one of the following markers can be active in the specified display:  
- Band (MARK:BAND:STATE)  
- Harmonic (MARK:HARM:STATE)  
- Sideband (MARK:SID:STATE)

If you enable the band markers when one of the other two is already enabled, that other  
marker is automatically disabled.

The query returns 0 if the specified display's band markers are disabled, 1 if they are enabled.
MARK:BAND:STOP[?]

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711; "MARK:A:BAND:STOP 10000 Hz"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER1:BAND:STOP 75KHZ"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK1:BAND:STOP?"

Command Syntax:

MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STOP<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= ~ | A | B | 1 | 2
<value>::= any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115 kHz for a one-channel measurement.
any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 57.5 kHz for a two-channel measurement.
Values must be decimal numbers in NRf format.

<unit>::= HZ | KHZ

Query Syntax:

MARKer[<spec>]:BAND:STOP?

Returned Format:

<value><LF><^END>

Description:

This command defines the highest frequency of the band in which power is to be calculated.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of
MARK:BAND:STOP. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – steps MARK:BAND:STOP to the value of the next largest point on
  the x-axis
- DOWN – steps MARK:BAND:STOP to the value of the next smallest point
  on the x-axis
- (MARK[A|B]:VAL) – sets MARK:BAND:STOP to the frequency of the main
  marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the highest frequency of the band in Hz. The value is returned even if the
band markers are not enabled.
MARK:DTABle

Description:
MARK:DTAB is functionally equivalent to MARK:DTAB:DATA. See the latter command for more details.

MARK:DTAB[:DATA][?]

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711; "MARK:DTABLE:DATA 12800, 25600"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:dtab: data?"

Command Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle[:DATA]<sp><block_data>

<block_data> takes one of two forms, depending on whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. When data is ASCII-encoded (MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR ASC):

<block_data>:= {<x_value>,}...<x_value n><LF><^END>
<x_value>:= x-axis values for the 1st through n'th points

Send values using the NRF format. The values you send are understood to be in the current display units.

When data transfers are set to binary (MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR FP64):

<block_data>:= #<byte><length_bytes> {<x_value>}...
<byte>:= one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow
<length_bytes>:= ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow

<x_value> has the same definition specified for ASCII-encoded data. However, you should send it as either a 32-bit or a 64-bit binary floating point number, depending on how you have set MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR.

Query Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle[:DATA]?
Returned Format: 

<block_data> takes one of two forms, depending on whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded. When data is ASCII-encoded (MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR ASC):

<block_data>::={<point>,}...<point n><LF><^END>
<point>::=<x_value>,<y_value>
<x_value>::=x-axis values for the 1st through nth points (n is returned with the MARK:DTAB:HEAD:POIN query)
<y_value>::=y-axis values for the 1st through nth points

Values are returned in the NRI format. Units for the values are the current display units.

When data transfers are set to binary (MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR FP64):

<block_data>::=#<byte><length_bytes>{<point>}...
<byte>::=one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow
<length_bytes>::=ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow
<point>::=<x_value><y_value>

<x_value> and <y_value> have the same definition specified for ASCII-encoded data. However, they are returned as either 32-bit or 64-bit binary floating point numbers, depending on the setting of MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR.

Description:

Use this command to define a data table for the specified trace.

A data table is defined by sending a series of x-axis values. The values are assumed to be in the current x-axis units (TRAC:HEAD:XUN). When data table calculation is turned on (MARK:DTAB:STAT ON), the y-axis value of the trace is calculated for each x-axis value that you sent.

The query returns a series of points. Each point consists of an x-axis value followed by the y-axis value of the trace at that point. Use TRAC:HEAD:XUN to determine the units for the x-axis values. Use TRAC:HEAD:YUN to determine the units for the y-axis values. Y-axis values will all be 0 if MARK:DTAB:STAT is OFF.
MARK:DTAB:HEADer

Description:
This command only selects the MARK:DTAB:HEAD subsystem. Sending MARK:DTAB:HEAD alone does nothing.

command/query
Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: ASC

Example Statements: output 711; "MARK2:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR FP64"
output 711; "Marker1:Data:Header:AFormat ASCII"
output 711; "MARK:B:DTAB:HEAD:AFOR?"

Command Syntax:   MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle:HEADer:AFORmat<sp><sp><{ASCii|FP32|FP64}<sp><sp><sp><sp><sp>}
<spec>::= ~:A ~:B |1|2

Query Syntax:     MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle:HEADer:AFORmat?

Returned Format:  {ASC|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>

Description:
Data tables can either be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded when they are transferred between the analyzer and an external controller. This command lets you specify how a data table should be encoded.

When ASC is selected, data is transferred as a series of values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as NRf decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

The query returns ASC, FP32, or FP64, depending on the option currently specified.
MARK:DTAB:HEAD:POINts?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;MARK:B:dtab:head:point?

Query Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle:HEADer:POINts?
   <spec> ::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>
   <value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This query tells you how many data table points will be returned from the specified Trace in response to the MARK:DTAB:DATA query. Each point will contain both an x-axis value and a y-axis value.

MARK:DTAB:STATe[?]  

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"MARK:A:DTAB:STAT OFF"
 OUTPUT 711;"MARKER:B:DTABLE:STATE 1"
 OUTPUT 711;"Mark1:dtab:Stat?"

Command Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:DTABle:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
   <spec> ::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2

Query Syntax:  TRACe[<spec>]:DTABle:STATe?

Returned Format:  {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command enables data table calculations for the specified trace.

A data table is defined by one or more x-axis values. When data table calculations are enabled, the trace's y-axis value is calculated for each of the x-axis values. This calculation occurs each time the trace is updated.

The query returns 0 if data table calculations are disabled, 1 if they are enabled.
**MARK:FUNCTION**

**Command**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statement:**  \texttt{OUTPUT 711; "mark:b:func aoff"}

**Command Syntax:**  \texttt{MARKer[<spec>]:FUNCTION AOFF}

\[<\text{spec}>::= \sim:A \sim |B|1\|2\]

**Description:**
This command allows you to simultaneously turn off all special markers for the specified channel. The following are all set to 0:
- MARK:BAND:STAT
- MARK:HARM:STAT
- MARK:SID:STAT

---

**MARK:HARMONIC[?]**

**Command/query**

**Description:**
MARK:HARM is functionally equivalent to MARK:HARM:FREQ. See the latter command for more details.

---

**MARK:HARM:COUNt[?]**

**Command/query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 20

**Example Statements:**  
\texttt{OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:HARM:COUN 10"}  
\texttt{OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:A:HARMONIC:COUNt 120"}  
\texttt{OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:Harm:Coun?"}

**Command Syntax:**  \texttt{MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:COUNt<sp><value>}

\[<\text{spec}>::= \sim:A \sim |B|1\|2\]
\[<\text{value}>::= \text{any integer } x, \text{ where } 0 \leq x \leq 400 \text{ (NRf format)}\]

**Query Syntax:**  \texttt{MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:COUNt?}

**Returned Format:**
\texttt{<value><LF><^END>}
\[<\text{value}>::= \text{an integer } \text{(NR1 format)}\]
Description:
Use this command to specify the number of harmonic markers you want displayed.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:HARM:COUN. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – increases the value of MARK:HARM:COUN by one
- DOWN – decreases the value of MARK:HARM:COUN by one

The query returns the number of harmonic markers currently specified for the display. The value is returned even if harmonic markers are not enabled.
MARK:HARM[:FREQuency][?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "Mark1:Harm 100"
OUTPUT 711; "marker:b:harmonic:frequency 25.7kHz"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:HARM:FREQ?"
```

Command Syntax:
```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic[:FREQuency]<sp><value>[<unit>]
```

- `<spec>` ::= ~A~ | B | 1 | 2
- `<value>` ::= any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115 kHz for a one-channel measurement
  - any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 57.5 kHz for a two-channel measurement
  - Values must be decimal numbers in NHz format.
- `<unit>` ::= ~Hz~ | KHz

Query Syntax:
```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic[:FREQuency]?
```

Returned Format:
```
<value><LF><^END>
```

Description:
This command allows you to specify the fundamental frequency for harmonic markers and calculations.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:HARM:FREQ. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – steps MARK:HARM:FREQ to the value of the next largest point on the x-axis
- **DOWN** – steps MARK:HARM:FREQ to the value of the next smallest point on the x-axis
- **(MARK[:A]:B:VAL)** – sets MARK:HARM:FREQ to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the fundamental frequency currently being used for harmonic markers and calculations. The value is returned in Hz. It is returned even if the harmonic markers are not enabled.
MARK:HARM[:FREQ]:DIVide

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711;"Mark:Harm:Div 3"
- OUTPUT 711;"MARK:B:HARM:FREQ:DIV 4"

Command Syntax:
```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic[:FREQuency]:DIVide<sp><value>
```

- `<spec>` ::= A | B | 1 | 2
- `<value>` ::= any x, where 1 ≤ x ≤ 1E+100

Description:
This command allows you to divide the current value of MARK:HARM:FREQ by a specified amount. The result of this division becomes the new value of MARK:HARM:FREQ.
MARK:HARM:POWer?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:Harm:Pow?"

Query Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:POWer?

<spec> ::= ~:A~|:B|1|2

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>

<value> ::= a decimal number (NRF format)

Description:
Total harmonic power can be calculated for the current fundamental frequency. This query returns the results of the power calculation.

Total harmonic power is calculated as an rms summation of the power at all marked harmonics. The result is converted to the current vertical unit (DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT) after power is calculated. In order for this query to return the result of a power calculation, MARK:HARM:STAT and MARK:HARM:POW:STAT must be ON.

The query only returns a value. Units are returned with the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
MARK: HARM: POW: STATe[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARKA:HARM:POW:STAT ON"
OUTPUT 711; "MarkerB:Harmonic:Power:State 0"
OUTPUT 711; "Mark2:Harm:Pow:Stat?"

Command Syntax:
MARK[<spec>]:HARM:POWer:STATe<sp><{OFF|ON}|0|1}
<spec>::= -A | -B|1|2

Query Syntax:
MARK[<spec>]:HARM:POWer:STATe?

Returned Format:
{0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to enable and disable the total harmonic power calculation. When enabled, power is calculated for the marked harmonics and the results of the calculation are displayed on the analyzer's screen. See MARK:HARM:POW for more information.

At any given time, only one of the two harmonic calculations can be enabled for the specified display. If you enable the harmonic power calculation when the total harmonic distortion calculation is already enabled, the latter is automatically disabled. (The total harmonic distortion calculation is enabled and disabled with the MARK:HARM:THD:STAT command.)

The query returns 0 if total harmonic power calculation is disabled for the specified display, 1 if it is enabled.
**MARK:HARM:STATe[?]**

- **command/query**
  - Overlapped: no
  - Delayed result: no
  - Pass control required: no
  - Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "mark2: harm: stat on"
- OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:B:HARMONIC:STATe 1"
- OUTPUT 711; "MARK:A:HARM:STATe?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
```

```
<spec>::= ~:A^- | :B | 1 | 2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:STATe?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
This command enables and disables the harmonic markers. Harmonic markers must be enabled (MARK:HARM:STAT ON) before the results of a harmonic calculation can be returned. See MARK:HARM:POW and MARK:HARM:THD for more information.

At any given time, only one of the following markers can be active in the specified display:
- Band (MARK:BAND:STATE)
- Harmonic (MARK:HARM:STATE)
- Sideband (MARK:SID:STATE)

If you enable the harmonic markers when one of the other two is already enabled, that other marker is automatically disabled.

The query returns 0 if the specified display’s harmonic markers are disabled, 1 if they are enabled.
**MARK:HARM:THD?**

**query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

**Example Statement:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "MARK1:HARM:THD?"
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:THD?
```

```
<spec> ::= ~ | A | B | 1 | 2
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

```
<value> ::= a decimal number (NRf format)
```

**Description:**

Total harmonic distortion can be calculated for the current fundamental frequency. This query returns the results of that calculation.

Total harmonic distortion (THD) expresses total harmonic power (THP) as a percentage of the power in the fundamental frequency. The formula is:

\[
\text{THD} = \left( \frac{\text{THP}}{\text{fundamental power}} \right) \times 100
\]

In order for this query to return the result of the THD calculation, MARK:HARM:STAT and MARK:HARM:THD:STAT must be ON.
MARK:HARM:THD:STATE[?]  

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 1

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Mark:E:Harmon:THD:Stat Off"
OUTPUT 711;"marker1:harmonic:thd:state 1"
OUTPUT 711;"MARK2:HARM:THD:STAT?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:THD:STATe<sp><{OFF|ON}|0|1}
<spec>::= "A"|"B"|1|2
```

Query Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>]:HARMonic:THD:STATE?
```

Returned Format:

```
{0|1}<LF><^END>
```

Description:
Use this command to enable and disable the total harmonic distortion (THD) calculation. When enabled, THD is calculated for the fundamental frequency and all marked harmonics. The results of the calculation are displayed on the analyzer's screen. See MARK:HARM:THD for more information.

At any given time, only one of the two harmonic calculations can be enabled for the specified display. If you enable the total harmonic distortion calculation when the harmonic power calculation is already enabled, the latter is automatically disabled. (The harmonic power calculation is enabled and disabled with the MARK:HARM:POW:STAT command.)

The query returns 0 if total harmonic distortion calculation is disabled for the specified display, 1 if it is enabled.

MARK:SIDeband[?]  

command/query

Description:
MARK:SID is functionally equivalent to MARK:SID:FREQ. See the latter command for more details.
MARK:SID:COUNT[?]

Example Statements:  
OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:Sid:Coun 12"
OUTPUT 711; "Markerl:Sideband:Count 154"
OUTPUT 711; "mark:a:did:count?"

Command Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:COUNT<sp><value>

<spec>::= ~:A~ |:B|1|2
<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 200 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:COUNT?

Returned Format:  
<value><LF><END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
Use this command to specify the number of sideband markers you want displayed.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:SID:COUN. The nonnumeric parameters are:

• UP – increases the value of MARK:SID:COUN by one
• DOWN – decreases the value of MARK:SID:COUN by one

The query returns the number of sideband markers currently specified for the display. The value is returned even if sideband markers are not enabled.
MARK:SID:DELTA[?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MARK:B:SID:DELTA 100"
OUTPUT 711;"Marker1:Sideband:Delta 1"
OUTPUT 711;"Mark:A:Sid:Delt?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:DELTa<sp><value>[<unit>]
```

- `<spec>` ::= \~A | \~B | 1 | 2
- `<value>` ::= any x, where \(0 \leq x \leq 115\) kHz for a one-channel measurement
  any x, where \(0 \leq x \leq 57.5\) kHz for a two-channel measurement
  Values must be decimal numbers in NRf format.
- `<unit>` ::= \~HZ | KHZ

Query Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:DELTa?
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

Description:

Use this command to specify the frequency increment (or delta) between sideband markers.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:SID:DELTA. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – steps MARK:SID:DELTA to the next largest acceptable value
- **DOWN** – steps MARK:SID:DELTA to the next smallest acceptable value
- **(MARK[:A]|:B]:VAL)** – sets MARK:SID:DELTA to one of two values depending on the marker mode selected. When MARK:X:MODE is NORM, MARK:SID:DELTA is set to the value of the main marker. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, MARK:SID:DELTA is set to the difference between the marker reference value and the main marker value.

The query returns the frequency increment currently specified. The value is returned in Hz. It is returned even if sideband markers are not on.
MARK:SID[:FREQuency][?]  command/query

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:SID 10kHz"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:SIDEBAND:FREQUENCY .053KHz"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:A:SID?"

Command Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband[:FREQuency]<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec> ::= ~ :A | B | 1 | 2
<value> ::= any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115 kHz for a one-channel measurement.
          any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 57.5 kHz for a two-channel measurement.
          Values
<unit> ::= ~HZ | KHZ

Query Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband[:FREQuency]?

Returned Format:
<value><LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to specify the carrier frequency for sideband markers and calculations.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:SID:FREQ. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – steps MARK:SID:FREQ to the value of the next largest point on the x-axis
- **DOWN** – steps MARK:SID:FREQ to the value of the next smallest point on the x-axis
- **(MARK[:A][:B]:VAL)** – sets MARK:SID:FREQ to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

---

**NOTE**
When you shift the carrier frequency up or down, the sideband markers are all shifted up or down by the same amount.

---

The query returns the carrier frequency currently being used for sideband markers and calculations. The value is returned in Hz. It is returned even if sideband markers are not enabled.
MARK:SID:POWer?

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"MARK2:SID:POW?"

Query Syntax: MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:POWer?

<spec>::= ~A | ~B | 1 | 2

Returned Format: <value><LF><^END>

<value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

Description:
Sideband power can be calculated for the current carrier frequency. This query returns the results of the power calculation.

Sideband power is calculated as an rms summation of the power at all marked sidebands. The result is converted to the current vertical unit (DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT) after power is calculated. In order for this query to return the results of a power calculation, MARK:SID:STAT and MARK:SID:POW:STAT must be ON.

The query only returns a value. Units are returned with the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
MARK:SID:POW:STATE[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 1

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:Sid:Pow:Stat Off"
OUTPUT 711; "marker1:sideband:power:state 1"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:SID:POW:STAT?"

Command Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:POWer:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
<spec>::= ^A | :B | 1 | 2

Query Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:POWer:STATe?

Returned Format:
{0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to enable and disable the sideband power calculation. When enabled, power is calculated for the marked sidebands and the results of the calculation are displayed on the analyzer’s screen. See MARK:SID:POW for more information.

The query returns 0 if sideband power calculation is disabled for the specified display, 1 if it is enabled.
MARK:SID:STATe[?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mark2:Sid:Stat On"
OUTPUT 711;"Marker:A:Sideband:State 0"
OUTPUT 711;"mark:b:sid:stat?"

Command Syntax:  MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON}|0|1
<spec>::= ~:A ~:\:B|1|2

Query Syntax: MARKer[<spec>]:SIDeband:STATe?

Returned Format: {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command enables and disables the sideband markers. Sideband markers must be enabled (MARK:SID:STAT ON) before the results of the sideband power calculation can be returned. See MARK:SID:POW for more information.

At any given time, only one of the following markers can be active in the specified display:

- Band (MARK:BAND:STATE)
- Harmonic (MARK:HARM:STATE)
- Sideband (MARK:SID:STATE)

If you enable the sideband markers when one of the other two is already enabled, that other marker is automatically disabled.

The query returns 0 if the specified display's sideband markers are disabled, 1 if they are enabled.
MARK[:X][?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 51200 (display A)
0.00390 (display B)

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARK 100"
OUTPUT 711; "Marker2:X 17KHZ"
OUTPUT 711; "Mark:A:X?"

Command Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>][:X]<sp><value>[<unit>]

<spec>::= ~:A ~:B |1|2
<value>::= a decimal number (NRf format)
<unit>::= ~HZ ~:KHZ (for frequency domain displays)
 ~S ~:MS|US (for time domain displays)

Query Syntax:  
MARKer[<spec>][:X]?

Returned Format:  
<value><LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to specify the position of the main marker along the x-axis.

The position is always specified relative to 0 Hz for frequency-domain displays. It is always
specified relative to 0 seconds for time-domain displays. You cannot specify the position
relative to the marker reference, even when MARK:X:MODE is DELT.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of
MARK:X. If you use a number, it is rounded to the value of the nearest point on the x-axis.
The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – steps MARK:X to the value of the next largest point on the x-axis
- DOWN – steps MARK:X to the value of the next smallest point on the x-axis

The query returns the current x-axis value of the main marker if MARK:STAT is ON. The
value is returned in Hz for a frequency-domain display and seconds for a time-domain display.

The returned value is never relative to the position of the marker reference, even if
MARK:X:MODE is DELT.
**MARK[:X]:AMAXimum**

**command**

**Description:**
MARK[:X]:AMAX is functionally equivalent to MARK[:X]:AMAX:GLOB. See the latter command for more details.

**MARK[:X]:AMAX:AUTO[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711;"mark2:amax:auto off"
- `OUTPUT 711;"MARKER:A:X:AMAXIMUM:AUTO 1"
- `OUTPUT 711;"MARK:B:AMAX:AUTO?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMAXimum:AUTO<sp>{OFF |ON |0|1}
<spec>::=: -A- |:B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMAXimum:AUTO?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

This command enables and disables peak tracking.

When peak tracking is on, the main marker continuously moves to the highest peak on the specified trace. Any peak at 0 Hz is ignored. Peak tracking is automatically turned off when MARK[:X]:AMAX:LEFT or MARK[:X]:AMAX:RIGH is sent to the instrument.

The query returns 0 if peak tracking is disabled for the specified trace, 1 if it is enabled.
**MARK[:X]:AMAX[:GLOBAL]**

**command**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "MARK[:X]:AMAX"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:A:X:AMAXIMUM:GLOBAL"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMAXimum[:GLOBAL]

<spec> ::= -A | -B | 1 | 2
```

Description:
This command moves the main marker to the highest peak on the specified trace.

This command does not allow the main marker to track the highest peak when the trace is updated. Once the peak is found, the marker remains at the point along the x-axis where the peak occurred. If you want the main marker to track the highest peak, use the MARK:X:AMAX:_AUTO command.

---

**MARK[:X]:AMAX:LEFT**

**command**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "Mark1:AMAX:Left"
OUTPUT 711; "marker:b:x:amaximum:left"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMAXimum:LEFT

<spec> ::= -A | -B | 1 | 2
```

Description:
This command moves the main marker to the next peak to the left of the current marker position.
MARK[:X]:AMAX:RIGHT command

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Mark:X:AMAX:Right"
OUTPUT 711;"Marker:A:X:AMAXimum:Right"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMAXimum:RIght
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
```

Description:

This command moves the main marker to the next peak to the right of the current marker position.

MARK[:X]:AMINimum command

Description:

MARK[:X]:AMIN is functionally equivalent to MARK[:X]:AMIN:GLOB. See the latter command for more details.

MARK[:X]:AMIN[:GLOBal] command

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MARK1:X:AMIN:GLOB"
OUTPUT 711;"Marker:B:X:AMINimum:Global"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMINimum[:GLOBal]
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
```

Description:

This command moves the main marker to the lowest point on the specified trace.
MARK[:X]:AMPLitude?

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711; "mark2: ampl1?"

Query Syntax: MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AMPLitude?

<spec>::= -A | -B | 1 | 2

Returned Format: <value> <LP> <^ END>

<value>::= a decimal number (NRF format)

Description:
This query returns one of two values, depending on the setting of MARK:X:MODE.

When MARK:X:MODE is NORM and MARK:X:STAT is ON, the query returns the main marker's current amplitude. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT and MARK:X:STAT is ON, the query returns the difference between the amplitude of the marker reference and the amplitude of the main marker. Values are returned in the current display unit.
MARK[:X]:AUTO[?]

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711; "MARK:B:X:AUTO 0"
- OUTPUT 711; "MARKER1:X:AUTO ON"
- OUTPUT 711; "Mark:A:X:Auto?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AUTO<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
<spec>::= ¬ :A | :B | 1 | 2
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:AUTO?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{0|1}<LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
Use this command to enable and disable marker coupling.

Marker coupling links the main markers of display A and display B. When you send a command that moves the main marker of one display, the main marker of the other also moves.

Marker coupling is especially useful when you are displaying the same measurement data using two different trace types. For example, if you were displaying frequency response data using the magnitude and phase trace types, you could track the magnitude and phase of the data at each frequency.

Marker movements are linked via x-axis point number, not by the relative position from the left side of the displays. As a result, linked markers may not always line up on the analyzer's screen. For example, you could display the same measurement data using the same trace type on both displays. But if x-axis points are spaced linearly on display A and logarithmically on display B, the markers will only be aligned on the screen when they are at the first and last x-axis points.

When marker coupling is enabled, the position, of the inactive trace’s main marker always corresponds to the position on the active traces main marker. This is true even when peak tracking is enabled (MARK:X:AMAX:AUTO ON) for the inactive trace.

The query returns 0 if marker coupling is disabled, 1 if it is enabled.
MARK[:X]:DELT[?] command/query

Overtapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 52100 (display A)
0 (display B)

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Mark:A:Delt 100"
OUTPUT 711;"marker:b:x:delta 87khz"
OUTPUT 711;"MARK1:X:DELT?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTa<sp><value>[<unit>]
```

- `<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2`
- `<value>::= a decimal number (NRF format)`
- `<unit>::= ~HZ ~ | KHZ (for frequency domain displays)`
- `~S ~ | MS | US (for time domain displays)`

Query Syntax:

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTa?
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value>::= a decimal number (NRF format)`

Description:

A marker reference can be defined by specifying an x-axis and y-axis value. This command allows you to specify the x-axis value of the marker reference. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, the value returned by MARK:AMPL? is difference between the amplitude of the marker reference and the amplitude of the main marker.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:X:DELT. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – steps MARK:X:DELT to the value of the next largest point on the x-axis
- DOWN – steps MARK:X:DELT to the value of the next smallest point on the x-axis
- (MARK[:A | :B]:VAL) – sets MARK:X:DELT to the x-axis value of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

To enable the marker reference, MARK:X:STAT must be ON and MARK:X:MODE must be DELT.

The MARK:X:DELT this query returns the current x-axis value of the marker reference. The value is returned in Hz for a frequency-domain display and in seconds for a time-domain display.
MARK[:X]:DELTA:AMPLitude

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: -40 (display A)
  0 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;:"Mark1:Delt:Ampl 20"
OUTPUT 711;:"Marker:X:Delta:Amplitude .5"
OUTPUT 711;:"mark2:x:delt:ampl?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTA:AMPLitude<sp><value>
```

- `<spec>` ::= `-A` | `-B` | `1` | `2`
- `<value>` ::= a decimal number (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTA:AMPLitude?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**

A marker reference can be defined by specifying an x-axis and y-axis value. This command allows you to specify the y-axis value of the marker reference. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, the value returned by MARK:X:AMPL? is the difference between the amplitude of the marker reference and the amplitude of the main marker.

You can not specify units for the y-axis value. They are assumed to be the same as the current display units. These can be determined with the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:X:DELTA:AMPL. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases the value of MARK:X:DELTA:AMPL by half the increment between vertical grid lines
- **DOWN** – decreases the value of MARK:X:DELTA:AMPL by half the increment between vertical grid lines
- **(MARK[:A | :B]:VAL)** – sets MARK:X:DELTA:AMPL to the y-axis value of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

To enable the marker reference, MARK:X:STAT must be ON and MARK:X:MODE must be DELT.

The MARK:X:DELTA query returns the current amplitude of the marker reference. The units for this value are returned with the DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT query.
MARK[:X]:DELTA:POINT[?]

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 200 (display A)
  0 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:A:X:DELTA:POIN 10"
OUTPUT 711; "Marker2:X:Delta:Point 256"
OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:X:Delta:Point?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTA:POINt<sp><value>
```

- `<spec>` ::= `−:A | :B | 1 | 2`
- `<value>` ::= any integer $x$, where $0 \leq x \leq 400$ (for a frequency-domain display)
  - any integer $x$, where $0 \leq x \leq 1023$ (for a time-domain display)
  - Send all values in the NRf format.

**Query Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:DELTA:POINt?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value> <LF> <^END>
```

- `<value>` ::= an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**

The x-axis is divided into discrete points: 401 points for frequency-domain displays, and 512 or 1024 points for time-domain displays. This command lets you define the x-axis position of the marker reference as a point number rather than a frequency or time.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:X:DELTA:POIN. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases the value of MARK:X:DELTA:POIN by one
- **DOWN** – decreases the value of MARK:X:DELTA:POIN by one

The query returns the marker reference’s x-axis position as a point number.

7-125
**MARK[:X]:DELT:ZERO**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Overlapped: no  
| Delayed result: no  
| Pass control required: no  
| Power-up state: not applicable  

**Example Statements:**  

```
OUT U T 711;"MARK:DELT:ZERO"
OUT U T 711;"Marker1:X:Delta:Zero"
```

**Command Syntax:**  

```
MARKer[<spec>][X]:DELTa:ZERO
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
```

**Description:**  
This command sets the marker reference to the current position of the main marker.

---

**MARK[:X]:MODE[?]**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command/query</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Overlapped: no  
| Delayed result: no  
| Pass control required: no  
| Power-up state: NORM  

**Example Statements:**  

```
OUT U T 711;"mark:b:mode norm"
OUT U T 711;"MARKER1:X:MODE DELTA"
OUT U T 711;"MARK:B:X:MODE?"
```

**Command Syntax:**  

```
MARKer[<spec>][X]:MODE<sp>{DELTa|NORMal}
<spec>::= ~ :A~ | :B|1|2
```

**Query Syntax:**  

```
MARKer[<spec>][X]:MODE?
```

**Returned Format:**  

```
{DELT|NORM} <LF><^END>
```

**Description:**  
This command enables and disables the marker reference for the specified display.

When the marker reference is enabled, the main marker’s amplitude (returned by MARK:X:AMPL?) is expressed as an amount of offset from the marker reference position. However, the main marker’s x-axis position (returned by MARK:X?) is never expressed as an offset from the marker reference, regardless of the setting of MARK:X:MODE.

Use one of the following to define the marker reference position.

- MARK:X:DELT:ZERO
- MARK:X:DELT:AMPL in combination with either MARK:X:DELT or MARK:X:DELT:POIN

The query returns DELT when the marker reference is enabled, NORM when it is disabled.
**MARK[:X]:POINT[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 200 (display A)  
512 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711; "MARK[:X]:POIN 128"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER: A[:X]:POINT 512"
OUTPUT 711; "Mark2[:X]:Poin?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:POINt<sp><value>
```

- `<spec> ::= - A | B | 1 | 2`
- `<value> ::= any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 400 (for a frequency-domain display) any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 1023 (for a time-domain display) Send all values in the NRI format.`

**Query Syntax:**

```plaintext
MARKer[<spec>][:X]:POINt?
```

**Returned Format:**

```plaintext
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)`

**Description:**

The x-axis is divided into discrete points: 401 points for frequency-domain displays, and 512 or 1024 points for time-domain displays. This command lets you define the x-axis position of the main marker as a point number rather than a frequency or time.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK[:X]:POIN. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases the value of MARK[:X]:POIN by one
- **DOWN** – decreases the value of MARK[:X]:POIN by one

If MARK:STAT is ON, this query returns the main marker’s current x-axis position as a point number.

**MARK[:X]:SEARch**

**selector**

**Description:**

This command only selects the MARK[:X]:SEAR subsystem. Sending MARK[:X]:SEAR alone does nothing.
MARK[:X]:SEAR:AMPLitude[?]

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "Mark:B:X:Sear:Ampl 1V"
OUTPUT 711; "marker1:x:search:amplitude 7.2deg"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:A:X:SEAR:AMPL?"

Command Syntax: MARKer[<spec>][:X]:SEARCh:AMPLitude<sp><value>[<unit>]
<spec> ::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
<value> ::= a decimal number (NRf format)
<unit> ::= any vertical units that are valid for the current display

Query Syntax: MARKer[<spec>][:X]:SEARch:AMPLitude?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^ END>

Description:
The analyzer can search for points along the specified trace that intersect a particular y-axis value. Use this command to specify the target value for such a search.

When MARK:X:MODE is NORM, the value you send with this command specifies the target value for the search directly. The search is conducted for points on the trace that intersect the specified y-axis value.

When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, the value you send with this command specifies the target value for the search only indirectly. The value you send with this command is added to the y-axis value of the marker reference to calculate the actual target value. The search is conducted for points on the trace that intersect the calculated y-axis value. This allows you to search for y-axis values that are relative to the marker reference.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – increases the value of MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL by half the increment between y-axis grid lines
- DOWN – decreases the value of MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL by half the increment between y-axis grid lines
- (MARK[A:B]:VAL) – sets MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL to one of two values depending on the marker mode selected. When MARK:X:MODE is NORM, MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL is set to the y-axis value of the main marker. When MARK:X:MODE is DELT, MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL is set to the difference between the marker reference value and the main marker value.
Once a target value has been specified, use MARK:X:SEAR:RIGH and MARK:X:SEAR:LEFT to conduct the search.

The query returns the current value of MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL. Units for the value can be returned with the DISP:SCAL:UNIT query.

**MARK[X]:SEAR:LEFT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapped: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed result: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass control required: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power-up state: not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;'Marker:A:Search:Left"
OUTPUT 711;'Marker:B:Search:Left"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MARKer[<spec>][X]:SEARch:LEFT
```

<spec>::= ~:A~ |:B|1|2

**Description:**

This command moves the main marker left from its present position to the first occurrence of the y-axis target value. If the target value is not found, the marker is not moved. The target value is specified with the MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL command.
MARK[:X]:SEAR:RIGHT

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARK1:X:SEAR:RIGHT"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:X:SEAR:RIGHT"

Command Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>][X]:SEARch:RIGHT

<spec>::= ~:A | :B|1|2

Description:
This command moves the marker right from its present position to the first occurrence of the y-axis target value. If the target value is not found, the marker is not moved. The target value is specified with the MARK:X:SEAR:AMPL command.

MARK[:X]:STATe[?] command/query

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "MARK2:STAT off"
OUTPUT 711; "MARKER:A:X:STAT 1"
OUTPUT 711; "MARK:B:X:STAT?"

Command Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>][X]:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

<spec>::= ~:A | :B|1|2

Query Syntax:
MARKer[<spec>][X]:STATe?

Returned Format:
{0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command enables and disables the main marker for the specified display.
The query returns 0 if the specified display’s main marker is off, 1 if it is on.
MMEMory subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to access the analyzer's mass storage functions (including such things as saving, recalling, and copying files). Many of the commands require a mass storage specifier. The options are:

- RAM: — This specifies a RAM disc that uses some of the analyzer's memory.
- INT: — This specifies the analyzer's internal disc drive.
- EXT: — This specifies an external disc drive connected to the analyzer via the HP-IB. The drive must use the SS/80/HP-IB protocol.

In most cases, if you do not send a mass storage specifier with a command that requires one, a default specifier is assumed. The default specifier is selected with the MMEM:MSI command.
MMEM:COPY

command

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

NOTE
Do not use this command to copy all files at once if the destination device contains files you want to keep. All files on the destination device are overwritten when you specify an all-file copy.

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM: COPY \"RAM::\", \"INT::\"
OUTPUT 711; "MMEMORY: COPY \"RAM::MyFile\", \"EXT::MyExtFile\"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:COPY<sp>{'|'}<source>{'|'}<destination>

<source>::=EXT::INT::RAM: (when copying the entire contents of one mass storage device to another)
[EXT::INT::RAM:]<filename> (when copying a single file)

<destination>::=EXT::INT::RAM: (when copying the entire contents of one mass storage device to another)
[EXT::INT::RAM:]<filename> (when copying a single file)

<filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

Description:

Use this command to copy files. You can copy files one at a time or you can copy all of the files on one mass storage device to another device.

To copy one file, the name of the file you want to copy should be entered as the <source>. The name for the new file should be entered as the <destination>. You must precede the source filename with a mass storage specifier unless the file resides on the default mass storage device. You must precede the destination filename with a mass storage specifier unless you want the new copy to be placed on the default mass storage device. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

To copy all files on one mass storage device to another device, the device containing the files should be entered as the <source>. The device that will receive the new copies should be entered as the <destination>.

When execution of this command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT::), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."
MMEM:DELeTe

command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Del 'RAM:'"
OUTPUT 711;"MMemory:delete 'INT:myspec'"

Command Syntax:

MMEMory:DELeTe<sp>{'|'}<target>{'|'}

<target>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM: (when deleting everything from a mass storage device)
[EXT:][INT:][RAM:]<filename> (when deleting one file from a mass storage device)

<filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

Description:

Use this command to delete either one file or all files from a mass storage device.

To delete just one file, enter the filename as the <target>. You must precede the filename with a mass storage specifier unless the file resides on the default mass storage device. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

To delete all files from a mass storage device, enter the device specifier as the <target>.

When execution of this command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."
MMEM:FORM[?]

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Form Bin"
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:Form Asci"i
OUTPUT 711;"mmem:form?"

Command Syntax:  MMEMory:FORM<sp>{ASCi|BINary}

Query Syntax:  MMEMory:FORM?

Returned Format:  {ASC|BIN}<LF>< ^ END>

Description:
This command selects the type of data encoding that will be used when files are saved. The two types of encoding are ASCII and binary.

The option you select here is only needed when a file is saved using the analyzer's front-panel keys. This is because a data encoding type is already implied in the HP-IB commands used to save files. For example, to save a trace into a binary-encoded file, use the HP-IB command:

    MMEM:STOR:TRAC 'trace_1'

To save the same trace into an ASCII-encoded file, use the HP-IB command:

    MMEM:SAVE:TRAC 'trace_1'

The query returns ASC or BIN depending on the option last selected.
MMEM:GET selector

Description:
This command only selects the MMEM:GET subsystem. Sending MMEM:GET alone does nothing.

Commands in the MMEM:GET subsystem are used to load either trace or setup information into the analyzer from files on a mass storage device. All of the commands allow you to specify the device on which files reside. If you do not specify a device, however, the default device is assumed. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

When execution of a command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."

There is no difference between comparable commands in the two subsystems MMEM:GET and MMEM:LOAD subsystems. Whether the file is stored as ASCII or binary, a GET or LOAD will read it in.

MMEM:GET:DTABle command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements: OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:GET:DTAB1 'INT:MYTABLE''
OUTPUT 711;"MMemory:Get:Dtable:B ""EXT:myTable""

Command Syntax: MMEMory:GET:DTABle[<spec>]<sp>{'|'}<msi><filename>{'|'}

<spec>::= ~A~ |B|1|2
<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename>::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a data table)

Description:
Use this command to recall a data table from a file. The data table will be coupled to the display specified in <spec>.

See MMEM:GET for more information.
**MMEM:GET:LIMIT**

**Command**: Overlapped: yes only for EXT; Delayed result: no; Pass control required: yes only for EXT; Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements**:  
```
OUTPUT 711; "mmem:get:limit ""RAM:mylimit""
OUTPUT 711; "MEMORY:GET:LIMIT5 'INT:YOURLIMIT'"
```

**Command Syntax**:  
```
MMEMory:GET:LIMIT<sp><spec>{'"'}[{<msi>}]{<filename>}'"'
```

- `<spec>`::=a single integer from 1 to 8
- `<msi>`::=EXT'|INT'|RAM:
- `<filename>`::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a limit table)

**Description**:  
Use this command to recall a limit table from a file. Because the analyzer has places for eight limit tables, you must use `<spec>` to indicate which table should receive the file.

See MMEM:GET for more information.

---

**MMEM:GET:MATH**

**Command**: Overlapped: yes only for EXT; Delayed result: no; Pass control required: yes only for EXT; Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements**:  
```
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:GET:MATH 'EXT:MYMATH'
OUTPUT 711; "MEMORY:GET:MATH 'INT:Definition'"
```

**Command Syntax**:  
```
MMEMory:GET:MATH<sp>{'"'}[{<msi>}]{<filename>}'"'
```

- `<msi>`::=EXT'|INT'|RAM:
- `<filename>`::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain math definitions)

**Description**:  
Use this command to recall math definitions from a file.

The analyzer allows you to define five math functions and five constants. When you save or recall a math file, you are saving or recalling all five function and constant definitions at once. You can not save or recall individual functions or constants.

See MMEM:GET for more information.
MMEM:GET:STATe

Command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Get:Stat ""RAM:Mystate"""
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:get:state ""EXT:MyFile"""
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:GET:STATE<sp>{""}|[<msi>]{""}<filename>{""}
```

```
<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename>::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain an instrument state)
```

Description:

Use this command to recall an instrument state (setup) from a file.

---

**NOTE**

In addition to setup information, instrument-state files include definitions for the following items: all eight limit tables, both data tables, and all five math functions and constants. As a result, the current definitions of these items are all overwritten when you recall an instrument state.

---

Some of your measurements may require analyzer setups that are significantly different from the preset state. If you make these measurements often, you may want to save the special setups in instrument-state files. When you change from one setup to another, you can save time by recalling an instrument state rather than sending many individual commands.

See MMEM:GET for more information.
MMEM:GET:TRACe

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:GET:Trac 'INT:tracetype'
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:Get:Trace1 "EXT:MYTRACE"

Command Syntax:     MMEMory:GET:TRACe[<spec>]<sp>{'"'}{<msi>}{<filename>{'"'}

<spec>::=~:A~:B|1|2
<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename>::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a trace)

Description:
Use this command to recall a trace from a file. The trace will be placed into the display
specified in <spec>.

See MMEM:GET for more information.

MMEM:INITialize

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:INIT 'INT:MY_DIR'
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:Initialize 'RAM:"

Command Syntax:     MMEMory:INITialize<sp>{'"'}<msi>[<volume_name>]{'"'}

<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<volume_name>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

Description:
Use this command to format the specified mass storage device. Formatting proceeds
according to selections last made with the MMEM:INIT:INT and
MMEM:INIT:OPT commands.

When you format a device, you can give it a volume name. This is especially useful for
identifying the floppy discs you use in the analyzer’s internal disc drive. The name is
displayed on the analyzer’s screen when the catalog is turned on (SCR:CONT DCAT).

When execution of this command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:),
the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When
execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back.
For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”
MMEM:INIT:INTERleave

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"mmem:initial:int 1"
OUTPUT 711;"MEMORY:INITIALIZE:INTERLEAVE 5"
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:INIT:INT7"
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:INITialize:INTERleave <sp> <factor>
```

- `<factor>`:= an integer from 1 through 255 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:

```
MMEMory:INITialize:INTERleave?
```

Returned Format:

```
<factor><LF><^END>
```

- `<factor>`:= an integer (NR1 format)

Description:

This command lets you specify an interleave factor to be used when analyzer formats a mass storage device.

During formatting, each track on a disc is divided into sectors, and the sectors are numbered in a pattern determined by the interleave factor. The numbering pattern has an effect on the efficiency of disc-read and disc-write operations.

For the analyzer's internal disc drive, an interleave factor of 1 results in the most efficient disc operations. If you use an external disc drive, you will need to check the drive's documentation to determine which interleave factor will work best.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameter to set the value of MMEM:INIT:INT. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of MMEM:INIT:INT by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of MMEM:INIT:INT by one

The query tells you which disc interleave factor is currently selected.
**MMEM:INIT:OPTion[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:INIT:OPT 64"
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:INIT:OPT:ion 256"
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:INIT:OPT?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

`MMEMory:INITialize:OPTion <sp> <value>`

`<value> ::= an integer from 0 through 16777216 (NRf format)`

**Query Syntax:**

`MMEMory:INITialize:OPTion?`

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

`<value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)`

**Description:**

This command lets you specify the format option to be used when the analyzer formats a mass storage device.

The format option is an encoded value whose meaning is dependent on the mass storage device being formatted. If you are formatting an external disc drive, you must refer to its documentation to decode the different format option values.

Format options 0 through 5 are used to allocate memory for the analyzer’s RAM disc (RAM). They are also used to allocate disc space on the analyzer’s internal disc drive. The amount of memory or disc space (in bytes) for these options are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>RAM Disc</th>
<th>Internal Disc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>64k</td>
<td>640k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>640k</td>
<td>640k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>710k</td>
<td>710k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>788k</td>
<td>788k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>270k</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>640k</td>
<td>64k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When formatting the RAM disc, you can also use the MMEM:INIT:OPT command to directly specify the amount of memory you want allocated for the RAM disc. In this case, `<value>` is not encoded. It should contain the amount of memory you want allocated (in bytes). The amount you specify is rounded up to the nearest multiple of 256 bytes. You can determine how much memory is available for the RAM disc by sending SCR:CONT MEM and examining the information displayed on the analyzer’s screen.

The query response tells you which option is currently selected.
**MMEM:LOAD**

**Description:**
This command only selects the MMEM:LOAD subsystem. Sending MMEM:LOAD alone does nothing.

Commands in the MMEM:LOAD subsystem are used to load either trace or setup information into the analyzer from files on a mass storage device. All of the commands allow you to specify the device on which files reside. If you do not specify a device, however, the default device is assumed. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

When execution of a command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

There is no difference between comparable commands in the MMEM:LOAD and MMEM:GET subsystems.
MMEM:LOAD:APPLICATION command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:LOAD:APPL ""INT:myappl1"
OUTPUT 711;"MEMORY:LOAD:APPLICATION 'EXT:MyAppl2'
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:LOAD:APPLication<sp>{'|'|<msi}>][<filename>{'|'}
```

Description:

Use this command to install an application from a file.

---

**NOTE**

Applications that run on the HP 35660A may add some HP-IB commands that are not described in this manual. See the application's documentation for more information.

---

See MMEM:LOAD for more information.

MMEM:LOAD:APPL:ALL command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:LOAD:APPL:ALL ""INT:"
OUTPUT 711;"MEMORY:LOAD:APPLICATION:ALL 'EXT:'
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:LOAD:APPLication:ALL<sp>{'|'}{<sp>|<sp>|<sp>{'|'}
```

Description:

Use this command to install all applications that reside on the specified mass storage device.

---

**NOTE**

Applications that run on the HP 35660A may add some HP-IB commands that are not described in this manual. See the application's documentation for more information.

---

See MMEM:LOAD for more information.
MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO ON"
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:Load:Application:Auto 0"
OUTPUT 711;"mmem:load:appl:auto?"

Command Syntax:
MMEMory:LOAD:APPLication:AUTO<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax:
MMEMory:LOAD:APPLication:AUTO?

Returned Format:
{0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to specify whether or not applications should be loaded automatically when you turn the analyzer on.

If MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO is ON, any application whose name ends with "_LD" is automatically loaded into the analyzer at power-up. First, the analyzer loads all such applications from the internal disc drive. Then, if the analyzer is the system controller and an external disc drive is connected to the HP-IB, the analyzer loads all such applications from the external drive.

The option last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the state of MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO does not change.
MMEM:LOAD:DTABLE command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Load:Dtab2 ""RAM:MYTABLE4"
OUTPUT 711;"mmemory:load:dtable:a 'EXT:DataTable'

Command Syntax:
MMEMory:LOAD:DTABLE\(<spec>\)<sp>{'|'}\(<msi>\)\(<filename>\{'|'\}

<spec>::=-A-|B|1|2
<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename>::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a data table)

Description:
Use this command to recall a data table from a file. The data table will be coupled to the display specified in <spec>.
See MMEM:LOAD for more information.

MMEM:LOAD:LIMIT command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Load:Lim1 'INT:MYLIMIT'
OUTPUT 711;"mmemory:Load:Limit1 ""EXT:extlimit"

Command Syntax:
MMEMory:LOAD:LIMIT\(<spec>\)<sp>{'|'}\(<msi>\)\(<filename>\{'|'\}

<spec>::=a single integer from 1 to 8
<msi>::=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename>::=name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a limit table)

Description:
Use this command to recall a limit table from a file. Because the analyzer has places for eight limit tables, you must use <spec> to indicate which table should receive the file.
See MMEM:LOAD for more information.
MMEM:LOAD:MATH

Command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements: OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:LOAD:MATH 'RAM:myMath'
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:LOAD:MATH 'INT:mathdef'

Command Syntax: MMEMory:LOAD:MATH<sp>{'|'}<msi><filename>{'|'}*

<msi ::= EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<filename ::= name of the file you want to load (the file must contain math definitions)

Description:
Use this command to recall math definitions from a file.

The analyzer allows you to define five math functions and five constants. When you save or recall a math file, you are saving or recalling all five function and constant definitions at once. You can not save or recall individual functions or constants.

See MMEM:LOAD for more information.
MMEM:LOAD:STATE

command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711;"mmem:load:state ""RAM:MyState""
OUTPUT 711;"MMEMORY:LOAD:STATE ""EXT:INST_STATE""

Command Syntax:

MMEMory:LOAD:STATE<sp>{'|'}[<msi>]<filename>{'|' |

<msi> ::= EXT: | INT: | RAM:

<filename> ::= name of the file you want to load (the file must contain an instrument state)

Description:

Use this command to recall an instrument state (setup) from a file.

NOTE

In addition to setup information, instrument-state files include definitions for the following items: all eight limit tables, both data tables, and all five math functions and constants. As a result, the current definitions of these items are all overwritten when you recall an instrument state.

Some of your measurements may require analyzer setups that are significantly different from the preset state. If you make these measurements often, you may want to save the special setups in instrument-state files. When you change from one setup to another, you can save time by recalling an instrument state rather than sending many individual commands.

See MMEM:LOAD for more information.
MMEM:LOAD:TRACE command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT.
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT.
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:LOAD:TRACE ""INT:A_TRACE"
OUTPUT 711; "MMEMORY:LOAD:TRACE 'RAM:mytrace'
```

Command Syntax:

```
MMEMory:LOAD:TRA Ce(<spec>)<sp>{'|'}<msi>{'|'}<filename>{'|'}
```

- `<spec>` ::= \~A | B | 1 | 2
- `<msi>` ::= EXT | INT | RAM:
- `<filename>` ::= name of the file you want to load (the file must contain a trace)

Description:

Use this command to recall a trace from a file. The trace will be called into the display specified in `<spec>`.

See MMEM:LOAD for more information.
MMEM:MSI[?]  

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "Memory:MSI 'RAM:','"
OUTPUT 711; "memory:msi ""INT:"""
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:MSI?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

`MMEM:ory:MSI<sp>|'|{EXT: |INT: |RAM:}{'|'}`

**Query Syntax:**

`MMEM:ory:MSI?`

**Returned Format:**

`"{EXT: |INT: |RAM:}"<LF><^END>`

**Description:**

This command allows you to indicate which of the three mass storage devices will be the default device.

Many commands in the MMEMory subsystem allow you to either include or omit a mass storage specifier. When you omit the specifier, the default device is used.

The option last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the state of MMEM:MSI does not change.

The query tells you which mass storage device is currently specified as the default.
**MMEM:MSI:ADDRess[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "Mmem:MSi:Addr 1"
OUTPUT 711; "Mmemory:MSi:Address 6"
OUTPUT 711; "mmem:msi:addr ?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

`MMEMory:MSI:ADDRess<sp><value>`

`<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 7 (NRf format)`

**Query Syntax:**

`MMEMory:MSI:ADDRess?`

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

`<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)`

**Description:**

Use this command to enter the address of an external disc drive (EXT:) connected to the analyzer’s HP-IB. What you enter here must match the address setting of the drive’s HP-IB address switches. (Refer to the disc drive’s documentation for the location of its address switches.)

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MMEM:MSI:ADDR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP — increases the current value of MMEM:MSI:ADDR by one
- DOWN — decreases the current value of MMEM:MSI:ADDR by one

The option last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the state of MMEM:MSI:ADDR does not change.

The query returns the HP-IB address at which the analyzer expects to find the external disc drive.
**MMEM:MSI:UNIT[?]**

**Command/Query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:MSI:UNIT 1"
OUTPUT 711;"Memory:MSI:Unit 7"
OUTPUT 711;"Mem:MSI:Unit?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:MSI:UNIT<sp><value>
```

<value> ::= any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 15 (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:MSI:UNIT?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

<value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**

This command allows you to indicate which unit of the external disc drive (EXT:) should be used for mass storage.

If the external drive has one HP-IB port for more than one mass storage unit, each unit is specified by a different number. For disc drives with only one mass storage unit, the unit number is 0 (zero). See the disc drive’s documentation for more information on determining the unit number.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MMEM:MSI:UNIT. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of MMEM:MSI:UNIT by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of MMEM:MSI:UNIT by one

The unit number last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the number does not change.

The query returns the unit number currently specified for the external disc drive.
**MMEM:MSI:VOLume**

*command/query*

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

**Example Statements:**

- `OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:MSI:VOL 2"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "MMEMORY:MSI:VOLUME 5"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:MSI:VOL2"`

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:MSI:VOLume<sp><value>
```

- `<value>` := any integer \( x \), where \( 0 \leq x \leq 7 \) (NRf format)

**Query Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:MSI:VOLume?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value>` := integer in NR1 format.

**Description:**

This command allows you to specify which volume of the external disc drive (EXT:) should be used for mass storage.

If the external drive contains multiple volumes, each is specified by a different number. If the drive contains only one volume, the volume number is 0 (zero). See the disc drive's documentation for more information on determining the volume number.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of MMEM:MSI:VOL. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of MMEM:MSI:VOL by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of MMEM:MSI:VOL by one

The volume number last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the number does not change.

The query returns the volume number currently specified for the external disc drive.
**MMEM:PACK**

**command**

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "Mmem:Pack " "RAM:"
OUTPUT 711; "mmemory:pack 'EXT:'
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEemory:PACK<sp>{"|"}{EXT:|INT:|RAM:}"|"
```

**Description:**

Use this command to recover unused space between files on the specified mass storage device.

Spaces can be left between the files on a mass storage device when other files are deleted from the device. These spaces may be inaccessible when you are storing new files.

When you send this command, all files are shifted toward the beginning of the device’s memory or disc space so that they are directly adjacent to one another. This shifts the space between those files to the end of memory or disc space. The recovered space can then be used for storing new files.

When execution of this command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”
MMEM:REName

command

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "MMEM:REName 'INT:MYFILE','INT:MyFile'"
OUTPUT 711; "MMEMORY:RENAME "EXT:VOLUME2","EXT:VOLUME4""
```

Command Syntax:

```
<old_name> ::= [<msi>] <filename> (when changing the name of a file)
<msi>   (when changing the name of a device volume)
<old_name> designates the mass storage device or the file you want
to rename

<new_name> ::= [<msi>] <filename> (when changing the name of a file)
[<msi>] <volume_name> (when changing the name of a device volume)
<new_name> designates the new name of the file or mass storage device
<msi> ::= EXT:|INT:|RAM:
<msi> must be the same for both <old_name> and <new_name>.

<filename> ::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
<volume_name> ::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

Description:

This command allows you to change the volume name of a mass storage device or to change
the name of a file.

Volume names can be especially useful for identifying the floppy discs you use in the
analyzer’s internal disc drive. The name is displayed on the analyzer’s screen when the
catalog is turned on (SCR:CONT DCAT).

When execution of this command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:),
the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When
execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more
information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”
MMEM:SAVE

Description:
This command only selects the MMEM:SAVE subsystem. Sending MMEM:SAVE alone
does nothing.

Commands in the MMEM:SAVE subsystem are used to save the analyzer’s trace and setup
information to files on a mass storage device. All of the commands allow you to specify the
device on which files will be saved. If you do not specify a device, however, the default device
is assumed. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

When execution of a command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT.),
the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When
execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more
information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

The MMEM:SAVE and MMEM:STOR subsystems are very similar. Commands in both
subsystems let you save files. But there is one major difference: files saved with SAVE
commands will be ASCII encoded while files saved with STOR commands will be binary
encoded. The difference between these two kinds of encoding is discussed in Chapter 4,
“Transferring Data.”

MMEM:SAVE:DTABLE

command

Overlapped: yes only for EXT;
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT;
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Save:DTablA ""EXT:mytable""
OUTPUT 711;"Mmemory:Save:DTable2 'INT:DATA_FILE2'

Command Syntax: MMEMory:SAVE:DTABLE[<spec>]<sp>{'|'}<msi><filename>{'|'}

<spec>::= ~A~ |B|1|2
<msi>::=EXT:INT:RAM:
<filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

Description:
Use this command to save a data table into an ASCII-encoded file. The data table is saved
from the display specified in <spec>.

See MMEM:SAVE for more information.
**MMEM:SAVE:LIMIT**

**Command**

Overlapped: yes only for EXT.
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT.
Power-up required: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:SAVE:LIMIT 'RAM:LIMIT_TABLE1'
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:SAVE:LIMIT 'INT:MYLIMIT'
```

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
MMEMory:SAVE:LIMIT<spec><sp>'{"}[<msi>]<filename>{'|"}
```

- `<spec>:=a single integer from 1 to 8`
- `<msi>:=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
- `<filename>:=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters`

**Description:**

Use this command to save a limit table into an ASCII-encoded file. The data table saved is the one specified in `<spec>`.

See MMEM:SAVE for more information.

---

**MMEM:SAVE:MATH**

**Command**

Overlapped: yes only for EXT.
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT.
Power-up required: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:SAVE:MATH ""EXT:math_def1""
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:SAVE:MATH ""INT:MathFile4"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
MMEMory:SAVE:MATH<sp>'{"}[<msi>]<filename>{'|"}
```

- `<msi>:=EXT:|INT:|RAM:
- `<filename>:=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters`

**Description:**

Use this command to save math definitions into an ASCII-encoded file.

The analyzer allows you to define five math functions and five constants. When you save or recall a math file, you are saving or recalling all five function and constant definitions at once. You can not save or recall individual functions or constants.

See MMEM:SAVE for more information.
**MMEM:SAVE:STATe**

**command**

- Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:SAVE:STAT "INT:Instr_4"
OUTPUT 711;"MMEMORY:SAVE:STATE ""EXT:myState"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
MMEMory:SAVE:STATe <sp>{'|'|}<msi>[<filename>{'|'|}]
```

```
<msi>::=EXT|INT|RAM:
<filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

**Description:**

Use this command to save the current instrument state (setup) into an ASCII-encoded file.

---

**NOTE**

When you save an analyzer setup, you are also saving the following items: all eight limit tables, both data tables, and all five math functions and constants. To decrease the size of an instrument-state file, you can save limit and data tables separately and then clear them before saving the setup.

---

Some of your measurements may require analyzer setups that are significantly different from the preset state. If you make these measurements often, you may want to save the special setups in instrument-state files. When you change from one setup to another, you can save time by recalling an instrument state rather than sending many individual commands.

See MMEM:SAVE for more information.
**MMEM:SAVE:TRACe**

**Command**

- Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
- Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"MMem:Save:Trac1 ""EXT:trace?""
OUTPUT 711;"mmemory:save:trace:b 'INT:B_Trace'"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
MMEMory:SAVE:TRACe[<spec>]<sp>{<spec>}{""}[<msi>]<filename>{""}
```

- `<spec>` ::= `-A -A B 1|2`
- `<msi>` ::= EXT | INT | RAM:
- `<filename>` ::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

**Description:**

Use this command to save a trace into an ASCII-encoded file. The trace will be saved from the display specified in `<spec>`.

See **MMEM:SAVE** for more information.

---

**MMEM:STORe**

**Selector**

**Description:**

This command only selects the MMEM:STOR subsystem. Sending MMEM:STOR alone does nothing.

Commands in the MMEM:STOR subsystem are used to save the analyzer’s trace and setup information to files on a mass storage device. All of the commands allow you to specify the device on which files will be saved. If you do not specify a device, however, the default device is assumed. (Use the MMEM:MSI query to determine the default device.)

When execution of a command requires access to the external mass storage device (EXT:), the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

The MMEM:STOR and MMEM:SAVE subsystems are very similar. Commands in both subsystems let you save files. But there is one major difference: files saved with STOR commands will be binary encoded while files saved with SAVE commands will be ASCII encoded. The difference between these two kinds of encoding is discussed in Chapter 4, “Transferring Data.”
**MMEM:STOR:DTABLE**

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEt:STORE:DTAB[e]<spec>["'|"]<msi><filename>"'

<spec>::= "A" |B|2
<msi>::= EXT:INT:RAM:
<filename>::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

**Description:**

Use this command to save a data table into a binary-encoded file. The data table is saved from the display specified in `<spec>`.

See MMEM:STOR for more information.

**MMEM:STOR:LIMIT**

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEt:STORE:LIMt<spec><sp>"'|"<msi><filename>"'

<spec>::= a single integer from 1 to 8
<msi>::= EXT:INT:RAM:
<filename>::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

**Description:**

Use this command to save a limit table into a binary-encoded file. The data table saved is the one specified in `<spec>`.

See MMEM:STOR for more information.
**MMEM:STOR:MATH**

**command**

Overlapped: yes only for EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT:
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;'"mmem:stor:math ""RAM:Constant8"""
OUTPUT 711;'"MEMORY:STORE:MATH ""EXT:mathfunc"""
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:STORe:MATH<sp>{’|’}[<msi>]<filename>{’|’}
<msi>::=EXT:[INT:][RAM:]
<filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters
```

**Description:**

Use this command to save math definitions into a binary-encoded file.

The analyzer allows you to define five math functions and five constants. When you save or recall a math file, you are saving or recalling all five function and constant definitions at once. You cannot save or recall individual functions or constants.

See MMEM:STOR for more information.
MMEM:STOR:STATe

**command**

Overlapped: yes only for EXT.
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for EXT.
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"MMEM:STOR:STAT 'EXT:State_14'
OUTPUT 711;"MMEMORY:STORE:STAT ""INT:file_state"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
MMEMory:STORe:STATe<sp>{'[*]}<msi>[<filename>{'[*]}
```

- `<msi>` ::= EXT | INT | RAM:
- `<filename>` ::= 1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

**Description:**

Use this command to save the current instrument state (setup) into a binary-encoded file.

---

**NOTE**

When you save an analyzer setup, you are also saving the following items: all eight limit tables, both data tables, and all five math functions and constants. To decrease the size of an instrument-state file, you can save limit and data tables separately and then clear them before saving the setup.

Some of your measurements may require analyzer setups that are significantly different from the preset state. If you make these measurements often, you may want to save the special setups in instrument-state files. When you change from one setup to another, you can save time by recalling an instrument state rather than sending many individual commands.

See MMEM:STOR for more information.
MMEM:STOR:TRACe command

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Mmem:Stor:Trac ""RAM:LOG_TRACE"
OUTPUT 711;"mmemory:store:trace 'INT:Trace_File'"


   <spec>::= ~:A~ | :B | 1|2
   <msi>::=EXT: | INT: | RAM:
   <filename>::=1 to 10 printable ASCII characters

Description:
Use this command to save a trace into a binary-encoded file. The trace will be saved from
the display specified in <spec>.

See MMEM:STOR for more information.
PLOTter subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to define plotting parameters and to plot different portions of the analyzer’s screen.

PLOT:ADDRess[?] command/query

- Overlapped: no
  - Delayed result: no
  - Pass control required: no
  - Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "Plot:Addr 3"
OUTPUT 711; "Plotter:Address 16"
OUTPUT 711; "plot:addr?"
```

Command Syntax:
PLOTter:ADDRes<sp><value>

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 30 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:
PLOTter:ADDRes?

Returned Format:
<value><LF><^END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
Use this command to enter the address of a plotter connected to the analyzer’s HP-IB. What you enter here must match the address setting of the plotter’s HP-IB address switches. (Refer to the plotter’s documentation for the location of its address switches.)

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:ADDR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP — increases the current value of PLOT:ADDR by one
- DOWN — decreases the current value of PLOT:ADDR by one

The address last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the address does not change.

The query returns the HP-IB address at which the analyzer expects to find a plotter.

PLOT:DUMP selector

Description:
This command only selects the PLOT:DUMP subsystem. Sending PLOT:DUMP alone does nothing.
**PLOT:DUMP:MARKer**

**command**

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "PLOT:DUMP:MARK"
OUTPUT 711; "Plotter:Dump:Marker"
```

**Command Syntax:**

PLOT:TER:DUMP:MARKer

**Description:**

Use this command to plot the position of active trace’s main marker. The SCR:ACT query tells you which track is currently active. The x and y values of the marker are plotted in close proximity to the marker itself.

This command only plots a main marker when SCR:CONT is set to TRAC. Also, it only plots the main marker of the active trace. The SCR:ACT command allows you to select the active trace.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the plot operation. When the operation is completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

---

**PLOT:DUMP:SCReen**

**command**

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "plot:dump:scr"
OUTPUT 711; "PLOTTER:DUMP:SCREEN"
```

**Command Syntax:**

PLOT:TER:DUMP:SCReen

**Description:**

Use this command to plot everything on the analyzer’s screen except the softkey labels.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the plot operation. When the operation is completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”
PLOT:DUMP:TRACe

command
Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"PLOT:DUMP:TRAC"
OUTPUT 711;"PLOTTER:DUMP:TRACE"

Command Syntax:
PLOTter:DUMP:TRACe

Description:
Use this command to plot the active trace. The SCR:ACT query tells you which trace is currently active. Only the trace itself is plotted.

This command only plots a trace when SCR:CONT is set to TRAC. Also, it only plots the active trace. The SCR:ACT command allows you to select the active trace.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the plot operation. When the operation is completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."

PLOT:LTYPe

Description:
This command only selects the PLOT:LTYP subsystem. Sending PLOT:LTYP alone does nothing.
**PLOT:LTYP:TRACe[?]**

**command/query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: −4096

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711; "Plot:LTYP:Trac 1"
OUTPUT 711; "plotter:ltyp:trace:B 6"
OUTPUT 711; "PLOT:LTYP:TRAC2?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
PLOTer:LTYPe:TRACe[<spec>]<sp><value>
```

- `<spec>::= ~:A ~ :B |1|2`
- `<value>::= any integer x, where x = −4096, or 0 ≤ x ≤ 6 (NRf format)`

**Query Syntax:**

```
PLOTer:LTYPe:TRACe[<spec>]?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

- `<value>::= an integer (NR1 format)`

**Description:**

This command lets you select the line type that will be used to plot the specified trace. The number you enter is encoded. The meanings of three numbers you can enter are as follows:

- −4096 — solid.
- 1 — dotted.
- 2 — dashed.

You must refer to your plotter documentation for the meanings of 0 and 3-6.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:LTYP. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP — increases the current value of PLOT:LTYP by one
- DOWN — decreases the current value of PLOT:LTYP by one

The query response indicates which line type is currently selected for the specified trace.

**PLOT:PEN**

**selector**

**Description:**

This command only selects the PLOT:PEN subsystem. Sending PLOT:PEN alone does nothing.
PLOT:PEN:ALPHA[?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Plot:Pen:Alph 1"
OUTPUT 711;"Plotter:Pen:Alpha 27"
OUTPUT 711;"plot:pen:alpha?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
PLOTter:PEN:ALPHA<sp><pen_number>
```

<br /><br />

<pen_number>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 64 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:

```
PLOTter:PEN:ALPHA?
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

<br /><br />

<value>::=an integer (NRI format)

Description:

This command allows you to select the pen that will be used to plot the screen's alphanumeric characters. The number you send specifies one of the pens in the plotter's drafting pen carrousel.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:PEN:ALPH. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of PLOT:PEN:ALPH by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of PLOT:PEN:ALPH by one

The query returns the pen number currently designated to plot the screen's alpha numeric characters.
PLOT:PEN:GRID

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"PLOT:PEN:GRID 10"
                      OUTPUT 711;"Plotter:Pen:Grid 17"
                      OUTPUT 711;"Plot:Pen:Grid?"

Command Syntax:     PLOTter:PEN:GRID<sp><pen_number>
                    <pen_number>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 64 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:       PLOTter:PEN:GRID?

Returned Format:    <value><LF><^END>
                    <value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This command allows you to select the pen that will be used to plot the trace grids. The number you send specifies one of the pens in the plotter’s drafting pen carrousel.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:PEN:GRID. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP — increases the current value of PLOT:PEN:GRID by one
- DOWN — decreases the current value of PLOT:PEN:GRID by one

The query returns the pen number currently designated to plot the trace grids.
PLOT:PEN:INITialize

Example Statements: OUTPUT 711;"plot:pen:init"
OUTPUT 711;"PLOTTER:PEN:INITIALIZE"

Command Syntax: PLOTter:PEN:INITialize

Description:
This command initializes all of the plotter pen and line-type parameters to their power-up states. The initialized parameters are:

- PLOT:PEN:ALPH
- PLOT:PEN:GRID
- PLOT:PEN:TRAC
- PLOT:LTP:TRAC
PLOT:PEN:TRACe[?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "PLOT:PEN:TRACe 1"
OUTPUT 711; "PLOTTER:PEN:TRACe:B 12"
OUTPUT 711; "Plot:Pen:Trac?"
```

Command Syntax:
```
PLOTter:PEN:TRACe[<spec>]<sp><pen_number>
<spec>::= ^A | ^B | 1 | 2
<pen_number>::= any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 64 (NRf format)
```

Query Syntax:
```
PLOTter:PEN:TRACe[<spec>]
```

Returned Format:
```
<value><LF><^END>
<value>::= an integer (NR1 format)
```

Description:
This command allows you to select the pen that will be used to plot trace A or trace B. The number you send specifies one of the pens in the plotter's drafting pen carrousel.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:PEN:TRAC. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of PLOT:PEN:TRAC by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of PLOT:PEN:TRAC by one

The query returns the pen number currently designated to plot the specified trace.
**PLOT:SPEed[?]**

### Command/Query
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 36

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Plot:Spe 5"
OUTPUT 711; "plotter:speed 36"
OUTPUT 711; "PLOT:SPE?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
PLOTter:SPEed <sp> <value>
```

\[<value> ::= \text{any integer } x, \text{ where } 1 \leq x \leq 100 \text{ (NRf format)}\]

**Query Syntax:**
```
PLOTter:SPEed?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
```

\[<value> ::= \text{an integer (NR1 format)}\]

**Description:**
This command allows you to specify the plotting speed. The assumed unit for the value entered is cm/s.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PLOT:SPE. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of PLOT:SPE by one
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of PLOT:SPE by one

The query returns the current plotting speed.
PRINTER subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to specify a printer address and to print different portions of the analyzer's screen.

PRIN:ADDRess[?] command/query

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "Prin:Addr 1"
OUTPUT 711; "Printer:Address 24"
OUTPUT 711; "prin:addr?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
PRINTER:ADDRess<sp><value>
```

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 30 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:

```
PRINter:ADDRess?
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:

Use this command to enter the address of a printer connected to the analyzer's HP-IB. What you enter here must match the address setting of the printer's HP-IB address switches. (Refer to the printer's documentation for the location of its address switches.)

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of PRIN:ADDR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP — increases the current value of PRIN:ADDR by one
- DOWN — decreases the current value of PRIN:ADDR by one

The address last specified with this command is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command. This means that when you turn the analyzer off and then back on, the address does not change.

The query returns the HP-IB address at which the analyzer expects to find a printer.
**PRIN:DUMP**

**Description:**
This command only selects the PRIN:DUMP subsystem. Sending PRIN:DUMP alone does nothing.

**PRIN:DUMP:ALPHA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Overlapped: yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delayed result:</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass control required: yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power-up state:</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"PRIN:DUMP:ALPH"
OUTPUT 711;"Printer:Dump:Alpha"
```

**Command Syntax:** PRINter:DUMP:ALPHA

**Description:**
This command allows you to print any ASCII text currently displayed on the analyzer’s screen (except for softkey labels). Trace graphics are not printed.

Text is printed for any setting of SCR:CONT.

**PRIN:DUMP:SCREEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Overlapped: yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delayed result:</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass control required: yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power-up state:</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"prin:dump:scr"
OUTPUT 711;"PRINTER:DUMP:SCREEN"
```

**Command Syntax:** PRINter:DUMP:SCREEN

**Description:**
Use this command to print everything on the analyzer’s screen except the softkey labels.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the print operation. When the operation is completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”
**Description:**
Commands in this subsystem are used to control the contents of the analyzer's screen. Some of the commands can be useful for controlling the amount of information plotted or printed with the PLOT:DUMP:SCR or PRIN:DUMP:SCR command.

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711;"SCR:ACT A"
- `OUTPUT 711;"SCREEN:ACTIVE B"
- `OUTPUT 711;"Scr:Act?"

**Command Syntax:**
`SCReen:ACTive<sp>{A|B}`

**Query Syntax:**
`SCReen:ACTive?`

**Returned Format:**
`{A|B}<LF><^END>`

**Description:**
This command selects the active trace.

Two commands in the PLOTter subsystem, PLOT:DUMP:MARK and PLOT:DUMP:TRAC, act on the active trace. This command allows you to specify which trace will be acted on by those commands.

The query returns A or B, depending on which of the two traces is active.
**Command Reference**

**SCR:ANNotation[?]**

---

**Command/Query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 1

---

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Scr:Ann Off"
OUTPUT 711;"screen:annotation 1"
OUTPUT 711;"SCR:ANN?"
```

---

**Command Syntax:**

```
SCReen:ANNNotation<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
```

---

**Query Syntax:**

```
SCReen:ANNNotation?
```

---

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><^END>
```

---

**Description:**

Use this command to enable and disable display of the marker readouts and the x-axis labels. The query returns 0 if the readouts and labels are blanked, 1 if they are being displayed.
**SCR:CONTents[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: yes only for DCAT, and then only when MMEM:MSI is EXT:
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for DCAT, and then only when MMEM:MSI is EXT:
Power-up state: TRAC

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Scr:Cont Dcat"
OUTPUT 711;"Screen:Contents Tlog"
OUTPUT 711;"scr:cont?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
SCReen:CONTents<sp><option>

<option>::=APPLICATION|DCATalog|FLOG|MEMORY|STATE|TLOG|TRACe
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
SCReen:CONTents?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{APPLICATION|DCAT|FLOG|MEMORY|STATE|TLOG|TRAC}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

This command lets you specify the contents of the analyzer’s screen. The options are:

- **APPLICATION** — displays a list of all applications that are currently loaded into the analyzer
- **DCATalog** — displays the catalog of the current mass storage device
- **FLOG** — displays the fault log
- **MEMORY** — displays a summary of memory utilization
- **STATE** — displays a summary of the analyzer setup
- **TLOG** — displays the test log
- **TRACe** — displays one or both of the traces, depending on the setting of SCR:FORM

If you send SCR:CONT DCAT while MMEM:MSI is "EXT," the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. When execution of the command has been completed, the analyzer passes control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."

The query tells you which of the options is currently being displayed.
**SCR:FORMat[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: SING

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"SCR:FORM FBAC"
- OUTPUT 711;"Screen:Format Ulower"
- OUTPUT 711;"Scr:Form?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
SCR:FORMat<sp><option>
<option>::=FBACk|SINGle|ULOWer
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
SCReen:FORMat?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{FBAC|SING|ULOW}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

This command lets you specify the format for trace displays. It only affects the analyzer's screen when SCR:CONT is set to TRAC. The options are:

- **FBACk** (front/back) — Two full-height traces are displayed on top of each other. The inactive trace is de-emphasized.
- **SINGle** — Only the active trace is displayed.
- **ULOWer** (upper/lower) — Two half high traces are displayed.

The query tells you which of the options is currently selected.


**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"scr on"
OUTPUT 711;"SCREEN:STATE 0"
OUTPUT 711;"SCR?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
SCR[EN][:STAT[e]<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
SCR[EN][:STAT[e]?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{0|1}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to enable and disable display of everything on the analyzer's screen except the softkey labels.

In addition to the softkey labels, one other thing appears on the screen when SCR:STAT is OFF—a message indicating that the display has been blanked.

The query returns 0 if the display is blanked, 1 if it is not.
SERVice subsystem

Description:
All commands in this subsystem are used to invoke service tests or service adjustment routines. Since these tests and routines should be used only by qualified service personnel, the commands are not described here. See the HP 35660A Service Manual for descriptions.
SOURce subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem are used to define the analyzer's source output.

SOUR:AMPLitude[?]

Description:
SOUR:AMPL is functionally equivalent to SOUR:AMPL:LEV. See the latter command for more details.

SOUR:AMPL[:LEVel][?]

Example Statements:
```
OUTPUT 711;"SOUR:AMPL 5"
OUTPUT 711;"SOUR:AMPLITUDE:LEVEL -40DBV RMS"
OUTPUT 711;"Sour:AMPL?"
```

Command Syntax: SOURce:AMPLitude[:LEVel]<sp><value>[<unit>]

<value>::=a decimal number (NRF format)
<unit>::=V|VRMS|DBV PK|DBV RMS

Query Syntax: SOURce:AMPLitude[:LEVel]?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^END>

Description:
Use this command to specify the source output level.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of SOUR:AMPL:LEV. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of SOUR:AMPL:LEV to the next largest allowable value
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of SOUR:AMPL:LEV to the next smallest allowable value
- **(MARK:[A|B]:VAL)** — sets SOUR:AMPL:LEV to the amplitude of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the current source output level in the units last entered. Units are not returned with the value.
**SOUR:FREQuency[?]** command/query

**Description:**
SOUR:FREQ is functionally equivalent to SOUR:FREQ:CW. See the latter command for more details.

**SOUR:FREQ[:CW][?]** command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 10240

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Sour:Freq 100"
OUTPUT 711; "source:frequency:cw 45khz"
OUTPUT 711; "SOUR:FREQ?"
```

**Command Syntax:** SOURce:FREQuency[:CW]<sp><value>[<unit>]

<value>::=any x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 115,000 (when units are HZ)
Values should be sent using the NRF format.

<unit>::= ^HZ | KHZ

**Query Syntax:** SOURce:FREQuency[:CW]?

**Returned Format:** <value><LF><^END>

**Description:**
Use this command to specify the frequency of a fixed sine (continuous wave) source output.

You can either use numbers or one of three nonnumeric parameters to set the value of SOUR:FREQ:CW. If you use numbers, the source frequency can be set in 1/64 hertz increments. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** — increases the current value of SOUR:FREQ:CW by the increment between points on the x-axis
- **DOWN** — decreases the current value of SOUR:FREQ:CW by the increment between points on the x-axis
- **(MARK[:A | :B]:VAL)** — sets SOUR:FREQ:CW to the frequency of the main marker, even when the marker reference is enabled

The query returns the frequency currently specified for the fixed sine source output. The frequency is returned in Hz.
**SOUR:FREQ:MODE[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: yes
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: CW

**Example Statements:**

- `OUTPUT 711;"Sour:Freq:Mode CW"
- `OUTPUT 711;"Source:Frequency:Mode Pchirp"
- `OUTPUT 711;"sour:freq:mode?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
SOURce:FREQuency:MODE<sp>{CW|PCHirp|RANDom}
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
SOURce:FREQuency:MODE?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{CW|PCH|RAND} <LF> <^ END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to change the source output mode. The options are:

- **CW** — Continuous sine wave mode. You can specify the frequency of the sine wave using the SOUR:FREQ:CW command.
- **PCHirp** — Periodic chirp mode. The periodic chirp waveform is a fast sine sweep across the current frequency span. The sweep repeats with the same period as the current time record.
- **RANDom** — Random noise mode.

The query indicates which of the three source output modes is selected.
**SOUR:STATE[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: yes
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711;"SOUR:STAT OFF"
- `OUTPUT 711;"Source:State 1"
- `OUTPUT 711;"Sour:Stat?"

**Command Syntax:**
- `SOURce:STATe<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}`

**Query Syntax:**
- `SOURce:STATe?`

**Returned Format:**
- `{0|1}<LF><^END>

**Description:**
This command enables and disables the analyzer’s source output.
The query returns 0 if source output is disabled, 1 if it is enabled.
STATus subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem give you access to instrument status. They also allow you to specify which status changes will cause the analyzer to request service from the HP-IB controller.

STAT:DEVice selector

Description:
This command only selects the STAT:DEV subsystem. Sending STAT:DEV alone does nothing.

All commands in this subsystem either set or query one of the five registers in the Device Status register set. Decimal weights are assigned to bits in the registers according to the following formula:

\[ 2^{\text{bit\_number}} \]

with acceptable values for bit_number being 0 through 15. The value sent with each command or returned with each query is a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits.

Information about the instrument is constantly updated in the Device Status condition register. Two Device Status transition registers then determine how much of that information is reported to the Device Status event register.

The Device Status event register is summarized in bit 7 of the Status Byte register. The Device Status enable register determines how much of the event register information is included in the summary.

For more information on the Device Status register set, see Chapter 5, "Using the HP 35660A's Status Registers."
STAT:DEV:CONDition?

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711; "STAT:DEV:COND?"

Query Syntax: STATus:DEVice:CONDition?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^END>
<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This query returns the current state of the Device Status condition register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. (See STAT:DEV for formula.)

Each bit in the register reports on a particular instrument condition. A bit is set to 1 when the condition is true and reset to 0 when the condition is false. For information on the conditions assigned to each bit, see Chapter 5, “Using the HP 35660A’s Status Registers.”

This query does not change the state of any bits in the Device Status condition register.

For more information, see STAT:DEV.
STAT:DEV:ENABl e[?]

**command/query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- `OUTPUT 711; "Stat:Dev:Enab 16"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "status:device:enable 224"`
- `OUTPUT 711; "STAT:DEV:ENAB?"`

**Command Syntax:**
```
STATus:DEVice:ENABl e<sp><value>
```

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRF format)

**Query Syntax:**
```
STATus:DEVice:ENABl e?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
```

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**
This command allows you to set bits in the Device Status enable register. Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DEV for formula.)

When an enable register bit is set to 1, the corresponding bit of the Device Status event register is enabled. The enabled bit will be included in the Device Status summary.

The Device Status summary is reported to bit 7 of the Status Byte register. Bit 7 is only set if both of the following are true:

- One or more bits of the Device Status event register are set
- At least one of the set bits is enabled by a corresponding bit in the Device Status enable register

All bits in the Device Status enable register are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST* command.

The query returns the current state of the Device Status enable register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DEV.
STAT:DEV:EVENT?

**Example Statement:**  OUTPUT 711; "Stat:Dev:Even?"

**Query Syntax:**  STATus:DEVice:EVENT?

**Returned Format:**  
\(<value><LF><^END>\)

\(<value>: =\) an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**
This query returns the current state of the Device Status event register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. (See STAT:DEV for formula.) The register is cleared after being read by this query.

Each bit in the Device Status event register is set to 1 when the corresponding bit of the Device Status condition register makes a transition from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0. However, this is only true if the transition is enabled by one of the two Device Status transition registers.

Once set, a bit in the Device Status event register remains set. It disregards any further changes in the corresponding condition register bit. To reset event register bits to 0, you must either query the event register or send the "CLS command.

For more information, see STAT:DEV.
STAT:DEV:NTR[?]

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DEV:NTR 4"
OUTPUT 711;"Status:Device:Ntr 13"
OUTPUT 711;"Stat:Dev:Ntr?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
STATus:DEVice:NTR<sp><value>

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRF format)
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
STATus:DEVice:NTR?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^ END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**

This command allows you to set bits in the Device Status negative transition register (NTR). Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DEV for formula.)

Bits in this register are used to enable corresponding bits in the Device Status condition register. Each bit in the condition register indicates whether a particular instrument condition is true or false. When a bit in the condition register makes a transition from true to false, that transition is only reported to the event register if the corresponding NTR bit is set to 1.

All bits in the Device Status NTR are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Device Status NTR. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DEV.
STAT:DEV:PTR[?] command/query

Example Statements:

- OUTPUT 711;"stat:dev:ptr 2"
- OUTPUT 711;"STATUS:DEVICE:PTR 7"
- OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DEV:PTR?"

Command Syntax:

```
STATus:DEVice:PTR<sp><value>
```

\(<value> ::= \) any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:

```
STATus:DEVice:PTR?
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

\(<value> ::= \) an integer (NR1 format)

Description:

This command allows you to set bits in the Device Status positive transition register (PTR). Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DEV for formula.)

Bits in this register are used to enable corresponding bits in the Device Status condition register. Each bit in the condition register indicates whether a particular instrument condition is true or false. When a bit in the condition register makes a transition from false to true, that transition is only reported to the event register if the corresponding PTR bit is set to 1.

All bits in the Device Status PTR are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Device Status PTR. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DEV.
STAT:DINTegrity selector

Description:
This command only selects the STAT:DINT subsystem. Sending STAT:DINT alone does nothing.

All commands in this subsystem either set or query one of the five registers in the Data Integrity register set. Decimal weights are assigned to bits in the registers according to the following formula:

\[ 2^{\text{bit\_number}} \]

with acceptable values for bit\_number being 0 through 15. The value sent with each command or returned with each query is a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits.

Information that affects the validity of measurement results is constantly updated in the Data Integrity condition register. Two Data Integrity transition registers then determine how much of that information is reported to the Data Integrity event register.

The Data Integrity event register is summarized in bit 4 of the Device Status condition register. The Data Integrity enable register determines how much of the event register information is included in the summary.

For more information on the Data Integrity register set, see Chapter 5, "Using the HP 35660A’s Status Registers."
**STAT:DINT:CONDition?**

**query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statement:**  
```
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DINT:COND?"
```

**Query Syntax:**  
```
STATus:DINTegrity:CONDition?
```

**Returned Format:**  
```
<value><LF><^END>
```

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

**Description:**

This query returns the current state of the Data Integrity condition register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. (See STAT:DINT for formula.)

Each bit in the register reports on a particular instrument condition. A bit is set to 1 when the condition is true and reset to 0 when the condition is false. For information on the conditions assigned to each bit, see Chapter 5, “Using the HP 35660A’s Status Registers.”

This query does not change the state of any bits in the Data Integrity condition register.

For more information, see STAT:DINT.
STAT:DINT:ENABLE[?] command/query

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"Stat:Dint:Enab 2"
OUTPUT 711;"status:dintegrity:enable 768"
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DINT:ENAB?"

Command Syntax: STATus:DINTegrity:ENABLE<sp><value>

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)

Query Syntax: STATus:DINTegrity:ENABLE?

Returned Format: <value><LF><END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This command allows you to set bits in the Data Integrity enable register. Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DINT for formula.)

When an enable register bit is set to 1, the corresponding bit of the Data Integrity event register is enabled. The enabled bit will be included in the Data Integrity summary.

The Data Integrity summary is reported to bit 4 of the Device Status condition register. Bit 4 is only set if both of the following are true:

- One or more bits of the Data Integrity event register are set
- At least one of the set bits is enabled by a corresponding bit in the Data Integrity enable register

All bits in the Data Integrity enable register are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Data Integrity enable register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DINT.
**STAT:DINT:EVENT?**

- **query**
  - Overtapped: no
  - Delayed result: no
  - Pass control required: no
  - Power-up state: 0

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711;'Stat:Dint:Event?'
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
STATus:DINTegrity:EVENT?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>
```

```
<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**
This query returns the current state of the Data Integrity event register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. (See STAT:DINT for formula.) The register is cleared after being read by this query.

Each bit in the Data Integrity event register is set to 1 when the corresponding bit of the Data Integrity condition register makes a transition from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0. However, this is only true if the transition is enabled by one of the two Data Integrity transition registers.

Once set, a bit in the Data Integrity event register remains set. It disregards any further changes in the corresponding condition register bit. To reset event register bits to 0, you must either query the event register or send the *CLS command.

For more information, see STAT:DINT.
STAT:DINT:NTR[?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DINT:NTR 16"
OUTPUT 711;"Status:Dintegrity:Ntr 12"
OUTPUT 711;"Stat:Dint:Ntr7"
```

Command Syntax:

```
STATus:DINTegrity:NTR<sp><value>
```

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:

```
STATus:DINTegrity:NTR?
```

 Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:

This command allows you to set bits in the Data Integrity negative transition register (NTR). Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DINT for formula.)

Bits in this register are used to enable corresponding bits in the Data Integrity condition register. Each bit in the condition register indicates whether a particular instrument condition is true or false. When a bit in the condition register makes a transition from true to false, that transition is only reported to the event register if the corresponding NTR bit is set to 1.

All bits in the Data Integrity NTR are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Data Integrity NTR. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DINT.
Example Statements:  
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:DINT:PTR 1"
OUTPUT 711;"STATUS:DINTEGRITY:PTR 48"
OUTPUT 711;"Stat:Dint:Ptr?"

Command Syntax:  
STATus:DINTegrity:PTR<sp><value>

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:  
STATus:DINTegrity:PTR?

Returned Format:  
<value><LF><^END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This command allows you to set bits in the Data Integrity positive transition register (PTR). Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:DINT for formula.)

Bits in this register are used to enable corresponding bits in the Data Integrity condition register. Each bit in the condition register indicates whether a particular instrument condition is true or false. When a bit in the condition register makes a transition from false to true, that transition is only reported to the event register if the corresponding PTR bit is set to 1.

All bits in the Data Integrity PTR are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the Data Integrity PTR. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:DINT.
STAT:USER

Description:
This command only selects the STAT:USER subsystem. Sending STAT:USER alone does nothing.

The commands in this subsystem either set or query one of the two registers in the User Status register set. Decimal weights are assigned to bits in the registers according to the following formula:

$$2^{(\text{bit\_number})}$$

with acceptable values for bit\_number being 0 through 15. The value sent with each command or returned with each query is a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits.

The User Status event register is summarized in bit 0 of the Status Byte register. The User Status enable register determines how much of the event register information is included in the summary.

For more information on the User Status register set, see Chapter 5, "Using the HP 35660A's Status Registers."
STAT:USER:ENABLE[?]

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711;"STAT:USER:ENAB 256"
OUTPUT 711;"STATUS:USER:ENABLE 53"
OUTPUT 711;"Stat:User:Enab?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
STAT:USER:ENABLE <sp><value>

<value> ::= any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
STAT:USER:ENABLE?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^END>

<value> ::= an integer (NR1 format)
```

**Description:**
This command allows you to set bits in the User Status enable register. Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:USER for formula.)

When an enable register bit is set to 1, the corresponding bit of the User Status event register is enabled. The enabled bit will be included in the User Status summary.

The User Status summary is reported to bit 0 of the Status Byte register. Bit 0 is only set if both of the following are true:

- One or more bits of the User Status event register are set
- At least one of the set bits is enabled by a corresponding bit in the User Status enable register

All bits in the User Status enable register are initialized to 0 when the instrument is turned on. However, the current setting of bits is not modified when you send the *RST command.

The query returns the current state of the User Status enable register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weight of all set bits.

For more information, see STAT:USER.
STAT:USER:EVENT?

query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"Stat:User:Even?"

Query Syntax: STATus:USER:EVEN?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^ END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This query returns the current state of the User Status event register. The state is returned as a sum of the decimal weights of all set bits. (See STAT:USER for formula.) The register is cleared after being read by this query.

The analyzer has ten User SRQ softkeys. A bit in the User Status event register is set to 1 when the corresponding User SRQ softkey is pressed. A bit can also be set by sending the appropriate STAT:USER:PULS command via the HP-IB.

Once set, a bit in the User Status event register remains set. To reset event register bits to 0, you must either query the event register or send the *CLS command.

For more information, see STAT:USER.
**STAT:USER:PULSe**

Command Reference

**command**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: not applicable

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"Stat:User:Puls 6"
OUTPUT 711;"Status:User:Pulse 288"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
STATus:USER:PULSe<sp><value>
```

<value>::=any integer x, where 0 ≤ x ≤ 65,535 (NRf format)

**Description:**

This command allows you to set bits in the User Status event register. Send the sum of the decimal weights of all bits you want to set. (See STAT:USER for formula.)
SWEep subsystem

Description:
The single command in this subsystem is used to specify the length of the time record you want to analyze.

SWE:TIME[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0.003906

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "SWE:TIME 2048"
OUTPUT 711; "Sweep:Time 125MS"
OUTPUT 711; "Swe:Time?"

Command Syntax:
SWEep:TIME <sp><value>[<unit>]

<value>::=any x, where x=(400×2^<n>)/max_span (NRf format)
   <n>::=an integer from 0 through 19
   max_span::=102,400 for one-channel measurements
   51,200 for two-channel measurements
   <unit>::=S~[MS|US]

Query Syntax:
SWEep:TIME?

Returned Format:
<value><LF><^END>
   <value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)
**Description:**
Use this command to specify the length of the time record you want to analyze.

When you send this command, two other values are adjusted. FREQ:SPAN is adjusted so the following formula is true:

\[ FREQ:SPAN = \frac{400}{SWE:TIME} \]

FREQ:SPAN is in Hz and SWE:TIME is in seconds.

The other value that is adjusted is either FREQ:CENT or FREQ:STAR, depending on which of the two values was last set. The value last set remains fixed while the other is adjusted to make the following formula true:

\[ FREQ:SPAN = (FREQ:CENT - FREQ:STAR) \times 2 \]

All values must be in Hz.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of SWE:TIME. If you use numbers, SWE:TIME is set to the closest allowable record length that is greater than or equal to the number sent. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** – increases SWE:TIME to the next largest allowable value
- **DOWN** – decreases SWE:TIME to the next smallest allowable value

The query returns the current record length. The unit for the returned value is seconds.
SYSTem subsystem

Description:
Commands in this subsystem give you access to a number of miscellaneous analyzer functions.

SYST:ADDReSs[?]

command/query

Example Statements: OUTPUT 711;"syst:addr 11"
OUTPUT 711;"SYSTEM:ADDR 20"
OUTPUT 711;"SYST:ADDR?"

Command Syntax: SYSTem:ADDReSs<sp><value>

<value>::=an integer from 0 through 30 (NRF format)

Query Syntax: SYSTem:ADDReSs?

Returned Format: <value><LF><^ EN D>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
This command allows you to set the analyzer’s HP-IB address. When a controller sends commands to the analyzer via the HP-IB, they must be sent to the address you specify with this command.

NOTE The analyzer’s address does not change until SYST:ADDR has been processed by the command parser.

You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of SYST:ADDR. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – increases the current value of SYST:ADDR by one
- DOWN – decreases the current value of SYST:ADDR by one

NOTE The address you set with this command will be saved to nonvolatile memory only if you issue the SYST:SAVE command.

The query returns the HP-IB address that must be used for sending commands to the analyzer.
SYST:BEEPer

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711;"SYST:BEEP OFF"
- OUTPUT 711;"SYSTEM:BEEPER 1"
- OUTPUT 711;"Syst:Beep?"

Command Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax: SYSTem:BEEPer?

Returned Format: {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command enables and disables the analyzer's beeper.

The query returns 0 if the beeper is disabled, 1 if it is enabled.
SYST:DATE[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"Syst:Date 1988,1,1"
OUTPUT 711;"System:Date 1989,07,14"
OUTPUT 711;"SYST:DATE?"

Command Syntax:
SYSTem:DATE<sp><year>,<month>,<day>

<year>::=an integer from 1987 to 9999
<month>::=an integer from 1 through 12
<day>::=an integer from 1 through 31

Query Syntax:
SYSTem:DATE?

Returned Format:
<year>,<month>,<day><LF><^END>
All values are returned in NR1 format.

Description:
Use this command to reset the date portion of the analyzer's clock. The date is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command.

NOTE
The clock does not continue to run when the analyzer is turned off. When you turn the analyzer off and back on, the time and date saved in nonvolatile memory are recalled to initialize the clock.

The query returns the current date according to the analyzer's clock.
SYST:DTIME[?] command/query

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711;"Syst: Dtime 1998,12,24,02,30,45"
- OUTPUT 711;"System: Dtime 2001,1,14,45,57"
- OUTPUT 711;"syst: dtime?"

Command Syntax:
SYSTem:DTIME<sp><year>,<month>,<day>,<hour>,
       <minute>,<second>

<year> ::= an integer from 1987 to 9999
<month> ::= an integer from 1 through 12
<day> ::= an integer from 1 through 31
<hour> ::= an integer from 0 through 23
<minute> ::= an integer from 0 through 59
<second> ::= an integer from 0 through 59

Query Syntax:
SYSTem:DTIME?

Returned Format:
<year>,<month>,<day>,<hour>,<minute>,<second><LF><^END>
All values are returned in NR1 format.

Description:
Use this command to reset both the date and time portions of the analyzer's clock. The date
and time are saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command.

NOTE
The clock does not continue to run when the analyzer is turned off. When you turn
the analyzer off and back on, the time and date saved in nonvolatile memory are
recalled to initialize the clock.

The query returns the current date and time according to the analyzer's clock.

SYST:DUMP selector

Description:
This command only selects the SYST:DUMP subsystem. Sending SYST:DUMP alone
does nothing.
SYST:DUMP:PLOTter[?] command/query

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: yes only for command
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "SYST:DUMP:PLOT 4"
OUTPUT 711; "System:Dump:Plotter 6"
OUTPUT 711; "Syst:Dump:Plot?"

Command Syntax:
SYSTem:DUMP:PLOTter<sp>[<value>]

<value>::=an integer from 0 through 30 (NRF format)

Query Syntax:
SYSTem:DUMP:PLOTter?

Returned Format:
see description

Description:
Use this command to plot everything that appears on the analyzer’s screen except the
softkey labels.

The value you send with this command specifies the plotter’s HP-IB address. If you don’t
specify an address, the value in PLOT:ADDR will be used.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass
control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the plot operation. When
the operation is completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on
passing control, see Chapter 2, “Behavior in an HP-IB System.”

When you send the query, the analyzer dumps its screen contents to the controller using the
HP-GL format.
SYST:DUMP:PRINter[?]  command/query

Example Statements:  OUTPUT 711;"syst:dump:prin 3"
         OUTPUT 711;"SYSTem:DUMP:PRINter 7"
         OUTPUT 711;"SYST:DUMP:PRIN?"

Command Syntax:  SYSTem:DUMP:PRINter<sp>[<value>]

   <value>::=an integer from 0 through 30 (NRf format)

Query Syntax:  SYSTem:DUMP:PRINter?

Returned Format:  see description

Description:
Use this command to print everything that appears on the analyzer's screen except the softkey labels.

The value you send with this command specifies the printer's HP-IB address. If you don't specify an address, the value in PRIN:ADDR will be used.

When this command is executed, the active controller on the HP-IB must temporarily pass control to the analyzer. This allows the analyzer to directly control the print operation. When the operation is completed, the analyzer must pass control back. For more information on passing control, see Chapter 2, "Behavior in an HP-IB System."

When you send the query, the analyzer dumps its screen contents to the controller using the HP raster dump format.
SYST:ERRor?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;"SYST:ERR?"

Query Syntax:        SYS TEM:ERRor?

Returned Format:    

<error_number>,"<error_name>";<message>";<LF><^END>

<error_number> ::= an integer (NR1 format)
<error_name> ::= name associated with error number (see Appendix D)
<message> ::= message explaining why error was generated

The <error_name> and <message> are returned as a series of ASCII characters.

Description:
This query returns the contents of the analyzer’s error queue.

One error is returned in response to each query. Errors are returned until the error queue is empty, with the most recent error being returned last. When the queue is empty, the error number will be 0.

The query returns up to 255 characters. If an error exceeds this limit, it is truncated to 255 characters. The limit includes the error number, the quotes, and the characters within the quotes.
SYST:FLOG?

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"Syst:Flog?"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:FLOG?

Returned Format: [#0{<fault><LF>}...<^END>]

   <fault>::=<fault_number>,<count>,"<description>"

   The length of <fault> never exceeds 83 characters (including quotes and spaces).

   <fault_number>::=an integer (NR1 format)

This number specifies the type of fault. It does not represent the fault’s order in the fault log.

   <count>::=an integer (NR1 format)

   <description>::=a description of the fault

   The description is returned as a series of ASCII characters.

Description:
This query returns the contents of the analyzer’s fault log.

The contents are returned starting with the first line of the fault log and ending with the last. Line-feed characters separate each line.

SYST:FLOG:CLEar

Example Statements: OUTPUT 711;"Syst:Flog:Cle"
OUTPUT 711;"System:Flog:Clear"

Command Syntax: SYSTem:FLOG:CLEar

Description:
Use this command to clear the fault log.
SYST:FLOG:ENTRy

**Description:**
This command only selects the SYST:FLOG:ENTR subsystem. Sending SYST:FLOG:ENTR alone does nothing.

SYST:FLOG:ENTR:DESCription

**command**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"Syst:FLOG:ENTR:DESC 10"
- OUTPUT 711;"System:Flog:Entry:Description 7"

**Command Syntax:**
```
SYSTem:FLOG:ENTRy:DESCription<sp><line_number>
```

- `<line_number>`::=any integer x, where x ≥ 1

**Description:**
This command expands the specified line of the fault log. A more detailed description of the line will be displayed on the analyzer’s screen.

The fault log must be displayed before you send this command. Use the SCR:CONT FLOG command to display the fault log.
SYST:HEADER[?] command/query

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"syst:head on"
OUTPUT 711;"SYSTEM:HEADER 0"
OUTPUT 711;"SYST:HEAD?"

Command Syntax:  SYSTem:HEADER<sp>{OFF|ON|0|1}

Query Syntax:  SYSTem:HEADER?

Returned Format:  {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This command allows you to indicate whether or not query responses should be preceded by a header.

A header essentially echoes the query you sent before returning the requested information. For example, if you send the query SOUR:FREQ:Mode? while the source output mode is random noise, the possible responses are:

- SOUR:FREQ:MODE<sp>RAND<LF><^END> (with SYST:HEAD ON)
- RAND<LF><^END> (with SYST:HEAD OFF)

The header is just the query you sent, with a space replacing the question mark.

The SYST:HEAD query returns 0 if headers will not be returned. It returns SYST:HEAD 1 if headers will be returned.
SYST:ME姆ory?

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"syst:mem?"

Query Syntax: SYSTem:ME姆ory?

Returned Format: <value><LF><END>

<value>::=an integer (NR1 format)

Description:
The response to this query tells you how much total RAM (random access memory) the analyzer contains. It does not tell you how much memory is available. The value is returned in bytes.
SYST:SAVE

command

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: not applicable

Examples statement:  OUTPUT 711;"system:save"

Command Syntax:  SYSTem:SAVE

Description:
This command allows you save, in nonvolatile memory, the values last sent with selected HP-IB commands. The commands are:

*ESE  MMEM:MSI:VOL
*PCB  PLOT:ADDR
*PSC  PRIN:ADDR
*SRE  SYST:ADDR
MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO  SYST:DATE
MMEM:MSI  SYST:DTIM
MMEM:MSI:ADDR  SYST:TIME
MMEM:MSI:UNIT

Also saved is a flag that indicates whether the analyzer is currently configured as the HP-IB system controller or as an addressable-only HP-IB device. All of the listed commands have two things in common:

- *RST does not change the values last sent with these commands.
- The values last saved with SYST:SAVE are recalled when you turn the analyzer on.

NOTE  The analyzer uses an EEPROM chip for nonvolatile memory. After you have changed the state of an EEPROM about 10,000 times, it may no longer be able retain its settings when you turn the analyzer off. For this reason, it is best if you do not repeatedly send the SYST:SAVE command.
SYST:SERial?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;"SYST:SER?"

Query Syntax:  SYSTem:SERial?

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^END>
                    <value>::=10 ASCII characters

Description:
This query returns the serial number of the analyzer.
**SYST:SET[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: variable

**Example Statements:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "SYST:SET <block_data>"
OUTPUT 711; "SYST:SET <block_data>"
OUTPUT 711; "SYST:SET?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
SYSTem:SET<sp><block_data>

:block_data: takes one of two forms, depending on whether you are sending ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded data.
When you are sending ASCII-encoded data (SYST:SET:FORM ASC):

:block_data::=#0{<line><LF>}...<^END>

:<line>::=data on a particular line of the record
      :<line><LF> is repeated until all lines have been sent.
When you are sending binary-encoded data (SYST:SET:FORM BIN):

:block_data::=#<byte><length_bytes>{<data_byte}>...

:<byte>::=one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow
:length_bytes::=ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow
<data_byte>::=one byte of the record's data
      <$data_byte> is repeated until the number of bytes specified in <length_bytes> has been sent.
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
SYSTem:SET?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<block_data>
```

**Description:**
Use this command to transfer a complete instrument state from the controller to the analyzer via the HP-IB. The complete instrument state is described in Chapter 4, “Transferring Data.”

The query transfers a complete instrument state from the analyzer to the controller.
SYST:SET:FORM[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: ASC

Examples statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"Syst:Set:Form Asc"
OUTPUT 711;"System:set:form bin"
OUTPUT 711;"SYST:SET:FORM?"
```

Command Syntax:    SYSTem:SET:FORM<sp>{ASCII|BINARY}

Query Syntax:      SYSTem:SET:FORM?

Returned Format:   {ASCII|BIN}<LF><^END>

Description:
An instrument state can be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded when it is transferred between the analyzer and a controller. This command lets you specify the type of encoding to be used for the transfer.

The query returns ASC or BIN, depending on the option specified.
**SYST:TIME[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: saved in nonvolatile memory

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"SYST:TIME 07,35,21"
- OUTPUT 711;"System: Time 8,17,4"
- OUTPUT 711;"Syst: Time?"

**Command Syntax:**

```plaintext
SYSTem:TIME <sp><hour>,<minute>,<second>
```

- `<hour> ::= an integer from 0 through 23`
- `<minute> ::= an integer from 0 through 59`
- `<second> ::= an integer from 0 through 59`

**Query Syntax:**

```plaintext
SYSTem:TIME?
```

**Returned Format:**

```plaintext
<hour>,<minute>,<second><LF><^END>
```

All values are returned in NR1 format.

**Description:**

Use this command to reset the time portion of the analyzer’s clock. The time is saved in nonvolatile memory when you send the SYST:SAVE command.

---

**NOTE**

The clock does not continue to run when the analyzer is turned off. When you turn the analyzer off and back on, the time and date saved in nonvolatile memory are recalled to initialize the clock.

---

The query returns the current time according to the analyzer’s clock.
TEST subsystem

Description:
Most of the commands in this subsystem are used to invoke service tests. Since these tests should be used only by qualified service personnel, the commands are not described here. See the HP 35660A Service Manual for descriptions.

There are four commands in the subsystem that allow you to run the long and short confidence tests and to determine whether the tests passed or failed.

TEST:LCONFidence command

Overlapped: yes
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: not applicable

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711; "TEST:LCON"

Command Syntax: TEST:LCONFidence

Description:
Use this command to start the long confidence test.

The long confidence test is actually a series of individual tests that check various analyzer functions. Results of the individual tests are reported to the analyzer's test log. The overall result of the long confidence test is available over the HP-IB via the TEST:LCON:RES query.

If the long confidence test fails, contact a qualified service person.

TEST:LCON:RESult? query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711; "Test:Lcon:Res?"

Query Syntax: TEST:LCONFidence:RESult?

Returned Format: {0|1}<LF><^END>

Description:
This query tells you whether or not the analyzer passed the last long confidence test. The query returns 0 if the analyzer failed, 1 if it passed.

If the long confidence test fails, contact a qualified service person.
**TEST:RESult?**

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"test:result?"

Query Syntax: TEST:RESult?

Returned Format: \{0|1\}<LF><^ END>

Description:
This query tells you whether or not the analyzer passed the last self-test. The query returns 0 if the analyzer failed, 1 if it passed.

---

**NOTE**
The response to this query may not accurately reflect the results of the long confidence test. Use the TEST:LCON:RES query to return the results of that test.

If any self-test fails, contact a qualified service person.

**TEST:SHORT**

Example Statement: OUTPUT 711;"TEST:SHORT"

Command Syntax: TEST:SHORT:

Description:
Use this command to start the short confidence test.

The short confidence test causes the analyzer to self-calibrate, and then compare the calibration results to specified limits. If the results are within the specified limits, the analyzer passes the quick confidence test. The result of the quick confidence test is reported to the analyzer’s test log, but is also available over the HP-IB via the TEST:RES query.

If the short confidence test fails, contact a qualified service person.
**TRACe subsystem**

**Description:**
This subsystem has two main purposes:

- It allows you to specify which measurement results will appear in each of the two displays
- It provides access to the raw measurement data (data that has not been transformed into the current display coordinates)

The following diagram shows you the difference between data available in the TRAC subsystem and the DISP subsystem:

![Flow of Measurement Data](image)

**Figure 7-3. Flow of Measurement Data**

After measurement data is collected, any specified math operations are performed. Data is then transformed into the specified coordinate system and sent to the display. TRAC:DATA provides access to the raw measurement data after math operations have been performed. This data can be either complex or real. DISP:DATA provides access to the displayed data, after the coordinate transformation. This data is always real.

**NOTE**
Both TRAC:DATA and DISP:DATA allow you to take measurement data out of the analyzer. However, only TRAC:DATA allows you to put measurement data back into the analyzer.

With a few exceptions, trace commands must be directed to a trace in one of the two displays: A or B. The trace in display A is called trace A; the trace in display B is called trace B. To specify a trace, insert one of the following items between TRACE or TRAC and the rest of the command:

- :A – as in TRAC:A:RES FRES
- :B – as in TRACE:B:DTABLE:DATA?
- 1 – as in TRACE1:TITLE 'MyTrace'
- 2 – as in TRAC2:HEAD:XINC?

Using :A or 1 directs the command to trace A. Using :B or 2 directs the command to trace B. If you don’t explicitly specify one of the traces, the command is directed to trace A.
Example Statements: OUTPUT 711;"Trac:B:Data?"

Command Syntax: TRACe[<spec>]:DATA<sp><block_data>

<spec>::= "A" | "B" | "1" | "2"

<block_data> takes one of four forms. The form it takes for a particular transfer depends on:

- Whether the data is real or complex, and
- Whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded

When data is real (TRAC:HEAD:YPO 1) and is ASCII-encoded (TRAC:HEAD:AFOR ASC):

<block_data>::= {<point>,}...<point n><LF><END>

<point>::=the y-axis values for the 1\textsuperscript{st} through n\textsuperscript{th} x-axis points (specify n with the TRAC:HEAD:POIN command)

Send y-axis values using the NRF format.

When data is complex (TRAC:HEAD:YPO 2) and is ASCII-encoded:

<block_data>::= {<point>,}...<point n><LF><END>

<point>::= <real_y>,<imag_y>

<real_y>::= the real part of y-axis values for the 1\textsuperscript{st} through n\textsuperscript{th} x-axis points

<imag_y>::= the imaginary part of y-axis values for the 1\textsuperscript{st} through n\textsuperscript{th} x-axis points

Send both real and imaginary y-axis values using the NRF format.

When data is real and is binary-encoded (TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP32 or TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP64):

<block_data>::= #<byte><length_bytes>{<point>}...

<byte>::= one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow

<length_bytes>::= ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow

<point>::= the y-axis values for the 1\textsuperscript{st} through n\textsuperscript{th} x-axis points (specify n with the TRAC:HEAD:POIN command)

If TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP32 is specified, y-axis values must be encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. If TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP64 is specified, y-axis values must be encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.
When data is complex and is binary-encoded:
\[ \text{<block_data>} ::= \# \text{<byte>} \text{<length_bytes>} \{ \text{<point>} \} \ldots \]

\text{<byte>} and \text{<length_bytes>} have the same meaning as when data is real
and binary-encoded.

\[ \text{<point>} ::= \text{<real_y>}, \text{<imag_y>} \]

\text{<real_y>} ::= the real part of y-axis values for the 1\text{st} through n\text{th} x-axis points

\text{<imag_y>} ::= the imaginary part of y-axis values for the 1\text{st} through n\text{th} x-axis points

If TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP32 is specified, y-axis values must be encoded as 32-bit binary
floating point numbers. If TRAC:HEAD:AFOR FP64 is specified, y-axis values must be
encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

\textbf{Query Syntax:} \quad \text{TRACe[<spec>]:DATA?}

\textbf{Returned Format:} \quad \text{<block_data>}

\textbf{Description:}
This command lets you load a block of data into the specified trace.

Data is sent to the analyzer as a series of points. You can send as few as 3 and as many as
512 points if the data is in the frequency domain. You can send as few as 3 and as many as
1024 points if the data is in the time domain. When you send fewer than 512 points of
frequency data, the points you send are used as the first points in the block and the
remaining points are given a value of 0. The same thing is true when you send fewer than
512 points of complex time data or fewer than 1024 points of real time data.

The analyzer always displays 401 points of frequency-domain data. When you send a block
of frequency data, the last 111 points are not displayed. When you send a block of zoomed
frequency data (TRAC:HEAD:XOR \neq 0), the last 56 points are actually lower in frequency
than XOR.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline
\textbf{NOTE} & Send 512 complex points to the analyzer if you plan to manipulate the data with the
analyzer’s waveform math capabilities. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For a block of baseband frequency data, the imaginary part of the 0 Hz bin actually contains
the real part of the 513\text{th} bin. The analyzer uses this value when it performs an inverse FFT
on the block.

There are two things you must do before you send a block of data to the analyzer with
this command:

- Set up the trace that will receive the data so that it is domain-compatible
  (frequency or time) with the data you plan to send. This is done with the
  TRAC:RES command
- Use commands in the TRAC:HEAD subsystem to characterize the data you plan
to send

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The following commands are used to characterize a block of data points:

- TRAC:HEAD:AFOR – indicates whether the data is ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded
- TRAC:HEAD:POIN – indicates how many data points will be sent
- TRAC:HEAD:NAME – specifies a name for the data
- TRAC:HEAD:XINC – specifies the x-axis increment between data points (must be in Hz for frequency-domain traces, seconds for time-domain traces)
- TRAC:HEAD:XOR – specifies the x-axis value of the first data point (must be in Hz for frequency-domain traces, seconds for time-domain traces)
- TRAC:HEAD:XPO – ignored because the value must always be 0
- TRAC:HEAD:YINC – ignored when TRAC:HEAD:YPO is not 0
- TRAC:HEAD:YOR – ignored when TRAC:HEAD:YPO is not 0
- TRAC:HEAD:YPO – specifies the number of y-axis values to be sent with each data point (must be 1 or 2: 1 when data is real, 2 when data is complex)

Except for TRAC:HEAD:AFOR, all of the preceding commands have two special properties:

- The analyzer retains the values sent with these commands, but does not use them until you send a block of data points with the TRAC:DATA command.
- You will not be able to query the value last sent with these commands. This is because the query forms of the commands always return the current values of the specified trace.

For example, assume that you have sent TRAC:A:HEAD:NAME 'My_trace', but have not yet sent TRAC:A:DATA. Also assume that the currently displayed trace A data is named Spectrum Chan 1. In this case, the response to TRAC:A:HEAD:NAME? will be "Spectrum Chan 1". However, when you do send TRAC:A:DATA followed by a block of data points, the data will be displayed in trace A and will be given the name My_trace. In this case, the response to TRAC:A:HEAD:NAME? will be "My_trace".

The TRAC:DATA query returns the specified trace as a block of data points.
**Example Statements:**  OUTPUT 711"TRAC:B:SET?"

**Command Syntax:**  TRACe[<spec>]:DATA:SET<sp><block_data>

<spec>::= ~A~ | B1|2

<block_data> takes one of two forms depending on whether you are sending ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded data. When you are sending ASCII-encoded data (TRACe:HEAD:APOR:ASC):

<block_data>::=#0{<line><LF>...<END>

<line>::=data on a particular line of the record

{<line><LF>} is repeated until all lines have been sent.

When you are sending binary-encoded data (TRACe:HEAD:APOR:FP32 or TRACe:HEAD:APOR:FP64):

<block_data>::=#<byte><length_bytes>{<data_byte>}

<byte>::=one ASCII-encoded byte that specifies the number of length bytes to follow

<length_bytes>::=ASCII-encoded bytes that specify the number of data bytes to follow

<data_byte>::=one byte of the record’s data

<data_byte> is repeated until the number of bytes specified in <length_bytes> has been sent.

**Query Syntax:**  TRACe[<spec>]:DATA:SET?

**Returned Format:**  <block_data>

**Description:**

Use this command to transfer a trace file from the controller to the analyzer via the HP-IB. A trace file is described in Chapter 4, “Transferring Data.”

The query transfers a complete measurement result from the analyzer to the controller.
TRAC:HEADer

Description:
This command only selects the TRAC:HEAD subsystem. Commands in this subsystem are used to define characteristics of the data you will send with the TRAC:DATA command. Queries in this subsystem are used to determine characteristics of the data returned by the TRAC:DATA query. Sending TRAC:HEAD alone does nothing.

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "Trac:B:Head:Afor ASC"
OUTPUT 711; "trace2:header:aformat FP64"
OUTPUT 711; "TRAC:HEAD:AFOR?"

Command Syntax:
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:AFOREmat<sp>{ASCIi|FP32|FP64}
<spec>::= ^A^-|^B1|2

Query Syntax:
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:AFOREmat?

Returned Format:
{ASCIi|FP32|FP64}<LF><^END>

Description:
Trace data can either be ASCII-encoded or binary-encoded when it is transferred between the analyzer and an external controller. Such transfers occur when you use TRAC:DATA or TRAC:DATA:SET. This command lets you specify how the trace data should be encoded.

NOTE
Data encoding must be the same for both traces at any given time. So regardless of the trace you specify when you send this command, encoding for both is changed.

When ASC is selected, data is sent as a series of y-axis values separated by commas. The values are ASCII-encoded and are formatted as NRFd decimal numbers.

FP32 and FP64 both specify binary encoding. When FP32 is selected, data is sent as a series of y-axis values within a definite length block. The values are encoded as 32-bit binary floating point numbers. When FP64 is selected, data is also sent as a series of y-axis values within a definite length block. However, the values are encoded as 64-bit binary floating point numbers.

The query returns ASC, FP32, or FP64, depending on the option currently specified.
TRAC:HEAD:NAME[?]  

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: no
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: "Spectrum Chan 1" (display A)
"Time Chan 1" (display B)

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711; "Trac:Head:Name "TRACE DATA"
OUTPUT 711; "Trace:B:Header:Name "TRACE1"
OUTPUT 711; "trac:a:head:name?"

Command Syntax:
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:NAME<sp><trace_name>

<spec>::= "A | B | 1 | 2"
<trace_name>::= 0 to 30 printable ASCII characters.

Query Syntax:
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:NAME?

Returned Format:
"<trace_name>"<LF><^END>

Description:
This command specifies a name for the data you will send with the TRAC:DATA command. The name will appear near the lower-left corner of the specified trace after you send a block of data points. To change the name of the trace currently displayed, you must use the TRAC:TITL command.

The query returns the current name of the specified trace. It does not return the last value you sent with the TRAC:HEAD:NAME command. See TRAC:DATA for more information.
**TRAC:HEAD:POINts[?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 512 (display A)
  1024 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"TRAC2:HEAD:POIN 512"
OUTPUT 711;"Trace1:Header:Points 1024"
OUTPUT 711;"Trac2:Head:Poin?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:POINts<sp><value>
```

- `<spec>` ::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2
- `<value>` ::= an integer from 3 through 512 for all frequency-domain displays
  an integer from 3 through 512 for time-domain displays containing complex data
  an integer from 3 through 1024 for time-domain displays containing real data

All values should be sent using the NRF format.

**Query Syntax:**

```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:POINts?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

- `<value>` ::= an integer (NRI format)

**Description:**

Use this command to indicate how many data points you will send to the specified trace with the TRAC:DATA command.

You can send a different number of data points than you have specified with this command. The analyzer will accept the points if the total number of points is within the specified range for `<value>`. Using the TRAC:HEAD:POIN command simply allows you to confirm that the total number of data points you will send is within the specified range.

The response to this query tells you how many data points will be returned from the specified trace in response to the TRAC:DATA query. It does not tell you the value last sent with the TRAC:HEAD:POIN command. See TRAC:DATA for more information.
**TRAC:HEAD:PREamble?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "trac:b:head:pre?"
OUTPUT 711; "TRACE2:HEADER:PREAMBLE?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADER:PREamble?
<spec>::= A | B [1-2]
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<points>, <x_per_point>, <x_origin>, <x_increment>, <y_per_point>,
<y_origin>, <y_increment><LF><END>
```

- `<points>`::= number of discrete points on the trace's x-axis (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:POIN?)
- `<x_per_point>`::= number of x-axis values per point (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:XPO?)
- `<x_origin>`::= x-axis value of the first displayed point (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:XOR?)
- `<x_increment>`::= increment between x-axis points (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:XINC?)
- `<y_per_point>`::= number of y-axis values per point (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:YPO?)
- `<y_origin>`::= y-axis value of the lowest point on the specified trace (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:YOR?)
- `<y_increment>`::= optimum y-axis value per division (same as returned with TRAC:HEAD:YINC?)

`<points>`, `<x_per_point>`, and `<y_per_point>` are integers (NR1 format). All other values are decimal numbers (NR2 or NR3 format).

**Description:**

This query returns seven pieces of information separated by commas. The information is useful for setting up an array to receive trace data (returned from TRAC:DATA?).

---

**NOTE**

As the Returned Format indicates, each piece of information can be returned separately in response to its own query.

---

The `<points>`, `<x_per_point>`, and `<y_per_point>` values are used together to tell you how many values you must read after sending the TRAC:DATA query. The formula is:

\[
\text{# of values to read} = \text{<points>} \times (\text{<x_per_point>} + \text{<y_per_point>})
\]
The analyzer does not return x-axis values for each data point. Instead, it provides \(<x\_origin>\) and \(<x\_increment>\) values so you can assign an x-axis value to each returned point. \(<x\_origin>\) is the x-axis value for the first point. Add \(<x\_increment>\) to the first point’s x-axis value to get the value of the second point. Add \(<x\_increment>\) to the second point’s x-axis value to get the value of the third point and so on.

The values returned in \(<y\_origin>\) and \(<y\_increment>\) should be ignored when the value of \(<y\_points>\) is something other than 0 (zero).

**TRAC:HEAD:XINCrement[/?]**

**command/query**

- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 256 (display A)
- 3.81E-6 (display B)

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711; "TRAC2:HEAD:XINC 100"
OUTPUT 711; "TRAC:A:HEADER:XINCUMENT 125"
OUTPUT 711; "TRAC:B:HEAD:Xinc?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

`TRAC [<spec>]:HEADER:XINCement<sp><value>`

\(<spec>:={-A|B}@2\)

\(<value>:={a \text{ decimal number (NRf format)}}\)

Must be in Hz for frequency-domain traces, seconds for time domain traces.

**Query Syntax:**

`TRAC [<spec>]:HEADER:XINCement?`

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to specify the x-axis increment between the data points you will send with the TRAC:DATA command.

The analyzer uses TRAC:HEAD:XINC and TRAC:HEAD:XOR together to assign x-axis values to the data points you send with the TRAC:DATA command. It uses TRAC:HEAD:XOR for the x-axis value of the first point. It adds TRAC:HEAD:XINC to the first point’s x-axis value to get the value of the second point. It adds TRAC:HEAD:XINC to the second point’s x-axis value to get the value of the third point and so on.

Use TRAC:HEAD:XUN? to determine the unit that will be assumed for the value you send.

The response to this query tells you the current x-axis increment between points on the specified trace. It does not tell you the value last sent with the TRAC:HEAD:XINC command. See TRAC:DATA for more information.
TRAC:HEAD:XNAMe?

Example Statement:
OUTPUT 711; "Trac:B:Head:Xnam?"
OUTPUT 711; "trace1:header:xname?"

Query Syntax:
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:XNAMe?
<spec>::= ^A|B1|2

Returned Format:
"{Frequency|Time}"<LF><^END>

Description:
This query returns the name of the specified trace's x-axis. The name tells you whether the displayed data is in the frequency or the time domain.
**TRAC:HEAD:XORigin[?]**

**command/query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: 0

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"Trac2:Head:Xor 10"
- OUTPUT 711;"Trace:B:Header:Xorigin 250"
- OUTPUT 711;"trac1:head:xor?"

**Command Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEAder:XORigin<sp><value>
```
- `<spec>` ::= `~`:A~ | :B|1|2
- `<value>` ::= a decimal number (NRF format)

**Query Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEAder:XORigin?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><^ END>
```

**Description:**
Use this command to specify the x-axis value of the first displayed data point you will send with the TRAC:DATA command.

The analyzer uses TRAC:HEAD:XOR and TRAC:HEAD:XINC together to assign x-axis values to the data points you send with the TRAC:DATA command. It uses TRAC:HEAD:XOR for the x-axis value of the first point. It adds TRAC:HEAD:XINC to the first point’s x-axis value to get the value of the second point. It adds TRAC:HEAD:XINC to the second point’s x-axis value to get the value of the third point and so on.

Use TRAC:HEAD:XUN? to determine the unit that will be assumed for the value you send.

The response to this query tells you the current x-axis value of the first point on the specified trace. It does not tell you the value last sent with the TRAC:HEAD:XOR command. See TRAC:DATA for more information.
**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Trac2:Head:Xpo?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:XPOints<sp><value>
<spec>::= '~:A~ | :B1|2
<value>::=an integer (NRf format)
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:XPOints?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
0<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
Any value you send with this command is ignored. The analyzer always assumes that the value of TRAC:HEAD:XPO is 0. This means that data points sent with the TRAC:DATA command can not contain any x-axis values. Instead, x-axis values will be calculated using the values you sent with the TRAC:HEAD:XINC and TRAC:HEAD:XOR commands.

The TRAC:HEAD:XPO query always returns 0.
Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711; "TRAC:b:head:xun?"

Query Syntax:  TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:XUNits?
<spec> ::= ~ | :A | :B | 1 | 2

Returned Format:  "{HZ|S}"<LF><^END>

Description:
This query tells you what units apply to the TRAC:HEAD:XINC and TRAC:HEAD:XOR values.
TRAC:HEAD:YINCrement[?]

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;"Trac1:Head:Yinc?"

Command Syntax:  TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YINCrement<sp><value>  
                 <spec>::= ~:A~ | :B|1|2  
                 <value>::=a decimal number (NRf format)

Query Syntax:  TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YINCrement?

Returned Format:  <value><LF><^ END>

Description:
Any value you send with this command is ignored. The analyzer can only use the value you send with this command if the value of TRAC:HEAD:YPO is 0. Since the only allowable values of TRAC:HEAD:YPO are 1 and 2, TRAC:HEAD:YINC can never be used.

This query returns the optimum y-axis value per division for the specified trace. The value returned is the result of the following calculation:

\[(\text{Ymax} - \text{Ymin})/8\]

Where:

\( \text{Ymax} = \) the y-axis value of the highest point on the trace

\( \text{Ymin} = \) the y-axis value of the lowest point on the trace

The value is returned in the current y-axis units.
**TRAC:HEAD:YNAME?**

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Trac:Head:Ynam?"
OUTPUT 711; "trac:head:header:yname?"
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
TRACe[^spec^]:HEADer:YNAME?
<spec>:= ^A | :B [1|2]
```

**Returned Format:**
```
{""}<LF><^END>
```

**Description:**
This query returns the null string.
TRAC:HEAD:YORigin[?]

**Command/Query**
- Overlapped: no
- Delayed result: no
- Pass control required: no
- Power-up state: variable

**Example Statement:**
```
OUTPUT 711; "Trac:Head:Yor?"
```

**Command Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YORigin<sp><value>
<spec>::= ~:A~ | :B | 1 | 2
<value>::= a decimal number (NRf format)
```

**Query Syntax:**
```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YORigin?
```

**Returned Format:**
```
<value><LF><END>
<value>::= a decimal number (NRf format)
```

**Description:**
Any value you send with this command is ignored. The analyzer can only use the value you send with this command if the value of TRAC:HEAD:YPO is 0. Since the only allowable values of TRAC:HEAD:YPO are 1 and 2, TRAC:HEAD:YOR cannot be used.

The query returns the y-axis value of the lowest point on specified trace.
TRAC:HEAD:YPOInts[?]

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"TRAC1:HEAD:YPO 1"
OUTPUT 711;"Trace2:Header:Ypoints 2"
OUTPUT 711;"Trac:B:Head:Ypo?"
```

Command Syntax:

```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YPOInts<sp><value>
<spec>::= ~A ~B|1|2
<value>::=1 if the data is real
           2 if the data is complex
```

Query Syntax:

```
TRACe[<spec>]:HEADer:YPOInts?
```

Returned Format:

```
{1|2}<LF><^END>
```

Description:

The TRAC:DATA command lets you send a block of data points to the analyzer. Each point will consist of either one or two y-axis values, depending on whether the data is real or complex. Before sending a block of points, you must use this command (TRAC:HEAD:YPO) to tell the analyzer how many y-axis values will be sent with each point.

The response to this query tells you how many y-axis values will be returned from the specified trace in response to the TRAC:DATA query. It does not tell you the value last sent with the TRAC:HEAD:YPO command. See TRAC:DATA for more information.
TRAC:HEAD:YUNits?

Example Statement:  OUTPUT 711;"trac:ahed:yun?"

Query Syntax:  TRACe[<spec>]:HEAder:YUNits?
   <spec>::= A | B | 1 | 2

Returned Format:  "[<unit>]"<LF><^END>
   <unit>::= V | V2 | V2/Hz

Description:
This query tells you what unit applies to the y-axis values returned from the TRAC:DATA query.

NOTE Not listed in Returned Format are the many special units that can result from math operations or the application of engineering units. However, such units are also valid responses.

TRAC:DATA returns the raw measurement data from which display data is derived. The unit used for the raw data is dependent on the selected measurement results (TRAC:RES), but not the selected display units (DISP:Y:SCAL:UNIT). As a result, the unit for TRAC:DATA values may not be the same as the unit shown on the current display.
**TRAC:RESult[?]**

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"TRAC1:RES COH"
- OUTPUT 711;"TRAC:B:RESULT P5"
- OUTPUT 711;"Trac2:Res7"

**Command Syntax:**
\[ \text{TRACe[<spec>]:RESult}<sp><meas\_data> \]
\[ <\text{spec}>::=\sim\:\text{A}\sim\mid\text{B}\mid1\mid2 \]
\[ <\text{meas\_data}>::=\text{CO}H\mid\text{CSPectrum}\mid\text{F}<\text{num}>\mid\text{FRESponse}\mid\text{K}<\text{num}>\mid\text{PSD}\{1\mid2\}\mid\text{SPEC}\{1\mid2\}\mid\text{TIME}\{1\mid2\} \]
\[ <\text{num}>::=1\mid2\mid3\mid4\mid5 \]

**Query Syntax:**
\[ \text{TRACe[<spec>]:RESult?} \]

**Returned Format:**
\[ <\text{meas\_data}><\text{LF}><\text{^END}> \]
\[ <\text{meas\_data}>::=\text{COH}\mid\text{CSP}\mid\text{F}<\text{num}>\mid\text{FRES}\mid\text{K}<\text{num}>\mid\text{PSD}\{1\mid2\}\mid\text{SPEC}\{1\mid2\}\mid\text{TIME}\{1\mid2\} \]

**Description:**
Use this command to select one of the measurement results, math functions or math constants. Your selection is displayed in the specified trace. Special restrictions on the options you can select follow.

- Coherence (TRAC:RES COH) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode (CONF:TYPE NETW) and the measurement is averaged (AVER:STAT ON). It is never available when the average type is peak hold (AVER:TYPE PEAK).

- The cross spectrum (TRAC:RES CSP) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode. It is never available when the average type is peak hold.

- The math functions (TRAC:RES F<\text{num}>) are only available if they have already been defined and if all of the data they require is currently available to the analyzer. You can define math functions using the USER:EXPR command.

- Frequency response (TRAC:RES FRES) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode. It is never available when the average type is peak hold.

- The math constants (TRAC:RES K<\text{num}>) are available at all times. They are defined using the USER:VAR commands.

- Power spectral density for channel 1 (TRAC:RES PSD1) is available at all times. Power spectral density for channel 2 (TRAC:RES PSD2) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode.
• The spectrum for channel 1 (TRAC:RES SPEC1) is available at all times. The spectrum for channel 2 (TRAC:RES SPEC2) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode. The spectra are linear spectra if averaging is off or if vector averaging is on. They are power spectra if rms averaging is on.

• The time record for channel 1 (TRAC:RES TIME1) is available at all times. The time record for channel 2 (TRAC:RES TIME2) is only available when the analyzer is in the two-channel mode. Time records are uncalibrated.

The query response tells you which result, function or constant is currently displayed.
**TRAC:TITLe[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: ""

**Example Statements:**
- OUTPUT 711;"Trac1:TIt1 ""TEST1""
- OUTPUT 711;"trace:b:title ""TRAC_MAG""
- OUTPUT 711;"TRAC2:TITL?"

**Command Syntax:**

```
TRACe[<spec>]:TITLe<sp>"<name>"
```

<spec> ::= ~ |B|1|2  
<name> ::= 0 to 30 printable ASCII characters.

**Query Syntax:**

TRACe[<spec>]:TITLe?

**Returned Format:**

"<name>"<LF><^END>

**Description:**

This command allows you to enter a user-specified name for the displayed data. The name you enter will appear near the lower-left of the specified trace.

The analyzer assigns a default name to the various measurement results you can display. These default names are related to the option selected with the TRAC:RES command. When you send a name with the TRAC:TITL command, that name replaces the default name. If you later decide that you prefer the default name to the name you have assigned, just send this command with the null string (TRAC:TITL ""). The default name will reappear in the lower-left corner of the trace.

The query returns the current user-specified name for the specified trace.
TRIGger subsystem

Description:
This subsystem contains commands related to the analyzer’s triggering functions. See the ARM subsystem for commands related to trigger arming.

TRIG:DELaY[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:
OUTPut 711;"Trig:Del1 -7MS"
OUTPut 711;"Trigger:Delay2 1S"
OUTPut 711;"trig:del2?"

Command Syntax: TRIGger:DELaY[ ~1 ~2]<sp><value>[<unit>]
<value> ::= a decimal number (NRF format)
<unit> ::= ~S~ | MS | US

Query Syntax: TRIGger:DELaY[ ~1 ~2]?

Returned Format: <value><LF>< ~END>

Description:
This command allows you to enter a time delay between two points: the point at which the analyzer is triggered and the point at which the specified channel starts collecting data. This delay is also referred to as trigger delay.

If you want the channel to start collecting data before the trigger point, you must specify a pre-trigger delay. This is done by sending a negative value with the command. If you want the channel to start collecting data after the trigger point, you must specify a post-trigger delay. This is done by sending a positive value with the command.

The maximum pre-trigger delay is 8 time records. The maximum post-trigger delay is 8191 seconds. Also, there can be no more than 7 time records difference between the delay specified for channel 1 and the delay specified for channel 2. You can determine the current time record length with the SWE:TIME query.
You can either use numbers or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the value of TRIG:DEL. The nonnumeric parameters are:

- UP – increases the current value of TRIG:DEL
- DOWN – decreases the current value of TRIG:DEL

The amount of increase or decrease is equal to the increment between x-axis points for the current time record.

The query returns the delay currently selected for the specified channel. The value is returned in seconds.

**TRIG[:IMMediate]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>command</th>
<th>Overlapped: no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delayed result: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pass control required: no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power-up state: not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Statements:**

```
OUTPUT 711;"TRIG"
OUTPUT 711;"Trigger:Immediate"
```

**Command Syntax:**

TRIGger[:IMMediate]

**Description:**

This command triggers the analyzer if the following two things are true:

- The trigger source must be the HP-IB (TRIG:SOUR BUS)
- The analyzer must be ready to trigger. (Bit 2 of the Device Status condition register must be set.)
- TRIG:IMM has the same effect as the *TRG command
TRIG:LEVEL[?] command/query

Example Statements:  
OUTPUT 711; "TRIG:LEVEL .25"
OUTPUT 711; "TRIGGER:LEVEL 25 PCT"
OUTPUT 711; "TRIG:LEV?"

Command Syntax:  
TRIGger:LEVEL<sp><{<percent>PCT}|<fraction>  
<percent>::= an integer from -100 to 100  
<fraction>::= a decimal number from -1 to 1 in increments of 0.01  
Both <percent> and <fraction> are sent in NRf format.

Query Syntax:  
TRIGger:LEVEL?

Returned Format:  
<fraction><LF><^END>  
<fraction>::= a decimal number in NR1 or NR2 format

Description:
Use this command to specify the level at which an input signal can cause the analyzer to trigger. The value you send with this command is only used if the trigger source is one of the analyzer's two input channels (TRIG:SOUR INT1 or TRIG:SOUR INT2).

You can specify the trigger level either as a percentage or as a fraction of the trigger channel's current input range. (Use the INP:RANG command to determine the current range.) Sending a positive value causes the analyzer to trigger on the positive portion of the signal. Sending a negative value causes the analyzer to trigger on the negative portion of the signal.

You can either send a number or one of two nonnumeric parameters to set the trigger level. If you send a number, it is rounded to the nearest allowable percentage (an integer between -100 and 100). The nonnumeric parameters are:

- **UP** - increases the current trigger level by 1%
- **DOWN** - decreases the current trigger level by 1%

The query returns the trigger level currently specified. The value is returned in the fractional form.
TRIG:SLOPe[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: POS

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711; "TRIG:SLOP POS"
OUTPUT 711; "TRIGGER:SLOPE NEGATIVE"
OUTPUT 711; "Trig:Slop?"

Command Syntax: TRIGger:SLOPe<sp>{POSitive|NEGative}

Query Syntax: TRIGger:SLOPe?

Returned Format: {POS|NEG}<LF><^END>

Description:
The analyzer can trigger either when a trigger signal’s slope is positive or when it is negative. Use this command to specify the slope on which the analyzer can trigger.

The trigger slope setting is only used for the following three trigger signals:

- The channel 1 input signal (TRIG:SOUR INT1)
- The channel 2 input signal (TRIG:SOUR INT2)
- The external trigger signal (TRIG:SOUR EXT)

The query returns the slope currently specified.
TRIG:SOURce[?] command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: FREE

Example Statements:

OUTPUT 711;"Trig:Sour Sour"
OUTPUT 711;"trigger:source internal"
OUTPUT 711;"TRIG:SOUR?"

Command Syntax:

TRIGger:SOURce<sp><option>

<option>::= {BUS|FREErun|EXTernal|INTernal{1|2}|SOURce}

Query Syntax:

TRIGger:SOURce?

Returned Format:

{BUS|FREE|EXT|INT{1|2}|SOUR}<LF><^END>

Description:

The analyzer can be triggered from a number of different sources. This command allows you to specify the source of the trigger signal.

NOTE
The analyzer can only be triggered if it is ready to trigger. Bit 2 of the Device Status condition register is set to 1 when the analyzer is ready to trigger.

A description of the options available for this command follows:

- **BUS** – The HP-IB acts as the trigger source. When this option is selected, the analyzer can be triggered with either the TRIG: IMM command or the *TRG command.

- **EXTernal** – The analyzer’s external trigger BNC (on the rear panel) acts as the trigger source. With this option selected, the analyzer can be triggered when the signal at that BNC makes either a low-to-high or a high-to-low TTL transition. The setting of TRIG:SLOP determines which transition will trigger the analyzer.

- **FREErun** – The analyzer requires no trigger signal. It triggers itself as soon as it is armed.

- **INTernal{1|2}** – The specified input channel acts as the trigger source. With this option selected, the analyzer can be triggered when the input signal matches the settings of TRIG: LEV and TRIG:SLOP.

- **SOURce** – The analyzer’s signal source acts as the trigger source. With this option selected, the analyzer can be triggered when a synchronization signal is generated by the source board.

The query returns the currently specified trigger source.
USER

Description:
Commands in this subsystem allow you to define the analyzer's math functions and constants. If HP Instrument BASIC is installed in the analyzer, additional commands are added to this subsystem. For information on these commands, see Appendix D in the HP Instrument BASIC Programming Reference.

USER:EXPRession[?]  

Example Statements:  

OUTPUT 711;"User:Expr F1,(SPEC1+FFT(TIME2))"
OUTPUT 711;"User:Expr F5,((MY_FILE\'+K2)*JOM)"
OUTPUT 711;"user:expr? F4"

Command Syntax:  
USER:EXPRession<sp>F<num>,(<expr>)

<num>::=1|2|3|4|5
<expr>::=one or more of the following elements in a mathematical equation:

SPEC1, SPEC2, PSD1, PSD2, TIME1, TIME2, FRES, COH, CSP, F1:F5, 
K1:K5, <filename>,JOM, CONJ, MAG, REAL, IMAG, SQRT, FFT, 
IFFT, and ()*^/

<filename>::=the name of a file containing data you want to include in the expression

Query Syntax  
USER:EXPRession?<sp>F<num>

Returned Format:  
(<expr>)<LF><^ END>

Description:
Use this command to define any of the analyzer's five math functions.

The elements CONJ, MAG, REAL, IMAG, SQRT, FFT, and IFFT are all function operators. Use the following syntax to specify what data they are to operate on:

operator(data)

For example, if you want function 1 to take the inverse-FFT of the channel 1 frequency response, send the command USER:EXPR F1,(IFFT(FRES)). See the HP 35660A Getting Started Guide for more information on defining functions.

The query returns the current definition of the specified function.
USER:VARiable

Description:
This command only selects the USER:VAR subsystem. Sending USER:VAR alone does nothing.

The four commands in this subsystem can be thought of as two pairs of commands. Each pair allows you to define the specified constant. USER:VAR:IMAG and USER:VAR:REAL form one pair, while USER:VAR:MAGN and USER:VAR:PHAS form the other.

When you change the value of one member of a pair, the value of the other member of that pair remains constant. However, the value of both members of the other pair are changed so that all of the following formulas are true:

- \( \text{imag} = \sin(\text{phase}) \times \text{magn} \)
- \( \text{real} = \cos(\text{phase}) \times \text{magn} \)
- \( \text{magn} = \sqrt{\text{imag}^2 + \text{real}^2} \)
- \( \text{phase} = \arctan(\text{imag}/\text{real}) \)

USER:VAR:IMAGinary[?]

command/query

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: 0

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VAR:IMAG K1,2"
OUTPUT 711;"User:Variable:Imaginary K3,1.41421"
OUTPUT 711;"User:Var:Imag? K4"
```

Command Syntax:

```
USER:VARiable:IMAGinary<sp><num>,<value>
<num>::=1|2|3|4|5
<value>::=any x, where -340.28E+36≤x≤340.28E+36 (NRf format)
```

Query Syntax:

```
USER:VARiable:IMAGinary?<sp><num>
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

Description:
Use this command to define the imaginary part of the specified math constant.

This command and USER:VAR:REAL are used together to completely define a constant. Once you have defined the real and imaginary parts of a constant, you can determine its magnitude and phase with the USER:VAR:MAGN and USER:VAR:PHAS queries. See USER:VAR for more information.

The query returns the current value of the specified constant’s imaginary part.
**USER:VAR:MAGNitude**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: yes  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 1

**Example Statements:**
```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"user:var:magn K5,5"
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VARIABLE:MAGNITUDE K2,7.43"
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VAR:MAGN? K3"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
USER:VARiable:MAGNitude<sp>K<num>,<value>
<num>::=1|2|3|4|5
<value>::=a decimal number from 0 to 340.26E36 (NRf format)
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
USER:VARiable:MAGNitude?<sp>K<num>
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to define the magnitude of the specified math constant.

This command and USER:VAR:PHAS are used together to completely define a constant. Once you have defined the magnitude and phase of a constant, you can determine the values of its real and imaginary parts with the USER:VAR:REAL and USER:VAR:IMAG commands. See USER:VAR for more information.

The query returns the current magnitude of the specified constant.
USER:VAR:PHASE[?] command/query

Example Statements:
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VAR:PHASE K1, 45DEG"
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VARIABLE:PHASE K4, 0.52RAD"
OUTPUT 711;"USER:VAR:PHASE? K5"

Command Syntax: USER:VARIABLE:PHASE<sp>K<num>,<value><unit>
   <num>::=1|2|3|4|5
   <value>::=a decimal number from -180 to 180 (when <unit> is DEG)
   a decimal number from -3.1416 to 3.1416 (when <unit> is RAD)
   The value is always sent in NRef format.
   <unit>::={(DEGrees|RADians)}

Query Syntax: USER:VARIABLE:PHASE?<sp>K<num>

Returned Format: <value><LF><^ END>

Description:
Use this command to define the phase of the specified math constant.

This command and USER:VAR:MAGN are used together to completely define a constant.
Once you have defined the magnitude and phase of a constant, you can determine the values
of its real and imaginary parts with the USER:VAR:REAL and USER:VAR:IMAG commands.
See USER:VAR for more information.

The query returns the current phase of the specified constant. The value is always returned
in the phase unit last used.
USER:VAR:REAL

Example Statements:

```
OUTPUT 711; "User:Var:Real K3,6.7"
OUTPUT 711; "user:variable:real K1,0.70711"
OUTPUT 711; "USER:VAR:REAL? K5"
```

Command Syntax:

```
USER:VARiable:REAL<sp>K<num>,<sp><value>
<num>::=\{1\}|\{2\}|\{3\}|\{4\}|\{5\}
<value>::=any \(x\), where \(-340.28E+36 \leq x \leq 340.28E+36\) (NRf format)
```

Query Syntax:

```
USER:VARiable:REAL?<sp>K<num>
<num> is defined in Command Syntax.
```

Returned Format:

```
<value><LF><^END>
<value>::=decimal number in NRf format.
```

Description:

Use this command to define the real part of the specified math constant.

This command and USER:VAR:IMAG are used together to completely define a constant. Once you have defined the real and imaginary parts of a constant, you can determine its magnitude and phase with the USER:VAR:MAGN and USER:VAR:PHAS queries. See USER:VAR for more information.

The query returns the current value of the specified constant’s real part.
**WINDow subsystem**

**Description:**
Commands in this subsystem are used to define and select windowing functions.

**WIND:CONStant selector**

**Description:**
This command just selects the WIND:CONS subsystem. Sending WIND:CONS alone does nothing.
WIND:CONS:EXPonential[?]

Example Statements:

- OUTPUT 711;"WIND2:CONS:EXP .007"
- OUTPUT 711;"Window1:Constant:Exponential 3.5MS"
- OUTPUT 711;"Wind:Cons:Exp?"

Command Syntax:

- WINDow~1~|2]:CONStant:EXPonential<sp><value>[<unit>]
  - <value> ::= a decimal number from 100E-9 through 9.999E6 (when the unit is seconds)
  - Send the value using the NRF format.
  - <unit> ::= "S" | "MS" | "US"

Query Syntax:

- WINDow~1~|2]:CONStant:EXPonential?

Returned Format:

- <value><LF><^END>

Description:

Use this command to specify a rate of decay for the specified channel's Exponential window.

The value of an Exponential window is 1.0 at the beginning of a time record. The value then decays at an exponential rate determined by the following formula:

\[ e^{(-t/TC)} \]

Where:

- \( t \) = time record length (SWE:TIME)
- \( TC \) = time constant entered with WIND:CONS:EXP

The value you send with this command can also determine the rate of decay for the other channel's Force window. See WIND:TYPE for more information.

You can step the current value of this constant up or down by sending WIND:CONS:EXP UP or WIND:CONS:EXP DOWN.

The query returns the current value of the specified time constant. The value is returned in seconds.
**WIND:CONS:FORCEe[?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no  
Delayed result: no  
Pass control required: no  
Power-up state: 9999

**Example Statements:**

```plaintext
OUTPUT 711;"WIND2:CONS:FORC .007"
OUTPUT 711;"Window1:Constant:Force 3.5MS"
OUTPUT 711;"Wind:Cons:Forc?"
```

**Command Syntax:**

```
WINDo[−1−|2]:CONStant:FORCe<sp><value>[<unit>]
```

<value> ::= a decimal number from 100E-9 through 9.999E6 (when the unit is seconds)  
Values are sent using the NRf format.  
<unit> ::= S− | MS | US

**Query Syntax:**

```
WINDo[−1−|2]:CONSstant:FORCe?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
<value><LF><^END>
```

**Description:**

Use this command to indicate how long the specified channel’s Force window should pass the input signal. See WIND:TYPE for more information.

You can step the current value of this constant up or down by sending WIND:CONS:FORC UP or WIND:CONS:FORC DOWN.

The query returns the current value specified for this constant. The value is returned in seconds.
**WIND[:TYPE][?]**

**command/query**

Overlapped: no
Delayed result: yes
Pass control required: no
Power-up state: FLAT

---

Example Statements:
- OUTPUT 711; "Wind Flat"
- OUTPUT 711; "Window2:Type Exponential"
- OUTPUT 711; "wind1:type?"

---

**Command Syntax:**

```
WINDoW[~ 1 - 2] [:TYPE]<sp>
{FLAT|HANNng|UNIForm|FORCe|EXPonential}
```

**Query Syntax:**

```
WINDoW[~ 1 - 2][:TYPE]?
```

**Returned Format:**

```
{FLAT|HANN|UNIF|FORC|EXP}<LF><^END>
```

---

**Description:**

Use this command to select a windowing function (also called a window) for the input data.

A window is a time-domain weighting function that is applied to input signals. It reduces the negative effects of signals that are not periodic within the time record. For more information, see the HP 35660A Getting Started Guide.

When you select the Flat Top, Hanning, or Uniform window, the window is applied to both channels. Only the Force and Exponential windows can be applied to a single channel. A description of the windows follows:

- **EXPonential** – Selects the Exponential window. This window decays at an exponential rate. The rate is determined by the following formula:

  \[ e^{-t/TC} \]

  Where:

  - \( t \)=time record length (SWE:TIME)
  - TC=time constant entered with WIND:CONS:EXP

This window is useful when you are measuring the response of a system that was excited by an impulse. If the system is lightly damped, you can ensure that the response decays within the time record by entering a time constant that is less than or equal to 1/4 the time record length.
• FLATtop – Selects the Flat Top window. This window has greater amplitude accuracy, but lower frequency resolution than the Hanning window. It is especially useful when you are measuring the amplitude of fixed-sine signals.

• FORCE – Selects the Force window. This window passes the input signal for a fixed amount of time (specified with the WIND:CONS:FORC command). After that time, the signal is set to its average value for the remainder of the time record. The Force window is most useful when you are measuring the excitation force of an impact test.

After the Force window is applied to a channel’s input signal, the signal may also be attenuated by an amount that decreases exponentially. This is the case only when the Exponential window is applied to the other channel’s input signal. The rate of decrease is determined by the setting of WIND:CONS:EXP for that other channel.

• HANNing – Selects the Hanning window (sometimes called the Hann or Random window). This window offers greater frequency resolution, but lower amplitude accuracy than the Flat Top window. It is most useful when you are measuring random noise signals.

• UNIFORM – Selects the Uniform window (sometimes called the Transient window). This window does not attenuate any portion of the time record, so it is like using no window at all. The Uniform window should only be selected when you are analyzing signals that are periodic within the time record. The analyzer’s periodic chirp is one such signal.

The query indicates which window is currently being applied to the specified input channel.
Appendix A
Selecting Units

The following tables (Tables A-1 through A-4) show the units available for the y-axis. These units are specified with the HP-IB commands shown below. See “Command Reference” (in this manual) for a description of these commands.

* Y-axis start (bottom), stop (top) or center reference:
  DISP[ ~:A~ [:B|1|2] [:Y]:SCAL:STAR < sp > < value >[ < units > ]
  DISP[ ~:A~ [:B|1|2] [:Y]:SCAL:STOP < sp > < value >[ < units > ]
  DISP[ ~:A~ [:B|1|2] [:Y]:SCAL:CENT < sp > < value >[ < units > ]

* Y-axis (vertical) units:
  DISP[ ~:A~ [:B|1|2] [:Y]:SCAL:UNIT < sp > '{"}'< units > '{"}'}

* Y-axis (vertical) per division:
  DISP[ ~:A~ [:B|1|2] [:Y]:SCAL:DIV < sp > < value >[ < units > ]

Use Table A-1 to determine the units you may use if you are setting the y-axis start, stop or center reference or the y-axis units. Use Table A-2 to determine the units you may use if you are setting the y-axis per division. If you are using engineering units, use Tables A-3 and A-4 instead of Tables A-1 and A-2.

---

**NOTE**
If you do not specify units, the HP 35660A analyzer uses the default unit shown as bold type in Tables A-1 through A-4.
Selecting Units

The units that you may specify depend on the measurement you select and the trace type. If you do not know the current measurement selection you can send the query:

```
TRAC[ ~:A ~]:B[1|2]:RES?
```

or select a measurement with:

```
TRAC[ ~:A ~]:B[1|2]:RES< sp > < meas >
```

where:

```
< meas > ::= {SPEC(1|2) | PSD(1|2) | TIME(1|2) | COHerence | FRESponse 
| CSPectrum | F < num > | K < num > }.
< num > ::= {1|2|3|4|5}
```

Likewise, you can query for the trace type with:

```
DISP[ ~:A ~]:B[1|2] [ :Y ]:AXIS?
```

or set the trace type with:

```
DISP[ ~:A ~]:B[1|2] [ :Y ]:AXIS< sp > < type >
```

where:

```
< type > ::= {GDElay | IMAGinary | LINMagnitude | LOGMagnitude | PHASe | REAL}
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement TRAC:RES?</th>
<th>LINM LOGM</th>
<th>PHAS</th>
<th>GDEL</th>
<th>REAL IMAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPEC{1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>V²</td>
</tr>
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<td>US</td>
<td>VRMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VRMS2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VRMS2</td>
</tr>
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<td>DBVRMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSD{1</td>
<td>2}</td>
<td>V/RTHZ</td>
<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>V2/Hz</td>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>V2/Hz</td>
</tr>
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<td>VRMS/RTHZ</td>
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<td>RAD</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use this row when the results of user math function are in V or V2.
† Use this row when the results of user math function are NOT in V or V2.
‡ Use the units of your math function or constant.
†† Converts your math units to a form of DB (precedes your math units with DB).
‡‡ NOT valid for the DISP: Y SCALE UNITS command.
### Table A-2 Normal Units For DIV

<table>
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<th>Measurement TRAC:RES?</th>
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<td>US</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use this row when the results of user math function are in V or V2.
† Use this row when the results of user math function are NOT in V or V2.
‡ Uses the units of your math function or constant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement TRAC:RES?</th>
<th>LINM LOGM</th>
<th>PHAS</th>
<th>QDEL</th>
<th>REAL IMAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2}</td>
<td>EU/RTHZ EU2/Hz EURMS/RTHZ EURMS2/Hz DBEURMS/RTHZ DBEURMS/RTHZ</td>
<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRES</td>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSP</td>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F&lt; num &gt;§</td>
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<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
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<td>DEG RAD</td>
<td>S MS$^\text{II}$ US$^\text{II}$</td>
<td>no units$^\dagger$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use this row when the results of user math function are in V or V2.
† Use this row when the results of user math function are NOT in V or V2.
‡ Uses the units of your math function or constant.
$^\dagger$ Converts your math units to a form of DB (precedes your math units with DB).
$^\ddagger$ NOT valid for the DISP: Y SCAL: UNITS command.
### Table A-4 Engineering Units For DIV

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<td>DB</td>
<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
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<td>EU2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>DEG</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>MS</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FRES</td>
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<td>DB</td>
<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>MS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSP</td>
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<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>no units‡</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>US</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F &lt; num &gt;&quot;</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>DB</td>
<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>EU2</td>
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<td>EURMS2</td>
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<td>F &lt; num &gt;&quot;</td>
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<td>DEG</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>no units‡</td>
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<tr>
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<td>RAD</td>
<td>MS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>US</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use this row when the results of user math functions are in V or V2.
† Use this row when the results of user math function are NOT in V or V2.
‡ Uses the units of your math function or constant.
†† Uses the units EU₁ + EU₂.
‡‡ Uses the units EU₁ × EU₂.
Appendix B
Cross-Reference from Front-Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

Introduction

This section lists analyzer hardkeys and softkeys and their equivalent HP-IB commands. Keys that do not have an equivalent HP-IB command are included to make the list of keys complete. The numbers beside each softkey indicate the position of the softkey on the screen—the top softkey is number 1 and the bottom softkey is number 10.

You can also determine the equivalent HP-IB command for any key sequence by turning mnemonic echo on. With mnemonic echo on, the analyzer displays the equivalent HP-IB command for each front panel key sequence. To turn mnemonic echo on, press the following keys:

```
<Local/HP-IB>
   [HP-IB UTILITIES]
       [MNEMONIC ECHO]
```
# Measurement Group

## Front Panel Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) AVERAGE ON/OFF</td>
<td>AVER[STAT] ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) NUMBER AVERAGES</td>
<td>AVER:COUN &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) RMS AVERAGE</td>
<td>AVER:TYPE RMS;WEIG STAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) RMS EXPO AVERAGE</td>
<td>AVER:TYPE RMS;WEIG EXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) VECTOR AVERAGE</td>
<td>AVER:TYPE VECT;WEIG STAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) VECT EXPO AVERAGE</td>
<td>AVER:TYPE VECT;WEIG EXP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) CONTINUOUS PEAK HOLD</td>
<td>AVER:TYPE PEAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) FAST AVG ON/OFF</td>
<td>AVER:DISP:RATE:STAT ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) UPDATE RATE</td>
<td>AVER:DISP:RATE &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) OVERLAP%</td>
<td>AVER:OVER &lt;NRf&gt; [PCT]</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) SPAN</td>
<td>FREQ:SPAN &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) START</td>
<td>FREQ:STAR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) CENTER</td>
<td>FREQ:CENT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) ZERO START</td>
<td>FREQ:STAR 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) FULL SPAN</td>
<td>FREQ:SPAN:FULL</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) STEP</td>
<td>FREQ:CENT:STEP &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) RECORD LENGTH</td>
<td>SWE:TIME &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) CHANNEL 1 RANGE</td>
<td>INP1:RANG &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) CHANNEL 1 AUTORANGE</td>
<td>INP1:RANG:AUTO ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) CHANNEL 1 SETUP</td>
<td>INP1:LOW FL0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) FLOAT/GND</td>
<td>INP1:COUP AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) AC/DC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) UNITS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) VOLTS</td>
<td>INP1:UNIT VOLT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) ENG UNITS</td>
<td>INP1:UNIT EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) ENG UNIT VALUE</td>
<td>INP1:UNIT:EU:MULT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) ENG UNIT LABEL</td>
<td>INP1:UNIT:EU:NAME &lt;string&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</table>

4) CHANNEL 2 RANGE

5) CHANNEL 2 AUTORANGE
# Front Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Front Panel Key</strong></th>
<th><strong>HP-IB Command</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6) CHANNEL 2 SETUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) FLOAT/GND</td>
<td>INP2:LOW FLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) AC/DC</td>
<td>INP2:COUP AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) UNITS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) VOLTS</td>
<td>INP2:UNIT VOLT</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) ENG UNITS</td>
<td>INP2:UNIT EU</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) ENG UNIT VALUE</td>
<td>INP2:UNIT:EU:MULT</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) ENG UNIT LABEL</td>
<td>INP2:UNIT:EU:NAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) dBm REF IMPEDANCE</td>
<td>INP:IMP</td>
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### Meas Type

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1) 1 CHANNEL 102.4 KHZ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 2 CHANNEL 51.2 KHZ</td>
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### Pause/Cont

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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) SOURCE ON/OFF</td>
<td>SOUR:STAT ON</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) LEVEL</td>
<td>SOUR:AMPL</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) RANDOM</td>
<td>SOUR:FREQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) PERIODIC CHIRP</td>
<td>SOUR:FREQ</td>
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<td>5) FIXED SINE</td>
<td>SOUR:FREQ</td>
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<td>6) SINE FREQ ENTRY</td>
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### Start

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<tr>
<td>1) CONTINUOS TRIGGER</td>
<td>INIT:STAT STAR</td>
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<td>2) EXTERNAL TRIGGER</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3) CHANNEL 1 TRIGGER</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR FREE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) CHANNEL 2 TRIGGER</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR EXT</td>
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<td>5) SOURCE TRIGGER</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR INT1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) HP-IB TRIGGER</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR INT2</td>
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<td>7) AUTOMATIC ARM</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR SOUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) MANUAL ARM</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR BUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) TRIGGER SET UP</td>
<td>ARM:SOUR FREE</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
<td>TRIG:SOUR HOLD</td>
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### Trigger

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<tr>
<td>1) LEVEL</td>
<td>TRIG:LEV</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) SLOPE POS/NEG</td>
<td>TRIG:SLOP POS</td>
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<td>3) CHANNEL 1 DELAY</td>
<td>TRIG:DEL1</td>
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<td>TRIG:DEL2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) ARM</td>
<td>ARM[:IMM]</td>
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</table>
## Cross-Reference from Front-Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

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<tr>
<th><strong>FRONT PANEL KEY</strong></th>
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<td>1) HANNING</td>
<td>WIND[:TYPE] HANN</td>
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<td>2) FLAT TOP</td>
<td>WIND[:TYPE] FLAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) UNIFORM</td>
<td>WIND[:TYPE] UNIF</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) FORCE EXPO</td>
<td>WIND1 FORC;WIND2 EXP</td>
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<td>6) FORCE CHANNEL 1</td>
<td>WIND1[:TYPE] FORC</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) EXPO CHANNEL 1</td>
<td>WIND1[:TYPE] EXP</td>
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<td>9) FORCE CHANNEL 2</td>
<td>WIND1[:TYPE] EXP</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) EXPO CHANNEL 2</td>
<td>WIND2[:TYPE] EXP</td>
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# Display Group

## FRONT PANEL KEY

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SINGLE</td>
<td>SCR:ACT A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) UPPER/ LOWER</td>
<td>SCR:FORM SING</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) FRONT/ BACK</td>
<td>SCR:FORM ULOW</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) SETUP STATE</td>
<td>SCR:FORM FBAC</td>
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<td>5) TRCE GRID ON/OFF</td>
<td>SCR:CONT STAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) TRACE TITLE</td>
<td>DISP[A]:B</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) DATA LBL ON/OFF</td>
<td>TRAC[A]</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) DISP BLNK ON/OFF</td>
<td>SCR:ANN ON</td>
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<td>SCR:[STAT] OFF</td>
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## Math

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<td>1) DEFINE F1</td>
<td>USER:EXPR F1, &lt;expression&gt;</td>
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<td>2) DEFINE F2</td>
<td>USER:EXPR F2, &lt;expression&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DEFINE F3</td>
<td>USER:EXPR F3, &lt;expression&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) DEFINE F4</td>
<td>USER:EXPR F4, &lt;expression&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) DEFINE F5</td>
<td>USER:EXPR F5, &lt;expression&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) DEFINE K1</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K1, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) DEFINE K2</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K2, &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) DEFINE K3</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K3, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) DEFINE REAL PART</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K1, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) DEFINE IMAG PART</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K2, &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DEFINE MAGNITUDE</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K3, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) DEFINE PHASE</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K1, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K2, &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) DEFINE REAL PART</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K3, &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) DEFINE IMAG PART</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K2, &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DEFINE MAGNITUDE</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K3, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) DEFINE PHASE</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K1, &lt;NRi&gt;</td>
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<td>FRONT PANEL KEY</td>
<td>HP-IB COMMAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) DEFINE K4</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K4, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:IMAG K4, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:MAGN K4, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:PHAS K4, &lt;NRF&gt;  [RAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) DEFINE K5</td>
<td>USER:VAR:REAL K5, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:IMAG K5, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:MAGN K5, &lt;NRF&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USER:VAR:PHAS K5, &lt;NRF&gt;  [RAD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Meas Data

| 1) SPECTRUM CHANNEL 1 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES SPEC1 |
| 2) SPECTRUM CHANNEL 2 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES SPEC2 |
| 3) PSD CHANNEL 1      | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES PSD1 |
| 4) PSD CHANNEL 2      | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES PSD2 |
| 5) TIME CHANNEL 1     | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES TIME1 |
| 6) TIME CHANNEL 2     | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES TIME2 |
| 7) FREQUENCY RESPONSE | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES FRES |
| 8) COHERENCE          | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES COH  |
| 9) CROSS SPECTRUM     | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES CSP  |
| 10) MORE              |               |

1) FUNCTION (F1-F5)

| 1) FUNCTION F1 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES F1 |
| 2) FUNCTION F2 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES F2 |
| 3) FUNCTION F3 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES F3 |
| 4) FUNCTION F4 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES F4 |
| 5) FUNCTION F5 | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES F5 |
| 10) RETURN     |               |

2) CONSTANT (K1-K5)

| 1) CONSTANT K1   | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES K1 |
| 2) CONSTANT K2   | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES K2 |
| 3) CONSTANT K3   | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES K3 |
| 4) CONSTANT K4   | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES K4 |
| 5) CONSTANT K5   | TRAC[A:B|1|2]:RES K5 |
| 10) RETURN       |               |
### Front Panel Key

#### 3) Recall Trace

1) RCL FROM 'TRACE1'
2) RCL FROM 'TRACE2'
3) RCL FROM 'TRACE3'
4) RCL FROM 'TRACE4'
5) RCL FROM 'TRACE5'
6) RCL FROM 'TRACE6'
7) RCL FROM 'TRACE7'
8) RCL FROM 'TRACE8'
9) Define Filename
10) Return

#### HP-IB Command

MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE1"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE2"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE3"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE4"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE5"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE6"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE7"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"TRACE8"
MMEM:GET|LOAD:TRAC[A|B][1|2]"<filename>"

---

#### Trace Type

1) Linear Magnitude
2) Log Magnitude
3) Phase
4) Group Delay

1) APERT 5% OF SPAN
2) APERT 1% OF SPAN
3) APERT 2% OF SPAN
4) APERT 4% OF SPAN
5) APERT 8% OF SPAN
6) APERT 16% OF SPAN
7) Return

#### Scale

1) Auto Scale
2) Top Reference
3) Center Reference
4) Bottom Reference
5) REF Level Tracking
6) Vertical/DIV
7) Vertical Units
8) X-Axis LIN/LOG

#### HP-IB Command

DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS LINM
DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS LOGM
DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS PHAS
DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS GDEL

DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 0.5 PCT
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 1 PCT
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 2 PCT
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 4 PCT
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 8 PCT
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.APER 16 PCT

DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS REAL
DISP[A|B][1|2]:AXIS IMAG

DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:AUTO:SING
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:STOP <NRT>
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:CENT <NRF>
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:STAR <NRT>
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:REF INP
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:DIV <NRF>
DISP[A|B][1|2]:[Y].SCAL:UNIT <string>
DISP[A|B][1|2]:X.SPAC LIN|LOG
## Marker Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front Panel Key</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>↑</td>
<td>MARK[:A:B][1][2]:AMAX:RIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td>MARK[:A:B][1][2]:AMAX:LEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>←</td>
<td>MARK[:A:B][1][2]:POIN DOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>MARK[:A:B][1][2]:POIN UP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marker

| 1) MARKER ON/OFF | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:STAT ON/OFF |
| 2) COUPLED ON/OFF| MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AUTO ON/OFF |
| 3) X ENTRY       | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:<NRf> |
| 4) OFFSET        | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:MODE DELT|NORM |
|                 | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:DELTAZERO |
|                 | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:DELTA<NRF> |
|                 | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:DELTA:AMPL<NRF> |
| 5) MARKER TO PEAK| MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AMAX:GLOB |
| 6) NXT RIGHT PEAK| MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AMAX:RIGH |
| 7) NXT LEFT PEAK | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AMAX:LEFT |
| 8) MARKER TO MINIMUM | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AMAX:GLOBAL |
| 9) PEAK TRK ON/OFF | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:AMAX:AUTO ON/OFF |
| 10) SEARCH      | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:SEAR:AMPL<NRF> |
|                 | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:SEAR:LEFT |
|                 | MARK[:A:B][1][2][X]:SEAR:RIGH |

### Marker Fctn

| 1) OFF | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:FUNC:AOFF |
| 2) HARMONIC | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:STAT ON |

<p>| 1) FNDMNTL FREQ | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM[:FREQ]:&lt;NRf&gt; |
| 2) DEFINE NUM HARM | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:COUNT:&lt;NRf&gt; |
| 3) DIVIDE FNDMNTL | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:FREQ:DIV:&lt;NRf&gt; |
| 4) THD          | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:THD:STAT ON |
| 5) HARM PWR     | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:POW:STAT ON |
| 9) RESULTS ON/OFF | MARK[:A:B][1][2]:HARM:POW:STAT ON:OFF |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRONT PANEL KEY</th>
<th>HP-IB COMMAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) SIDEBAND</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) CARRIER FREQ</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) SIDEBAND INCREM</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DEFINE NUM SDBND</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) BAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) DEFINE LEFT FREQ</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) DEFINE RIGHT FREQ</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) DEFINE CENTER FREQ</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) RESULTS ON/OFF</td>
<td>MARK[:A]:B[:1</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) LIMIT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) X-START</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Y-START</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) X-STOP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Y-STOP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) LIMIT LOWER/UPPER</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) INSERT SEGMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) DELETE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) DELETE SEGMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) DELETE ALL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) OFFSET</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Y OFFSET ON/OFF</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Y OFFSET VALUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) X ADJUST ALL SEGMENTS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Y ADJUST ALL SEGMENTS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) LIMIT CONFIG</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) LINES ON/OFF</td>
<td>DISP[:A]:B[:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) TEST EVAL ON/OFF</td>
<td>DISP[:A]:B[:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) BEEP ON/OFF</td>
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</tr>
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<td>FRONT PANEL KEY</td>
<td>HP-IB COMMAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) SELECT LIMIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) L1 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<td>2) L2 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) L3 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) L4 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<td>5) L5 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) L6 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) L7 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<td>8) L8 ACTIVE</td>
<td>DISP[A:B</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) SELECT SEGMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN TBL DOWN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6) DATA TABLE

1) CALC ON/OFF  MARK[A:B|1|2]:DTAB:STAT ON|OFF
2) EDIT X    
3) INSERT X   
4) MOVE TO ENTRY NUM
5) DELETE ENTRY
6) DELETE ALL

7) DELETE ALL

1) DO DELETE
10) RETURN

10) RETURN TBL DOWN

B-10
# System Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRONT PANEL KEY</th>
<th>HP-IB COMMAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/HP-IB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) SYSTEM CONTROLLR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) ADDRESSBL ONLY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) ANALYZER ADDRESS</td>
<td>SYST ADDR &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:ADDR &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) DISC ADDRESS</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:UNIT &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) DISC UNIT</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:VOL &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) DISC VOLUME</td>
<td>PLOT ADDR &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) PLOTTER ADDRESS</td>
<td>PRIN ADDR &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) PRINTER ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) HP-IB UTILITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) STATUS ON/OFF</td>
<td>GPIB:LEDs ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) MNEMONIC OFF</td>
<td>GPIB:MNEM OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) MNEMONIC ECHO</td>
<td>GPIB:MNEM ECHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) HP-IB SCROLL</td>
<td>GPIB:MNEM SCR</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) USER SRQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) USER SRQ 0</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;1</td>
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<td>2) USER SRQ 1</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) USER SRQ 2</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) USER SRQ 3</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;8</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) USER SRQ 4</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;16&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) USER SRQ 5</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;32&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) USER SRQ 6</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;64&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) USER SRQ 7</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;128&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) USER SRQ 8</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;256&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) USER SRQ 9</td>
<td>STAT:USER:PU &lt;512&gt;</td>
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### Plot/Print

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot/Print</th>
<th>HP-IB COMMAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) PLOT SCREEN</td>
<td>PLOT:DUMP:SCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) ABORT PLOT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) PLOT TRACE</td>
<td>PLOT:DUMP:TRAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) ABORT PLOT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) PLOT MARKER</td>
<td>PLOT:DUMP:MARK</td>
</tr>
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<td>1) ABORT PLOT</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRONT PANEL KEY</td>
<td>HP-IB COMMAND</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4) DEFINE PLOT SPEED</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SLOW (5 cm/s)</td>
<td>PLOT:SPE 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) FAST (36 cm/s)</td>
<td>PLOT:SPE 36</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) USER DEFINED</td>
<td>PLOT:SPE &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) USER ENTRY</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5) DEFINE PLOT PENS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) DEFAULT PENS</td>
<td>PLOT:PEN INIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) TRACE A PEN NUM</td>
<td>PLOT:PEN:TRAC:A &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) TRACE A LINE TYPE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SOLID</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:A -4096</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) DOTTED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:A 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) DASHED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:A 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) USER DEFINED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:A &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) USER TYPE ENTRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5) TRACE B PEN NUM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6) TRACE B LINE TYPE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SOLID</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:B -4096</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) DOTTED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:B 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) DASHED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:B 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) USER DEFINED</td>
<td>PLOT:LTYP:TRAC:B &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) USER TYPE ENTRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8) ALPHA PEN NUM</strong></td>
<td>PLOT:PEN:ALPH &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9) GRID PEN NUM</strong></td>
<td>PLOT:PEN:GRID &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7) PRINT SCREEN</strong></td>
<td>PRIN:DUMP:SCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) ABORT PRINT</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8) PRINT ALPHA</strong></td>
<td>PRIN:DUMP:ALPH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) ABORT PRINT</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) DISC ADDRESS</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>2) DISC UNIT</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:UNIT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>3) DISC VOLUME</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:VOL &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) PLOTTER ADDRESS</td>
<td>PLOT:ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) PRINTER ADDRESS</td>
<td>PRIN:ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRONT PANEL KEY</td>
<td>HP-IB COMMAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td>*RST</td>
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1) SAVE TRACE

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE1'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE2'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE4'</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE5'</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE6'</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE7'</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'TRACE8'</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DEFINE FILENAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
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2) SAVE STATE

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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'STATE1'</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'STATE2'</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>INTO FILE 'STATE8'</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DEFINE FILENAME</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
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3) SAVE MATH

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<td>INTO FILE 'MATH1'</td>
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<td>INTO FILE 'MATH8'</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DEFINE FILENAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
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4) SAVE MORE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SAVE LIMIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SAVE DATA TABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE1*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE2*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE3*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE4*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE5*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE6*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE7*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *TRACE8*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:TRAC[A]:B:1:2] *<filename>*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE1*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE2*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE3*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE4*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE5*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE6*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE7*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *STATE8*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STAT] *<filename>*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH1*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH2*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH3*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH4*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH5*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH6*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH7*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *MATH8*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:MATH] *<filename>*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STOR] *<limit #>*  
MMEM:SAVE [STOR:STOR] *[<filename>]
Cross-Reference from Front-Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

FRONT PANEL KEY

6) SAVE SYS CONFIG
   1) DO SAVE
   10) CANCEL/RETURN

7) FILE UTILITIES
   1) RENAME FILE
   2) DELETE FILE
   3) DELETE ALL FILES
   4) PACK FILES
   5) RENAME CATALOG
   6) COPY DISC
      1) SOURCE DISC
      2) DESTN DISC
      4) START COPY
      10) RETURN

7) COPY FILE
   1) SOURCE FILENAME
   2) DESTN FILENAME
   4) START COPY
   10) RETURN

8) STORAGE CONFIG
   1) INTERNAL RAM DISC
   2) INTERNAL DISC
   3) EXTERNAL DISC
   7) FORMAT ASCII/BIN
   8) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES
      1) DISC ADDRESS
      2) DISC UNIT
      3) DISC VOLUME
      4) PLOTTER ADDRESS
      5) PRINTER ADDRESS
      10) RETURN
   9) CATALOG ON/OFF
   10) RETURN

9) DISC FUNCTIONS
   1) FORMAT OPTION
   2) INTRLEAVE FACTOR
   4) START FORMAT

HP-IB COMMAND

------------
SYST:SAVE

------------
MMEM:REN* <old filename>*,*<new filename>*
MMEM:DEL* <filename>*
MMEM:DEL* <msi>*
MMEM:PACK *<msi>*
MMEM:REN* <msi>*,*<new cat name>*

------------
MMEM:COPY *<source device>*,*<destn filename>*

------------
FMEM:FORM ASC|BIN

------------
MMEM:MSI:*RAM:*
MMEM:MSI:*INT:*
MMEM:MSI:*EXT:*

------------
MMEM:MSI:ADDR <NRf>
MMEM:MSI:UNIT <NRf>
MMEM:MSI:VOL <NRf>
PLOT:ADDR <NRf>
PRIN:ADDR <NRf>

------------
SCR:CONT DCAT

------------
MMEM:INIT:OPT <NRf>
MMEM:INIT:INT <NRf>
MMEM:INIT *<msi>*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FRONT PANEL KEY</strong></th>
<th><strong>HP-IB COMMAND</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8) STORAGE CONFIG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) INTERNAL RAM DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;RAM:*&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) INTERNAL DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;INT:*&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) EXTERNAL DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;EXT:*&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) FORMAT ASCII/BIN</td>
<td>MMEM:FORM ASCII</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) DISC ADDRESS</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) DISC UNIT</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:UNIT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) DISC VOLUME</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:VOL &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>4) PLOTTER ADDRESS</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<td>8) STORAGE CONFIG</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) INTERNAL RAM DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;RAM:*&quot;</td>
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<td>2) INTERNAL DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;INT:*&quot;</td>
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<td>3) EXTERNAL DISC</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI &quot;EXT:*&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) DISC ADDRESS</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) DISC UNIT</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:UNIT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) DISC VOLUME</td>
<td>MMEM:MSI:VOL &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) PLOTTER ADDRESS</td>
<td>PLOT:ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) PRINTER ADDRESS</td>
<td>PRIN:ADDR &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) CATALOG ON/OFF</td>
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<td>9) CATALOG ON/OFF</td>
<td>SCR:CONT DCAT</td>
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<td>10) DISC FUNCTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) FORMAT OPTION</td>
<td>MMEM:INIT:OPT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>2) INTRLEAVE FACTOR</td>
<td>MMEM:INIT:INT &lt;NRf&gt;</td>
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<td>4) START FORMAT</td>
<td>MMEM:INIT &quot;&lt;msi&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cross-Reference from Front-Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

**FRONT PANEL KEY**

8) STORAGE CONFIG

1) INTERNAL RAM DISC
2) INTERNAL DISC
3) EXTERNAL DISC
7) FORMAT ASCII/BIN
8) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES

1) DISC ADDRESS
2) DISC UNIT
3) DISC VOLUME
4) PLOTTER ADDRESS
5) PRINTER ADDRESS
9) CATALOG ON/OFF
10) RETURN

9) CATALOG ON/OFF
10) DISC FUNCTIONS

**SPCI Fctn**

1) SINGLE CAL
2) AUTO CAL ON/OFF
3) CAL OPTIONS

1) CLEAR CAL CONSTANTS
2) CAL TRACE ON/OFF
10) RETURN

4) BEEPER ON/OFF
5) TIME HHMMSS
6) DATE MMDD[YY]
7) FAULT LOG

1) CLEAR FAULT LOG
2) DESCRIBE ENTRY
8) VERSION
10) RETURN

8) MEMORY USAGE
10) RETURN

9) SELF TEST

1) QUICK CONF TEST
2) LONG CONF TEST

1) START
10) ABORT RETURN

3) FUNCTIONAL TESTS

**HP-IB COMMAND**

---

MMEM:MSI "RAM:"
MMEM:MSI "INT:"
MMEM:MSI "EXT:"
MMEM:FORM ASCII BIN

---

MMEM:MSI:ADDR <NRf:>
MMEM:MSI:UNIT <NRf:>
MMEM:MSI:VOL <NRf:>
PLOT:ADDR <NRf:>
PRIN:ADDR <NRf:>
SCR:CONT DCAT

---

SCR:CONT DCAT

---

CAL:SING
CAL:AUTO ON/OFF

---

CAL:CLE
CAL:TRAC ON/OFF

---

SYST:BEEP ON/OFF
SYST:TIME <hour>, <min>, <sec>
SYST:DATE <year>, <mon>, <day>
SCR:CONT FLOG

---

SYST:FLOG:CLE
SCR:CONT FLOG; SYST:FLOG:ENTR:DESC <NRf:>
SYST:VERS

---

SCR:CONT MEM

---

TEST:SHOR

---

TEST:LCON
TEST:ABOR

---

3) FUNCTIONAL TESTS
## Front Panel Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front Panel Key</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1) CPU ROM/RAM</td>
<td>TEST:PROC.CPU</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) ROM</td>
<td>TEST:PROC.ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) RAM</td>
<td>TEST:PROC.RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) INTERRUPT</td>
<td>TEST:PROC.INT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) MULT.FCTN PERIPHERL</td>
<td>TEST:PROC:MFP</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:PROC:ALL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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</table>

## Display

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Options</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
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<td>1) TEST PATTERN</td>
<td>TEST:DISP:PATT ON</td>
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<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:DISP:PATT OFF</td>
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<td>2) DISPLAY: TEST</td>
<td>TEST:DISP</td>
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<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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## DMA

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<th>DMA Options</th>
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## I/O

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<th>I/O Options</th>
<th>HP-IB Command</th>
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<td>1) KEYBOARD</td>
<td>TEST:IO:KEY</td>
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<td>2) HP-IB</td>
<td>TEST:IO:KEY</td>
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<th>HP-IB Command</th>
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<td>1) HP-IB Func Test</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:CONT</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) HP-IB Connector</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:MOT</td>
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<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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## Internal Disc

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<td>TEST:IO:DISC:CONT</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) MOTOR</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:MOT</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) RESTORE</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:REST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) RANDOM SEEK</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:RAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) SEEK SECTOR</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:SEEK &lt;NR1&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) READ</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:READ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) READ/ WRITE</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:WRIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) READ/ WRITE ALL</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:RW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:IO:DISC:ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRONT PANEL KEY</td>
<td>HP-IB COMMAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) IIC BUS</td>
<td>TEST:IO:SBUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) FAST BUS</td>
<td>TEST:IO:FBUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:IO:ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) MATH COPROCSSR</td>
<td>TEST:MATM</td>
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<td>6) DSP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) TRIGGER</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:TRIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) LO</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:LO</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) DIGITAL FILTER</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:FILT</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) FIFO</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:FIFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) BASEBAND</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:BASE</td>
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<td>6) ZOOM</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:ZOOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) DGTLSRCE THRU DSP</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:SOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:DSP:ALL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<td>7) SOURCE</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SOURCE LO</td>
<td>TEST:SOUR:LO</td>
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<td>2) SOURCE TO CPU</td>
<td>TEST:SOUR:CPU</td>
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<td>3) WITHOUT LO</td>
<td>TEST:SOUR:BASE</td>
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<td>4) WITH LO</td>
<td>TEST:SOUR:ZOOM</td>
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<td>8) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:SOUR:ALL</td>
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<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<td>8) OTHER</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) ADC GATE ARRAY</td>
<td>TEST:REC:GARR</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) INPUTS</td>
<td>TEST:REC:INP</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) ALL</td>
<td>TEST:ALL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) LOOP MODE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1) LOOP MODE ON/OFF</td>
<td>TEST:LOOP[:STAT] ON/OFF</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) LOOP ALL</td>
<td>TEST:LOOP:STAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT LOOP TEST</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) TEST LOG</td>
<td>SCR:CONT TLOG</td>
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<td>1) CLEAR TEST LOG</td>
<td>TEST:LOG:CLE</td>
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<td>2) TEST LOG OFF</td>
<td>SCR:CONT TRAC</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) ABORT RETURN</td>
<td>TEST:ABOR</td>
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### FRONT PANEL KEY

10) SERVICE TESTS

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<tr>
<td>1) CHANNEL 1 OFFSET</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:OFFS1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) CHANNEL 1 CMRR</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:CMRR1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) CHANNEL 1 FLATNESS</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:FLAT1:CENT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:FLAT1:FULL</td>
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<td>4) CHANNEL 2 OFFSET</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:OFFS2</td>
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<td>5) CHANNEL 2 CMRR</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:CMRR2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) CHANNEL 2 FLATNESS</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:FLAT2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) SECOND PASS GAIN</td>
<td>SERV:ADJ:ADC:_GAIN</td>
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<tr>
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<td>SERV:ADJ:ADC:OFFS</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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<td>2) SPCL TEST MODES</td>
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<td>1) DITHER ON/OFF</td>
<td>SERV:DITH ON/OFF</td>
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<td>5) HIGH LEVEL CAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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### Recall

1) RECALL TRACE

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<th>HP-IB COMMAND</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) RCL FROM 'TRACE1'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>2) RCL FROM 'TRACE2'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>3) RCL FROM 'TRACE3'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>4) RCL FROM 'TRACE4'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>5) RCL FROM 'TRACE5'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) RCL FROM 'TRACE6'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) RCL FROM 'TRACE7'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) RCL FROM 'TRACE8'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) DEFINE FILENAME</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) RETURN</td>
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## Cross-Reference from Front-Panel Keys to HP-IB Commands

### FRONT PANEL KEY

#### 2) RECALL STATE

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<td>7) RCL FROM 'STATE7'</td>
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<td>8) RCL FROM 'STATE8'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>9) DEFINE FILENAME</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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#### 3) RECALL MATH

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<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>2) RCL FROM 'MATH2'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) RCL FROM 'MATH3'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) RCL FROM 'MATH4'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) RCL FROM 'MATH5'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) RCL FROM 'MATH6'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) RCL FROM 'MATH7'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) RCL FROM 'MATH8'</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>9) DEFINE FILENAME</td>
<td>MMEM:GET</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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#### 4) RECALL MORE

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<td>2) RECALL DATA TABL</td>
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<td>MMEM:LOAD:APPL &quot;&lt;filename&gt;&quot;</td>
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<td>3) LOAD ALL</td>
<td>MMEM:LOAD:APPL:ALL &quot;&lt;msi&gt;&quot;</td>
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<td>4) AUTO LOAD ON/OFF</td>
<td>MMEM:LOAD:APPL:AUTO ON</td>
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<td>10) RETURN</td>
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</table>

#### 6) FILE UTILITIES

(See Save - FILE UTILITIES)
**FRONT PANEL KEY**

8) STORAGE CONFIG

1) INTERNAL RAM DISC  
2) INTERNAL DISC  
3) EXTERNAL DISC  
7) FORMAT ASCII/BIN  

8) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES

1) DISC ADDRESS  
2) DISC UNIT  
3) DISC VOLUME  
4) PLOTTER ADDRESS  
5) PRINTER ADDRESS  
10) RETURN

9) CATALOG ON/OFF  
10) RETURN

9) CATALOG ON/OFF  
10) DISC FUNCTIONS

1) FORMAT OPTION  
2) INTRLEAVE FACTOR  
4) START FORMAT  
8) STORAGE CONFIG

1) INTERNAL RAM DISC  
2) INTERNAL DISC  
3) EXTERNAL DISC  
7) FORMAT ASCII/BIN  
8) PERIPHERAL ADDRESSES

1) DISC ADDRESS  
2) DISC UNIT  
3) DISC VOLUME  
4) PLOTTER ADDRESS  
5) PRINTER ADDRESS  
10) RETURN

9) CATALOG ON/OFF  
10) RETURN

9) CATALOG ON/OFF  
10) RETURN

**HP-IB COMMAND**

---

MMEM: MSI "RAM:*"  
MMEM: MSI "INT:*"  
MMEM: MSI "EXT:*"  
MMEM: FORM ASC | BIN

---

MMEM: MSI: ADDR <NRf>  
MMEM: MSI: UNIT <NRf>  
MMEM: MSI: VOL <NRf>  
PLOT: ADDR <NRf>  
PRIN: ADDR <NRf>

---

SCR: CONT DCAT

---

SCR: CONT DCAT

---

MMEM: INIT: OPT <NRf>  
MMEM: INIT: INT <NRf>  
MMEM: INIT "<msi>"*

---

MMEM: MSI: "RAM:*"  
MMEM: MSI: "INT:*"  
MMEM: MSI: "EXT:*"  
MMEM: FORM ASC | BIN

---

MMEM: MSI: ADDR <NRf>  
MMEM: MSI: UNIT <NRf>  
MMEM: MSI: VOL <NRf>  
PLOT: ADDR <NRf>  
PRIN: ADDR <NRf>

---

SCR: CONT DCAT

---

SCR: CONT DCAT

---

User Define
## Numeric Entry Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FRONT PANEL KEY</th>
<th>HP-IB COMMAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marker Value</td>
<td>MARK[A]:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C
HP-IB Command List

Common Commands (defined by IEEE 488.2)

*CAL?
*CLS
*ESE <NRf>
*ESE?
*ESR?
*IDN?
*OPC
*OPC?
*OPT?
*PCB <NRf>[.,<NRf>]
*PSC <NRf>
*PSC?
*RST
*SRE <NRf>
*SRE?
*STB?
*TRG
*TST?
*WAI
Device-Specific Commands

ARM
ARM[:IMMediate]
ARM:SOURce {FREE|HOLD}
ARM:SOURce?

AVERage
AVER:COUNt <NRf>
AVER:COUNt?
AVER:DISPlay
   AVER:DISP:RATE <NRf>
   AVER:DISP:RATE?
   AVER:DISP:RATE
      AVER:DISP:RATE:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
      AVER:DISP:RATE:STATe?
AVER:INITialize
AVER:OVERlap <NRf> [PCT]
AVER:OVERlap?
AVER[:STATe] {OFF|ON|0|1}
AVER[:STATe]?
AVER:TYPE {PEAK|RMS|VECT}
AVER:TYPE?
AVER:WEIGHTing {EXP|STAB}
AVER:WEIGHTing?

CALibration
   CAL[:ALL]?
   CAL:AUTO {OFF|ON|0|1}
   CAL:AUTO?
   CAL:CLEar
   CAL:SINGle
   CAL:TRACe {OFF|ON|0|1}
   CAL:TRACe?

CONFigure
   CONF:TYPE {NETW|SPEC}
   CONF:TYPE?
**DISPlay[:A]:B 1 2**

DISP: DATA?
DISP: GRATicule {OFF|ON|0|1}
DISP: GRATicule?
DISP: HEADer
  DISP: HEAD: AFORmat {ASC|FP32|FP64}
  DISP: HEAD: AFORmat?
  DISP: HEAD: NAME?
  DISP: HEAD: POINTs?
  DISP: HEAD: PREamble?
  DISP: HEAD: XINCrement?
  DISP: HEAD: XNAME?
  DISP: HEAD: XORigin?
  DISP: HEAD: XPOINTs?
  DISP: HEAD: XUNITs?
  DISP: HEAD: YINCrement?
  DISP: HEAD: YNAME?
  DISP: HEAD: YORigin?
  DISP: HEAD: YPOINTs?
  DISP: HEAD: YUNITs?
DISP: LIMIT
  DISP: LIM: BEEPer {OFF|ON|0|1}
  DISP: LIM: BEEPer?
  DISP: LIM: FAIL
    DISP: LIM: FAIL[:DATA]?
    DISP: LIM: FAIL: HEADer
      DISP: LIM: FAIL: HEAD: AFORmat {ASC|FP32|FP64}
      DISP: LIM: FAIL: HEAD: AFORmat?
      DISP: LIM: FAIL: HEAD: POINTs?
  DISP: LIM: LINE {OFF|ON|0|1}
  DISP: LIM: LINE?
  DISP: LIM: STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
  DISP: LIM: STATE?
  DISP: LIM[:TABLE] <NR1>
  DISP: LIM[:TABLE]?
  DISP: LIM: TEST
    DISP: LIM: TEST[:DATA]?
    DISP: LIM: TEST: HEADer
      DISP: LIM: TEST: HEAD: AFORmat {ASC|FP32|FP64}
      DISP: LIM: TEST: HEAD: AFORmat?
      DISP: LIM: TEST: HEAD: POINTs?
DISP:X
  DISP:X: APERture <NR1> [PCT]
  DISP:X: APERture?
  DISP:X: SPACing {LIN|LOG}
  DISP:X: SPACing?
DISP[Y]
  DISP[Y]:AXIS {GDEL|IMAG|MAGN|PHAS|REAL|LINM|LOGM}
  DISP[Y]:AXIS?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE
    DISP[Y]:SCALE:AUTO
    DISP[Y]:SCALE:AUTO:SINGLE
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:CENTer <NRf>
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:CENTer?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:DIVision <NRf>
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:DIVision?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:REFERENCE {CENT|STAR|STOP|INP}
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:REFERENCE?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:START <NRf>
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:START?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:STOP <NRf>
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:STOP?
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:UNITS <string>
  DISP[Y]:SCALE:UNITS?
  DISP[Y]:SPACING {LIN|LOG}
  DISP[Y]:SPACING?

FREQency
  FREQ:CENTer <NRf>
  FREQ:CENTer?
  FREQ:CENTer
    FREQ:CENT:STEP <NRf>
    FREQ:CENT:STEP?
  FREQ:REFERENCE {CENT|STAR}
  FREQ:REFERENCE?
  FREQ:SPAN <NRf>
  FREQ:SPAN?
  FREQ:SPAN
    FREQ:SPAN:FULL
  FREQ:START <NRf>
  FREQ:START?

GPIB
  GPIB:LEDS {OFF|ON|0|1}
  GPIB:LEDS?
  GPIB:MNEMONIC {ECHO|OFF|SCR}
  GPIB:MNEMONIC?

INITialize
  INIT:STATE {PAUS|RUN|STAR}
  INIT:STATE?
INPut[1 | 2]
  INP:COUPling {AC | DC}
  INP:COUPling?
  INP:IMPedance < NRf >
  INP:IMPedance?
  INP:LOW {FLO | Gro}
  INP:LOW?
  INP:RANGE < NRf >
  INP:RANGE?
  INP:RANGE
    INP:RANG:Auto {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}
    INP:RANG:Auto?
  INP:UNIT {EU | VOLt}
  INP:UNIT?
  INP:UNIT
    INP:UNIT:EU
      INP:UNIT:EU:MUltiplier < NRf >
      INP:UNIT:EU:MUltiplier?
      INP:UNIT:EU:NAME < string >
      INP:UNIT:EU:NAME?

LIMit[1-8]
  LIMit:TABLE
    LIMit:TABLE:DATA <block data>
    LIMit:TABLE:DATA?
    LIMit:TABLE:HEADer
      LIMit:TABLE:HEAD:FORMat {ASC | FP32 | FP64}
      LIMit:TABLE:HEAD:FORMat?
      LIMit:TABLE:HEAD:POINts?
**MARKer[:A[:B|1|2]**

**MARK:BAND**
- MARK:BAND:CENTEr <NRF>
- MARK:BAND:CENTEr?
- MARK:BAND:POWer?
- MARK:BAND:POWer
  - MARK:BAND:POW:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
  - MARK:BAND:POW:STATe?
- MARK:BAND:STARt <NRF>
- MARK:BAND:STARt?
- MARK:BAND:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
- MARK:BAND:STATe?
- MARK:BAND:STOP <NRF>
- MARK:BAND:STOP?

**MARK:DTABle**
- MARK:DTAB[ DATA] < block data>
- MARK:DTAB[ DATA]?
- MARK:DTAB:HEADer
  - MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFORmat {ASC|FP54|FP32}
  - MARK:DTAB:HEAD:AFORmat?
  - MARK:DTAB:HEAD:POInTs?
- MARK:DTAB:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
- MARK:DTAB:STATe?

**MARK:FUNC:OFF**

**MARK:HARMonic**
- MARK:HARM:COUNt <NRF>
- MARK:HARM:COUNt?
- MARK:HARM:[FREQuency] <NRF>
- MARK:HARM:[FREQuency]?
  - MARK:HARM:[FREQuency]:DIVide <NRF>
- MARK:HARM:POWer?
- MARK:HARM:POWer
  - MARK:HARM:POW:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
  - MARK:HARM:POW:STATe?
- MARK:HARM:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
- MARK:HARM:STATe?
- MARK:HARM:TTHD?
- MARK:HARM:TTHD
  - MARK:HARM:TTHD:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
  - MARK:HARM:TTHD:STATe?

**MARK:SIDeband**
- MARK:SID:COUNt <NRF>
- MARK:SID:COUNt?
- MARK:SID:DELTa <NRF>
- MARK:SID:DELTa?
- MARK:SID:[FREQuency] <NRF>
- MARK:SID:[FREQuency]?
MARK:SID:POWer
MARK:SID:POW:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
MARK:SID:POW:STATe?
MARK:SID:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
MARK:SID:STATe?
MARK[X] <NRF>
MARK[X]?
MARK[X]
MARK[X]:AMAXimum
MARK[X]:AMAX:AUTO {OFF|ON|0|1}
MARK[X]:AMAX:AUTO?
MARK[X]:AMAX:[GLOBal]
MARK[X]:AMAX:LEFT
MARK[X]:AMAX:RIGHT
MARK[X]:AMINimum
MARK[X]:AMIN:[GLOBal]
MARK[X]:AMPLitude?
MARK[X]:AUTO {OFF|ON|0|1}
MARK[X]:AUTO?
MARK[X]:DELTa <NRF>
MARK[X]:DELTa?
MARK[X]:DELTa
MARK[X]:DELTa:AMPLitude <NRF>
MARK[X]:DELTa:AMPLitude?
MARK[X]:DELTa:POInts <NRF>
MARK[X]:DELTa:POInt?
MARK[X]:DELTa:ZERO
MARK[X]:MODE {DELT|NORM}
MARK[X]:MODE?
MARK[X]:POINT <NRF>
MARK[X]:POINT?
MARK[X]:SEARch
MARK[X]:SEAR:AMPLitude <NRF>
MARK[X]:SEAR:AMPLitude?
MARK[X]:SEAR:LEFT
MARK[X]:SEAR:RIGHT
MARK[X]:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
MARK[X]:STATe?
MMEMory

MMEM: COPY <string>, <string>
MMEM: DELeté <string>
MMEM: FORM {ASC | BIN}
MMEM:FORM?
MMEM: GET
    MMEM: GET:DATABlE {A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
    MMEM: GET:LIMIT{lim#} <string>
    MMEM: GET:MATH <string>
    MMEM: GET:STATE <string>
    MMEM: GET:TRACE{A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
MMEM: INITialize {"INT:" | "EXT:" | "RAM:"}
MMEM: INITialize
    MMEM: INIT:INTERleave <NRF>
    MMEM: INIT:INTERleave?
    MMEM: INIT:OPTion <NRF>
    MMEM: INIT:OPTion?
MMEM: LOAD
    MMEM: LOAD:APPLICATION <string>
    MMEM: LOAD:APPL:ALL {"INT:" | "EXT:" | "RAM:"}
    MMEM: LOAD:APPL:AUTO {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}
    MMEM: LOAD:APPL:AUTO?
    MMEM: LOAD:DATABlE {A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
    MMEM: LOAD:LIMIT{lim#} <string>
    MMEM: LOAD:MATH <string>
    MMEM: LOAD:STATE <string>
    MMEM: LOAD:TRACE{A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
MMEM: MSI
    MMEM: MSI:ADDReSS <NRF>
    MMEM: MSI:ADDReSS?
    MMEM: MSI:UNIT <NRF>
    MMEM: MSI:UNIT?
    MMEM: MSI:VOLUME <NRF>
    MMEM: MSI:VOLUME?
MMEM: MSI {"INT:" | "EXT:" | "RAM:"}
MMEM: MSI?
MMEM: RENAME <string>, <string>
MMEM: SAVE
    MMEM: SAVE:DATABlE {A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
    MMEM: SAVE:LIMIT{lim#} <string>
    MMEM: SAVE:MATH <string>
    MMEM: SAVE:STATE <string>
    MMEM: SAVE:TRACE{A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
MMEM: STORE
    MMEM: STORE:DATABlE {A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
    MMEM: STORE:LIMIT{lim#} <string>
    MMEM: STORE:MATH <string>
    MMEM: STORE:STATE <string>
    MMEM: STORE:TRACE{A | B | 1 | 2} <string>
PLOTter

PLOT:ADDRESS <NRf>
PLOT:ADDRESS?
PLOT:DUMP
   PLOT:DUMP::MARKer
   PLOT:DUMP::SCReen
   PLOT:DUMP::TRACe
PLOT:LTYPE
   PLOT:LTYPE::TRAC[A|B|1|2] <NRf>
PLOT:LTYPE::TRAC[A|B|1|2]?
PLOT:PEN
   PLOT:PEN::ALPHA <NRf>
PLOT:PEN::ALPHA?
PLOT:PEN::GRID <NRf>
PLOT:PEN::GRID?
PLOT:PEN::INITialize
   PLOT:PEN::TRACe[A|B|1|2] <NRf>
PLOT:PEN::TRACe[A|B|1|2]?
PLOT:SPEd <NRf>
PLOT:SPEd?

PRINter

PRIN:ADDRESS <NRf>
PRIN:ADDRESS?
PRIN:DUMP
   PRIN:DUMP::ALPHA
   PRIN:DUMP::SCReen

SCReen

SCR:ACTive {A|B}
SCR:ACTive?
SCR:ANNotation {OFF|ON|0|1}
SCR:ANNotation?
SCR:CONTents {APPL|DCAT|FLOG|MEM|STAT|TLOG|TRAC}
SCR:CONTents?
SCR:FORMat {FBAC|SING|ULOW}
SCR:FORMat?
SCR:[STATE] {OFF|ON|0|1}
SCR:[STATE]?
SERVice

SERV:ADC2
SERV:ADC2:PASS {OFF|ON|1|0}
SERV:ADJ
SERV:ADJ:ADC
SERV:ADJ:ADC:GAIN
SERV:ADJ:ADC:OFFS
SERV:ADJ:CMRR[1|2]
SERV:ADJ:FLAT1
SERV:ADJ:FLAT1:CENT
SERV:ADJ:FLAT1:FULL
SERV:ADJ:FLAT2
SERV:ADJ:OFFS[1|2]
SERV:CAL
SERV:CAL:HIGH {OFF|ON|0|1}
SERV:CAL:HIGH?
SERV:CAL:LOW {OFF|ON|0|1}
SERV:CAL:LOW?
SERV:TRACK {OFF|ON|0|1}
SERV:TRACK?
SERV:DITH {OFF|ON|0|1}
SERV:DITH?
SERV:INP[1|2]
SERV:INP[1|2]:OFFS <NRF>
SERV:SHOR[1|2] {OFF|ON|1|0}
SERV:SOUR
SERV:SOUR:INP {OFF|ON|0|1}
SERV:SOUR:INP?

SOURce

SOUR:AMPLitude
SOUR:AMPL[:LEVEL] <NRF>
SOUR:AMPL[:LEVEL]?
SOUR:FRQency
SOUR:FRQ[:CW] <NRF>
SOUR:FRQ[:CW]?
SOUR:FRQ:MODE {RAND|CW|PCH}
SOUR:FRQ:MODE?
SOUR:STATe {OFF|ON|0|1}
SOUR:STATe?
STATus

STAT:DEV:CONDITION?
STAT:DEV:ENABLE <NRf>
STAT:DEV:ENABLE?
STAT:DEV:EVENT?
STAT:DEV:NTR <NRf>
STAT:DEV:NTR?
STAT:DEV:PTR <NRf>
STAT:DEV:PTR?

STAT:DINTegrity

STAT:DINT:CONDITION?
STAT:DINT:ENABLE <NRf>
STAT:DINT:ENABLE?
STAT:DINT:EVENT?
STAT:DINT:NTR <NRf>
STAT:DINT:NTR?
STAT:DINT:PTR <NRf>
STAT:DINT:PTR?

STAT:USER

STAT:USER:ENABLE <NRf>
STAT:USER:ENABLE?
STAT:USER:EVENT?
STAT:USER:PULSE <NRf>

SWEep

SWE:TIME <NRf>
SWE:TIME?
SYSTem

SYST:ADDRes <NRf>
SYST:ADDRes?
SYST:BEEPer {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}
SYST:BEEPer?
SYST:DATE <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>
SYST:DATE?
SYST:DTIme <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>
SYST:DTIme?
SYST:DUMP
SYST:DUMP:PLOTer <NRf>
SYST:DUMP:PLOTer?
SYST:DUMP:PRInter <NRf>
SYST:DUMP:PRInter?
SYST:ERRor?
SYST:FLOG?
SYST:FLOG
SYST:FLOG:CLEar
SYST:FLOG:ENTRY
SYST:FLOG:ENTR:DEScrIption <NRf>
SYST:HEADER {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}
SYST:HEADER?
SYST:MEMory?
SYST:SAVE
SYST:SERIal?
SYST:SET <block data>
SYST:SET?
SYST:SET
SYST:SET:FORM {ASC | BIN}
SYST:SET:FORM?
SYST:TIME <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>
SYST:TIME?
TEST

TEST:ABOR
TEST:ALL
TEST:DISP
  TEST:DISP:PATT \{OFF|ON|0|1\}
  TEST:DISP:PATT?
TEST:DMA
TEST:DISP
  TEST:DISP:ALL
  TEST:DISP:BASE
  TEST:DISP:FIFO
  TEST:DISP:FILT
  TEST:DISP:LO
  TEST:DISP:SOUR
  TEST:DISP:TRIG
  TEST:DISP:ZOOM
TEST:IO
  TEST:IO:ALL
  TEST:IO:DISC
    TEST:IO:DISC:ALL
    TEST:IO:DISC:CONT
    TEST:IO:DISC:MOT
    TEST:IO:DISC:RAND
    TEST:IO:DISC:READ
    TEST:IO:DISC:REST
    TEST:IO:DISC:RW
    TEST:IO:DISC:SEEK <NR1>
    TEST:IO:DISC:WR1
  TEST:IO:FBUS
  TEST:IO:KEY
  TEST:IO:SBUS
TEST:KEY?
TEST:LCONFidence
  TEST:LCONF:RESult?
TEST:LOG?
TEST:LOG
  TEST:LOG:CLE
TEST:LOOP
  TEST:LOOP:START
  TEST:LOOP[:STAT] \{OFF|ON|0|1\}
  TEST:LOOP[:STAT]?
TEST:MATH
TEST:PROC
  TEST:PROC:ALL
  TEST:PROC:CPU
  TEST:PROC:INT
  TEST:PROC:MF1
  TEST:PROC:RAM
  TEST:PROC:ROM
TEST:REC
  TEST:REC:GARR
HP-IB Command List

TEST:REC:INP
TEST:RES?  
TEST:SHORT
TEST:SOURce
  TEST:SOUR:ALL
  TEST:SOUR:BASE
  TEST:SOUR:CPU
  TEST:SOUR:LO
  TEST:SOUR:ZOOM

TRAC[A:B | 1 | 2]
  TRAC:DATA < block data>
  TRAC:DATA?
  TRAC:DATA
    TRAC:DATA:SET < block data>
    TRAC:DATA:SET?
  TRAC:HEADER
    TRAC:HEAD:AFORMAT {ASC | FP32 | FP64}
    TRAC:HEAD:AFORMAT?
    TRAC:HEAD:NAME < string>
    TRAC:HEAD:NAME?
    TRAC:HEAD:POINts < NRT>
    TRAC:HEAD:POINts?
    TRAC:HEAD:PHASe?  
    TRAC:HEAD:PHASE < NRT>
    TRAC:HEAD:PHASE?
    TRAC:HEAD:PXOInits < NRT>
    TRAC:HEAD:PXOInits?
    TRAC:HEAD:PXUNits?
    TRAC:HEAD:YINCement < NRT>
    TRAC:HEAD:YINCement?
    TRAC:HEAD:YNAME?
    TRAC:HEAD:YPInits < NRT>
    TRAC:HEAD:YPInits?
    TRAC:HEAD:YPUNits?
  TRAC:RESULT {COH | CSP | F{1-5} | FRES | K{1-5} | PSD{1 | 2} | SPEC{1 | 2} | TIME{1 | 2}}
  TRAC:RESULT?
  TRAC:TITLe < string>
  TRAC:TITLe?
TRIGger
TRIG:DLey[1|2] <NRF>
TRIG:DLey[1|2]?
TRIG:IMMediate
TRIG:LEVel <NRF> [PCT]
TRIG:LEVel?
TRIG:SLOPe {NEG|POS}
TRIG:SLOPe?
TRIG:SOURce {BUS|FREE|EXT|INT{1|2}|SOUR}
TRIG:SOURce?

USER
USER:EXPRession {F1|F2|F3|F4|F5},<expr>
USER:EXPRession? {F1|F2|F3|F4|F5}
USER:VARiable
USER:VAR:IMAG {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5},<NRF>
USER:VAR:IMAG? {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5}
USER:VAR:MAGNitude {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5},<NRF>
USER:VAR:MAGNitude? {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5}
USER:VAR:PHASE {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5},<NRF> [RAD|DEG]
USER:VAR:PHASE? {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5}
USER:VAR:REAL {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5},<NRF>
USER:VAR:REAL? {K1|K2|K3|K4|K5}

WINDow[1|2]
WIND:CONStant
WIND:CON:EXPonential <NRF>
WIND:CON:EXPonential?
WIND:CON:FORCE <NRF>
WIND:CON:FORCE?
WIND[:TYPE] {FLAT|HANN|UNIF|FORCE|EXP}
WIND[:TYPE]?
Appendix D
Error Messages

Introduction

This appendix lists error messages generated by the HP 35660A. As many as ten messages can be stored in the analyzer’s error queue. One message is read from the queue each time you send the SYST:ERR query. Errors are returned in the order generated.

NOTE
When queried with SYST:ERR?, the HP 35660A returns a maximum of 255 characters. It truncates any error messages greater than 255 characters before putting them on the HP-IB.
Error Messages

Command Errors

-100 CMD ERR

- Disc controller error
- Empty function redefinition not allowed
- Function definition too long, split into two functions
- Incompatible mix of operand types
- Lower function number required
- Not a valid message unit delimiter
- Parameter cannot be decremented
- Parameter cannot be incremented
- Unbalanced left and right parentheses
- YOU Pressed <num> keys in <string>
- <num> execution exceeds memory limitations

-101 INVALID CHAR

-110 BAD CMD

Command is not a query: '<string>'
Unknown command: '<string>'
-120 BAD PARM

- Block data contains bad parameters
- Block data expected
- Data block too long (truncating)
- Definite block data expected
- Eng Label syntax error: unbalanced () chars, previous label retained
- Eng Label syntax error: ^ not followed by number or more than one ^, previous label retained
- Header format not recognized
- Illegal decimal point
- Illegal exponent
- Index too large, moving to largest
- Index too small, moving to smallest
- Not a valid choice
- Not a valid data block: '<string>'
- Not a valid expression: '<string>'
- Not a valid number and/or units
- Not a valid number
- Not a valid number: '<string>'
- Not a valid parameter: '<string>'
- Not a valid stored data filename: '<string>'
- Not a valid string: '<string>'
- Not a valid suffix: '<string>'
- Not a valid unit
- Too many characters.
- Too many digits
- Wrong type of parameter: '<string>'
  <string>

-123 OVERFLOW

-129 PARM MISSING

  Missing parameter

-142 TOO MANY PARMs

  Command is query only
  Incorrect number of parameters
  No entry allowed
  Parameter is inactive
Execution Errors

-200 EXECUTE ERROR

Application load aborted, '<string>' is already loaded
Application load aborted, '<string>' is auto-load only
Attempt to go beyond end of storage
Cannot change units
Cannot format a single sided disc
Copy aborted, Destination does not have space
Copy aborted Source and Destination media are the same
COPY DISC with same source and destination can not be executed over HP-IB
Disc format aborted
Disc operation aborted
Disc operation already in progress
Disc operation failed
File '<string>' does not contain <string>
Full directory
Not a valid base node
Not a valid directory name
Not a valid directory
Not a valid file name
Not a valid file type
Not a valid volume, press CONTINUE COPY when ready, press ABORT COPY to quit
Not ready, press CONTINUE COPY when ready, press ABORT COPY to quit
Please PAUSE triggered measurement to use internal Disc
Plot / Print Aborted
Plot already in progress, press ABORT to stop
Print already in progress, press ABORT to stop
Re-size failure
Requested size exceeds <num> bytes available
Serial number has not been defined
Size too big, maximum is <num> bytes
Storage device busy
Target not found
Terminated due to device error
This label reserved for display, previous label retained
Unable to delete due to open file
Unable to read file '<string>'
Unable to read file '<string>'. Instrument has been preset
Unable to write file '<string>'
<num> definition is not valid for execution

-203 TRIGGER ERROR
-211 SETTINGS CONFLICT

ARM is automatic, key ignored
Band markers allowed only in frequency domain
CHANNEL 2 TRIGGER not permitted in MEAS TYPE 1 CHANNEL.
COHERENCE data is not valid with PEAK HOLD AVERAGE
COHERENCE data is not valid with VECTOR AVERAGE
CROSS SPECTRUM data is not valid with PEAK HOLD AVERAGE
CROSS SPECTRUM data is not valid with PEAK HOLD AVERAGE
FREQUENCY RESPONSE data is not valid with PEAK HOLD AVERAGE
FREQUENCY RESPONSE data is not valid with PEAK HOLD AVERAGE
Harmonic markers allowed only in frequency domain
Log X axis not allowed with X axis values less than 0
Main marker is off
Marker results not available with this measurement data
Marker results not available with this trace type
Marker value not a valid entry
No limit table is associated with this trace Use SELECT LIMIT key
No valid results are available
Reference level must be less than 0 dB in Coherence
Reference level must be less than 1 in Coherence
Reference level tracking not allowed on this data
SCR.CONT FLOG must be sent first
Select AVERAGE ON before COHERENCE data
Select AVERAGE ON to view COHERENCE data
Select AVERAGE TYPE RMS to view COHERENCE data
Select AVERAGE TYPE RMS to view COHERENCE data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view channel 2 PSD data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view channel 2 spectrum data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view channel 2 TIME data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view COHERENCE data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view CROSS SPECTRUM data
Select MEAS TYPE '2 Channel' to view FREQUENCY RESPONSE data
Serial number already set
Sideband markers allowed only in frequency domain
This trace type is not allowed with the current MEAS DATA selection
<num> execution requires unavailable measurement data operand : <string> Change instrument setup to correct
<num> execution requires unavailable stored data operand : <string> Change instrument setup to correct
-212 OUT OF RANGE

Address must be between 0 and 30
Bottom of scale must be positive
Bottom of scale out of range, value not accepted
Center of scale must be positive
Center of scale out of range, value not accepted
dBm Ref Impedance cannot be \( \leq 0 \)
Directory name limited to \(<\text{num}>\) characters
Disc does not support specified format option
Disc does not support specified interleave
Eng Label cannot be a space string, previous label retained
Eng Label too long, shortened to 8 characters
Eng Unit Value cannot be = 0, previous value retained
Exceeded maximum number of segments
File name limited to \(<\text{num}>\) characters
Interleave too large
Line type must be between 0 and 6
Marker X entry must be within span
No fault log entry at position \(<\text{num}>\)
Non-printing characters are not allowed
Not a valid date, system date not reset
Not a valid entry, nearest acceptable value selected
Not a valid format option for the internal disc
Not a valid security code
Not a valid serial number
Not a valid time, system time not reset
Null file names are not allowed
Out of range
Out of range
Pen number must be between 0 and 64
Per div out of range, value not accepted
Plot speed must be between 1 and 100
Selected limit table out of range
Serial number must be 10 characters
Top of scale must be positive
Top of scale out of range, value not accepted
Valid disc unit values are 0 to 15
Valid disc volume values are 0 to 7
Valid HP-IB addresses are 0 to 30
Valid HP-IB disc addresses are 0 to 7
-222 OUT OF MEMORY

Application load of '<string>' aborted. Not enough memory
Insufficient memory to add new segment
Insufficient memory to recall data table
Insufficient memory to recall limit table
Not enough memory for '<string>'
Unable to allocate copy buffer

-240 MASS STORAGE ERROR

Application load of '<string>' aborted. Mass storage failure
Auto sparing invoked
Bad disc request status
Bad disc status
Bad disc
Block address too large
Cannot execute until diagnostic release
Cannot execute until internal maintenance release
Cannot execute until operator release
Channel parity error
Cross-unit error during copy data
Diagnostic failed
Diagnostic release requested
Disc error
Disc removed when files open, files are now closed
Disc Timeout
Hardware fault in controller
Hardware fault in unit
Illegal opcode
Illegal parallel operation
Internal maintenance release requested
Latency induced
Message length wrong
Message sequence violated
Operator release requested
Parameter out of range
Parameter wrong length
Retry transaction
Error Messages

-241 HARDWARE MISSING
  Disc controller error
  Disc drive error
  Illegal volume or unit number
  Plot / Print device not present
  Unrecognized disc drive

-242 NO MEDIA
  Disc not in drive
  Not ready (No media)
  Storage device not found

-243 BAD MEDIA
  Application load aborted, 'string' is not an application
  Bad media
  Disc CRC error
  End of file
  End of volume
  Maintenance track overflow
  Marginal data
  Media wear (1 spare left)
  More than one unrecoverable data block
  No data in a block
  No spare tracks left
  Recoverable data overflow
  Recoverable data
  Unformatted media
  Unrecoverable data block
-244 MEDIA FULL

Insufficient disc space

-245 DIR FULL

-246 FILE NAME NOT FOUND

Application load aborted, File '<string>' not found
File not found
File '<string>' not found
No new applications found

-247 DUPLICATE NAME

Duplicate file name

-248 MEDIA PROTECTED

Application load aborted, File '<string>' is protected
Write protect
Write protected disc
Internal Errors

-300 INTERNAL ERROR

Auto-zero fails Chan: <num> Range: <num> dBVrms
DMA Timeout
EEPROM clear failed to zero all bytes
EEPROM not initialized correctly
Front panel key (# <num>) is stuck
IIC (slow bus) failed on power up
Keyboard test .............. fails
Memory option failed. Instrument has been re-configured to use <num> megabytes
No data received during cal
No source trigger received during cal
Power on tests fail, for details please see: <Special Fctn> <Self Test> <Test Log>
Save system configuration to EEPROM failed

-302 SYSTEM ERROR

See SPECIAL FCTN Fault Log

-303 TIME OUT ERROR

Control not requested (control passed back)
Controller did not pass control
Controller did not receive control back
-310 MEMORY ERROR

-313 CAL DATA LOSS

Calibration fails: <string>

-330 SELF TEST ERROR

-350 TOO MANY ERRORS
Query Errors

-400 QUERY ERROR

-410 INTERRUPTED
  Query interrupted

-420 UTERMINATED
  Command unterminated near '<string>'; addressed to talk with nothing to say

-422 ADDR TALK NO OUTPUT

-430 DEADLOCK
  HP-IB deadlocked, output buffer cleared
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X-axis spacing  7-55

Y

Y-axis spacing  7-56

Z

Zoom mode  7-71
Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Offices

To obtain Servicing information or to order replacement parts, contact the nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office listed in HP Catalog, or contact the nearest regional office listed below:

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Georgia
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Atlanta 30339

Illinois
5201 Toliview Drive
Rolling Meadows

New Jersey
W. 120 Century Road
Paramus 07652

In Canada
Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd.
17600 South Service Road
Trans-Canada Highway
Kirkland, Quebec H9J 2M5

In France
Hewlett-Packard France
F-91947 Les Ulis Cedex
Orsay

In German Federal Republic
Hewlett-Packard GmbH
Vertriebszentrale Frankfurt
Berner Strasse 117
Postfach 560 140
D-6000 Frankfurt 56

In Great Britain
Hewlett-Packard Ltd.
King Street Lane
Winnersh, Wokingham
Berkshire RG11 5AR

In Other European Countries
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Hewlett-Packard (Schweiz) AG
7, rue du Bois-du-Lan
Case Postale 365
CH-1217 Meyrin

In All Other Locations
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Palo Alto, California 94304