



**TELEDYNE TEST TOOLS**  
Everywhereyoulook™



**Programming Manual**  
**Arbitrary Waveform Generator**  
**Function Generator Operating Mode**  
High Definition AWG  
T3AWG3K Series  
Rev. 2.4

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. PREFACE.....</b>	<b>14</b>
1.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS .....	14
<b>2. PREREQUISITES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
2.1 REVISION HISTORY .....	15
<b>3. SYNTAX AND COMMANDS .....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1 COMMAND SYNTAX.....	20
3.1.1 Syntax Overview.....	20
3.1.2 Command and Query Structure .....	20
3.1.2.1 Overview .....	20
3.1.2.2 Messages.....	20
3.1.2.3 Commands .....	21
3.1.2.4 Queries.....	21
3.1.3 Command Entry .....	22
3.1.3.1 Rules .....	22
3.1.3.2 Abbreviating .....	22
3.1.3.3 Concatenating .....	22
3.1.3.4 Terminating .....	22
3.1.4 Parameter Types .....	23
3.1.4.1 Quoted String .....	23
3.1.4.2 Units and SI Prefix .....	24
3.1.5 SCPI Commands and Queries .....	25
<b>4. THE REGISTERS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
4.1 STATUS AND EVENTS.....	26
4.1.1 Status and event reporting system.....	26
4.1.2 Status Byte Register (SBR) .....	28
4.1.3 Service Request Enable Register (SRER).....	29
4.1.4 Standard Event Status Block (SESB) .....	29
4.1.4.1 Standard Event Status Register (SESR) .....	29
4.1.5 Operation status block .....	30
4.1.5.1 Operation Condition Register (OCR) .....	31
4.1.6 Questionable status block.....	31
<b>5. REMOTE CONTROL .....</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1 PREREQUISITE .....	32
5.1.1 AT Instrument Communicator.....	36
5.2 ANALOG DATA FORMAT (.TXT FILE ONLY) .....	38
5.3 DIGITAL DATA FORMAT (.TXT FILE ONLY) .....	38
5.4 GRANULARITY .....	38

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

5.5 TRANSFERRING DATA FILE.....	38
5.5.1 Block Data Format .....	38
5.6 BYTE ORDER DURING TRANSFER.....	38
<b>6. COMMAND GROUPS .....</b>	<b>39</b>
6.1 IEEE MANDATED AND OPTIONAL GROUP COMMANDS .....	39
6.2 FILE SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS .....	40
6.3 MEMORY GROUP COMMANDS .....	40
6.4 MASS MEMORY GROUP COMMANDS .....	41
6.5 OUTPUT GROUP COMMANDS .....	42
6.6 DISPLAY GROUP COMMANDS.....	43
6.7 SOURCE GROUP COMMANDS .....	43
6.8 PULSE WAVEFORM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	44
6.9 DOUBLE PULSE WAVEFORM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	44
6.10 MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	45
6.11 AMPLITUDE MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	45
6.12 FREQUENCYE MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS.....	46
6.13 PHASE MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	46
6.14 FSK MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	46
6.15 PSK MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	47
6.16 PWM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	47
6.17 SWEEP MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS.....	47
6.18 BURST SOURCE COMMANDS .....	48
6.19 COUPLING SOURCE COMMANDS .....	48
6.20 DEVICE GROUP COMMANDS .....	52
6.21 STATUS GROUP COMMANDS.....	53
6.22 SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS .....	54
6.23 TRACE GROUP COMMANDS .....	54
6.24 TRIGGER GROUP COMMANDS .....	55
6.25 MARKER GROUP COMMANDS .....	55
6.26 LICENSE GROUP COMMANDS .....	56
6.27 CALIBRATION AND DIAGNOSTIC GROUP COMMANDS .....	56
6.28 WAVEFORM GROUP COMMANDS .....	56
6.29 MULTI INSTRUMENT GROUPS COMMANDS .....	57
<b>7. COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>58</b>
7.1 IEEE MANDATED AND OPTIONAL GROUP COMMANDS .....	58
7.2 FILE SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS .....	66
7.3 MEMORY GROUP COMMANDS .....	70
7.4 MASS MEMORY GROUP COMMANDS .....	75
7.5 OUTPUT GROUP COMMANDS .....	91

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

7.6	DISPLAY GROUP COMMANDS.....	96
7.7	SOURCE GROUP COMMANDS .....	98
7.8	PULSE WAVEFORM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	110
7.9	DOUBLE PULSE WAVEFORM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	113
7.10	MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	117
7.11	AMPLITUDE MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	122
7.12	FREQUENCY MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS.....	126
7.13	PHASE MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	130
7.14	FSK MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	134
7.15	PSK MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS .....	136
7.16	PWM SOURCE COMMANDS .....	138
7.17	SWEEP MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS.....	142
7.18	BURST SOURCE COMMANDS .....	148
7.19	COUPLING SOURCE COMMANDS.....	152
7.20	DEVICE GROUP COMMANDS .....	184
7.21	STATUS GROUP COMMANDS.....	189
7.22	SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS .....	192
7.23	TRACE GROUP COMMANDS .....	197
7.24	TRIGGER GROUP COMMANDS .....	201
7.25	MARKER GROUP COMMANDS .....	207
7.26	LICENSE GROUP COMMANDS .....	210
7.27	CALIBRATION AND DIAGNOSTIC GROUP COMMANDS .....	212
7.28	WAVEFORM GROUP COMMANDS .....	214
7.29	MULTI INSTRUMENT GROUPS COMMANDS .....	219
<b>8.</b>	<b>COMMAND ERRORS .....</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>PREDEFINED WAVEFORMS.....</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES.....</b>	<b>225</b>
10.1	EXAMPLE SCRIPT.....	225
10.2	PYTHON EXAMPLES.....	225
10.3	MATLAB EXAMPLES .....	225
10.4	LABVIEW EXAMPLES .....	226
10.5	MICROSOFT C# EXAMPLE .....	233
10.6	MICROSOFT C++ EXAMPLE .....	235

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Abbreviations and terms .....	14
Table 2: Revision History.....	19
Table 3: Syntax symbols and their meanings .....	20
Table 4: Message symbols and their meanings .....	21
Table 5: Message terminator and meaning .....	22
Table 6: Parameter types, their descriptions, and examples .....	23
Table 7: String symbol and meaning .....	23
Table 8: SI prefixes and their indexes .....	24
Table 9: Status Byte Register (SBR).....	28
Table 10: Service Request Enable Register (SRER) .....	29
Table 11: Standard Event Status Register (SESR) .....	30
Table 12: Operation Condition Register (OCR) .....	31
Table 13: Models and available parameters.....	39
Table 14: IEEE Mandatory group commands .....	40
Table 15: File System Commands.....	40
Table 16: Memory Commands.....	41
Table 17: Mass Memory Commands .....	42
Table 18: Output Commands.....	42
Table 19: Display Commands.....	43
Table 20: Source Commands .....	44
Table 21: Pulse Waveform Source Commands .....	44
Table 22: Double Pulse Source Commands.....	45
Table 23: Modulation Source Commands .....	45
Table 24: Amplitude Modulation Source Commands .....	46
Table 25: Frequency Modulation Source Commands.....	46
Table 26: Phase Modulation Source Commands .....	46
Table 27: FSK Modulation Source Commands.....	47
Table 28: PSK Modulation Sorce Commands .....	47
Table 29: PWM Source Commands .....	47
Table 30: Sweep Modulation Source Commands .....	48
Table 31: Burst Source Commands .....	48
Table 32: Coupling Source Commands .....	52
Table 33: Device Commands.....	53
Table 34: Status Commands.....	54
Table 35: System group commands .....	54
Table 36: Trace group commands.....	55
Table 37: Trigger group commands.....	55

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Table 38: Marker group commands .....	56
Table 39: License group commands .....	56
Table 40: Calibration and Diagnostic Commands.....	56
Table 41: Waveform group commands .....	57
Table 42: Multi-Instrument group commands and their descriptions .....	57
Table 43: *CAL?.....	58
Table 44: *CLS.....	58
Table 45: *ESE .....	59
Table 46: *ESR? .....	59
Table 47: *IDN?.....	60
Table 48: *OPC .....	60
Table 49: *OPT? .....	61
Table 50: *PSC .....	61
Table 51: *RCL .....	62
Table 52: *RST .....	62
Table 53: *SAV .....	63
Table 54: *SRE .....	63
Table 55: *STB? .....	64
Table 56: *TRG .....	64
Table 57: *TST? .....	65
Table 58: *WAI .....	65
Table 59: FILEsystem:CATalog? .....	66
Table 60: FILEsystem:COPY.....	67
Table 61: FILEsystem:CWDirectory .....	67
Table 62: FILEsystem:DElete .....	68
Table 63: FILEsystem:HARDdisk? .....	68
Table 64: FILEsystem:LOCK .....	69
Table 65: FILEsystem:MDIRectory .....	69
Table 66: FILEsystem:UDISK? .....	69
Table 67: DElete:SETUp .....	70
Table 68: MEMory:NStates? .....	70
Table 69: MEMory:RECall .....	70
Table 70: MEMory:SAVE .....	71
Table 71: MEMory:STATe:CATalog? .....	71
Table 72: MEMory:STATe:NAME .....	72
Table 73: MEMory:STATe:DElete .....	72
Table 74: MEMory:STATe:LOCK .....	73
Table 75: MEMory:STATe:VALid? .....	74
Table 76: RECALL:SETUp.....	74

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Table 77: MMEMory:CATalog[:ALL] .....	75
Table 78: MMEMory:CDIRectory.....	76
Table 79: MMEMory:COPY .....	77
Table 80: MMEMory:DATA .....	78
Table 81: MMEMory:DATA:SIZE? .....	79
Table 82: MMEMory:DElete .....	79
Table 83: MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA .....	80
Table 84: MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME .....	80
Table 85: MMEMory:EXPort.....	81
Table 86: MMEMory:IMPort.....	82
Table 87: MMEMory:LOAD:ALL .....	83
Table 88: MMEMory:LOAD:STATe.....	84
Table 89: MMEMory:MDIRectory .....	85
Table 90: MMEMory:MOVE.....	85
Table 91: MMEMory:MSIS .....	86
Table 92: MMEMory:OPEN.....	87
Table 93: MMEMory:OPEN:SETup .....	87
Table 94: MMEMory:RDIRectory .....	88
Table 95: MMEMory:SAVE:SETup.....	88
Table 96: MMEMory:STORE:ALL.....	89
Table 97: MMEMory:STORE:STATe.....	90
Table 98: MMEMory:UPLoad? .....	90
Table 99: OUTPut[n]:BLOFfset.....	91
Table 100: OUTPut[n]:DELay .....	91
Table 101: OUTPut[n]:IMPedance .....	92
Table 102: OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance] .....	93
Table 103: OUTPut[n]:LOW:IMPedance .....	93
Table 104: OUTPut[n]:NOlse:LEVel .....	94
Table 105: OUTPut[n]:POLarity .....	94
Table 106: OUTPut[n]:SERies[:IMPedance] .....	94
Table 107: OUTPut[n][:STATe] .....	95
Table 108: DISPlay:CHANnel .....	96
Table 109: DISPlay:FOCUS.....	96
Table 110: DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEAR.....	97
Table 111: DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA] .....	97
Table 112: HCOPy:SDUMP[:IMMEDIATE] .....	97
Table 113: [SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce .....	98
Table 114: [SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency .....	98
Table 115: [SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED.....	99

Table 116: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency .....	99
Table 117: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE.....	100
Table 118: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFLLe .....	101
Table 119: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry .....	101
Table 120: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe] .....	102
Table 121: [SOURce[n]]:INITDElay .....	103
Table 122: [SOURce[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust] .....	103
Table 123: [SOURce[n]]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] .....	104
Table 124: [SOURce[n]]:RUNMode.....	104
Table 125: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET .....	105
Table 126: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:HIGH.....	105
Table 127: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:LOW .....	106
Table 128: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] .....	107
Table 129: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet.....	107
Table 130: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH .....	107
Table 131: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW .....	108
Table 132: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT .....	109
Table 133: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCLE .....	110
Table 134: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod .....	111
Table 135: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADING] .....	111
Table 136: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling.....	112
Table 137: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTH .....	112
Table 138: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude .....	113
Table 139: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition[:LEADING] .....	114
Table 140: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling .....	114
Table 141: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTH .....	115
Table 142: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay .....	116
Table 143: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency .....	117
Table 144: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency .....	118
Table 145: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION .....	118
Table 146: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFLLe .....	119
Table 147: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE .....	119
Table 148: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE .....	120
Table 149: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod.....	120
Table 150: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase .....	121
Table 151: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce .....	121
Table 152: [SOURce[n]]:AM[:DEPTH] .....	122
Table 153: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency .....	122
Table 154: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION.....	123

Table 155: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe .....	124
Table 156: [SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce .....	124
Table 157: [SOURce[n]]:AM:STATE.....	125
Table 158: [SOURce[n]]:FM[:DEViation] .....	126
Table 159: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency .....	126
Table 160: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION.....	127
Table 161: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe .....	128
Table 162: [SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce .....	128
Table 163: [SOURce[n]]:FM:STATE .....	129
Table 164: [SOURce[n]]:PM[:DEViation] .....	130
Table 165: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency .....	130
Table 166: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION .....	131
Table 167: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe .....	132
Table 168: [SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce .....	132
Table 169: [SOURce[n]]:PM:STATE .....	133
Table 170: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency] .....	134
Table 171: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTernal:RATE .....	134
Table 172: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce .....	135
Table 173: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATE.....	135
Table 174: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency] .....	136
Table 175: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:PHASE[:ADJust] .....	136
Table 176: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce .....	137
Table 177: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:STATE .....	137
Table 178: [SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYCLE .....	138
Table 179: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FREQuency .....	139
Table 180: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION.....	139
Table 181: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe .....	140
Table 182: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce .....	140
Table 183: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATE.....	141
Table 184: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE .....	142
Table 185: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:START .....	143
Table 186: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP .....	143
Table 187: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:HTIME .....	144
Table 188: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE .....	144
Table 189: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP .....	145
Table 190: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME .....	145
Table 191: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing.....	146
Table 192: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:EFILe .....	146
Table 193: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE .....	147

Table 194: [SOURce{n}]:SWEep:TIME .....	147
Table 195: [SOURce{n}]:BURST:DURation .....	148
Table 196: [SOURce{n}]:BURST:MODE .....	148
Table 197: [SOURce{n}]:BURST:NCYCles .....	149
Table 198: [SOURce{n}]:BURST:WAIT:STATe .....	150
Table 199: [SOURce{n}]:BURSt[:STATe] .....	150
Table 200: [SOURce{n}]:BURSt:TDElay .....	151
Table 201: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe .....	152
Table 202: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe .....	153
Table 203: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio .....	153
Table 204: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet .....	154
Table 205: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe .....	155
Table 206: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio .....	156
Table 207: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet .....	156
Table 208: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe .....	157
Table 209: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio .....	158
Table 210: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet .....	159
Table 211: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:STATe .....	159
Table 212: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:RATio .....	160
Table 213: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:OFFSet .....	161
Table 214: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:STATe .....	162
Table 215: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:RATio .....	162
Table 216: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:OFFSet .....	163
Table 217: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe .....	164
Table 218: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio .....	165
Table 219: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:OFFSet .....	165
Table 220: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe .....	166
Table 221: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio .....	167
Table 222: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet .....	168
Table 223: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe .....	169
Table 224: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio .....	169
Table 225: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet .....	170
Table 226: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe .....	171
Table 227: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio .....	172
Table 228: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet .....	173
Table 229: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:LEADing:STATe .....	174
Table 230: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:LEADing:RATio .....	174
Table 231: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:LEADing:OFFSet .....	175
Table 232: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATe .....	176

Table 233: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio .....	177
Table 234: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet .....	178
Table 235: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATE .....	179
Table 236: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio .....	180
Table 237: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet .....	180
Table 238: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:STATE .....	181
Table 239: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio .....	182
Table 240: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet .....	183
Table 241: AFGControl:APPSwitch .....	184
Table 242: AFGControl:AWGSwitch .....	184
Table 243: AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber .....	184
Table 244: AFGControl:COPY .....	185
Table 245: AFGControl:COUPLEParam .....	186
Table 246: AFGControl:RESET[:IMMEDIATE] .....	186
Table 247: AFGControl:RSTATe .....	187
Table 248: AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE] .....	187
Table 249: AFGControl:SREStore .....	187
Table 250: AFGControl:SSAVe .....	187
Table 251: AFGControl:START .....	188
Table 252: AFGControl:STATus .....	188
Table 253: AFGControl:STOP .....	188
Table 254: STATus:OPERation:CONDition? .....	189
Table 255: STATus:OPERation:ENABLE .....	189
Table 256: STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]? .....	190
Table 257: STATus:PRESet .....	190
Table 258: STATus:QUESTIONable:CONDition .....	190
Table 259: STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE? .....	191
Table 260: STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]? .....	191
Table 261: [SYSTem:]DATE .....	192
Table 262: [SYSTem:]TIME .....	192
Table 263: SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE] .....	193
Table 264: SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe .....	193
Table 265: SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT] .....	193
Table 266: SYSTem:KCLick[:STATe] .....	194
Table 267: SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe] .....	194
Table 268: SYSTem:SECurity:IMMEDIATE .....	195
Table 269: SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATe] .....	195
Table 270: SYSTem:ULANguage? .....	195
Table 271: SYSTem:VERSion? .....	196

Table 272: TRACe[n][:DATA] .....	198
Table 273: TRACe[n]:POINts .....	198
Table 274: TRACe[n]:SAVE .....	199
Table 275: TRACe[n]:RECall .....	200
Table 276: ABORT .....	201
Table 277: TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMEDIATE] .....	201
Table 278: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance .....	202
Table 279: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel .....	202
Table 280: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SLOPe .....	203
Table 281: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce .....	203
Table 282: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold .....	204
Table 283: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImEr .....	204
Table 284: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:AMPLitude .....	205
Table 285: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DELay .....	205
Table 286: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK .....	206
Table 287: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:STATE .....	206
Table 288: MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m] .....	207
Table 289: MARKer:LEVel[m] .....	208
Table 290: MARKer:LINK[m] .....	208
Table 291: MARKer[:STATe][m] .....	209
Table 292: MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m] .....	209
Table 293: LICense:ERRor? .....	210
Table 294: LICense:HID? .....	210
Table 295: LICense: INSTall .....	210
Table 296: LICense:LIST? .....	211
Table 297: CALibration[:ALL] .....	212
Table 298: DIAGnostic[:ALL] .....	213
Table 299: WLIST:LIST? .....	214
Table 300: WLIST:NAME? .....	214
Table 301: WLIST:SIZE? .....	215
Table 302: WLIST:WAveform:DATA? .....	215
Table 303: WLIST:WAveform:DElete .....	216
Table 304: WLIST:WAveform:IMPort .....	217
Table 305: WLIST:WAveform:LENGth? .....	217
Table 306: WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined? .....	218
Table 307: WLIST:WAveform:TYPE? .....	218
Table 308:MIM:CAPture .....	219
Table 309: MIM:ID .....	219
Table 310: MIM:CAPtured .....	220

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Table 311: MIM:FORWard.....	220
Table 312: MIM:SLAve.....	220
Table 313: MIM:NUMber .....	221
Table 314: MIM:RELEASE .....	221
Table 315: Command Errors.....	224
Table 316: Predefined Waveforms .....	224

**RESTRICTION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (RoHS)**

Unless otherwise specified, all the materials and processes are compliant with RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU in its entirety, inclusive of any further amendments or modifications of said Directive.

## 1. PREFACE

Scope of this document is to describe the use of SCPI commands with the T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveform Generator when used in Function Generator Operational Mode (AFG).

### 1.1 ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbreviation	Description
SW	Software
UI	User Interface
API	Application Programming Interface
SCPI	Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments
AFG	Arbitrary Function Generator
VISA	Virtual Instrument Software Architecture

Table 1: Abbreviations and terms

## 2. PREREQUISITES

This document requires to use the software atSimpleRider release 3.0.3.0 or greater.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

## 2.1 Revision History

Rev.	Document Changes	Date
1.3	<p>[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe] - Added Double Pulse carrier</p> <p>Added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:AMPLitude</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:TRANSition[:LEADing]</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:TRANSition:TRAiling</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:WIDTh</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:DELay</li> </ul>	
1.4	<p>Added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:PHASE:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:TRAILing:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:TRAILing:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:TRAILing:OFFSet</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio</li> <li>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet</li> </ul> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:AMPLitude:STATe</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:AMPLitude:RATio</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:AMPLitude:OFFSet</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:LEADing:STATe</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:LEADing:RATio</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:LEADing:OFFSet</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:TRAiling:STATe</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:TRAiling:RATio</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:TRAiling:OFFSet</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:WIDTh:STATe</p> <p>[SOURCE{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[m]:WIDTh:RATio</p>	19 September 2019

**Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode**

Rev.	Document Changes	Date
	<p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[m]:WIDTh:OFFSet</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[m]:DElay:STATe</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[m]:DElay:RATio</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[m]:DElay:OFFSet</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW</p>	
1.5	<p>Added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AFGControl:APPSwitch to allow switch in SPG application</li> <li>- Changed the Double-Pulse index from [m] to [k] because m is already used for the trigger outs.</li> </ul> <p>Added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [SOURce{n}]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe</li> <li>- [SOURce{n}]:BURSt:DURation</li> <li>- [SOURce{n}]:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET</li> </ul> <p>Modified and corrected:</p> <p>'Model' parameter returned by *IDN? query</p>	23 June 2021
2.0	<p>Added:</p> <p>MMEMory:NStates?</p> <p>MMEMory:STATe:CATalog?</p> <p>MMEMory:STATe:NAME</p> <p>MMEMory:CATalog[:ALL]?</p> <p>MMEMory:CDIRectory</p> <p>MMEMory:COPY</p> <p>MMEMory:DATA</p> <p>MMEMory:DATA:SIZE?</p> <p>MMEMory:DElete</p> <p>MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA</p> <p>MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAMe</p> <p>MMEMory:EXPort</p> <p>MMEMory:IMPort</p> <p>MMEMory:LOAD:ALL</p> <p>MMEMory:MDIRectory</p> <p>MMEMory:MOVE</p> <p>MMEMory:MSIS</p> <p>MMEMory:OPEN</p> <p>MMEMory:OPEN:SETup</p> <p>MMEMory:RDIRectory</p> <p>MMEMory:SAVE:SETup</p> <p>MMEMory:STORE:ALL</p> <p>MMEMory:UPLoad?</p> <p>OUTPut[#]:BLOffset</p> <p>OUTPut[#]:DElay</p> <p>OUTPut[#]:SERies[:IMPedance]</p>	3 May 2022

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Rev.	Document Changes	Date
	<pre> OUTPut[#:LOAD[:IMPedance] OUTPut[#:NOlse:LEVel  DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEAR DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA] DISPlay:FOCUS  [SOURCE[n]]:RUNMode [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:MODE [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:PERiod [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:SOURce [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency [SOURCE[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase [SOURCE[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE  AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber? AFGControl:RESET[:IMMEDIATE] AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE] AFGControl:RSTAte? AFGControl:SREStore AFGControl:SSAve  SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe] SYSTem:SECurity:IMMEDIATE  TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel MARKer:LEVel[#] MARKer:LINK[#] MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][#] MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][#] MARKer[:STATe][#]  *CAL? *TST? CALibration[:ALL] DIAGnostic[:ALL]  LICense:INSTall LICense:ERRor? LICense:HID? LICense:LIST?  WLISt:LIST? WLISt:NAME? WLISt:SIZE? WLISt:WAveform:DATA? WLISt:WAveform:DElete </pre>	

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Rev.	Document Changes	Date
	<p>WLIST:WAveform:IMPort WLIST:WAveform:LENGth? WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined? WLIST:WAveform:TYPE?</p> <p>MIM:CAPTure MIM:RElease MIM:ID? MIM:SLAve? MIM:FORward? MIM:CAPTured? MIM:NUMber?</p> <p>*OPT? *PSC *RCL *SAV</p> <p>DElete:SETUp RECALL:SETUp</p> <p>RESTART UPDATE</p> <p>AFGControl:COUPLEParam</p>	
2.1	<p>Modified FileSystem commands</p> <p>Modified EFILE and USER arguments usage in commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe]</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTernal:FUNCTION</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:SWEEp:SPACing</li> </ul> <p>Modified some MEMORY commands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MEMory:SAVE</li> <li>- MEMory:RECall</li> <li>- MMEMory:LOAD:STATe</li> <li>- MMEMory:STORE:STATe</li> </ul> <p>Modified EFILE Commands description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILE</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILE</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILE</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILE</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILE</li> <li>- [SOURce[n]]:SWEEp:SPACing:EFILE</li> </ul> <p>Modified [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE command</p>	13 July 2022

**Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode**

Rev.	Document Changes	Date
2.2	Fixed errors	13 October 2022
2.3	<p>Modified TRACe commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TRACe[n]:DATA description and data format</li> <li>- TRACe[n]:RECall description</li> <li>- TRACe[n]:SAVE description</li> <li>- TRACe[n]:POINts description</li> </ul> <p>Modified or fixed commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MMEMory:IMPort</li> <li>- MMEMory:OPEN</li> <li>- WLIST:WAveform:IMPort</li> <li>- WLIST:WAveform:DATA?</li> <li>- WLIST:WAveform:TYPE?</li> <li>- MARKer:LINK</li> <li>- TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel</li> <li>- *TST?</li> </ul> <p>Fixed Status commands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?</li> <li>- STATus:OPERation:CONDition?</li> <li>- STATus:OPERation:ENABLE</li> <li>- STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]?</li> <li>- STATus:QUESTIONable:CONDition?</li> <li>- STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE?</li> <li>- STATus:PRESet</li> </ul>	17 October 2022
2.4	Added application info in *IDN? Command	7 November 2022

**Table 2: Revision History**

## 3. SYNTAX AND COMMANDS

### 3.1 COMMAND SYNTAX

#### 3.1.1 Syntax Overview

Control the operations and functions of the instrument through the LAN interface using commands and queries. The related topics listed below describe the syntax of these commands and queries. The topics also describe the conventions that the instrument uses to process them. See the Command Groups topic for a listing of the commands by command group or use the index to locate a specific command.

Refer to the following table for the symbols that are used.

Symbol	Meaning
< >	Defined element
::=	Is defined as
	Exclusive OR
{ }	Group; one element is required
[ ]	Optional; can be omitted
...	Previous elements can be repeated
( )	Comment

Table 3: Syntax symbols and their meanings

#### 3.1.2 Command and Query Structure

##### 3.1.2.1 Overview

Commands consist of set commands and query commands (usually called commands and queries). Commands modify instrument settings or tell the instrument to perform a specific action. Queries cause the instrument to return data and status information.

Most commands have both a set form and a query form. The query form of the command differs from the set form by its question mark on the end.

For example, the set command OUTPut1:STATE ON has a query form OUTPut1:STATE?.

Not all commands have both a set and a query form. Some commands have only set and some have only query.

##### 3.1.2.2 Messages

A command message is a command or query name followed by any information the instrument needs to execute the command or query. Command messages may contain five element types, defined in the following table.

Symbol	Meaning
<Header>	This is the basic command name. If the header ends with a question mark, the command is a query. The header may begin with a colon (:) character. If the command is concatenated with other commands, the beginning colon is required. Never use the beginning colon with command headers beginning with a star (*).
<Mnemonic>	This is a header subfunction. Some command headers have only one mnemonic. If a command header has multiple mnemonics, a colon (:) character always separates them from each other.
<Argument>	This is a quantity, quality, restriction, or limit associated with the header. Some commands have no arguments while others have multiple arguments. A <space> separates arguments from the header. A <comma> separates arguments from each other.
<Comma>	A single comma is used between arguments of multiple-argument commands. Optionally, there may be white space characters before and after the comma.
<Space>	A white space character is used between a command header and the related argument. Optionally, a white space may consist of multiple white space characters.

**Table 4: Message symbols and their meanings**

### 3.1.2.3 Commands

Commands cause the instrument to perform a specific function or change one of the settings. Commands have the structure:

[:]<Header>[<Space><Argument>[<Comma><Argument>]...]

A command header consists of one or more mnemonics arranged in a hierarchical or tree structure. The first mnemonic is the base or root of the tree and each subsequent mnemonic is a level or branch of the previous one. Commands at a higher level in the tree may affect those at a lower level. The leading colon (:) always returns you to the base of the command tree.

### 3.1.2.4 Queries

Queries cause the instrument to return status or setting information.

Queries have the structure:

[:]<Header>?

[:]<Header>?[<Space><Argument>[<Comma><Argument>]...]

### 3.1.3 Command Entry

#### 3.1.3.1 Rules

The following rules apply when entering commands:

- You can enter commands in upper or lower case.
- You can precede any command with white space characters. White space characters include any combination of the ASCII control characters 00 through 09 and 0B through 20 hexadecimal (0 through 9 and 11 through 32 decimal).
- The instrument ignores commands consisting of any combination of white space characters and line feeds.

#### 3.1.3.2 Abbreviating

You can abbreviate many instrument commands. Each command in this documentation shows the abbreviations in capitals. For example, enter the command SOURce1:VOLTage simply as SOUR:VOLT.

#### 3.1.3.3 Concatenating

Use a semicolon (;) to concatenate any combination of set commands and queries.

The instrument executes concatenated commands in the order received. When concatenating commands and queries, follow these rules:

1. Separate completely different headers by a semicolon and by the beginning colon on all commands except the first one.  
For example, the commands SOURce1:VOLTage 1V and SOURce1:VOLTage:OFFSet 0.5V, can be concatenated into the following single command:  
SOURce1:VOLTage 1V;; SOURce1:VOLTage:OFFSet 0.5V
2. Never precede a star (\*) command with a semicolon (;) or colon (:).

#### 3.1.3.4 Terminating

This documentation uses <EOM> (end of message) to represent a message terminator.

Symbol	Meaning
<EOM>	Message terminator

Table 5: Message terminator and meaning

For messages sent to the instrument, the end-of-message terminator must be the END message (EOI asserted concurrently with the last data byte). The instrument always terminates messages with LF and EOI. It allows white space before the terminator. For example, it allows CR LF.

### 3.1.4 Parameter Types

Parameters are indicated by angle brackets, such as <file\_name>. There are several different types of parameters, as listed in the following table. The parameter type is listed after the parameter. Some parameter types are defined specifically for the instrument command set and some are defined by SCPI.

Parameter type	Description	Example
Boolean	Boolean numbers or values	ON or 1 OFF or 0
NR1 numeric	Integers	0, 1, 15, -1
NR2 numeric	Decimal numbers	1.2, 3.141, -6.5
NR3 numeric	Floating point numbers	3.1415E+9
NRf numeric	Flexible decimal numbers that may be type NR1, NR2, or NR3	See NR1, NR2, and NR3 examples in this table
String	Alphanumeric characters (must be within quotation marks)	"Testing 1, 2, 3"

**Table 6: Parameter types, their descriptions, and examples**

#### 3.1.4.1 Quoted String

Some commands accept or return data in the form of a quoted string, which is simply a group of ASCII characters enclosed by a single quote ('') or double quote (""). For example: "this is a quoted string". This documentation represents these arguments as follows:

Symbol	Meaning
<QString >	Quoted string of ASCII text

**Table 7: String symbol and meaning**

A quoted string can include any character defined in the 7-bit ASCII character set. Follow these rules when you use quoted strings:

1. Use the same type of quote character to open and close the string. For example: "this is a valid string".
2. You can mix quotation marks within a string as long as you follow the previous rule. For example, "this is an 'acceptable' string".
3. You can include a quote character within a string simply by repeating the quote. For example: "here is a "" mark".
4. Strings can have upper or lower case characters.
5. A carriage return or line feed embedded in a quoted string does not terminate the string, but is treated as just another character in the string.

Here are some invalid strings:

- "Invalid string argument" (quotes are not of the same type)
- "test<EOI>" (termination character is embedded in the string)

### **3.1.4.2      Units and SI Prefix**

If the decimal numeric argument refers to voltage, frequency, impedance, or time, express it using SI units instead of using the scaled explicit point input value format <NR3>. (SI units are units that conform to the System International d'Unites standard.) For example, use the input format 200 mV or 1.0 MHz instead of 200.0E-3 or 1.0E+6, respectively, to specify voltage or frequency.

Omit the unit when you describe commands, but include the SI unit prefix. Enter both uppercase and lowercase characters. The following list shows examples of units you can use with the commands.

- V for voltage (V).
- HZ for frequency (Hz).

The SI prefixes, which must be included, are shown in the following table. You can enter both uppercase and lowercase characters.

SI prefix <sup>1</sup>	Corresponding power
EX	$10^{18}$
PE	$10^{15}$
T	$10^{12}$
G	$10^9$
MA	$10^6$
K	$10^3$
M	$10^{-3}$
U <sup>2</sup>	$10^{-6}$
N	$10^{-9}$
P	$10^{-12}$
F	$10^{-15}$
A	$10^{-18}$

**Table 8: SI prefixes and their indexes**

1. Note that the prefix m/M indicates  $10^{-3}$  when the decimal numeric argument denotes voltage or time, but indicates  $10^6$  when it denotes frequency.
2. Note that the prefix u/U is used instead of " $\mu$ ".

Since M (m) can be interpreted as 1E-3 or 1E6 depending on the units, use mV for V, and MHz for Hz.

The SI prefixes need units.

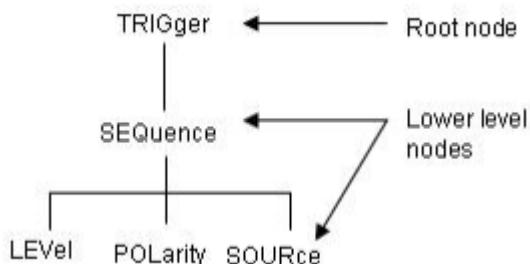
Correct: 10MHz, 10E+6Hz, 10E+6

Incorrect: 10M

### 3.1.5 SCPI Commands and Queries

The Arbitrary Function Generator uses a command language based on the SCPI standard. The SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) standard was created by a consortium to provide guidelines for remote programming of instruments. These guidelines provide a consistent programming environment for instrument control and data transfer. This environment uses defined programming messages, instrument responses and data formats that operate across all SCPI instruments, regardless of manufacturer.

The SCPI language is based on a hierarchical or tree structure that represents a subsystem (see following figure). The top level of the tree is the root node; it is followed by one or more lower-level nodes.



You can create commands and queries from these subsystem hierarchy trees.

Commands specify actions for the instrument to perform. Queries return measurement data and information about parameter settings.

## 4. THE REGISTERS

### 4.1 Status and events

The SCPI interface in the instrument includes a status and event reporting system that enables the user to monitor crucial events that occur in the instrument.

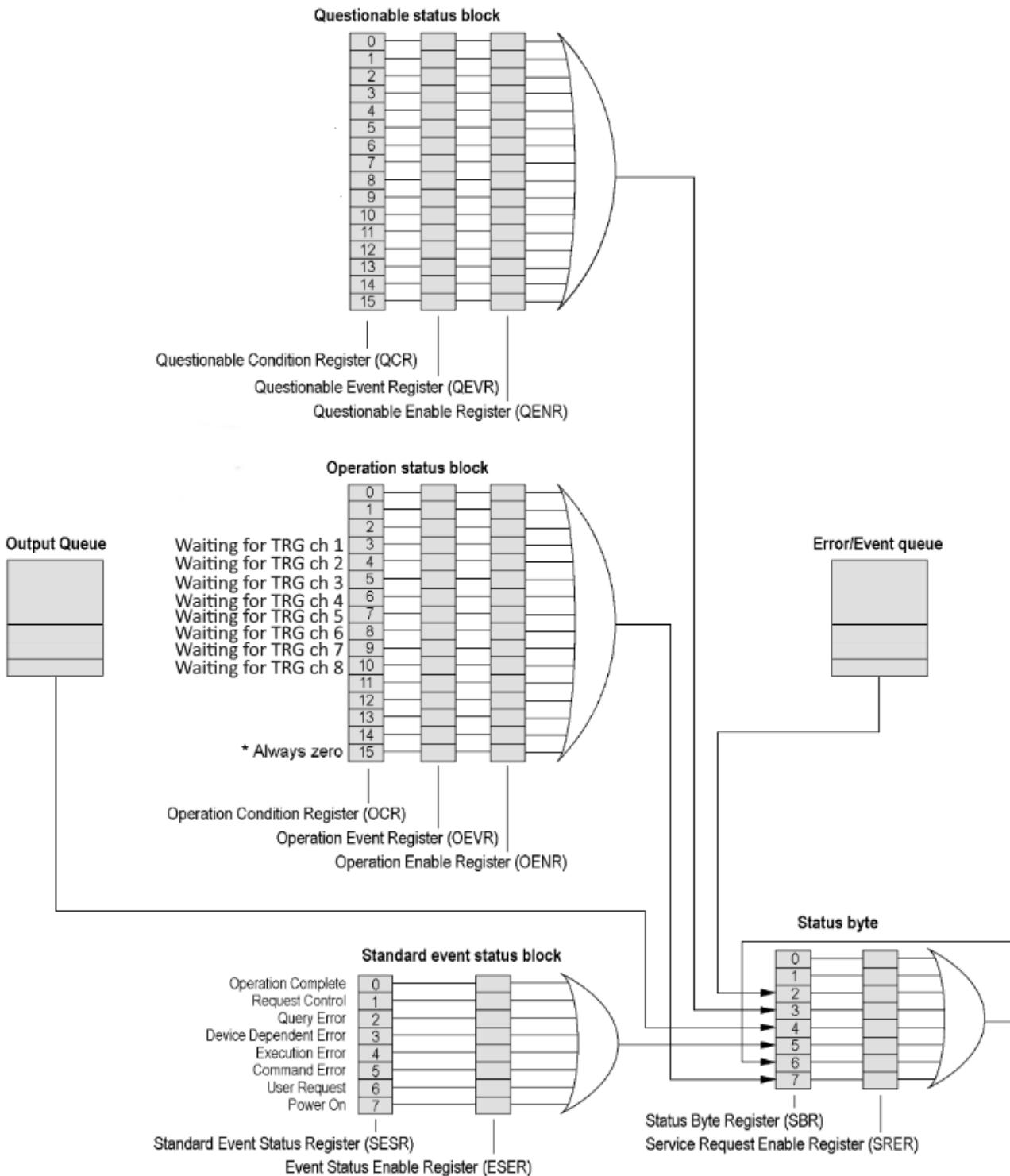
#### 4.1.1 Status and event reporting system

The following figure outlines the status and event reporting mechanism offered in the instrument. It contains three major blocks:

- Standard Event Status
- Operation Status
- Questionable Status (fan-out structure, not used in this version).

The processes performed in these blocks are summarized in the Status Byte.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode



#### 4.1.2 Status Byte Register (SBR)

The bits of this register are used to monitor the output queue, SESR and service requests, respectively. The contents of this register are returned when the \*STB? query is used.

<b>BIT</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
7 (MSB)	OSS	Operation Summary Status (OSS). Summary of the operation status register.
6	RQS/MSS	Request Service (RQS)/Master Status Summary (MSS). When the instrument is accessed using the serial poll command, this bit is called the Request Service(RQS) bit and indicates to the controller that a service request has occurred. The RQS bit is cleared when serial poll ends. When the instrument is accessed using the *STB? query, this bit is called the Master Status Summary (MSS) bit and indicates that the instrument has issued a service request for one or more reasons. The MSS bit is never cleared to 0 by the *STB? Query.
5	ESB	Event Status Bit (ESB). This bit indicates whether or not a new event has occurred after the previous Standard Event Status Register (SESR) has been cleared or after an event readout has been performed
4	MAV	Message Available Bit (MAV). This bit indicates that a message has been placed in the output queue and can be retrieved.
3	QSS	Questionable Summary Status (QSS). Summary of the Questionable Status Byte register.
2	EAV	Event Quantity Available (EAV). Summary of the Error Event Queue.
1	--	This is not used
0(LSB)	--	This is not used

**Table 9: Status Byte Register (SBR)**

#### 4.1.3 Service Request Enable Register (SRER)

The SRER is made up of bits defined exactly the same as bits 0 through 7 in the SBR as shown in the following figure. This register is used by the user to determine what events will generate service requests.

The SRER bit 6 cannot be set. Also, the RQS is not maskable.

The generation of a service request with the GPIB interface involves changing the SRQ line to LOW and making a service request to the controller. The result is that a status byte for which an RQS has been set is returned in response to serial polling by the controller.

Use the \*SRE command to set the bits of the SRER. Use the \*SRE? query to read the contents of the SRER. Bit 6 must normally be set to 0.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OSB	--	ESB	MAV	QSB	--	--	--

**Table 10: Service Request Enable Register (SRER)**

#### 4.1.4 Standard Event Status Block (SESB)

Reports the power on/off state, command errors, and the running state. It consists of the following registers:

- Standard Event Status Register (SESR)
- Event Status Enable Register (ESER)

These registers are made up of the same bits defined in the following table. Use the \*ESR? query to read the contents of the SESR. Use the \*ESE() command to access the ESER

##### 4.1.4.1 Standard Event Status Register (SESR)

<b>BIT</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
7 (MSB)	PON	Power On (PON). Indicates that the power to the instrument is on.
6	--	Not used.
5	CME	Command Error (CME). Indicates that a command error has occurred while parsing by the command parser was in progress.
4	EXE	Execution Error (EXE). Indicates that an error occurred during the execution of a command. Execution errors occur for one of the following reasons:

<b>BIT</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when a value designated in the argument is outside the allowable range of the instrument, or is in conflict with the capabilities of the instrument.</li> <li>when the command could not be executed properly because the conditions for execution differed from those essentially required.</li> </ul>
3	DDE	Device-Dependent Error (DDE). An instrument error has been detected.
2	QYE	Query Error (QYE). Indicates that a query error has been detected by the output queue controller. Query errors occur for one of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an attempt was made to retrieve messages from the output queue, despite the fact that the output queue is empty or in pending status.</li> <li>the output queue messages have been cleared despite the fact that they have not been retrieved.</li> </ul>
1	--	Not used.
0 (LSB)	OPC	Operation Complete (OPC). This bit is set with the results of the execution of the *OPC command. It indicates that all pending operations have been completed.

**Table 11: Standard Event Status Register (SESR)**

When an event occurs, the SESR bit corresponding to the event is set, resulting in the event being stacked in the Error/Event Queue. The SBR OAV bit is also set. If the bit corresponding to the event has also been set in the ESER, the SBR ESB bit is also set. When a message is sent to the Output Queue, the SBR MAV bit is set.

#### **4.1.5 Operation status block**

The operation status block contains conditions that are part of the instrument's normal operation. It consists of the following registers:

- Operation Condition Register (OCR)
- Operation Event Register (OEVR)
- Operation Enable Register (OENR)

These registers are made up of the same bits defined in the following table. Use the STA-Tus:OPERation commands to access the operation status register set.

#### 4.1.5.1 Operation Condition Register (OCR)

<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
--	--	--	--	--	WT8	WT7	WT6	WT5	WT4	WT3	WT2	WT1	--	--	--

**Table 12: Operation Condition Register (OCR)**

From Bit 3 to Bit 10 (WTx = Waiting Trigger Ch x): indicates that the channel is waiting for a trigger event to occur.

When the specified state changes in the OCR, its bit is set or reset. This change is filtered with a transition register, and the corresponding bit of the OEVR is set.

The OENR is not used.

#### 4.1.6 Questionable status block

The questionable status register set contains bits which give an indication of the quality of various aspects of the signal together with the fanned out registers as described in the next subsections. It consists of the following registers:

- Questionable Condition Register (QCR)
- Questionable Event Register (QEVR)
- Questionable Enable Register (QENR)

Despite the commands to query these registers are usable (see STATus:QUESTIONable commands) , these register are not used in this version.

## 5. REMOTE CONTROL

You can connect your instrument to a network for printing, file sharing, and Internet access, among other functions. Consult with your network administrator and use the standard Windows utilities to configure the instrument for your network.

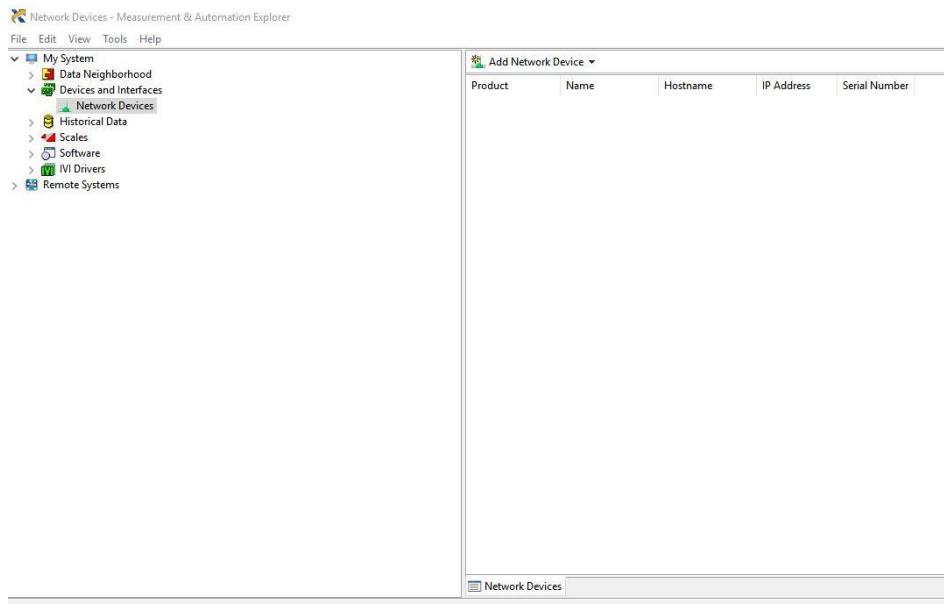
The instrument can be controlled using VXI-11 (LAN) protocol. It allows you to control the instrument remotely by using SCPI commands.

### 5.1 Prerequisite

#### NI-VISA

VISA provides the programming interface between the hardware and development environments such as Visual Studio .NET, LabVIEW, LabWindows/CVI, Measurement Studio for Microsoft Visual Studio and MatLab. NI-VISA is the National Instruments implementation of the VISA I/O standard. NI-VISA includes software libraries, interactive utilities such as NI I/O Trace and the VISA Interactive Control, and configuration programs through Measurement & Automation Explorer for all your development needs.

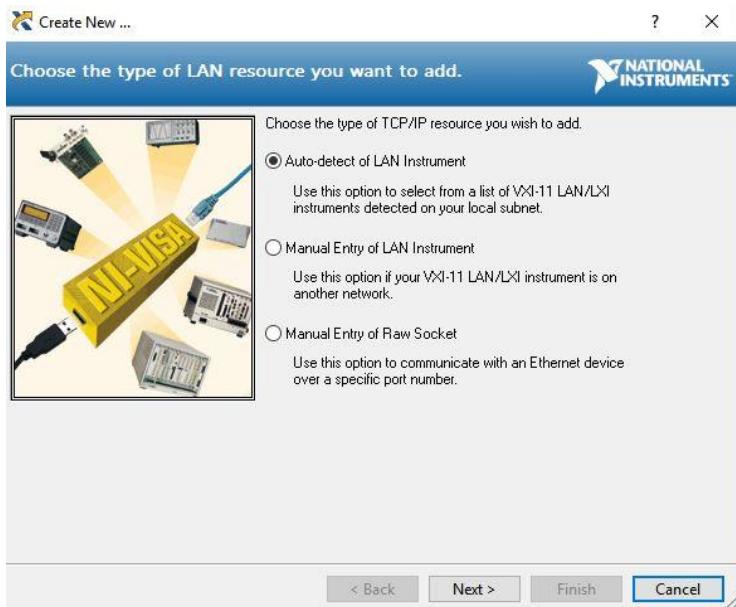
1. Connect your LAN cable to the instrument.
2. On the Client-PC you must install the latest NIVISA package that you can find here  
<https://www.ni.com/it-it/support/downloads/drivers/download.ni-visa.html>
3. Launch the NI-MAX tool on the Client-PC



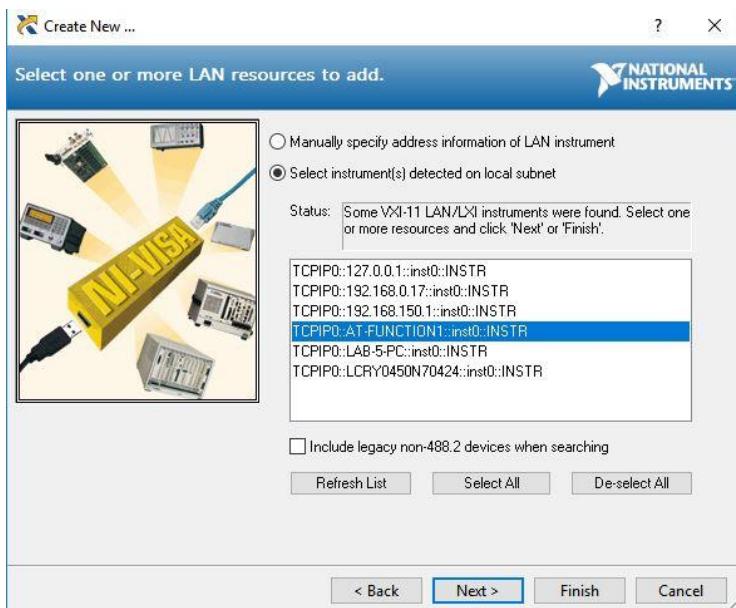
# Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

Press Add Network Device → VISA TCP/IP Resource...

## 4. Select Auto-detect of LAN Instrument

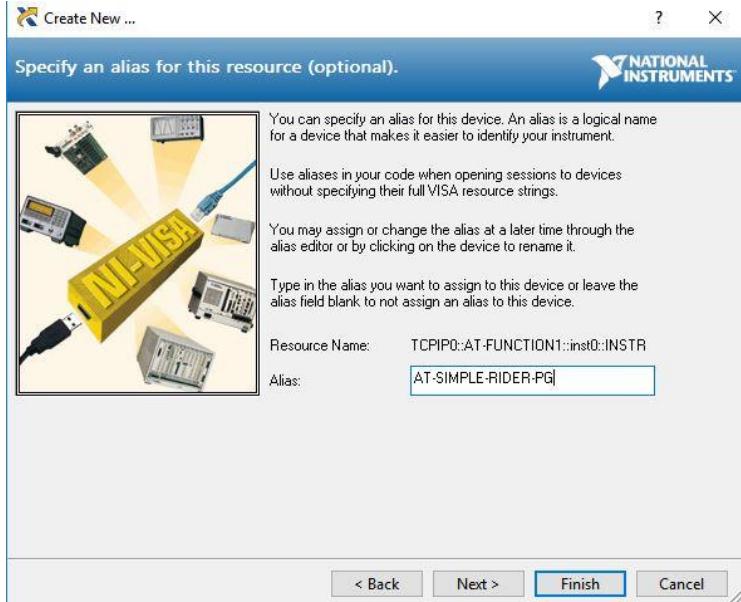


## 5. The panel will retrieve the discovered instruments on the LAN network, you should select the AT-FUNCTION series one.

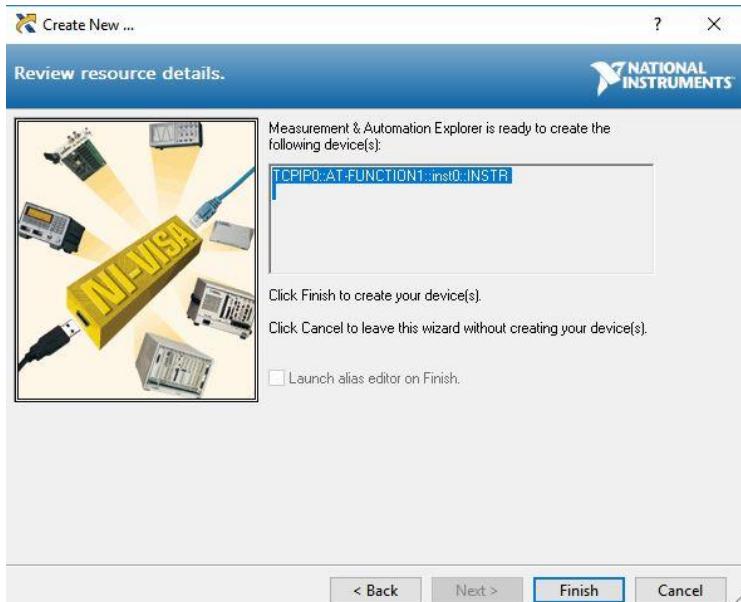


# Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

## 6. Specify an Alias for the selected resource

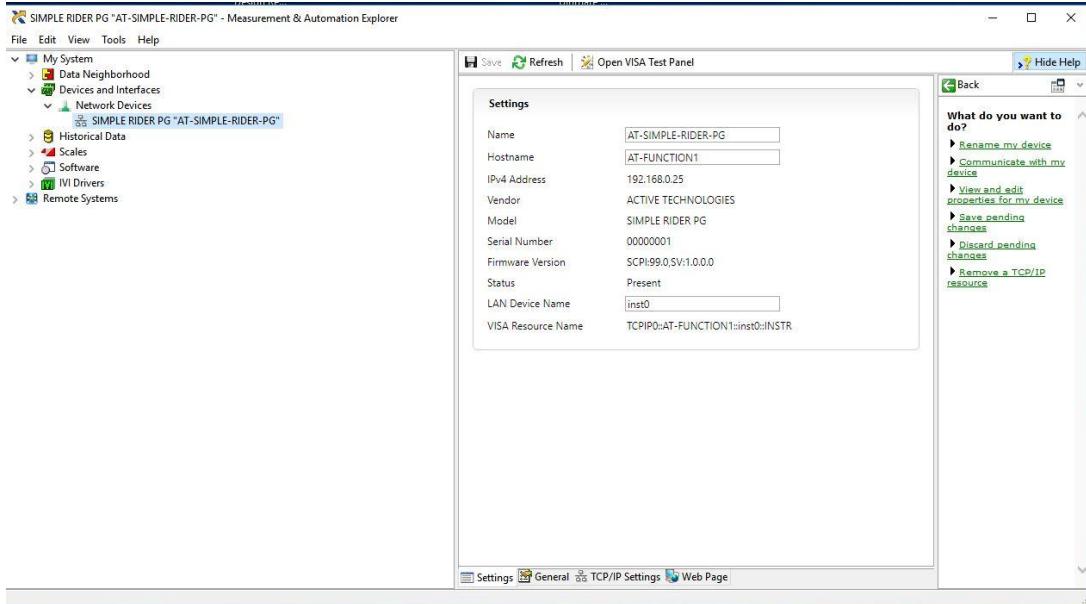


## 7. Press Finish

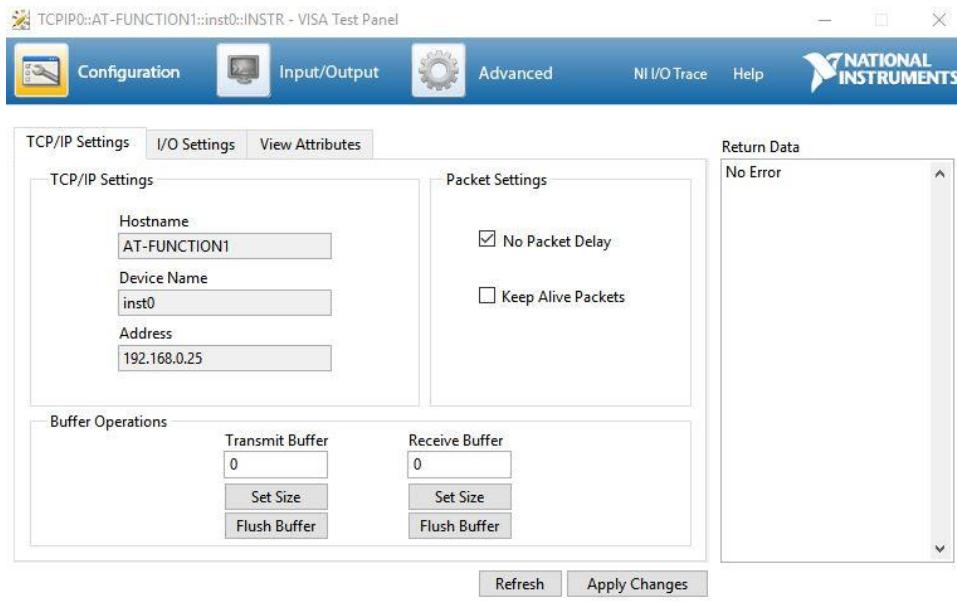


# Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

8. The AT-FUNCTION resource will be available in the Network Devices list

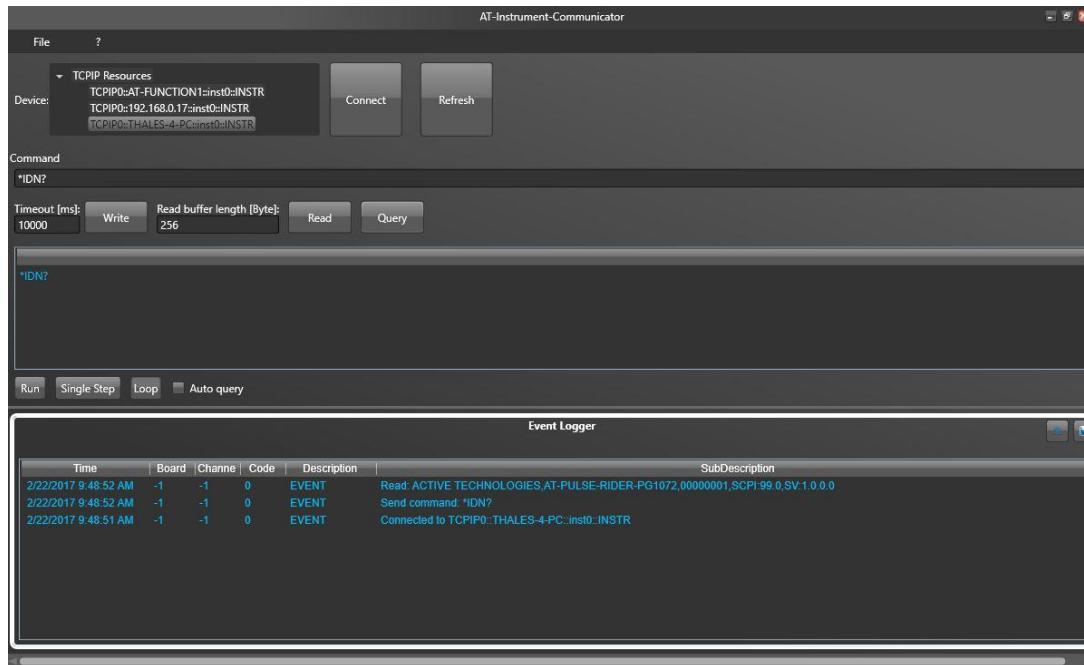


9. Now you can use send the SCPI commands to the AT-FUNCTION resource using the NI Visa Test Panel or the AT-Instrument-Communicator



10. On the Client-PC (IP Address) or AWG instrument (localhost), launch the AT-Instrument-Communicator tool

### 5.1.1 AT Instrument Communicator



The AT-Instrument-Communicator software is a client-side component tool that uses NI-VISA on each remote PC, you must install a copy of NI-VISA to make use of this client-side component (please follow the Prerequisite steps).

1. On the Client-PC launch the *AT Instrument Communicator* setup you can find in the folder "SDK\_SIMPLE RIDER\_AFG\_WEBSITE" and install the software.
2. Select the AT-FUNCTION resource on the Device list
3. Press the Connect button
4. If the instrument connection will be established, the SCPI command button will be enabled.
5. Write \*IDN? in the command
6. Press the Query button

7. In the Event Logger list, the instrument should respond like this: ACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES,T3AWG3352,T0302I000001,SCPI:1999.0,SV:AFG,3.0.0 where T0302I000001 is the serial number, SCPI:1999.0 is the SCPI command version and SV:AFG,3.0.0 is the Application and Software Version.
8. A command script is a list of SCPI commands (one command for each line) saved in a txt file; you can send a command script using the File → Load Script menu item.

## 5.2 Analog data format (.txt file only)

The analog waveform can be imported into the instrument using a .txt file. For analog waveform you have to create a single column of values (signed integer or signed decimal, the header is not allowed) separated with ‘new line’. These values are imported into the instrument normalized so that the user can easily adjust waveform’s amplitude/offset using the corresponding SCPI commands.

## 5.3 Digital Data format (.txt file only)

For a digital waveform you have to create a single column of values (unsigned integer range [0..(2<sup>32</sup> - 1)], the header is not allowed) separated with ‘new line’.

## 5.4 Granularity

About the imported waveform, the minimum digital waveform’s length is 4 symbols while the minimum analog waveform’s length is 2 samples; for both the granularity is 1.

## 5.5 Transferring Data File

When transferring data file, it is convenient to send data in chunks. This allows better memory management and enables you to stop the transfer before it is completed. It also helps the external controller to report the progress of the operation to the user.

### 5.5.1 Block Data Format

Block data is a transmission format which is suitable for the transmission of large amounts of data. A command using a block data parameter with definite length has the following structure:

**Example:** HEADER:HEADER #45168xxxxxxx

The hash symbol # introduces the data block. The next number indicates how many of the following digits describe the length of the data block. In the example the 4 following digits indicate the length to be 5168 bytes. The data bytes follow. During the transmission of these data bytes all End or other control signs are ignored until all bytes are transmitted.

## 5.6 Byte Order During Transfer

Waveform data is always transferred using little-endian format.

## 6. COMMAND GROUPS

The following commands refer to the parameters [n] and [m] that depend on the instrument model.

Model	Parameter n = Available Channels	Parameter m = Available Marker Outputs
T3AWG3252, T3AWG3352	1 2	1
T3AWG3254, T3AWG3354	1 2 3 4	1 2
T3AWG3258, T3AWG3358	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4

Table 13: Models and available parameters

### 6.1 IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Commands

All AFG IEEE mandated and optional command implementations are based on the SCPI standard and the specifications for devices in IEEE 488.2.

Command	Description
*CAL?	Performs a full calibration of the AWG.
*CLS	Clears all event registers and queues.
*ESE	This command sets or returns the status of Event Status Enable Register (ESER). (See Status and events chapter).
*ESR?	Returns the status of Standard Event Status Register (SESR)
*IDN?	This command returns identification information for the AFG. Refer to Std IEEE 488.2 for additional information.
*OPC	Set or query the operation complete message.
*OPT?	Returns the implemented options for the AFG.
*PSC	Set or query power-on status clear
*RCL	Recall instrument settings from setup memory
*RST	Resets the AFG to its default state.
*SAV	Save instrument settings to setup memory
*SRE	Sets or returns the bits in the Service Request Enable Register (SRER).
*STB?	Read the Status Byte Register
*TRG	This command generates a trigger event. This is equivalent to press and release the trigger button on the front panel.

*TST?	Performs the self diagnostic procedure.
*WAI	Ensures the completion of the previous command before the next command is issued.

**Table 14: IEEE Mandatory group commands**

## 6.2 File System Group Commands

You can use the file commands to manipulate files and directories in the file system. The following table describes the file commands.

Command	Description
FILEsystem:CATalog?	Query the list of file and directory in the current working directory
FILEsystem:COPY	Copy a file from one location in the file system to another location
FILEsystem:CWDdirectory	Change the current working directory in the file system
FILEsystem:DElete	Delete a file or directory in the file system
FILEsystem:HARDdisk?	Query the hard disk drive present on the instrument
FILEsystem:LOCK	Lock or unlock a file in the file system, or query if a file is locked (no longer available)
FILEsystem:MDIRectory	Create a directory in the file system
FILEsystem:UDISK?	Query the USB-disk drive connected to the instrument

**Table 15: File System Commands**

## 6.3 Memory Group Commands

Memory commands let you manage the setup memory. The following table describes the memory commands.

Command	Description
*RCL	Recall instrument settings from setup memory
*SAV	Save instrument settings to setup memory
DElete:SETUp	Deletes a configuration.
MEMory:NStates?	Returns the total number of available configurations saved in the instrument.
MEMory:RECall	Recall a specified project file in the file system
MEMory:SAVE	Save the current project file in the file system

Command	Description
MEMory:STATE:CATalog?	List the names of available configurations saved in the instrument.
MEMory:STATE:NAME	Copies a configuration or returns the name of the predefined memory states.
MEMory:STATE:DElete	Delete the setup memory
MEMory:STATE:LOCK	Lock or unlock the setup memory and query whether the memory is locked
MEMory:STATE:VALid?	Query the availability of setup memory
RECALL:SETUp	Restores the instrument settings from a configuration name.

**Table 16: Memory Commands**

## 6.4 Mass Memory Group Commands

Mass memory commands let you change mass memory attributes. The following table describes the mass memory commands.

Command	Description
MMEMemory:CATalog[:ALL]?	Returns the entire list of files and directory located in the current directory.
MMEMemory:CDIRectory	Sets or returns the current directory of the file system on the instrument.
MMEMemory:COPY	Copies a source file in a target file.
MMEMemory:DATA	Sets or returns block data to/from file in the current mass storage device.
MMEMemory:DATA:SIZE?	Returns the size in bytes of a selected file.
MMEMemory:DElete	Deletes a file or directory from the instrument's files system.
MMEMemory:DOWNload:DATA	Downloads data from the host computer to instrument's Mass Memory.
MMEMemory:DOWNload:FNAME	Specifies file name for downloading data from the computer to instrument's Mass Memory.
MMEMemory:EXPort	Exports a waveform from the current waveform list to an archive file (.zip).
MMEMemory:IMPort	Imports a file into the instrument's waveform list.
MMEMemory:LOAD:ALL	Loads a configuration file and set it as current configuration.
MMEMemory:LOAD:STATE	Copy a setup file to internal setup memory

Command	Description
MMEMory:MDIRectory	Creates a new directory in the current path on the Mass Memory system.
MMEMory:MOVE	Moves a file on Mass Memory device.
MMEMory:MSIS	Sets or returns a mass storage device used by all MMEMory commands.
MMEMory:OPEN	Loads a file into the instrument waveform list.
MMEMory:OPEN:SETup	Loads a configuration file and set it as current configuration.
MMEMory:RDIRectory	Removes an empty directory.
MMEMory:SAVE:SETup	Saves the current configuration in an archive (.zip).
MMEMory:STORe:ALL	Saves the current configuration in an archive (.zip).
MMEMory:STORe:STATE	Copy a setup file from setup memory to a specified file in the file system
MMEMory:UPLoad?	Returns the contents of a file

**Table 17: Mass Memory Commands**

## 6.5 Output Group Commands

Output commands let you set output attributes. The following table describes the output commands.

Command	Description
OUTPut[n]:BLOFset	Sets or returns the Base Line Offset parameter
OUTPut[n]:DELay	Sets or returns the Delay parameter.
OUTPut[n]:IMPedance	Set or query the output load impedance
OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance]	Sets or returns the Load Impedance parameter
OUTPut[n]:LOW:IMPedance	Set or query the instrument output low impedance
OUTPut[n]:NOlse:LEVel	Sets or returns the level expressed in percentage of full scale of white noise that is added to the signal
OUTPut[n]:POLarity	Set or query the polarity of the waveform on a specified channel
OUTPut[n]:SERies[:IMPedance]	Sets or returns the output Series Impedance parameter
OUTPut[n][:STATe]	Set or query the output state (on or off) on a specified channel

**Table 18: Output Commands**

## 6.6 Display Group Commands

Display commands let you manage features related to the user interface.

Command	Description
DISPlay:CHANnel	Change the selected output page on the user interface
DISPlay:FOCUS	Selects the channel displayed on the instrument display
DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEar	Delete text message
DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA]	Set or query the text message displayed
HCOPy:SDUMp[:IMMEDIATE]	Create a screen shot of the display screen

**Table 19: Display Commands**

## 6.7 Source Group Commands

Source commands let you set output waveform parameters. The following table describes the source commands.

Command	Description
[SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce	Set or query the clock reference input source
[SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency	Set or query the clock reference input frequency
[SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED	Set or query whether to add internal noise to an output signal for the specified channel
[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency	Set or query the output waveform frequency
[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE	Set or query the output waveform from waveform list (WAVE)
[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILE	Set or query the output waveform from file (EFILE)
[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry	Set or query ramp waveform symmetry
[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe]	Set or query the shape of the carrier waveform
[SOURce[n]]:INITDElay	Set or query the initial delay
[SOURce[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust]	Set or query the output waveform phase

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
[SOURce[n]]:POWer[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]	Set or query the internal noise level added to the output signal
[SOURce[n]]:RUNMode	Sets or query the run mode.
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET	Sets or returns the Base Line Offset parameter
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH	Set or query the output signal high level
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:LOW	Set or query the output signal low level
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]	Set or query the output amplitude
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:OFFSet	Set or query the output offset
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH	Set or query the output amplitude upper limit
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW	Set or query the output amplitude lower limit
[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT	Set or query the output amplitude units

Table 20: Source Commands

## 6.8 Pulse Waveform Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCle	Set or query the pulse waveform duty cycle
[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod	Set or query the pulse waveform period
[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADING]	Set or query the pulse waveform rising edge time
[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling	Set or query the pulse waveform falling edge time
[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh	Set or query the pulse waveform width

Table 21: Pulse Waveform Source Commands

## 6.9 Double Pulse Waveform Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude	Set or query the amplitude of the first or of the second pulse of the double pulse waveform.
[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition[:LEADING]	Set or query the rising edge of the first or of the second pulse of the double pulse waveform.

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling	Set or query the falling edge of the first or of the second pulse of the double pulse waveform.
[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh	Set or query the width of the first or of the second pulse of the double pulse waveform.
[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay	Set or query the delay of the first or of the second pulse of the double pulse waveform.

Table 22: Double Pulse Source Commands

## 6.10 Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency	Sets or query the frequency of the modulating waveform
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency	Sets or queries the frequency hop of the FSK modulation
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION	Sets or query the modulating law
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe	Set or query a modulating waveform from file (EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE	Set or query a modulating waveform from Waveform List
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE	Sets or query the modulation type
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod	Sets or query the period of the modulating waveform
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase	Sets or queries the phase hop of the PSK modulation
[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce	Sets or query the source of the modulating law

Table 23: Modulation Source Commands

## 6.11 Amplitude Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:AM[:DEPTH]	Set or query Amplitude Modulation depth
[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency	Set or query internal modulation frequency
[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION	Set or query modulation waveform

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe	Set or query a modulating waveform from file (EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce	Set or query the Amplitude Modulation source
[SOURce[n]]:AM:STATe	Enable or disable AM and query the state of AM

**Table 24: Amplitude Modulation Source Commands**

## 6.12 Frequencye Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:FM[:DEViation]	Set or query the peak frequency deviation
[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency	Set or query the internal modulation frequency
[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION	Set or query the internal modulation waveform
[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe	Set or query the modulating waveform from file (EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce	Set or query the frequency modulation source
[SOURce[n]]:FM:STATe	Enable or disable Frequency Modulation and query the FM state

**Table 25: Frequency Modulation Source Commands**

## 6.13 Phase Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:PM[:DEViation]	Set or query the peak phase deviation of phase modulation
[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency	Set or query the internal modulation frequency
[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION	Set or query the internal modulation waveform
[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe	Set or query the PM modulating waveform from file( EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce	Set or query the Phase Modulation source
[SOURce[n]]:PM:STATe	Enable or disable PM modulation and query the PM modulation state

**Table 26: Phase Modulation Source Commands**

## 6.14 FSK Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency]	Set or query the FSK hop frequency
[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTernal:RATE	Set or query the FSK internal modulation rate
[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce	Set or query the FSK modulation source

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATE	Enable or disable FSK modulation and query the FSK modulation state

**Table 27: FSK Modulation Source Commands**

## 6.15 PSK Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency]	Set or query PSK internal modulation rate
[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:PHASe[:ADJust]	Set or query the PSK hop phase
[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce	Set or query PSK modulation source
[SOURce[n]]:PSKey: STATE	Enable or disable PSK modulation and query the FSK modulation state

**Table 28: PSK Modulation Sorce Commands**

## 6.16 PWM Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYCLE	Set or query the Pulse Width Modulation deviation
[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FREQUENCY	Set or query the Pulse Width Modulation frequency
[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION	Set or query the PWM moidulating waveform
[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILe	Set or query the modulating waveform from file (EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce	Set or query the Pulse Width Modulation source
[SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATE	Set or query the Pulse Width Modulation status

**Table 29: PWM Source Commands**

## 6.17 Sweep Modulation Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:FREQUENCY:MODE	Set or query the frequency sweep state
[SOURce[n]]:FREQUENCY:START	Set or query the sweep start frequency
[SOURce[n]]:FREQUENCY:STOP	Set or query the sweep stop frequency
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:HTIME	Set or query the sweep holding time
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE	Set or query the sweep mode
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP	Set or query the number of step of the upstair sweep
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME	Set or query the sweep falling time
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing	Set or query the sweep spacing

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:EFILe	Set or query the sweep profile from file (EFILe)
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE	Set or query the sweep profile from wave in waveform list
[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:TIME	Set or query the sweep rising time

**Table 30: Sweep Modulation Source Commands**

## 6.18 Burst Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:DURation	Sets or queries the duration of the burst for Noise waveform in Burst mode
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE	Set or query the burst mode
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:NCYCles	Set or query the burst count
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe	Sets or returns the condition of the channel during the waiting of the trigger in burst mode.
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt[:STATe]	Enable or disable burst mode and query the burst mode
[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:TDElay	Set or query burst mode trigger delay time

**Table 31: Burst Source Commands**

## 6.19 Coupling Source Commands

Command	Description
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the amplitude parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the amplitude parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the amplitude parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the offset parameter

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Command	Description
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the offset parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the offset parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the frequency parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the frequency parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the frequency parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the phase parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the phase parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the amplitude parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the duty cycle parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the duty cycle parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCle:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the duty cycle parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the rising edge parameter

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Command	Description
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the rising edge parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the rising edge parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the falling edge parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the falling edge parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the falling edge parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the ramp symmetry parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the ramp symmetry parameter in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

Command	Description
	waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADing:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADing:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADing:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode

Command	Description
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:STATe	Enable or disable the channel coupling for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio	Set or query the ratio for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode
[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet	Set or query the offset for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode

Table 32: Coupling Source Commands

## 6.20 Device Group Commands

Use the following commands to control the device:

Command	Description
AFGControl:APPSwitch	Switches from AT-Simple-AFG to AT-True-ARB software.
AFGControl:AWGSwitch	Switches from AT-Simple-AFG to AT-True-ARB software

Command	Description
AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber?	Returns the number of analog channels available on the instrument
AFGControl:COPY	Copies all parameter data from one channel to the other
AFGControl:COUPLEParam	Sets or returns if a specified parameter for Channel N (with $N \neq 1$ ) must be coupled with the corresponding one on Channel 1.
AFGControl:RESET[:IMMEDIATE]	This command resets the instrument to its default state.
AFGControl:RSTATE?	Returns the running state of the generator.
AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE]	Initiates the output of the waveform
AFGControl:SREStore	Opens a setup file into the generator's setup memory
AFGControl:SSAVe	Saves a setup file into the generator's setup memory
AFGControl:START	Run the instrument
AFGControl:STATus	Return the status of the instrument
AFGControl:STOP	Stop the instrument

Table 33: Device Commands

## 6.21 Status Group Commands

Status commands let you determine the status of the instrument. The following table describes the status commands

Command	Description
*CLS	Clear all event registers and queue
*ESE	Set or query the Event Status Enable Register
*ESR?	Return the contents of the Standard Event Status Register
*PSC	Set or query power-on status clear
*SRE	Set or query the Service Request Enable Register
*STB?	Read the Status Byte Register
STATus:OPERation:CONDition	Return the contents of the Operation Condition Register
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE	Set or query the mask for the Operation Enable Register
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]	Return the value in the Operation Event Register
STATus:PRESet	Preset SCPI Enable Register

STATUs:QUESTIONable:CONDition	Return the contents of the Questionable Condition Register
STATUs:QUESTIONable:ENABLE	Set or query the mask for the Questionable Enable Register
STATUs:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]	Return the value in the Questionable Event Register

**Table 34: Status Commands**

## 6.22 System Group Commands

System commands let you control miscellaneous instrument functions. The following table describes the system commands.

Command	Description
*IDN?	Returns identification information for the instrument
*RST	Resets the instrument to its default state
[SYSTem:]DATE	Set and query the system date
[SYSTem:]TIME	Set and query the system time
SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMEDIATE]	Generate an audible tone
SYSTem:BEEPer:STATE	Set or query the beeper state
SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?	Return the contents of the error event queue
SYSTem:KCLick[:STATE]	Enable or disable the key-click and user interface touch sound; query the status of key clicks
SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATE]	Resets to factory default
SYSTem:SECURITY:IMMEDIATE	Resets to factory default
SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATE]	Lock or unlock the touch screen interface and query the lock state of the UI
SYSTem:ULANGUage?	Query the language for the display screen
SYSTem:VERSION?	Return the SCPI conformance version information

**Table 35: System group commands**

## 6.23 Trace Group Commands

Trace commands allow you to save, recall, set, and query data points in arbitrary buffer memory. The following table describes the trace commands.

Command	Description
TRACe[n][:DATA]	Send or return waveform data in the Arb Buffer of the selected channel
TRACe[n]:POINTS	Query the number of points in the Arb Buffer for waveform data

TRACe[n]:SAVE	Save the contents of Arbitrary Buffer to a file in the system
TRACe[n]:RECall	Recall the contents of Arbitrary Buffer from a specific file in the file system

**Table 36: Trace group commands**

## 6.24 Trigger Group Commands

The trigger commands let you control all aspects of triggering. The following table describes the trigger commands.

Command	Description
*TRG	Generates a trigger event
ABORT	Reset and initialize the trigger system
TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMEDIATE]	Generates a trigger event
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance	Set or query the trigger input impedance
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel	Set or query the trigger threshold level of an input signal
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SLOPe	Set or query the slope of the trigger signal
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce	Set or query the source of the trigger signal
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold	Set or query the trigger threshold of an input signal
TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImer	Set or query the internal rate
TRIGger[m]:OUTPut[:AMPLitude]	Set or query the marker out amplitude
TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DELay	Set or query the skew of the marker out
TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK	Links the marker out to an output channel
TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:STATE	Enables or disables the marker out

**Table 37: Trigger group commands**

## 6.25 Marker Group Commands

The marker commands let you control all aspects of output triggering. The following table describes the marker commands.

Command	Description
MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][#]	Sets or returns the skew of the marker m when in continuous mode
MARKer:LEVel[#]	Sets or returns the Voltage Level parameter of the marker m
MARKer:LINK[#]	Set or returns the channel linked to the marker m
MARKer[:STATE][#]	Sets or returns the enabling state of the marker

<code>MARker:TRIGgered[:SKEW][#]</code>	Sets or returns the skew of the marker m when in triggered mode
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**Table 38: Marker group commands**

## 6.26 License Group Commands

License commands let you to manage features related to the options that can be installed through a license file.

Command	Description
<code>*OPT?</code>	Returns the implemented options for the AFG.
<code>LICense:ERRor?</code>	Returns a code about license options loading operation.
<code>LICense:HID?</code>	Returns the instrument HostID unique identifier.
<code>LICense:INSTall</code>	Accepts a license and installs it on the instrument.
<code>LICense:LIST?</code>	Returns the license codes as a comma-separated list of string.

**Table 39: License group commands**

## 6.27 Calibration and Diagnostic Group Commands

Command	Description
<code>*CAL?</code>	Performs a full calibration of the AWG.
<code>*TST?</code>	Performs the self diagnostic procedure.
<code>CALibration[:ALL]</code>	Performs a full calibration of the AWG.
<code>DIAGnostic[:ALL]</code>	Performs the self diagnostic procedure.

**Table 40: Calibration and Diagnostic Commands**

## 6.28 Waveform Group Commands

Use the following waveform commands to create and transfer waveforms between the instrument and the external controller:

Command	Description
<code>WLISt:LIST?</code>	Returns a list of all waveform names in the waveform list.
<code>WLISt:NAME?</code>	Returns the waveform name of an element which is in a specific position in the waveform list.
<code>WLISt:SIZE?</code>	Returns the size of the waveform list.

Command	Description
WLIST:WAveform:DATA?	Transfers waveform data of a waveform in waveform list to the external control program.
WLIST:WAveform:DElete	Deletes a waveform from the waveform list or all imported waveforms.
WLIST:WAveform:IMPort	Imports a waveform from internal driver or USB driver into the waveform list.
WLIST:WAveform:LENGTH?	Returns the size of the specified waveform in the waveform list.
WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined?	Returns true or false based on whether the waveform is predefined.
WLIST:WAveform:TYPE?	Returns the type of the waveform (analog or digital).

**Table 41: Waveform group commands**

## 6.29 Multi Instrument Groups Commands

Use the following commands to synchronize multiple instruments.

The multi instrument synchronization is available on 8 channel models only.

Command	Description
MIM:CAPTure	This command captures all slave instruments
MIM:ID?	This command returns the identification number of the device in the multi-instrument chain.
MIM:CAPTured?	Returns whether the instrument has been captured by a master.
MIM:FORward:?	Returns whether there is another instrument connected to the "Sync Out" port.
MIM:SLAve?	Returns whether there is another instrument connected to the "Sync In" port.
MIM:NUMBER?	Returns the number of captured devices.
MIM:RElease	This command release all the captured instruments.

**Table 42: Multi-Instrument group commands and their descriptions**

## 7. COMMAND DESCRIPTIONS

### 7.1 IEEE MANDATED AND OPTIONAL GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	*CAL? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query runs the self calibration procedure and returns a status code indicating the success or failure of self calibration. During the self calibration the AWG panel will be locked. *CAL? is equivalent to the CALibration[:ALL] command
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command
<b>Syntax</b>	*CAL?
<b>Related Commands</b>	CALibration[:ALL]
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value, {0   -1}
<b>Example</b>	*CAL? Might return -1 on any failure, 0 on all pass.

**Table 43: \*CAL?**

<b>Command</b>	*CLS
<b>Description</b>	This command clears all the event registers in Standard Event Status Register (SESR), the Status Byte Register SBR (except the MAV bit) and queues that are used in the arbitrary function generator status and event reporting system. There is no query form of this command
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*CLS
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*CLS Clears all the event registers and queues.

**Table 44: \*CLS**

<b>Command</b>	*ESE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the bits in the Event Status Enable Register (ESER) used in the status and events reporting system of the arbitrary function generator. The ESER prevents events from being reported to the Status Byte Register (STB). The query form of this command returns the contents of the ESER.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command

	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*ESE <bit_value> *ESE
<b>Related Commands</b>	*CLS *ESR *SRE *STB?
<b>Arguments</b>	<NR1>::=<bit_value>
<b>Returns</b>	<bit_value>
<b>Example</b>	*ESE 177 Sets the ESER to 177 (binary 10110001), which determines that the PON, CME, EXE, and OPC bits should be set in SBR register. *ESE? Example returns: 186, which indicates that the ESER contains the binary value 10111010.

**Table 45: \*ESE**

<b>Command</b>	*ESR? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the contents of the Standard Event Status Register (SESR) used in the status events reporting system in the arbitrary function generator. This command clears the SESR when it reads it. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*ESR?
<b>Related Commands</b>	*CLS *ESE *SRE *STB
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> Indicates that the contents of the SESR is a decimal integer.
<b>Example</b>	*ESR? Might return 181, which indicates that the SESR contains the binary number 10110101.

**Table 46: \*ESR?**

<b>Command</b>	*IDN? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the instrument identifier.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command System

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Syntax</b>	*IDN?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<Manufacturer>,<Model>,<Serial Number>,<SCPI Version>,<Software Version> where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- &lt;Manufacturer&gt;::= ACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES,</li> <li>- &lt;Model&gt;::=T3AWG3X5X,</li> <li>- &lt;Serial Number&gt;::=indicates an actual serial number,</li> <li>- &lt;SCPI Version&gt;::=SCPI:1999.0,</li> <li>- &lt;Software Version&gt;::={AFG   AWG}.{X.X.X} where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFG   AWG specifies the application (AFG = Simple Function Generator, AWG = True Arb),</li> <li>• X.X.X. specifies the revision.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Example</b>	*IDN?  Example returns: ACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES,T3AWG3352,T0302I000001,SCPI:1999.0,SV:AFG.1.0.0

**Table 47: \*IDN?**

<b>Command</b>	*OPC
<b>Description</b>	This command causes the instrument to sense the internal flag referred to as the “No-Operation-Pending” flag. The command sets bit 0 in the Standard Event Status Register when pending operations are complete.  The query form returns a “1” when the last overlapping command operation is finished.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Synchronization
<b>Syntax</b>	*OPC *OPC?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<execution complete>::=1 Where: “1” indicates that all pending operations are complete.
<b>Example</b>	*OPC? Returns 1 to indicate that the last issued overlapping command is finished.

**Table 48: \*OPC**

<b>Command</b>	*OPT? (Query Only)
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<b>Description</b>	This command returns the installed options and application licenses.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command License
<b>Syntax</b>	*OPT?
<b>Related Commands</b>	LICense:LIST
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	$\langle \text{opt} \rangle ::= \langle \text{option\_description} \rangle : \langle \text{option\_value} \rangle$ $\langle \text{option\_description} \rangle ::= \langle \text{string} \rangle$ $\langle \text{option\_value} \rangle ::= \langle \text{string} \rangle$
<b>Example</b>	*OPT? Might return the following string: "Memory Option: 128 MSample, Digitals Option: No Digitals, Amplitude Option: 6 VPP"

**Table 49: \*OPT?**

<b>Command</b>	*PSC
<b>Description</b>	This command sets and queries the power-on status flag that controls the automatic power-on execution of SRER and ESER. When *PSC is true, SRER and ESER are set to 0 at power-on. When *PSC is false, the current values in the SRER and ESER are preserved in nonvolatile memory when power is shut off and are restored at power-on.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*PSC {0   1} *PSC?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	$\langle \text{NR1} \rangle = 0$ Sets the power-on status clear flag to false, disables the power-on clear, and allows the instrument to possibly assert SRQ after power-on. $\langle \text{NR1} \rangle \neq 0$ Sets the power-on status clear flag true; sending *PSC 1 therefore enables the power-on status clear and prevents any SRQ assertion after power-on
<b>Returns</b>	A single $\langle \text{NR1} \rangle$ value.
<b>Example</b>	PSC 0 Sets the power-on status clear flag to false.

**Table 50: \*PSC**

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Command</b>	*RCL (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command restores the state of the instrument from a copy of the settings stored in the setup memory location. The settings are stored using the *SAV command. If the specified setup memory is deleted, this command causes an error.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	*RCL {0 1 2 3 4}
<b>Related Commands</b>	*SAV
<b>Arguments</b>	0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory. Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration, location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*RCL 3 Restores the instrument from a copy of the settings stored in memory location 3

**Table 51: \*RCL**

<b>Command</b>	*RST (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command resets the instrument to its default state. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command System
<b>Syntax</b>	*RST
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*RST Resets the instrument.

**Table 52: \*RST**

<b>Command</b>	*SAV (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command stores the current instrument configuration to a specified setup memory location. At the power off or when the application is closed, the current configuration is automatically saved and restored when the application is reopened.

	<b>Note:</b> If the specified setup memory is locked, this command causes an error.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	*SAV {0 1 2 3 4}
<b>Related Commands</b>	*RCL
<b>Arguments</b>	0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory. Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration, location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*SAV 2 Saves the current instrument state in the memory location 2

**Table 53: \*SAV**

<b>Command</b>	*SRE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets and queries the bits in the Service Request Enable Register (SRER).
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*SRE <bit_value> *SRE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<bit_value>>::=<NR1> Where: <NR1> is a value from 0 through 255. The binary bits of the SRER are set according to this value. Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error.
<b>Returns</b>	<bit_value>
<b>Example</b>	*SRE 48 Sets the bits in the SRER to binary 00110000. *SRE? Example returns: 32, which means that the bits in the SRER have the binary value of 00100000

**Table 54: \*SRE**

<b>Command</b>	*STB? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the contents of the Status Byte Register (SBR) using the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit. This command is query only.

<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Status
<b>Syntax</b>	*STB?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<bit_value>::=<NR1> Where: <NR1> is a value from 0 through 255. The binary bits of the SRER are set according to this value. Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	*STB? Example returns: 96, which indicates that the SBR contains the binary value 01100000.

**Table 55: \*STB?**

<b>Command</b>	*TRG
<b>Description</b>	This command generates a trigger event. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	*TRG
<b>Related Commands</b>	ABORT TRIGger[:SEQuence][:IMMEDIATE]
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*TRG Generates a trigger event.

**Table 56: \*TRG**

<b>Command</b>	*TST? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command executes the Self Diagnostic procedure and returns a status code indicating the success or failure of procedure. During the self calibration the AWG panel will be locked.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command
<b>Syntax</b>	*TST?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value. A returned value of 0 indicates no error.
<b>Example</b>	*TST? Might return -1, indicating that the Self Diagnostic procedure failed.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

**Table 57: \*TST?**

<b>Command</b>	*WAI
<b>Description</b>	This command is used to ensure that the previous command is complete before the next command is issued.
<b>Group</b>	IEEE Mandated and Optional Group Command Synchronization
<b>Syntax</b>	*WAI
<b>Related Commands</b>	*OPC
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	*WAI Prevents the instrument from executing any further commands or queries until all pending commands that generate an OPC message are complete.

**Table 58: \*WAI**

## 7.2 FILE SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:CATalog? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command returns the list of all file and directory contained in the Current Working Directory. This command is query only.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default "C:\Users\awg3000\Pictures\Saved Pictures" is the current directory of the file system.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> In the description of the remaining commands, the 'awg3000' folder will be replaced by &lt;username&gt; folder.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by File System commands; it's subdirectories can be accessed via the FILESystem:CWDirectory command.</p>
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:CATalog?
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:CWDirectory
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;,&lt;NR1&gt;[,&lt;file_name&gt;,&lt;file_type&gt;,&lt;file_size&gt;]...</p> <p>Where: The first &lt;NR1&gt; indicates the total amount of storage currently used, in bytes. The second &lt;NR1&gt; indicates the available free space in storage, in bytes. &lt;file_name&gt; is the exact name of a file. &lt;file_type&gt; is DIR for directory, otherwise it is blank. &lt;file_size&gt; is the size of the file, in bytes.</p>
<b>Alias</b>	MMemory:CATalog:ALL?
<b>Example</b>	<p>FILESystem:CATalog?</p> <p>Example returns: 32751616,27970560,SAMPLE1.zip,5412.</p>

**Table 59: FILESystem:CATalog?**

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:COPY
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command copies source_file into target_file. The file names must include any file extension.</p> <p>If target_file already exists it will be overwritten.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by this command commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be copied: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	File System

<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:COPY <filename1>,<filename2>
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:LOCK FILESystem:DElete FILESystem:CWDirectory
<b>Arguments</b>	<filename1>::=<Qstring> specifies a source file name in the instrument file system. <filename2>::=<Qstring> specifies a destination file name in the instrument file system. You can insert absolute or relative path: if the path is relative, it starts from the Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	MMEMemory:COPY
<b>Example</b>	FILESystem:COPY ""source.txt","D:\My_Waves\target.txt" Copies "source.txt" located in "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory in "target.txt" located in "D:\My_Waves" directory.

Table 60: FILESystem:COPY

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:CWDDirectory
<b>Description</b>	This command changes or queries the current working directory in the instrument file system.  <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by this command commands.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:CWDDirectory <directory_path> FILESystem:CWDDirectory?
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:LOCK FILESystem:DElete
<b>Arguments</b>	<directory_name>::=<Qstring> indicates the working directory in the file system that you want to change. The default value is: C:\Users\awg3000\Pictures\Saved Pictures
<b>Returns</b>	<directory_name>::=<Qstring>
<b>Alias</b>	MMEMemory:CDIRectory
<b>Example</b>	FILESystem:CWDDirectory "\MyDir" Changes the current directory to ...\\MyDir (which must be a subdirectory of ...\\Saved Pictures).

Table 61: FILESystem:CWDDirectory

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:DELetE
<b>Description</b>	This command deletes a file or directory from the instrument's accessible files system. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by this command commands.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:DELetE <file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:CWDIRECTORY MEMORY:SAVE
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file to be deleted. You can insert absolute or relative path: if the path is relative, it starts from the Current Working Directory.
<b>Return</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	MMEMORY:DELetE
<b>Example</b>	FILESystem:DELetE "text.txt" Deletes the file " text.txt" in the current working directory of the file system.

Table 62: FILESystem:DELetE

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:HARDdisk? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the hard disk drive. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:HARDdisk?
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:UDISK?
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return</b>	<driver1;driver2;driver3...>
<b>Example</b>	FILESystem:HARDdisk? Example returns: "C:\;D:\;E:\;F:\;"

Table 63: FILESystem:HARDdisk?

<b>Command</b>	FILESystem:LOCK? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	No longer available. Use MEMORY:STATE:LOCK command.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILESystem:LOCK?
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:CWDIRECTORY
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return</b>	0

<b>Example</b>	FILEsystem:LOCK? Returs 0.
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**Table 64: FILEsystem:LOCK**

<b>Command</b>	FILEsystem:MDIRectory
<b>Description</b>	This command creates a directory in the file system. Note that the process is iterative, then it can create directory and subdirectories. There is no query form of this command. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by this command commands.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILEsystem:MDIRectory <directory_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<directory_name>::=<QString> specifies a directory name to be created. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Return</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	MMEMory:MDIRectory
<b>Example</b>	FILEsystem:MDIRectory "SAMPLE1" Creates a directory named "SAMPLE1" in the Current Working Directory.

**Table 65: FILEsystem:MDIRectory**

<b>Command</b>	FILEsystem:UDISK? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the USB-disk drive. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	File System
<b>Syntax</b>	FILEsystem:UDISK?
<b>Related Commands</b>	FILEsystem:HARDdisk?
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Return</b>	<driver1;driver2;driver3...>
<b>Example</b>	FILEsystem:UDISK? Example returns: "G:\;H:\;"

**Table 66: FILEsystem:UDISK?**

### 7.3 MEMORY GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	DEDelete:SETUp (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command deletes a configuration from the Configuration List.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	DEDelete:SETUp <cfg_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MEMemory:STATe:DEDelete
<b>Arguments</b>	<cfg_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	DEDelete:SETUp "test" Deletes the configuration named test.

**Table 67: DEDelete:SETUp**

<b>Command</b>	MEMemory:NStates? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the total number of available configurations saved in the Configuration List memory.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMemory:NStates?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value
<b>Example</b>	MEMemory:NStates? Might return 2.

**Table 68: MEMemory:NStates?**

<b>Command</b>	MEMemory:RECall
<b>Description</b>	This command loads as current project a specified configuration from Configuration List. If the specified configuration does not exist or its format is wrong, this command causes an error. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMemory:RECall <file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MEMemory:SAVE
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a setup file to recall.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MEMemory:RECall "SETUP1" Loads the configuration named SETUP1 present in the Configuration List as current setup.

**Table 69: MEMemory:RECall**

<b>Command</b>	MEMemory:SAVE
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<b>Description</b>	This command saves the current setup configuration of the instrument in the Configuration List. If another configuration with the same name is already present, an error occurs.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMory:SAVE <file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MEMory:RECall
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the Configuration List.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MEMory:SAVE "SETUP1" Saves the current project file to a file named "SETUP1" in the Configuration List.

**Table 70: MEMory:SAVE**

<b>Command</b>	MEMory:STATe:CATalog? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	List the names of available configurations saved in the instrument Configuration List.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMory:STATe:CATalog?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<cfg_name>[,<cfg_name>[,<cfg_name>[,<cfg_name>]]] <cfg_name> ::= <string>
<b>Example</b>	MEMory:STATe:CATalog? Might return Configuration_20190110_183606_568,SETUP1,test

**Table 71: MEMory:STATe:CATalog?**

<b>Command</b>	MEMory:STATe:NAME
<b>Description</b>	This command copies a configuration with "src_name" in "dst_name" configuration. If a configuration with "dst_name" is already present an error will occur. The query command returns the names referred to the location 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The names will be ever the same: "MEM_0", "MEM_1", "MEM_2", "MEM_3", "MEM_4".
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMory:STATe:NAME {0 1 2 3 4 <src_cfg_name>},{0 1 2 3 4 <dst_cfg_name>} MEMory:STATe:NAME? {0 1 2 3 4}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None

<b>Arguments</b>	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, <src_cfg_name>, <dst_cfg_name> where: <src_cfg_name> ::= <string> specifies the source configuration name. <dst_cfg_name> specifies the destination configuration name. 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory. Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration, location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.
<b>Returns</b>	<cfg_name> where <cfg_name> ::= <string>
<b>Example</b>	MEM:STAT:NAME 1,"TEST_RACK_1" Copies the configuration "MEM_1" in "TEST_RACK_1" MEM:STAT:NAME? 2 Might return MEM_2

**Table 72: MEMORY:STATE:NAME**

<b>Command</b>	MEMORY:STATE:DELETED (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command deletes the specified configuration. If the specified configuration is locked or not present this command causes an error.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMORY:STATE:DELETED {0 1 2 3 4}  <"cfg_name">
<b>Related Commands</b>	*SAV *RCL MEMORY:STATE:LOCK
<b>Arguments</b>	0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or <cfg_name> where: <cfg_name> ::= <string> specifies the configuration. 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory. Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration, location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MEMORY:STATE:DELETED 1 Deletes the configuration "MEM_1". MEMORY:STATE:DELETED "Conf_1" Deletes the configuration named Conf_1.

**Table 73: MEMORY:STATE:DELETED**

<b>Command</b>	MEMORY:STATE:LOCK
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<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries whether to lock the specified configuration. If you lock a configuration, you cannot overwrite or delete the setup file.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMORY:STATE:LOCK {1 2 3 4 <"cfg_name">},{ON OFF 0 1} MEMORY:STATE:LOCK? {1 2 3 4 <"cfg_name">}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, &lt;cfg_name&gt;, where:  &lt;cfg_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; specifies the configuration to locked or queried.</p> <p>0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory.  Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration, location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.</p> <p>ON or &lt;NR1&gt;#0 locks the specified configuration.</p> <p>OFF or &lt;NR1&gt;=0 allows you to overwrite or delete the specified configuration.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means that the selected memory is not locked, 1 means that it is locked.
<b>Example</b>	<p>MEMORY:STATE:LOCK 1,ON  Lock the MEM_1 configuration.</p> <p>MEMORY:STATE:LOCK "My_Configuration",ON  Locks the configuration My_Configuration.</p> <p>MEMORY:STATE:LOCK? 1  Might return 1.</p>

**Table 74: MEMORY:STATE:LOCK**

<b>Command</b>	MEMORY:STATE:VALid? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the availability of a configuration.
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MEMORY:STATE:VALid? {0 1 2 3 4 <"src_cfg_name">}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, &lt;scfg_name&gt; where:  &lt;src_cfg_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; specifies the configuration name.</p> <p>0, 1, 2, 3, or 4: specifies the setup memory.  Location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration, location 2 refers to "MEM_2" configuration,</p>

	location 3 refers to "MEM_3" configuration and location 4 refers to "MEM_4" configuration.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 1 means that the specified setup memory has been saved. 0 means that the specified setup memory has been deleted.
<b>Example</b>	MEMORY:STATE:VALid? 0 Might return 1 that means that the setup memory MEM_0 has been saved.

**Table 75: MEMORY:STATE:VALid?**

<b>Command</b>	RECALL:SETUp (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command recalls a configuration. This command is equivalent to "AFGControl:SREStore".
<b>Group</b>	Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	RECALL:SETUp <cfg_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<cfg_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	RECALL:SETUp "test" Restores the instrument configuration named "test".

**Table 76: RECALL:SETUp**

## 7.4 Mass Memory Group Commands

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:CATalog[:ALL]? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command returns a list of informations concerning the contents of the current directory of the file system on the instrument. In particular it returns the list of all files and directories present there specifying their names and sizes. It reports also the dimension of free space of the mass storage in bytes.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> By default "C:\Users\awg3000\Pictures\Saved Pictures" is the current directory of the file system.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> In the description of the remaining commands, the 'awg3000' folder will be replaced by &lt;username&gt; folder.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMORY commands; it's subdirectories can be accessed via the MMEMORY:CDIRectory command.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:CATalog[:ALL]? [<msus>]
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRectory MMEMORY:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<msus> (mass storage unit specifier) ::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;,&lt;file_entry&gt;,&lt;file_entry&gt;,&lt;file_entry&gt;,..... where:  &lt;NR1&gt; indicates the free space of the mass storage in bytes,  &lt;file_entry&gt; ::= "&lt;file_name&gt;,&lt;file_type&gt;,&lt;file_size&gt;" where:  &lt;file_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; is the exact name of the file,  &lt;file_type&gt; ::= is DIR for an entry that is a directory, empty/blank otherwise,  &lt;file_size&gt; ::= &lt;NR1&gt; is the size of the file in bytes. For &lt;file_type&gt; marked DIR, the file size will always be 0.</p>
<b>Alias</b>	FILESystem:CATalog?
<b>Example</b>	<p>MMEMORY:CATalog?</p> <p>It might return:</p> <p>3878652,"SAMPLE1.ZIP,,2948","aaa.txt,,1024","MY_WAVES,DIR,0"</p>

Table 77: MMEMORY:CATalog[:ALL]

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRectory
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or returns the current directory of the file system on the instrument. This command is strictly related to MMEMORY:MSIS command that permits to set the mass storage unit &lt;msus&gt; namely the unit used by all MMEMORY commands.</p>

	<p>The current directory for the programmatic interface is different from the currently selected directory in the Windows Explorer on the instrument.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:CDIRectory [<directory_name>] MMEMory:CDIRectory?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<directory_name> ::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	<directory_name>
<b>Alias</b>	FILESystem:CWDDirectory
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY "configurations" Changes the current directory to "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures\configurations".</p> <p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "D:" MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY "tmp" Changes the current directory to "D:\tmp"</p> <p>MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY? Returns "tmp" if the current directory is "D:\tmp".</p> <p>MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY Changes the current directory to "\" if &lt;msus&gt; is a removable device, or "Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" if &lt;msus&gt; is "C:"</p>

**Table 78: MMEMory:CDIRectory**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:COPY (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command copies source_file into target_file. The file names must include any file extension. If target_file already exists it will be overwritten.

	<p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be copied: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:COPY <source_file>,<target_file>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<source_file> ::= <string> <target_file> ::= <string> Both of them could be absolute or relative (respect current directory) paths.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	FILEsystem:COPY
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:COPY "source.txt","D:\My_Waves\target.txt"</p> <p>Copies "source.txt" located in "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory in "target.txt" located in "D:\My_Waves" directory .</p>

Table 79: MMEMory:COPY

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:DATA
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or returns block data to/from a file in the current mass storage device.</p> <p>The file path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains a file name, the current directory is assumed.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be manipulated: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:DATA <file_name>,<start_index>,<block_data> MMEMory:DATA? <file_name>[,<start_index>[,<size>]]

<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY, MMEMORY:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>&lt;file_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; could be absolute or relative path.</p> <p>&lt;start_index&gt; ::= &lt;NR1&gt; is the index of byte of the desired &lt;file_name&gt; where writing/reading operations will start.</p> <p>&lt;size&gt; ::= &lt;NR1&gt; is the size, in bytes, to write/read.</p> <p>&lt;block_data&gt; ::= see Block Data Format chapter (IEEE 488.2 data block).</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<block_data> ::= IEEE 488.2 block data format.
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:DATA "123.TXT",0,#13ABC I Loads "ABC" into 123.TXT in the current directory, starting from position 0.</p> <p>MMEMORY:DATA "data.txt",1024,#42048XXXXXX... Inserts 2048 bytes specified by XXXXXX... values of in file "data.txt" in the current directory, starting from position 1024.</p> <p>MMEMORY:DATA? "D:\tmp\waveform.txt",2048,1024 Returns #41024XXXX.... where XXXX.... are 1024 bytes of file "waveform.txt" located in "D:\tmp" starting from 2048-th byte.</p>

**Table 80: MMEMORY:DATA**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:DATA:SIZE? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command returns the size in bytes of a selected file.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMORY commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be manipulated: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:DATA:SIZE? <file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY, MMEMORY:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_name> ::= <string> it could be absolute or relative path.

<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> is the size, in bytes, of the selected file
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:DATA:SIZE? "data.bin" Might return 1024.</p> <p>MMEMORY:DATA:SIZE? "D:\tmp\waveform.txt" Might return 65535.</p>

**Table 81: MMEMORY:DATA:SIZE?**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:DELETED (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command deletes a file or directory from the instrument's accessible files system.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMORY commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be deleted: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:DELETED <file_name>[,<msus>]
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY, MMEMORY:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>&lt;file_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; could be absolute or relative path.</p> <p>&lt;msus&gt; (mass storage unit specifier) ::= &lt;string&gt;</p>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	FILESYSTEM:DELETED
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:DELETE "data.bin" Deletes "data.bin" from the current directory.</p> <p>MMEMORY:DELETE "\my\proj\awg\test.txt","D:" Deletes "test.txt" from "D:\my\proj\awg" directory.</p>

**Table 82: MMEMORY:DELETED**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:DOWNGLOAD:DATA (No Query Form)
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<b>Description</b>	Downloads data from the host computer to a file in the instrument. The filename must have been previously specified by MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME. The data in <binary_block> is written to the select file, and any data previously stored in the file is lost.
	<b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA <binary_block>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME
<b>Arguments</b>	Any IEEE-488 definite or indefinite block
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	Writes the word "Hello" to the file "D:\Myfile.txt" on internal storage. MMEM:DOWN:FNAME "D:\Myfile.txt" MMEM:DOWN:DATA #15Hello

**Table 83: MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command creates or opens the specified filename prior to writing data to that file with MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA.  <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME <filename>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMory:DOWNload:DATA
<b>Arguments</b>	Any valid file name
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	Writes the word "Hello" to the file "D:\Myfile.txt" on the internal flash file system. MMEM:DOWN:FNAME "D:\Myfile.txt" MMEM:DOWN:DATA #15Hello

**Table 84: MMEMory:DOWNload:FNAME**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:EXPort (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command exports a waveform from the current waveform list to an archive file (.zip).

	<p><b>Note 1</b> .zip is a zip file with a proprietary format.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> It's not possible export a predefined waveform from waveform list.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> If the archive file name is already present in the destination directory, the file will be overwritten.</p> <p><b>Note4:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands. The archive path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains an archive name, the archive waveform will be exported starting from the current directory.</p> <p><b>Note 5:</b> This operation is the same as that it can be done through the software menu: Wave. List -&gt; Export.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:EXPort <wfm_name>,<archive_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None.
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string> is a name in waveform list, <archive_name>::=<string>.zip could be absolute or relative path. The extension .zip must always be specified in archive name.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMORY:EXPORT "sine1024","d:\waveforms\arc.zip" Exports a waveform named "sine1024" in to "d:\waveform\arc.zip" file.</p>

**Table 85: MMEMory:EXPort**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:IMPort (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command imports a file into the current configuration waveforms list.
	<p><b>Note 1:</b> It's possible import a file only with the following extensions: .txt, .trc, .bin and .zip - proprietary format-.</p>

	<p><b>Note 2:</b> If the waveform name (wfm_name) has already present in waveform list, an error will be occurred.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands. The file path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains a file name, the current directory is assumed as destination directory.</p> <p><b>Note 4:</b> This operation is the same as that it can be done through the software menu: Wave. List -&gt; Import.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:IMPort <wfm_name>,<archive_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMory:OPEN
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string>, <archive_name> ::=<string>.zip   trc   txt   bin} could be absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMMEMORY:IMPORT "Test1","D:\TestFiles\waveform1.zip" Imports waveform1.zip file from the removable unit D: in waveform Test1 of waveform list.</p> <p>MMMEMORY:IMPORT "Test2"," waveform2.txt" Imports waveform2.txt file in waveform Test2 of waveform list.</p>

**Table 86: MMEMory:IMPort**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:LOAD:ALL (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command uploads a complete configuration present in an archive (.zip) and apply it in place of the current configuration. This operation is performed in two steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First the archive is loaded into the configurations list. Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The name of the archive file is used as the name of the imported configuration (my_configuration.zip =&gt; my_configuration).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a configuration with the same name is already present, the configuration is replaced.</li> <li>• If a configuration with the same name is already present and is located then an error occurs.</li> <li>• This operation is the same as that it can be done through the software menu: More -&gt; Load From -&gt; Import.</li> </ul> <p>2. Once the archive has been imported into the configuration list, the new configuration will be loaded as current configuration.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands. The archive path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains an archive name, the archive will be searched starting from the current directory.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> When this command is executed the instrument must be in idle state.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:LOAD:ALL <archive_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<archive_name> ::= <string>.zip specifies a configuration file to be loaded. It could be absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEM:LOAD:ALL "configurations\my_configuration.zip"      Loads a complete instrument setup from the file      "my_configuration.zip" located in      "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures\configurations" directory.</p>

**Table 87: MMEMory:LOAD:ALL**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:LOAD:STATe (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command imports a configuration saved in an archive (.zip) into the configurations list with the specified name.
	<b>Note 1:</b> If a configuration with the same name is already present in configuration list then it will be replaced.

	<p><b>Note 2:</b> If a configuration with the same name is already present in configuration list and it's locked then an error will occur.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMemory commands. The archive path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains an archive name, the archive will be searched starting from the current directory.</p> <p><b>Note 4:</b> This operation is equivalent to what the user can do through the following user interface menu: Other -&gt; Load from -&gt; Import</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMemory:LOAD:STATe <archive_name>,{0 1 2 3 4}<cfg_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MEMemory:STATe:LOCK, MMEMemory:STORe:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	<archive_name>::=<string>.zip specifies a configuration file to be loaded. It could be absolute or relative path. It possible specify the configuration like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 1 2 3 4: location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration...</li> <li>- &lt;cfg_name&gt;::=&lt;string&gt;: specifies the configuration name where will be saved the loaded configuration.</li> </ul>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	Assuming the current <msus> is "C:" and current directory is "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures".  MMEMORY:LOAD:STATE "SETUP1.zip",1 Loads the configuration file "SETUP1.zip" located in the current directory in "MEM_1".

**Table 88: MMEMemory:LOAD:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMemory:MDIRectory (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command creates a new directory in the current path on the mass storage system.

	<b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:MDIRectory <directory_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMory:CDIRectory MMEMory:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<directory_name> ::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Alias</b>	FILEsystem:MDIRectory
<b>Example</b>	MMEMory:MDIRectory "Waveform" Creates the directory "Waveform" in the current directory.

**Table 89: MMEMory:MDIRectory**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:MOVE (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>Moves &lt;file1&gt; to &lt;file2&gt;. The file names must include the file extension.</p> <p>The file path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains a file name, the file will be searched starting from the current directory.</p> <p>If &lt;file2&gt; already exists it will be overwritten.</p> <p><b>Note1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be moved: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:MOVE <file1>,<file2>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<file1>,<file2> they could be absolute or relative paths.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MMEM:MOVE "MySetup.zip","D:\Backup.zip" MMEM:MOVE "D:\arbMonday.txt", "D:\arbTuesday.bin"

**Table 90: MMEMory:MOVE**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:MSIS
<b>Description</b>	This command selects or returns a mass storage device used by all MMEMory commands. <msus> specifies a drive using a drive letter.

	<p>The drive letter can represent hard disk drives or external USB storage memory.</p> <p><b>NOTE 1:</b> Every time the &lt;msus&gt; changes the current directory is reset to the root folder.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2:</b> If the new &lt;msus&gt; is the "C:" unit, the current directory is reset to "C:\Users\awg3000\Pictures\Saved Pictures" folder.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMemory:MSIS [<msus>] MMEMemory:MSIS?
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMemory:CDIRectory
<b>Arguments</b>	<msus> (mass storage unit specifier)::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	<msus> <b>Note:</b> if the mass storage device has not been defined, the returned <msus> value is the system's default drive which is typically the "C:" drive.
<b>Example</b>	<p>MMEMEMORY:MSIS "D:" Changes the MSUS to the D: drive where D: is a USB memory.</p> <p>MMEMEMORY:MSIS? Might return "E:", assuming the current MSUS is the E: drive.</p>

**Table 91: MMEMemory:MSIS**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMemory:OPEN (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command imports a waveform stored in a file (.zip, .txt, .trc, .bin) into the waveform list of the instrument.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> The waveform name will be derived directly from the archive name.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> If the waveform name is already present in the waveform list then an error will occur.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMemory commands. The waveform path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains a waveform name, the waveform will be searched starting from the current directory.</p>

<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN <filepath>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<filepath> ::= <string>.{zip   txt   trc   bin} could be an absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN "D:\TestFiles\WFM_001.txt" After command execution, if no errors occur, waveform WFM_001 will appear into the instrument's waveform list. WFM_001 was originally located in "D:\TestFiles" directory.

**Table 92: MMEMORY:OPEN**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN:SETup (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command uploads a complete configuration present in an archive (.zip) and apply it in place of the current configuration.  <b>Note 1:</b> It's an alias of MMEMORY:LOAD:ALL command. See its description for more information. <b>Note 2:</b> The instrument must be in idle state.
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN:SETup <filepath>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<filepath> ::= <string>.zip could be an absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN:SETUP "D:\TestFiles\mySetup.zip" Opens and applies the setup file mySetup.zip.

**Table 93: MMEMORY:OPEN:SETup**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:RDIRectory (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command removes an empty directory (folder) from the mass storage system.  <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMORY commands. The directory path may contain a full path. However, if only directory name is specified, the directory will be searched starting from the current directory.
<b>Group</b>	Mass Memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:RDIRectory <folder>

<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<folder>::=<string> could be an absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	If the current directory is "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures"  MMEMory:RDIRectory "Test" Removes the empty folder "Test" from the current directory.

**Table 94: MMEMory:RDIRectory**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:SAVE:SETup (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command saves the current configuration in an archive (.zip).  <b>Note:</b> It's an alias of MMEMory:STORe:ALL command. See its description for more informations.
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMory:SAVE:SETup <filename>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<filename> ::= <string>.zip could be an absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	Assuming the current <msus> is "C:" and current directory "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures".  MMEMORY:SAVE:SETUP " mySetup.zip" Saves the current instrument's configuration in "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures\mySetup.zip " file.

**Table 95: MMEMory:SAVE:SETup**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMory:STORe:ALL (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command saves the current configuration in an archive (.zip).  <b>Note 1:</b> If an archive with the same name and path is already present then the archive is overwritten.  <b>Note 2:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands. The archive path may contain a full path. However, if only name is specified, the archive will be saved starting from the current directory.
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory

<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMemory:STORe:ALL <filename>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<filename> ::= <string>.zip could be an absolute or relative path.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMemory:STORe:ALL "D:\mySetup.zip"</p> <p>Saves the current configuration in mySetup.zip file in drive D:.</p>

**Table 96: MMEMemory:STORe:ALL**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMemory:STORe:STATe (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command saves a configuration present in the configurations list in an archive (.zip).</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> If an archive with the same path and name is already present then it will be overwritten.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMemory commands. The archive path may contain a full path. However, if only name is specified, the archive will be saved starting from the current directory.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMemory:STORe:STATe {0 1 2 3 4 <cfg_name>}, <archive_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMemory:LOAD:STATe, MMEMemory:LOCK[:STATe]
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>It possible specify the configuration like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 1 2 3 4: location 0 refers to "MEM_0" configuration, location 1 refers to "MEM_1" configuration...</li> <li>- &lt;cfg_name&gt;::=&lt;string&gt;</li> </ul> <p>&lt;archive_name&gt;::=&lt;string&gt;.zip specifies the file path. It could be an absolute or relative path.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>Assuming the current &lt;msus&gt; is "C:" and current directory "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures".</p> <p>MMEMEMORY:STORE:STATE 1,"setup1.zip"</p>

	Copies the configuration stored in the setup memory location 1 to a file named "setup1.zip" in the current directory.
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**Table 97: MMEMORY:STORe:STATE**

<b>Command</b>	MMEMORY:UPLoad? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command returns the contents of a file.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMORY commands.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only files with the following extension can be deleted on removable units: .jpeg, .png, .bmp, .jpg, .gif, .tiff, .zip, .txt, .trc, .bin.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Mass memory
<b>Syntax</b>	MMEMORY:UPLoad? <file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	<a href="#">MMEMORY:CDIRectory</a> <a href="#">MMEMORY:MSIS</a>
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_name> ::= <string> could be absolute or relative paths.
<b>Returns</b>	<block_data> ::= IEEE 488.2 block data format
<b>Example</b>	<pre>MMEM:UPL? "D:\Myfile.zip"</pre> <p>Returns the contents of "Myfile.zip".</p>

**Table 98: MMEMORY:UPLoad?**

## 7.5 OUTPUT GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:BLOffset
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the Base Line Offset parameter of the analog channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n]:BLOffset {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Volts>} OUTPut[n]:BLOffset? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt;Volts&gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; value</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<NRf>
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:BLOffset MAXimum Sets the channel 1 Base Line Offset to the maximum value. OUTPut1:BLOffset? Might return 6V

Table 99: OUTPut[n]:BLOffset

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:DElay
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the Initial Delay parameter of the analog channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n]:DElay {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Seconds>} OUTPut[n]:DElay? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt;Seconds&gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; value</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<NRf>
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:DElay 100ns Sets the channel 1 skew to 100 ns OUTPut1:DElay? Might return 1.2E-9

Table 100: OUTPut[n]:DElay

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:IMPedance
<b>Description</b>	This command sets the output load impedance for the specified channel. The specified value is used for amplitude, offset, and high/low level settings. You can set the impedance to any value from 1 Ω to 1 MΩ. The default value is 50 Ω. The query form of this command returns the current set impedance, minimum or maximum load impedance setting in ohms.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. OUTPut[n]:IMPedance {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Ohms>} OUTPut[n]:IMPedance? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt;ohms&gt;::=&lt;NR1&gt;[&lt;units&gt;]</li> </ul> <p>Where: &lt;units&gt;::=OHM is the value of the load impedance in ohms</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ohms>::=<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:IMPedance 60 Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) load impedance to 60 Ohm.

**Table 101: OUTPut[n]:IMPedance**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the load impedance parameter of the channel “n”. The load impedance allows the instrument to adapt the output levels to the load of the device connected to the generator. Please note that the output impedance of the channel does not change.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance] {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Ohm>} OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance]? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Ohm &gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; value</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>

<b>Returns</b>	<Ohm>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>OUTPut1:LOAD 100 Sets the channel 1 load impedance to 100 Ohm OUTPut1:LOAD? Might return 50</pre>

**Table 102: OUTPut[n]:LOAD[:IMPedance]**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:LOW:IMPedance
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets the instrument impedance to low (5 Ohm) that means the output is short-circuited using a relay.</p> <p>If the output impedance is set to false, the instrument impedance is set to 50 Ohm (default).</p> <p>The query form of this command returns the instrument impedance.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>ON   1 sets the instrument impedance to 5 Ohm.</p> <p>OFF   0 sets the instrument impedance to 50 Ohm.</p>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>1 means that the instrument impedance is set to Low (5Ohm)</p> <p>0 means that the instrument impedance is set to 50 Ohm</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ohms>::=<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>OUTPut1:LOW:IMPedance ON Sets the instrument impedance to Low.</pre>

**Table 103: OUTPut[n]:LOW:IMPedance**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:NOise:LEVel
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the level of noise that is added to the channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>OUTPut[n]:NOise:LEVel {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   &lt;Volts&gt;} OUTPut[n]:NOise:LEVel? {MINimum   MAXimum}</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt;Volts&gt; := &lt;NRF&gt; peak level of noise</li> </ul>
<b>Returns</b>	<wfm_name>::=<String>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>OUTPut1:NOise:LEVel 1 Sets the noise level to 1 Volt for the channel 1.</pre>

	OUTPut1:NOise:LEVel? Might return 1
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**Table 104: OUTPut[n]:NOise:LEVel**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:POLarity
<b>Description</b>	This command inverts the output waveform relative to its average value: (High Level – Low Level)/2. The query form of this command returns the polarity for the specified channel.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n]:POLarity {NORMal   INVerted} OUTPut[n]:POLarity?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. NORMal sets the specified output waveform polarity to Normal. INVerted sets the specified output waveform polarity to Inverted.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means the polarity is normal, 1 means the polarity is inverted.
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:POLarity NORMal Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) waveform polarity to Normal.

**Table 105: OUTPut[n]:POLarity**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n]:SERies[:IMPedance]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the Output Impedance of the analog channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n]:SERIESIMPedance {50Ohm   LOW} OUTPut[n]:SERIESIMPedance?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50Ohm: the output impedance is set to 50 Ohm</li> <li>• LOW: the output impedance is set to Low impedance (about 5 Ohm)</li> </ul> The value of n indicates the channel number.
<b>Returns</b>	<50O   LOW>
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:SERies:IMPedance 50Ohm Sets the output impedance for the channel 1 to 50 Ohm OUTPut1:SERies:IMPedance? Might return LOW.

**Table 106: OUTPut[n]:SERies[:IMPedance]**

<b>Command</b>	OUTPut[n][:STATE]
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Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the output for the specified channel. The query form of this command returns the output state of the channel.
<b>Group</b>	Output
<b>Syntax</b>	OUTPut[n][:STATe] {ON   OFF   0   1} OUTPut[n][:STATe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables the arbitrary function generator output. OFF   0 disables the arbitrary function generator output.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 1 means that the output is enabled. 0 means that the output is disabled.
<b>Example</b>	OUTPut1:STATe ON Sets the arbitrary function generator output channel 1 (OUT 1) to ON.

**Table 107: OUTPut[n][:STATe]**

## 7.6 Display Group Commands

<b>Command</b>	DISPlay:CHANnel
<b>Description</b>	This command selects the user interface output channel page. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	Display
<b>Syntax</b>	DISPlay:CHANnel {OUT1   OUT2   OUT3   OUT4   OUT5   OUT6   OUT7   OUT8 }
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<channel>:{OUT1   OUT2   OUT3   OUT4   OUT5   OUT6   OUT7   OUT8 } Note: <channel> string depends on the instrument model
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	DISPlay:CHANnel OUT2 The user interface displays the output2 page.

Table 108: DISPlay:CHANnel

<b>Command</b>	DISPlay:FOCUS (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command selects the channel that is displayed "in front" on a two/four/eight-channel instrument.
<b>Group</b>	Display
<b>Syntax</b>	DISPlay:FOCUS {CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   CH5   CH6   CH7   CH8}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	CH1   CH2   CH3   CH4   CH5   CH6   CH7   CH8 are the page relative to the channels.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	DISPlay:FOCUS CH2 It shows the channel 2 page on instrument display.

Table 109: DISPlay:FOCUS

<b>Command</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEAR (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command clears the text message from the display screen.
<b>Group</b>	Display
<b>Syntax</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEAR
<b>Related Commands</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA]
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	The following example writes "Hello" on the display and clears it. DISPlay:TEXT "Hello" DISPlay:TEXT:CLEAR It clears Hello

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

**Table 110: DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEAR**

<b>Command</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the text message displayed on the instrument screen.
<b>Group</b>	Display
<b>Syntax</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA] <message> DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT:CLEar
<b>Arguments</b>	<message> ::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	< message >
<b>Example</b>	DISPlay:TEXT "Hello" Displays "Hello" on the instrument screen. DISPlay:TEXT? Might return "Hello".

**Table 111: DISPlay[:WINDOW]:TEXT[:DATA]**

<b>Command</b>	HCOPY:SDUMP[:IMMEDIATE] (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command copies the current screen shot image and saves it to a specified file in the file system.
<b>Group</b>	HCopy
<b>Syntax</b>	HCOPY:SDUMP[:IMMEDIATE] <file_path>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY, MMEMORY:MSIS
<b>Arguments</b>	<file_path> must be a valid path with file name and extension. Valid extensions are: "bmp", "jpg", "jpeg", "gif", "png", "tiff". It can be absolute or relative path, if it is a relative path it will be combined with the specified path with the commands MMEMORY:CDIRECTORY and MMEMORY:MSIS.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	HCOPY:SDUMP[:IMMEDIATE] "D:\my_screenshot.png" Copies the screen shot image and creates a graphic file on the USB memory (D:) called screenshot.png.

**Table 112: HCOPY:SDUMP[:IMMEDIATE]**

## 7.7 Source Group Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the reference clock to either internal or external. When you try to set External, if the frequency of the external reference is different from the frequency set through [SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency command, this command causes an error and the source will be reset to Internal.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce {INTernal   EXTernal} [SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the reference clock is set to internal. EXTernal means that the reference clock is set to external.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal Selects the internal clock reference.

Table 113: [SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the clock frequency of the external reference.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce]:ROSCillator:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the external reference frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce:ROSCillator:FREQuency 10MHz Sets the reference clock in to 10 MHz.

Table 114: [SOURce]:ROSCillator:FREQuency

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries whether to add the internal noise to the output signal for the specified channel. When you specify the

	internal noise, you can set or query the noise level by using the [SOURce[n]]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] command. To disable the internal noise function, specify "". If the carrier is Noise, this command causes an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED {NOISe   NONE} [SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. NOISe indicates that the internal noise is added to the output signal. NONE disables the internal noise function.
<b>Returns</b>	NOISe   NONE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:COMBine:FEED NOISe Adds a noise signal to the channel 1 (CH 1) output signal.

**Table 115: [SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the frequency of the output waveform for the specified channel. This command is available when the Run Mode is set to any setting other than Sweep. The output frequency range setting depends on the type of output waveform. If you change the type of output waveform, it may change the output frequency because changing waveform types affects the setting range of the output frequency. The output frequency range setting depends also on the amplitude parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the output frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FREQuency 500kHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) output frequency to 500 kHz when the Run Mode is set to any setting other than Sweep.

**Table 116: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the waveform used as arbitrary carrier waveform. With this command is possible to select an analog waveform present in the waveform list.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE <waveform_name> [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPE]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <waveform_name> ::= <Qstring> specifies a waveform name present in the waveform list.
<b>Returns</b>	<waveform_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FUNCTION:WAVE "HAVERSINE" Sets the waveform named "HAVERSINE" present in the current waveform list.

**Table 117: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:WAVE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the EFILE used as Arbitrary waveform for the Carrier. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated. If the Carrier Wave is not set as Arbitrary the command reports an error. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILE <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPE]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name> ::= <Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FUNCTION:EFILE "WAVE1.txt" Imports the file named " WAVE1" in the Waveform List and set it as Arbitrary Carrier waveform.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

**Table 118: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:EFILe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the symmetry of the ramp waveform for the specified channel. If the carrier is not “Ramp”, this command causes an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry <symmetry> [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <symmetry>::=<NR2>[<units>] Where: <NR2> is the symmetry. <units>::=PCT MINimum queries the minimum symmetry value. MAXimum queries the maximum symmetry value.
<b>Returns</b>	<symmetry>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry 80.5 Sets the symmetry of the channel 1 (CH 1) ramp waveform to 80.5%

**Table 119: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION:RAMP:SYMMetry**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the shape of the carrier waveform. Setting the carrier, it is necessary to meet some condition listed in the below table.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe] {SINusoid   SQUare   PULSe   RAMP   PRNoise   DC   SINC   GAUSSian   LORentz   ERISe   EDECay   HAVERSine   ARBB   EFILe   DOUBLEPULse} [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. SINusoid   SQUare   PULSe   RAMP   PRNoise   DC   SINC   GAUSSian   LO Rentz   ERISe   EDECay   HAVERSine   ARBB   EFILe   DOUBLEPULse  If you select a waveform shape that is not allowed with a particular modulation, sweep, or burst, it causes an error and the function does not change. - EFILe option sets Carrier Wave as Arbitrary.

	<p>- ARBB option sets the waveform present in the carrier arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary carrier. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.</p> <p>If you change the waveform, the output frequency may change to meet the frequency range of the new waveform.</p> <p>The following table shows the combinations of modulation type and the shape of output waveform.</p>				
	Sine, Square, Ramp, Sinc, Gaussian, Lorentz, Exponential Rise, Exponential Decay, Haversine, ARBB, EFILE		Pulse	Double Pulse	Noise, DC
AM	✓				
FM	✓				
PM	✓				
FSK	✓				
PSK	✓				
PWM		✓			
Sweep	✓				
Burst	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Returns</b>	SIN   SQU   PULS   RAMP   PRN   DC   SINC   GAUS   LOR   ERIS   EDEC   HAV   ARBB   EFILE   DOUBLEPULse				
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FUNCTION:SHAPe SQUare Selects the shape of channel 1 output waveform to square waveform.				

**Table 120: [SOURce[n]]:FUNCTION[:SHAPe]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:INITDElay
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the initial delay for the selected output channel.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:INITDElay <delay> [SOURce[n]]: INITDELAY? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <delay>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the intial delay value. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.

<b>Returns</b>	<delay>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:INITDElay 300E-9 Sets the output 1 initial delay to 300 ns.

**Table 121: [SOURce[n]]:INITDElay**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the phase of the output waveform for the specified channel. The value is in degrees.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust] <phase> [SOURce[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <phase>::=<NR3>[<units>] Where: <NR3> is the phase of output frequency. <units>::=[°   DEG]. MINimum queries the minimum phase value. MAXimum queries the maximum phase value.
<b>Returns</b>	<phase>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PHASE 45DEG Sets the phase to 45 degrees

**Table 122: [SOURCE[n]]:PHASE[:ADJust]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the internal noise level to add to the output signal for the specified channel. The value represents the peak voltage of the noise level. You can set or query whether to add the internal noise to the output signal using the [SOURce[n]]:COMBine:FEED command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude] {<voltage>   MINimum   MAXimum} [SOURce[n]]:POWER[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:COMBine:FEED
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <voltage>::=<NR3>[<units>] Where: <NR3> is the peak noise level. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum sets or queries the minimum noise level. MAXimum sets or queries the maximum noise level.
<b>Returns</b>	<voltage>

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:POWER:LEVel:IMMEDIATE:AMPLitude 0.5 Sets the internal noise level that is added to the CH1 output signal to 0.5 Vpk.
----------------	---

**Table 123: [SOURce[n]]:POWer[:LEVel][[:IMMEDIATE][[:AMPLitude]]]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:RUNMode
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the run mode for the channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:RUNMode {CONTinuous   BURSt   MODulated   SWEEP} [SOURce[n]]:RUNMode?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONTinuous: the pattern is repeated circularly until the instrument receive a stop command.</li> <li>• MODulated: the pattern is repeated circularly like for the Countinuous mode but this run mode allows to modulate the pattern for more information about the modulation see the command “OUTPut[n]:MODulation:MODE”.</li> <li>• BURSt: before generating the instrument waits for a trigger event. When the trigger event occurs the behaviour depends on the burst mode, for more information see the command “OUTPut[n]:BURSt:TRIGgered:MODE”.</li> <li>• SWEEP the pattern is repeated circularly like for the Countinuous mode but this run mode allows to modulate the pattern for more information about the modulation see the command “[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE”.</li> </ul> <p>The *RST command sets this parameter to CONTinuous.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	CONT   MOD   BURST   SWEEP
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:RUNMode MODulated Sets the run mode to Modulated for the channel 1. SOURce1:RUNMode? Might return CONTinuous, indicating that the channel 1 run mode is set to Continuous.

**Table 124: [SOURce[n]]:RUNMode**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the Base Line Offset parameter of the analog channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Volts>}

	SOURce1:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt;Volts&gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; value</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<NRf>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET 1 Sets the channel 1 Baseline Offset to 1V. SOURce1:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET? Might return 3V.

**Table 125: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:BASELINE:OFFSET**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the high level of the waveform for the specified channel. The high level could be limited by noise level to not exceed the maximum amplitude. If the carrier is Noise or DC level, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH <voltage> [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:LOW
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the high level of output amplitude. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum high voltage level. MAXimum queries the maximum high voltage level.
<b>Returns</b>	<high level>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LEVel:IMMediate:HIGH 1V Sets the high level of channel 1 (CH 1) output amplitude to 1 V.

**Table 126: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:HIGH**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate]:LOW
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the low level of the waveform for the specified channel. The low level could be limited by noise level to not exceed the maximum amplitude. If the carrier is Noise or DC level, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source

<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:LOW <voltage> } [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:LOW? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:HIGH
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the low level of the output amplitude. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum low voltage level. MAXimum queries the maximum low voltage level.
<b>Returns</b>	<low level>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LEVel:IMMEDIATE:LOW -1V Sets the low level of channel 1 (CH 1) output amplitude to -1 V.

**Table 127: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:LOW**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the output amplitude for the specified channel. The measurement unit of amplitude depends on the selection operated using the [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT command. If the carrier is Noise the amplitude is Vpk instead of Vpp. If the carrier is DC level this command causes an error. The range of the amplitude setting could be limited by the frequency and offset parameter of the carrier waveform.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude] <amplitude> [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <amplitude>::=<NRf> Where: <NRf> is the output amplitude. This parameter does not have the measurement unit because it is defined by [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT command. MINimum queries the minimum amplitude. MAXimum queries the maximum amplitude.
<b>Returns</b>	<amplitude><unit> Where <units>::=[VPP   VRMS   DBM   VPK] VPK is used only for the noise as carrier.

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LEVel:IMMEDIATE:AMPLitude 1 Sets the channel 1 output amplitude to 1, the unit depends on the selecting one.
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**Table 128: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the offset level for the specified channel. The offset range setting depends on the amplitude parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet <voltage> [SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLitude]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the offset voltage level. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum offset level. MAXimum queries the maximum offset level.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LEVel:IMMEDIATE:OFFSet 500mV Sets the channel 1 offset level to 500 mV.

**Table 129: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMEDIATE]:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the higher limit of the output amplitude high level for the specified channel.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH <voltage> [SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURCE[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW
<b>Arguments</b>	<voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the higher limit of output amplitude. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum high limit level. MAXimum queries the maximum high limit level.
<b>Returns</b>	<voltage>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH 1V Sets the higher limit of channel 1 output amplitude to 1 V.

**Table 130: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH**

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the lower limit of the output amplitude low level for the specified channel.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW <voltage> [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:HIGH
<b>Arguments</b>	<voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the lower limit of output amplitude. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum low limit level. MAXimum queries the maximum low limit level.
<b>Returns</b>	<voltage>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW 10mV Sets the lower limit of channel 1 output amplitude to 10 mV.

**Table 131: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:LIMit:LOW**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the units of output amplitude for the specified channel. This command does not affect the offset, high level, or low level of output.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT [VPP   VRMS   DBM] [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:VOLTage[:LEVel][:IMMediate][:AMPLitude]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. VPP sets the units of the output voltage to Vp-p. VRMS sets the units of the output voltage to Vrms. DBM sets the units of the output voltage to dBm.  The following table shows the possible association between waveform and measurement unit for the amplitude.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

	Vpp	Vrms	dBm
Sine	✓	✓	✓
Square	✓	✓	
Ramp	✓	✓	
Pulse	✓	✓	
Double Pulse	✓		
Sinc	✓	✓	
Noise	✓ (Vpk)		
DC level			
Gaussian	✓	✓	
Lorentz	✓	✓	
Exponential Rise	✓	✓	
Exponential Decay	✓	✓	
Haversine	✓	✓	
ARBB	✓		
EFILE	✓		
<b>Returns</b>	VPP   VRMS   DBM		
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:VOLTage:UNIT VPP Sets the voltage units to Vp-p.		

**Table 132: [SOURce[n]]:VOLTage:UNIT**

## 7.8 Pulse Waveform Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCLE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the duty cycle of the pulse waveform for the specified channel. The arbitrary function generator will hold the settings of rising edge and falling edge when the duty cycle is varied. If the carrier is different from Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCLE <percent> [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCLE? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <percent>::=<NR2>[<units>] Where: <NR2> is the duty cycle. <units>::=PCT MINimum queries the minimum duty cycle. MAXimum queries the maximum duty cycle.
<b>Returns</b>	<percent>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PULSe:DCYCLE 80.5 Sets the duty cycle of the pulse waveform on channel 1 (CH 1) to 80.5%.

Table 133: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCLE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the period for the pulse waveform. This command and this query will cause an error if the carrier function is different from Pulse.  NOTE: the pulse period is related to the frequency, then if you change the pulse period, it also affects the frequency of the next carrier that you set.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod <period> [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <period>::=<NRF>[<units>] Where: <NRF> is the pulse period. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum period. MAXimum queries the maximum period.
<b>Returns</b>	<period>

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PULSe:PERiod 200ns Set the channel 1 pulse period to 200 ns.
----------------	---

**Table 134: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:PERiod**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADing]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the rising edge time of the pulse waveform. Note that the value is about the rising edge between 10% and 90%. If the carrier is different from Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADing] <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADing]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the rising edge time of pulse waveform. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum transition time. MAXimum queries the maximum transition time.
<b>Returns</b>	<seconds>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PULSe:TRANSition:LEADING 200ns Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) rising edge time to 200 ns.

**Table 135: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADing]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the falling edge time of the pulse waveform. Note that the value is about the falling edge between 10% and 90%. If the carrier is different from Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition[:LEADing]
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>]. Where: <NRf> is the falling edge of pulse waveform. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<seconds>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling 200ns Sets the falling edge time to 200 ns.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

**Table 136: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:TRANSition:TRAiling**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the pulse width for the specified channel. Pulse Width = Period × Duty Cycle / 100. The pulse width must be less than the period. If the carrier is different from Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PULSe:DCYCle
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the pulse width. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<width>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PULSe:WIDTh 200ns Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) pulse width to 200 ns.

**Table 137: [SOURce[n]]:PULSe:WIDTh**

## 7.9 Double Pulse Waveform Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the amplitude of the first or of the second pulse for the specified channel in the double pulse waveform.  Note: If the carrier is different from Double Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <voltage>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the amplitude value. <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum amplitude value. MAXimum queries the maximum amplitude voltage.
<b>Returns</b>	<voltage>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:AMPLitude 2 Sets the pulse 1 amplitude value of channel 1 to 2 V.

Table 138: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition[:LEADing]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the rising edge time of the first or the second pulse in the double pulse waveform. Note that the value is about the rising edge between 10% and 90%.  Note: If the carrier is different from Double Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:LEADing <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:LEADing? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. The value of k indicates the pulse number.

	<seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the rising edge time of pulse waveform. <units>::=[ns   $\mu$ s   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum transition time. MAXimum queries the maximum transition time.
<b>Returns</b>	<seconds>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:TRANSition:LEADing 100ns Sets the first pulse 1 relative to the double pulse of the channel 1 (CH 1) rising edge time to 100 ns

**Table 139: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition[:LEADING]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the falling edge time of the first or the second pulse in the double pulse waveform.  Note: If the carrier is different from Double Pulse, this command and this query cause an error. Note that the value is about the falling edge between 10% and 90%. If the carrier is different from Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:LEADing
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>]. Where: <NRf> is the falling edge of pulse waveform. <units>::=[ns   $\mu$ s   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<seconds>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSE1:TRANSition:TRAiling 200ns Sets the falling edge time of the first pulse to 200 ns.

**Table 140: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRANSition:TRAiling**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTH
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the pulse width of the first or of the second pulse in the double pulse waveform for the specified channel. Pulse Width = Period × Duty Cycle / 100. The pulse width must be less than the period.

	If the carrier is different from Double Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <seconds> ::= <NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the pulse width. <units> ::= [ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<width>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:WIDTh 100ns Sets the first pulse waveform width of the double pulse to 100 ns.

**Table 141: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the delay for first or the second pulse in the double pulse waveform.  Important Note: the delay of the second pulse is a delta delay relative to the end of the first pulse.  If the carrier is different from Double Pulse, this command and this query cause an error.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay <delay> [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay ? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <delay> ::= <NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the intial delay value. <units> ::= [ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<delay>

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:DELay 300E-9 Sets the delay of the first pulse of the double pulse waveform to 300 ns.
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**Table 142: [SOURce[n]]:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay**

## 7.10 Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the frequency of the modulation law for the channel “n”. This is the dual command of “OUTPut[n]:MODulation:PERiod”. This command works if the main format is not enabled, see command “DISPlay:MAINFormat”.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Hz>} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency? {MINimum   MAXimum}
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod DISPlay:MAINFormat
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Hz &gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; frequency of modulation</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	< Hz >
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce1:MODulation:FREQuency 100e3 Sets the frequency of the modulation to 100 kHz for channel 1. SOURce1:MODulation:FREQuency? Might return 1E3.</pre>

Table 143: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the frequency hop of the FSK modulation for the channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Hz>} OUTPut[n]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency? {MINimum   MAXimum}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Hz &gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; FSK hop frequency</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>

<b>Returns</b>	< Hz >
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency 1e3 Sets the FSK hop frequency to 1 kHz. SOURce1:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency? Might return 100.

**Table 144: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FSK:HOPFrequency**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the waveform used as a modulating waveform.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION {SINusoid   SQuare   RAMP   NRAMP   TRIangle   PRNoise   EFILE   ARBB} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	SOURce[n]:MODulation:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. {SINusoid   SQuare   RAMP   NRAMP   TRIangle   PRNoise   EFILE   ARBB} where: -RAMP is Inc. Ramp. -NRAMP is Dec. Ramp. - PRNoise is Noise. - EFILE option sets Mod. Wave as Arbitrary. - ARBB option sets the waveform present in the modulation arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary modulation waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.
<b>Returns</b>	<SINusoid   SQuare   RAMP   NRAMP   TRIangle   PRNoise   EFILE   ARBB>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:MODulation:FUNCTION SIN Sets the sine waveform used for the internal modulation on channel 1.

**Table 145: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:FILE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the EFILE used as arbitrary modulating waveform. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated.

	<b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe "MODWAVE1.txt" Imports the file named " MODWAVE1" in the Waveform List and set it as Arbitrary modulation waveform.

Table 146: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:EFILe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the arbitrary waveform name used as a modulating waveform. A wave name must be specified in the waveform list.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE <wave_name> [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <wave_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a wave name in the waveform list.
<b>Returns</b>	<wave_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE "SINE" Sets the arbitrary waveform used for the internal modulation.

Table 147: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FUNCTION:WAVE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the type of modulation for the channel "n".
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE {AM   FM   PM   FSK   PSK} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE?

<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AM: amplitude modulation</li> <li>• FM: Frequency Modulation</li> <li>• PM: Phase Modulation</li> <li>• FSK: Frequency Shift Key Modulation</li> <li>• PSK: Phase Shift Key Modulation</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	< AM   FM   PM   FSK   PSK >
<b>Example</b>	<pre>Source1:MODulation:MODE AM Sets the modulation type to AM.  Source1:MODulation:MODE? Might return AM.</pre>

**Table 148: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:MODE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or returns the period of the modulation law for the channel “n”.</p> <p>This is the dual command of “[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency”. This command works if the main format is enabled, see command “DISPlay:MAINFormat”.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   &lt;Seconds&gt;} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod? {MINimum   MAXimum}</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	<pre>[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:FREQuency DISPlay:MAINFormat</pre>
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Seconds &gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; Modulation law period</li> </ul> <p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	< Seconds >
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce1:MODulation:PERiod 10us Sets the modulation law period to 10 us.  SOURce 1:MODulation: PERiod? Might return 10E-6.</pre>

**Table 149: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PERiod**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase
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<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the phase hop of the PSK modulation for the channel “n”.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Deg>} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase? {MINimum   MAXimum}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Deg &gt; := &lt;NRF&gt; degrees of hop of the PSK</li> </ul> The value of n indicates the channel number.
<b>Returns</b>	< Deg >
<b>Example</b>	SOURce:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase 10 Sets the phase hop to 10°. SOURce:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase? Might return 15.

**Table 150: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:PSK:HOPPhase**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the source of the modulating law for the channel “n”. When the external source is selected the instrument does not consider the selected modulating waveform.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce {INTERNAL   EXTERNAL} [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:MODulation:WAVeform
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTERNAL: the modulating law depends on the selected waveform, for more information see command “SOURce[n]:MODulation:WAVeform”.</li> <li>• EXTERNAL: the modulating law is the signal applied to the “Ext Mod” connector.</li> </ul> The value of n indicates the channel number.
<b>Returns</b>	< INT   EXT   NOISE >
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:MODulation:SOURce EXTERNAL The modulating source is set to external for the channel 1. SOURce1:MODulation:SOURce? Might return INT.

**Table 151: [SOURce[n]]:MODulation:SOURce**

## 7.11 Amplitude Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM[:DEPTH]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the AM modulation depth for the specified channel. This command and this query will cause an error if it is not in the AM modulation state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:DEPTH <depth> [SOURce[n]]:AM:DEPTH? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <depth>::=<NR2>[<units>] Where: <NR2> is the depth of modulating frequency. <units>::=PCT MINimum queries the modulation depth minimum value. MAXimum queries the modulation depth maximum value.
<b>Returns</b>	<depth>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:DEPTH 70 Sets the depth of the modulating signal on channel (CH 1) to 70%.

Table 152: [SOURce[n]]:AM[:DEPTH]

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the internal AM modulation frequency for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if it is not in the AM modulation state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the modulation frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz]. MINimum queries the modulation frequency minimum value. MAXimum queries the modulation frequency maximum value.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency 10kHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) internal modulation frequency to 10 kHz.

Table 153: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FREQuency

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the AM modulating waveform for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} where: -RAMP is Inc. Ramp. -NRAMP is Dec. Ramp. - PRNoise is Noise. - EFILE option sets Mod. Wave as Arbitrary. - ARBB option sets the waveform present in the modulation arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary modulation waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.
<b>Returns</b>	SIN   SQU   TRI   RAMP   NRAM   PRN   ARBB   EFILE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION SQUare Selects square as the shape of modulating waveform for the channel 1 (CH 1) output

Table 154: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:FILE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the FILE name used as a modulating waveform for AM modulation. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:FILE <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:FILE?

<b>Related Commands</b>	FILESystem:CWDirectory
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The <file_name> includes the path. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_path>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILe " MODWAVEAM1.txt" Imports the file named "MODWAVEAM1" in the Waveform List and sets it as Arbitrary modulation waveform.

**Table 155: [SOURce[n]]:AM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the AM modulating signal for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the AM modulation state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [[SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce [INTERNAL   EXTERNAL] [SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTERNAL means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an internal function. EXTERNAL means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external source.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:SOURce INTERNAL Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) source of the modulating signal to internal.

**Table 156: [SOURce[n]]:AM:SOURce**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables AM modulation for the specified channel. The query version of this command returns the state of AM modulation.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:AM:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce[n]]:AM:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables AM modulation. OFF   0 disables AM modulation.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:AM:STATe ON Enables the channnel 1 (CH 1) AM modulation.

Table 157: [SOURce[n]]:AM:STATe

## 7.12 Frequency Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM[:DEViation]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the peak frequency deviation of FM modulation for the specified channel. The range of the frequency deviation setting depends on the waveform selected as the carrier and on its frequency. This command will cause an error if not in the frequency modulation state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [SOURce[n]]:FM:DEViation <deviation> [SOURce[n]]:FM:DEViation? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<deviation>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the frequency deviation. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum deviation. MAXimum queries the maximum deviation.
<b>Returns</b>	<deviation>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:DEViation 1.0MHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) frequency deviation to 1.0 MHz.

Table 158: [SOURce[n]]:FM[:DEViation]

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the internal modulation frequency of FM modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in frequency modulation state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the modulation frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:INTernal:FREQuency 10kHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) internal modulation frequency to 10 kHz.

Table 159: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FREQuency

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the FM modulating waveform for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} where: -RAMP is Inc. Ramp. -NRAMP is Dec. Ramp. - PRNoise is Noise. - EFILE option sets Mod. Wave as Arbitrary. - ARBB option sets the waveform present in the modulation arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n]:[DATA] command) as arbitrary modulation waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.
<b>Returns</b>	SIN   SQU   TRI   RAMP   NRAMP   PRN   ARBB   EFILE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION SQUare Selects square as the shape of modulating waveform for the channel 1 (CH 1) output.

Table 160: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the EFILE name used as a modulating waveform for FM modulation. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce

<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe " MODWAVEFM1.txt" Imports the file named "MODWAVEFM1" in the Waveform List and set it as Arbitrary modulation waveform.

**Table 161: [SOURce[n]]:FM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the FM modulating signal for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the frequency modulation run mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce[INTernal   EXTernal] [SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with the internal source. EXTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external signal.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:SOURce INTernal Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) source of the modulating signal to internal.

**Table 162: [SOURce[n]]:FM:SOURce**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:STATE
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables frequency modulation (FM). The query version of this command returns the state of frequency modulation.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FM:STATE { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce[n]]:FM:STATE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables FM modulation. OFF   0 disables FM modulation.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means disable FM modulation, 1 means enable FM modulation.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FM:STATe ON Enables the channel 1 FM modulation.

Table 163: [SOURce[n]]:FM:STATe

## 7.13 Phase Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM[:DEViation]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the peak frequency deviation of PM modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in PM mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:DEViation <deviation> [SOURce[n]]:PM:DEViation? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <deviation>::=<NR3>[<units>] Where: <NR3> is the phase deviation. <units>::=[°   DEG]. MINimum queries the minimum deviation. MAXimum queries the maximum deviation.
<b>Returns</b>	<deviation>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:DEViation 60 DEG Sets the phase deviation for the channel 1 to 60 degrees.

**Table 164: [SOURce[n]]:PM[:DEViation]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the internal modulation frequency of PM modulation for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected. This command will cause an error if not in PM mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the modulation frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:INTernal:FREQuency 10kHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) internal modulation frequency to 10 kHz

**Table 165: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FREQuency**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the modulating waveform of PM modulation for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} where: -RAMP is Inc. Ramp. -NRAMP is Dec. Ramp. -PRNoise is Noise. -EFILE option sets Mod. Wave as Arbitrary. - ARBB option sets the waveform present in the modulation arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary modulation waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.
<b>Returns</b>	SIN   SQU   TRI   RAMP   NRAMP   PRN   ARBB   EFILE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION SQUare Selects square as the shape of modulating waveform for the channel 1 (CH 1) output.

Table 166: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the EFILE name used as a modulating waveform for PM modulation. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILE <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce

<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The <file_name> includes the path. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe " MODWAVEPM1.txt" Imports the file named "MODWAVEPM1" in the Waveform List and set it as Arbitrary modulation waveform.

**Table 167: [SOURce[n]]:PM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the PM modulation signal for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in PM mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce [INTernal   EXTERNAL] [SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an internal source. EXTERNAL means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external signal.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:SOURce INTernal Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) source of the modulating signal to internal.

**Table 168: [SOURce[n]]:PM:SOURce**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:STATE
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables PM modulation. The query version of this command returns the state of PM modulation.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PM:STATE {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce[n]]:PM:STATE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables PM modulation. OFF   0 disables PM modulation.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

	0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PM:STATe ON Enables the channel 1 (CH 1) PM modulation

Table 169: [SOURce[n]]:PM:STATe

## 7.14 FSK MODULATION SOURCE COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the hop frequency of FSK modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the FSKEY state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency] <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRF>[<units>] Where: <NRF> is the hop frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FSKey:FREQuency 1.0MHz Sets the hop frequency of channel 1 FSK modulation to 1.0 MHz.

**Table 170: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey[:FREQuency]**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTERNAL:RATE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the internal modulation rate of FSK modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the FSKEY run mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTERNAL:RATE <rate> [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTERNAL:RATE? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <rate>::=<NRF>[<units>] Where: <NRF> is the modulation rate. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<rate>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FSKey:INTERNAL:RATE 50Hz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) internal modulation frequency to 50 Hz.

**Table 171: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:INTERNAL:RATE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce
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Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the FSK modulation signal for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the FSKEY state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce [INTernal   EXTernal] [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an internal source. EXTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external signal.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FSKey:SOURce INTERNAL Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) modulating signal source to internal.

Table 172: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:SOURce

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables FSK modulation. The query form of this command returns the state of FSK modulation.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables FSK modulation. OFF   0 disables FSK modulation.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FSKey:STATe ON Enables the channel 1 (CH 1) FSK modulation.

Table 173: [SOURce[n]]:FSKey:STATe

## 7.15 PSK Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the mod. frequency of PSK modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the PSK state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency] <frequency> } [SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the hop frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz]. MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PSKey:FREQuency 1.0MHz Sets the modulation frequency of channel 1 (CH 1) PSK modulation to 1.0 MHz.

Table 174: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey[:FREQuency]

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:PHASE[:ADJust]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the hop phase of the modulating signal of PSKEY modulation for the specified channel. The value is in degrees. This command will cause an error if not in PSKEY run mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSK:PHASE[:ADJust] <phase> } [SOURce[n]]:PSK:PHASE[:ADJust]? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <phase>::=<NR3>[<units>] Where: <NR3> is the hop phase of modulating signal. <units>::=[°   DEG]. MINimum queries the minimum phase value. MAXimum queries the maximum phase value.
<b>Returns</b>	<phase>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PSK:PHASE:ADJust 85DEG Sets the value for the hop phase of the channel 1 (CH 1) PSK modulating waveform to 85 degrees.

Table 175: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:PHASE[:ADJust]

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the PSK modulation signal for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the PSKEY state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce [INTernal   EXTERNAL] [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an internal source. EXTERNAL means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external signal.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PSKey:SOURce INTernal Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) source of the modulating signal to internal.

Table 176: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:SOURce

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables PSK modulation. The query version of this command returns the state of PSK modulation
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PSKey:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables PSK modulation. OFF   0 disables PSK modulation.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PSKey:STATe ON Enables the channel 1 (CH 1) PSK modulation.

Table 177: [SOURce[n]]:PSKey:STATe

## 7.16 PWM Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYClE
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the PWM deviation in percent for the specified channel.</p> <p>The setting range must meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deviation <math>\leq</math> Pulse Width – PWmin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deviation <math>\leq</math> Pulse Period – Pulse Width – PWmin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deviation <math>\leq</math> Pulse Width – (Leading Edge Time + Trailing Edge Time) /0.8</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Deviation <math>\leq</math> Pulse Period – Pulse Width – (Leading Edge Time + Trailing Edge Time) /0.8</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Where: PWmin is the minimum pulse width.</li> </ul> <p>This command will cause an error if not in PWM mode.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYClE <percent> [SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYClE? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>&lt;percent&gt;::=&lt;NR2&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NR2&gt; is the PWM deviation.</p> <p>&lt;units&gt;::=PCT</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<deviation>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce1:PWM:DCYClE 5.0 Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) PWM deviation to 5.0%</pre>

Table 178: [SOURce[n]]:PWM[:DEViation]:DCYClE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FREQuency
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the internal modulation frequency of PWM modulation for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected.</p> <p>This command will cause an error if not in PWM mode.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FREQuency <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FREQuency? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>&lt;frequency&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the modulation frequency. &lt;units&gt;::=[Hz   kHz   MHz]</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum frequency.</p> <p>MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.</p>

<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PWM:INTERNAL:FREQuency 10kHz Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) internal frequency to 10 kHz.

**Table 179: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FREQuency**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the modulating waveform of PWM modulation for the specified channel. You can use this command only when the internal modulation source is selected.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. {SINusoid   SQUare   TRIangle   RAMP   NRAMP   PRNoise   ARBB   EFILE} where: -RAMP is Inc. Ramp. -NRAMP is Dec. Ramp. - PRNoise is Noise. - EFILE option sets Mod. Wave as Arbitrary. - ARBB option sets the waveform present in the modulation arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary modulation waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.
<b>Returns</b>	SIN   SQU   TRI   RAMP   NRAM   PRN   ARBB   EFILE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION SQUare Selects square as the shape of modulating waveform for the channel 1 output.

**Table 180: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTERNAL:FUNCTION:EFILe
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries an EFILE name used as a modulating waveform for PWM modulation. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated. <b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\<username>\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.

<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <file_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a file name in the file system. The <file_name> parameter includes the path. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe " MODWAVEPWM1.txt" Imports the file named "MODWAVEPWM1" in the Waveform List and sets it as Arbitrary modulation waveform.

**Table 181: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:INTernal:FUNCTION:EFILe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the source of the modulating signal of PWM modulation for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in PWM run mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce[INTernal   EXTernal] [SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. INTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with the internal source. EXTernal means that the carrier waveform is modulated with an external signal.
<b>Returns</b>	INT   EXT
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PWM:SOURce INTernal Sets the source of the modulating signal on channel 1 to internal.

**Table 182: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:SOURce**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATE
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables PWM modulation. The query form of this command returns the state of PWM modulation. Before activate the PWM it is necessary to select the Pulse as carrier.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATE {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATE?

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables PWM modulation. OFF   0 disables PWM modulation.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:PWM:STATe ON Enables the channel 1 PWM modulation.

Table 183: [SOURce[n]]:PWM:STATe

## 7.17 Sweep Modulation Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the frequency sweep state. For the Pulse function the sweep is not allowed.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE {CW   FIXed   SWEep} [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STARt [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. CW   FIXed means that the instrument is in Continuous Mode. SWEep means that the instrument is in Sweep Mode.
<b>Returns</b>	CW   SWE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FREQuency:MODE SWEep Specifies the sweep command set for controlling the CH 1 output frequency

Table 184: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STARt
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the start frequency of a sweep for the specified channel. This command is always used with the [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP command. The start frequency range setting depends on the waveform selected for sweep and on the amplitude in case of Sine function. This command will cause an error if not in the Sweep state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STARt <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STARt? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRF>[<units>] Where: <NRF> is the start frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz] MINimum queries the minimum frequency. MAXimum queries the maximum frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FREQuency:STARt 10KHz Sets the start frequency of channel 1 (CH 1) to 10 kHz.

**Table 185: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:START**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the stop frequency of sweep for the specified channel. This command is always used with the [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:START command. The stop frequency range setting depends on the waveform selected for sweep and on the amplitude in case of Sine function. This command will cause an error if not in the Sweep state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP <frequency> [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:MODE [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:START
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <frequency>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the stop frequency. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz]
<b>Returns</b>	<frequency>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:FREQuency:STOP 100kHz Sets the sweep stop frequency of channel 1 (CH 1) to 100 kHz.

**Table 186: [SOURce[n]]:FREQuency:STOP**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEEp:HTIMe
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the sweep holding time. Holding time represents the amount of time that the frequency remains stable after reaching the stop frequency. This command and this query will cause an error if not in Sweep mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEEp:HTIMe <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:SWEEp:HTIMe? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the hold time in seconds. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum holding time. MAXimum queries the maximum holding time.
<b>Returns</b>	<seconds>

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:HTIME 1ms Sets the channel 1 holding time to 1 ms.
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**Table 187: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:HTIME**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE
<b>Description</b>	This command selects repeat or trigger for the sweep trigger mode for the specified channel. The query version of this command returns the sweep trigger mode for the specified channel.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE {AUTO   MANual} [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. AUTO sets the sweep mode to repeat generation. The instrument outputs a continuous sweep at a rate specified by Sweep Rising Time, Holding Time, and Falling Time. MANual sets the sweep mode to trigger. The instrument outputs one sweep when a trigger input is received and wait on the start frequency.
<b>Returns</b>	AUTO   MAN
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:MODE AUTO Sets the channel 1 Trigger mode to repeat. The instrument outputs a continuous sweep.

**Table 188: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:MODE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the Number of Step of the Upstair Sweep. The step number ranges from 1 to 2,048. This command will cause an error if not in Upstair Sweep mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP <step number> [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <step number>::=<NR1> Where: <NR1> is the burst count. MINimum queries the minimum number of steps. MAXimum queries the maximum number of steps.
<b>Returns</b>	<step number>

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:NSTEP 8 Sets the channel 1 sweep step to 8.
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**Table 189: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the sweep falling time. Falling time represents the amount of time from stop frequency through start frequency. Falling time does not include holding time. This command and this query will cause an error if not in Sweep mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the return time in seconds. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum falling time. MAXimum queries the maximum falling time.
<b>Returns</b>	<return time>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:RTIME 1ms Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) falling time to 1 ms.

**Table 190: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:RTIME**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing
<b>Description</b>	This command selects the spacing for the sweep for the specified channel. The query form of this command returns the type for the sweep spacing for the specified channel. Regardless of spacing, the time to walk the sweep profile is given by the sum of sweep rising time, sweep holding time and sweep falling time.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing {LINEar   LOGarithmic   UPStair   ARBB   USER} [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:NSTEP [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:EFILe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. -LINEar sets the sweep spacing to linear. -LOGarithmic sets the sweep spacing to logarithmic. -UPStair sets the sweep spacing to stepped.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USER option sets Sweep Wave as Arbitrary.</li> <li>- ARBB option sets the waveform present in the sweep arbitrary buffer (see TRACe[n][:DATA] command) as arbitrary spacing waveform. If this buffer is empty a sinusoidal waveform will be created as default.</li> </ul>
<b>Returns</b>	LIN   LOG   UPS   USER   ARBB
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:SPACing LINear Sets the channel 1 (CH1) sweep spacing to linear.

**Table 191: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:FILE
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries an FILE name used as sweep profile. The file must be present in the file system, the valid file extensions are ".txt", ".zip", ".bin" and ".trc". This file will be automatically insert in the Waveform List. If the file contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated.</p> <p>If the Sweep Mode is not set as Arbitrary the command reports an error.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or its subdirectories are accessible by this command.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:FILE <file_name> [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:FILE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>&lt;file_name&gt;::=&lt;Qstring&gt; specifies a file name in the file system. The &lt;file_name&gt; parameter includes the path. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<file_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:SPACing:FILE "SWEEP PROFILE1.txt" Imports the file named "SWEEP PROFILE1" in the Waveform List and sets it as Arbitrary sweep spacing.

**Table 192: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:FILE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries a WAVE name used as sweep profile. A WAVE name must be specified in the waveform list. If the WAVE contains more than 16834 samples, it will be decimated.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source

<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing: WAVE <wave_name> [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <wave_name>::=<Qstring> specifies a wave name in the waveform list.
<b>Returns</b>	<wave_name>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE "SINE" Sets the arbitrary waveform "SINE" in the waveform list as sweep profile.

**Table 193: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:SPACing:WAVE**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:TIME
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the sweep rising time for the sweep. The sweep time does not include holding time and falling time. This command will cause an error if not in Sweep mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:SWEep:TIME <seconds> [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:TIME? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <seconds>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the sweep rise time in seconds. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum sweep rising time. MAXimum queries the maximum sweep rising time.
<b>Returns</b>	<sweep time>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:SWEep:TIME 100ms Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) sweep rising time to 100 ms.

**Table 194: [SOURce[n]]:SWEep:TIME**

## 7.18 BURST SOURCE COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURST:DURation
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the duration of the burst for Noise waveform in Burst mode (only Triggered modes with finite number of cycles). This command will cause an error if the “n” channel is not in the BURST state and its carrier isn’t Noise.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURST:DURation <duration> [SOURce[n]]:BURST:DURation? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <duration>:=<NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the duration value, <units>::=[ns   us   ms   s   ks   Ms]
<b>Returns</b>	<duration>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURST:DURATION 1ms It sets the duration of the burst for Noise waveform equal to 1ms for the channel 1. SOURce1:BURST:DURATION? It might return 100 nanoseconds.

Table 195: [SOURce[n]]:BURST:DURation

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the burst mode for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in the BURST state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE { TONECycle   TRIGgered   TCONTinuous   GATEd } [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. TONECycle set 1 Cycle burst mode. TRIGgered set N Cycle burst mode. TCONTinuous set Inf. Cycle burst mode. GATEd means that gated mode is selected for the burst mode.
<b>Returns</b>	TONEC   TRIG   TCON   GATE
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURSt:MODE TRIGgered Selects N Cycle mode as Burst Mode.

Table 196: [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:MODE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:NCYCles
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the number of cycles (burst length) to be output in burst mode for the specified channel. This command will cause an error if not in BURST state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:NCYCles {<cycles>   INF   MINimum   MAXimum} [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:NCYCles? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<cycles> ::= <NR1> Where: <NR1> is the burst count. The value of n indicates the channel number. The burst count ranges from 1 to 4,294,967,294. INF sets the burst count to infinite. MINimum queries or sets the minimum count. MAXimum queries or sets the maximum count.
<b>Returns</b>	<cycles>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURSt:NCYCles 2 Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) burst count to 2.

Table 197: [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:NCYCles

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or return the behaviour of the output during the wait trigger condition in the Burst Run Modes.  This parameter Wait Trigger On is active only when the first sample of the carrier and the last one are different.
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe {FIRSTsample   LASTsample} [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIRSTsample: the first waveform sample of the carrier waveform is held until the next trigger (button, timer or external) is received</li> <li>• LASTsample: the last waveform sample of the carrier is held until the next trigger is received</li> </ul>
<b>Returns</b>	FIRSTsample   LASTsample

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURSt:WAIT:STATe FIRSTsample The first sample of the carrier is generated while waiting for a trigger event. SOURce1:BURSt:WAIT:STATe? Might return FIRST.
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Table 198: [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:WAIT:STATe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt[:STATe]
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the burst mode for the specified channel. The query version of this command returns the state of burst mode.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt[:STATe] {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce[n]]:BURSt[:STATe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. ON   1 enables the burst mode. OFF   disables the burst mode.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURSt:STATe ON Enables the burst mode for channel 1 (CH 1).

Table 199: [SOURce[n]]:BURSt[:STATe]

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:TDELay
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries initial delay time in the burst mode for the specified channel. It specifies a time delay between the trigger and the signal output. This command is available only in the triggered burst mode. This command will cause an error if not in the BURST state.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:BURSt:TDELay <delay> } [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:TDELay? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce[n]]:INITDElay
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. <delay>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <units>::=[s   ms   µs   ns] MINimum queries the minimum delay. MAXimum queries the maximum delay.
<b>Returns</b>	<delay>

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Example</b>	SOURce1:BURSt:TDElay 20ms Sets the channel 1 (CH 1) initial delay time to 20 ms
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Table 200: [SOURce[n]]:BURSt:TDElay

## 7.19 Coupling Source Commands

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce[n]]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channels coupling between the selected channel and the CH1.  Note: if [SOURce[n]] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce[n]]:COUPLE:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce[n]]:COUPLE:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channels coupling disabled, 1 means channels coupling enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1.

Table 201: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the amplitude parameter.  Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.  Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1.

	ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the amplitude parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the amplitude parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the amplitude parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the amplitude parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the amplitude parameter

**Table 202: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the amplitude parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSET
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt; Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio 2.5 Sets the amplitude ratio to 2.5

**Table 203: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the amplitude parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[mV   V]</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<off>
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet 1.5 Sets the Offset for the amplitude parameter to 1.5 V</p>

Table 204: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:AMPLitude:OFFSet

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the offset parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p>

	Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the offset parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the offset parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the offset parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the offset parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the offset parameter

**Table 205: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the ratio for the offset parameter in coupling mode.  The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).  The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.  This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.

	<ratio>::=<NRf> Where: <NRf> is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio 2.5 Sets the offset ratio to 2.5

**Table 206: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the offset parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet 2 Sets the Offset for the offset parameter to 2 V

**Table 207: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:OFFSet:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe
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<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the frequency parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the offset parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the offset parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the frequency parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the frequency parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1.</p> <p>SOURce2:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the frequency parameter</p>

**Table 208: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the frequency parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p>

	This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. <ratio>::=<NRf> Where: <NRf> is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio 2.5 Sets the frequency ratio to 2.5

**Table 209: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the offset for the frequency parameter in coupling mode.  The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).  The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.  This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. <offset>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the offset. <units>::=[Hz   kHz   MHz].

	MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet 1MHz Sets the Offset for the frequency parameter to 1 MHz

**Table 210: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:FREQuency:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the phase parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the phase parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the phase parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the phase parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the phase parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the phase parameter

**Table 211: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the ratio for the phase parameter in coupling mode.

	<p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. &lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt; Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio 2.5 Sets the phase ratio to 2.5

**Table 212: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the phase parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p>

	This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. <offset>::=<NR3>[<units>] Where:<NR3> is the offset. <units>::=[°   DEG]. MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet 10DEG Sets the Offset for the phase parameter to 10 degrees.

**Table 213: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:PHASe:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the duty cycle parameter.  Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.  Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE: DCYCLE:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the duty cycle parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the duty cycle parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>

	0 means channel coupling for the duty cycle parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the duty cycle parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:DCYCLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the duty cycle parameter

**Table 214: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the duty cycle parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. &lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;Nrf&gt; Where: &lt;Nrf&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio 2.5 Sets the duty cycle ratio to 2.5.

**Table 215: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the offset for the duty cycle parameter in coupling mode.

	<p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NR2&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NR2&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=PCT</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet 10.5 Sets the Offset for the duty cycle parameter to 10.5 %

**Table 216: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DCYCLE:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:STATE
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the rising edge parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATE command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>

<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the rising edge parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the rising edge parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the rising edge parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the rising edge parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the rising edge parameter

**Table 217: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the ratio for the rising edge parameter in coupling mode.  The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).  The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.  This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADing:OFFSET
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. <ratio>::=<NRF> Where: <NRF> is the ratio.

	MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:LEADING:RATio 2.5 Sets the rising edge ratio to 2.5

**Table 218: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:OFFSET
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the rising edge parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:OFFSET <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:OFFSET? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[ns   μs   ms   s].</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:LEADING:OFFSET 10ns Sets the Offset for the rising edge parameter to 10 ns.

**Table 219: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:LEADING:OFFSET**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAILing:STATE
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<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the falling edge parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATE command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the falling edge parameter. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the falling edge parameter.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the falling edge parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the falling edge parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the falling edge parameter</pre>

**Table 220: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the falling edge parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p>

	<p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following:  <math>\text{CHN Parameter} = \text{CH1 Parameter} * \text{Ratio} + \text{Offset}</math>.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.  n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;ratio&gt; ::= &lt;NRF&gt; Where: &lt;NRF&gt; is the ratio.  MINimum queries the minimum ratio.  MAXimum queries the maximum ratio.  The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio 2.5  Sets the falling edge ratio to 2.5</p>

**Table 221: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the falling edge parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following:  <math>\text{CHN Parameter} = \text{CH1 Parameter} * \text{Ratio} + \text{Offset}</math>.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]

<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[ns   µs   ms   s].</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet 10ns Sets the Offset for the falling edge parameter to 10 ns.

**Table 222: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:TRAiling:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter.</p> <p>OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>0 means channel coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter is enabled.</p>

<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the ramp symmetry parameter
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**Table 223: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the ramp symmetry parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;Nrf&gt; Where: &lt;Nrf&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio 2.5 Sets the ramp symmetry ratio to 2.5

**Table 224: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the offset for the ramp symmetry parameter in coupling mode.

	<p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NR2&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NR2&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=PCT</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet 20.5% Sets the Offset for the symmetry parameter to 20.5 %.

**Table 225: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:SYMMetry:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 }

	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number.</p> <p>ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p> <p>OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>0 means channel coupling for the double pulse amplitude parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the double pulse amplitude parameter is enabled.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1.</p> <p>SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:AMPLitude:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling for the Pulse 1 amplitude parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>

Table 226: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:STATe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the double pulse amplitude parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following:  <math display="block">\text{CHN Parameter} = \text{CH1 Parameter} * \text{Ratio} + \text{Offset}</math></p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	<p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio  &lt;ratio&gt;</p> <p>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio?  [MINimum   MAXimum]</p>

<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number. &lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRF&gt; Where: &lt;NRF&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURCE2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:AMPLitude:RATio 2.5 Sets the Pulse 1 amplitude ratio of the double pulse waveform to 2.5

**Table 227: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the double pulse amplitude parameter in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet &lt;offset&gt; [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number. &lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRF&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRF&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[mV   V]</p>

	MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:AMPLitude:OFFSet 1.5 Sets the Pulse 1 Offset for the double pulse amplitude parameter to 1.5 V

**Table 228: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSE:PULSe[k]:AMPLitude:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.  Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.  Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. The value of k indicates the pulse number. ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the double pulse rising edge parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the double pulse rising edge parameter is enabled.

<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:LEADING:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the Pulse 1 rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.
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**Table 229: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number. &lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt; Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the ratio.</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:LEADING:RATio 2.5 Sets the Pulse 1 rising edge ratio of the double pulse waveform to 2.5

**Table 230: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:OFFSet
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<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following:  <math>\text{CHN Parameter} = \text{CH1 Parameter} * \text{Ratio} + \text{Offset}</math>.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:OFFSet &lt;offset&gt; [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.  n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number.</p> <p>&lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset.  &lt;units&gt;::=[ns   µs   ms   s].</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset.  MAXimum queries the maximum offset.  The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:LEADING:OFFSet 10ns</pre> <p>Sets the Offset for the Pulse 1 rising edge parameter of the double pulse waveform to 10 ns.</p>

Table 231: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:LEADING:OFFSet

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATE
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.

	<p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATe {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number.</p> <p>ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p> <p>OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>0 means channel coupling for the double pulse falling edge parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the double pulse falling edge parameter is enabled.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1.</p> <p>SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:TRAiling:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling for the Pulse 1 falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>

Table 232: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:STATe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the ratio for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p>

	<p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number. &lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRF&gt; Where: &lt;NRF&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:TRAiling:RATio 2.5</pre> <p>Sets the Pulse 1 falling edge ratio of the double pulse waveform to 2.5</p>

Table 233: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>

<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <offset>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the offset. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s]. MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:TRAiling:OFFSet 10ns Sets the Offset for the Pulse 1 falling edge parameter of the double pulse waveform to 10 ns.

**Table 234: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:TRAiling:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform.  Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.  Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATe {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1. The value of k indicates the pulse number.

	ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform. OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means channel coupling for the double pulse width parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the double pulse width parameter is enabled.
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1. SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:WIDTh:STATe ON Enables the channels coupling for the Pulse 1 width parameter of the double pulse waveform.

Table 235: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:STATE

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the ratio for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.  The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).  The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.  This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. The value of k indicates the pulse number. <ratio>::=<NRf> Where: <NRf> is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio.

	MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:WIDTh:RATio 2.5 Sets the Pulse 1 width ratio of the double pulse waveform to 2.5

**Table 236: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the width parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number. &lt;offset&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt;[&lt;units&gt;] Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the offset. &lt;units&gt;::=[ns   μs   ms   s].</p> <p>MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:WIDTh:OFFSet 10ns Sets the Offset for the Pulse 1 width parameter of the double pulse waveform to 10 ns.

**Table 237: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:WIDTh:OFFSet**

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay:STATe
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables or disables the channel coupling for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p> <p>Once the channel coupling between two channels have been enabled using the [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe command, you have to use this command to select the parameter that you want to couple.</p> <p>Note: if [SOURce{n}] will be omitted the channels coupling will be made between the CH2 and the CH1.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay:STATe {ON   OFF   0   1} [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay:STATe?</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:STATe
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number and n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number.</p> <p>ON   1 enables the channels coupling for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p> <p>OFF   0 disables the channels coupling for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<p>&lt;NR1&gt;</p> <p>0 means channel coupling for the double pulse delay parameter is disabled, 1 means channels coupling for the double pulse delay parameter is enabled.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>SOURce2:COUPLE:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling between the CH2 and the CH1.</p> <p>SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:DElay:STATe ON</p> <p>Enables the channels coupling for the Pulse 1 delay parameter of the double pulse waveform.</p>

Table 238: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay:STATe

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DElay:RATio
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the ratio for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.

	<p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p> <p>This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio <ratio> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1.</p> <p>The value of k indicates the pulse number.</p> <p>&lt;ratio&gt;::=&lt;NRf&gt; Where: &lt;NRf&gt; is the ratio. MINimum queries the minimum ratio. MAXimum queries the maximum ratio. The default is 1.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	<ratio>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:DELay:RATio 2.5 Sets the Pulse 1 delay ratio of the double pulse waveform to 2.5

Table 239: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio

<b>Command</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the offset for the delay parameter of the double pulse waveform in coupling mode.</p> <p>The Channel Coupling allows you to specify that Channel 1 parameter like frequency, amplitude, offset etc. must be related to other channel's parameter by a ratio (multiplying) and an offset (adding).</p> <p>The equation of the channel coupling is the following: CHN Parameter = CH1 Parameter*Ratio + Offset.</p>

	This command causes an error when the result of the formula exceeds the ranges of the CHN parameter.
<b>Group</b>	Source
<b>Syntax</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet <offset> [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:RATio
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. n must be greater than 1. The value of k1 indicates the pulse number. <offset>::=<NRf>[<units>] Where: <NRf> is the offset. <units>::=[ns   µs   ms   s]. MINimum queries the minimum offset. MAXimum queries the maximum offset. The default is 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<offset>
<b>Example</b>	SOURce2:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe1:DELay:OFFSet 10ns Sets the Offset for the Pulse 1 delay parameter of the double pulse waveform to 10 ns.

Table 240: [SOURce{n}]:COUPLE:DOUBLEPULSe:PULSe[k]:DELay:OFFSet

## 7.20 DEVICE GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:APPSwitch
<b>Description</b>	This command allows to switch from AT-Simple-AFG software to AT-True-ARB application.
<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:APPSwitch {TA}
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:AWGSwitch
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA: runs the True Arb application</li> </ul>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:APPSwitch TA Runs the True Arb application.

**Table 241: AFGControl:APPSwitch**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:AWGSwitch
<b>Description</b>	This command allows to switch from AT-Simple-AFG software to AT-True-ARB software.
<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:AWGSwitch
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:APPSwitch
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:AWGSwitch Launchs the AT-True-ARB software while AT-Simple-AFG is running.

**Table 242: AFGControl:AWGSwitch**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the number of output channels available on the instrument.
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value that indicates the number of available channels
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber? Might return 2.

**Table 243: AFGControl:CONFigure:CNUMber**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:COPY
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<b>Description</b>	This command copies all parameter data from the source channel to the others.
<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:COPY <source channel>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<source channel>::=<NR1> Where <NR1> indicates the channel number.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:COPY 1 Copies the CH1 parameters into the others channels

**Table 244: AFGControl:COPY**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:COUPLEParam						
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns if a specified parameter for Channel N (with N ≠ 1) must be coupled with the corresponding one on Channel 1.						
<b>Group</b>	Control						
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:COUPLEParam {CH2   CH3   CH4   CH5   CH6   CH7   CH8},{<parametername>   ALL},{OFF   ON} AFGControl:COUPLEParam? {CH2   CH3   CH4   CH5   CH6   CH7   CH8},<parametername>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:OPMODe						
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CH2   CH3   CH4   CH5   CH6   CH7   CH8 specifies the channel that must be coupled to Channel 1.</li> <li>• &lt;parametername&gt;::=&lt;string&gt; specified the label of the parameter that must be coupled. Note: the label is the name of the parameter (including any abbreviation dot) without the unit of measure enclosed in square brackets. E.g.:</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Correct Label</th> <th>Uncorrect Label</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>“Rising Edge”</td> <td>“Rising Edge [s]”</td> </tr> <tr> <td>“Load Imp.”</td> <td>“Load Imp”</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The ALL parameter allows all available parameters to be coupled at the same time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFF   ON the selected parameter is coupled (ON) or decoupled (OFF) with the correspond parameter of channel 1</li> </ul>	Correct Label	Uncorrect Label	“Rising Edge”	“Rising Edge [s]”	“Load Imp.”	“Load Imp”
Correct Label	Uncorrect Label						
“Rising Edge”	“Rising Edge [s]”						
“Load Imp.”	“Load Imp”						

<b>Returns</b>	0   1 where '0' means that the parameter is decoupled and '1' means that the parameter is coupled.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>AFGControl:COUPLEParam CH2,"Period",ON</pre> The parameters Period of CH1 e CH2 are now coupled. <pre>AFGControl:COUPLEParam? CH2,"Period"</pre> Might return 1.

**Table 245: AFGControl:COUPLEParam**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:RESET[:IMMediate] (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command resets the instrument to its default state. Parameters such as transition time, skew time will be set to its default value.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> the behaviour of this command is equivalent to *RST with the exception that before sending the AFGControl:RESET[:IMMediate] command, the instrument must be in Stopped state.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:RESET[:IMMediate]
<b>Related Commands</b>	*RST
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<pre>AFGControl:RESET</pre> If the instrument is Stopped, it will reset it to its default state.

**Table 246: AFGControl:RESET[:IMMediate]**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:RSTATe? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the run state of the instrument. This query returns a number composed by one digit for every channel, each digit can be 0 = stoped, 1 = waiting for trigger or 2 = running
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:RSTATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	OUTPut[n]:RUNMODE
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<p>A single &lt;NR1&gt; value.</p> <p>&lt;N8&gt;&lt;N7&gt;&lt;N6&gt;&lt;N5&gt;&lt;N4&gt;&lt;N3&gt;&lt;N2&gt;&lt;N1&gt;</p> <p>0 indicates that the instrument is stopped.</p> <p>1 indicates that the instrument is waiting for trigger.</p> <p>2 indicates that the instrument is running.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>AFGCONTROL:RSTATe?</pre> Might return 22222211, indicating that channel 1 and channel 2 are waiting for trigger, the other ones are running.

**Table 247: AFGControl:RSTATE**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE] (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command starts the generation. This is the same to press the run button on the front-panel or display.
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE]
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:STOP[:IMMEDIATE]
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:RUN Puts the instrument in the run state

**Table 248: AFGControl:RUN[:IMMEDIATE]**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:SREStore (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command loads a setup file from the instrument's configuration list, this command is equivalent to "RECALL:SETUP".
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:SREStore <cfg_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:OPEN:SETUP
<b>Arguments</b>	<cfg_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:SREStore "my_configuration" Loads the setup called "my_configuration"

**Table 249: AFGControl:SREStore**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:SSAVe (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command saves the instrument current setup with waveforms into the setup memory
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:SSAVe <cfg_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	MMEMORY:SAVE:SETUP
<b>Arguments</b>	<cfg_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:SSAVe "my_configuration" Saves the current setup into "my_configuration"

**Table 250: AFGControl:SSAVe**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:START
<b>Description</b>	This command runs the instrument and starts the generation. There is no query form of this command.

<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:START
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:STOP
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:START Sends the start command to the function generator.

**Table 251: AFGControl:START**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:STATus (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the status of the function generator. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:STATus?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0 if the instrument is in stopped state. 1 if the instrument is in run state.
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:STATus? Returns the status of the function generator.

**Table 252: AFGControl:STATus**

<b>Command</b>	AFGControl:STOP
<b>Description</b>	This command stops the instrument. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	Device Commands
<b>Syntax</b>	AFGControl:STOP
<b>Related Commands</b>	AFGControl:START
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	AFGControl:STOP Sends the stop command to the function generator.

**Table 253: AFGControl:STOP**

## 7.21 STATUS GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	STATUs:OPERation:CONDition? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the contents of the Operation Condition Register (OCR). This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:OPERation:CONDition?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>::=<bit_value>
<b>Example</b>	STATUs:OPERation:CONDition? Might return 8, which indicates that the OCR contains the binary number 000000001000; it means that CH1 is waiting for a trigger.

**Table 254: STATUs:OPERation:CONDition?**

<b>Command</b>	STATUs:OPERation:ENABLE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the mask of the Operation Enable Register (OENR). Note that the OENR is not used.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:OPERation:ENABLE <enable_value> STATUs:OPERation:ENABLE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<enable_value>::= <NR1> is the enable mask of the OENR. Range: 0 to 65535.
<b>Returns</b>	<enable_value>
<b>Example</b>	STATUs:OPERation:ENABLE? Might return 0.

**Table 255: STATUs:OPERation:ENABLE**

<b>Command</b>	Status:Operation[:Event]? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the value (in decimal) sets in the Operation Event Register (OEVR) and clears the OEVR. OEVR is a transition register for OCR. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:OPERation[:EVENT]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>::=<value>

<b>Example</b>	STATUs:OPERation:EVENT?
	Might return 24, which indicates that the OEVR contains the binary number 000000011000; it means that the status of Bit_3 and Bit_4 of OCR register has changed.

**Table 256: STATUs:OPERation[:EVENT]?**

<b>Command</b>	STATUs:PRESet (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command sets the Operation Enable Register (OENR) and Questionable Enable Register (QENR). Both registers are not used.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:PRESet
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	STATUS:PRESET Presets the SCPI enable registers (not used).

**Table 257: STATUs:PRESet**

<b>Command</b>	STATUs:QUESTIONable:CONDITION? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the contents of the Questionable Condition Register (QCR). This command is query only. Note that the QCR is not used.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:QUESTIONable:CONDITION?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0
<b>Example</b>	STATUs:QUESTIONable:CONDITION? Always returns 0.

**Table 258: STATUs:QUESTIONable:CONDITION**

<b>Command</b>	STATUs:QUESTIONable:ENABLE? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the mask for the Questionable Enable Register (QENR). Note that the QENR is not used.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATUs:QUESTIONable:ENABLE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Example</b>	STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE? Always returns 0.
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**Table 259: STATus:QUESTIONable:ENABLE?**

<b>Command</b>	STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the value in the Questionable Event Register (QEVR) and clears the QEVR. This command is query only. Note that the QEVR is not used.
<b>Group</b>	Status
<b>Syntax</b>	STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0
<b>Example</b>	STATus:QUESTIONable:EVENT? Always returns 0.

**Table 260: STATus:QUESTIONable[:EVENT]?**

## 7.22 SYSTEM GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	[SYSTem:]DATE
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the system date.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	[SYSTem:]DATE <year>,<month>,<day> [SYSTem:]DATE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SYSTem:]TIME
<b>Arguments</b>	<year>::=<NR1> (Four digit number) <month>::=<NR1> from 1 to 12 <day>::=<NR1> from 1 to 31
<b>Returns</b>	<year>,<month>,<day>
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:DATE 2012,11,20 Sets the date to November 20, 2012.

Table 261: [SYSTem:]DATE

<b>Command</b>	[SYSTem:]TIME
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the system time (hours, minutes and seconds).
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	[SYSTem:]TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second> [SYSTem:]TIME?
<b>Related Commands</b>	[SYSTem:]DATE
<b>Arguments</b>	<hour>,<minute>,<second> <hour> ::= <NR1> specifies the hours. Range: 0 to 23. <minute> ::= <NR1> specifies the minutes. Range: 0 to 59. <second> ::= <NR1> specifies the seconds. Range: 0 to 59.
<b>Returns</b>	<hour>,<minute>,<second>
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:TIME 10,15,30 Sets the time to 10:15:30. SYSTem:TIME? Might return 12,20,32, indicating the system time is 12:20:32.

Table 262: [SYSTem:]TIME

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]
<b>Description</b>	This command causes the instrument to beep immediately. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None

<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer:IMMediate Causes an audible beep.

**Table 263: SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the instrument beeper. When the beeper is set to ON, the instrument will beep when an error is caused by remote command execution.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe { ON   OFF   0   1 } SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer[:IMMediate]
<b>Arguments</b>	ON   1 enables the beeper. OFF   0 disables the beeper.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 1 means that the beeper is enabled, 0 means that it is disabled.
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe ON Enables the beeper function.

**Table 264: SYSTem:BEEPer:STATe**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:ERROr[:NEXT]? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the contents of the Error/Event queue. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:ERROr[:NEXT]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<Error number>, <error description> Error number ::= <NR1>. error description ::= <string>.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:ERROr:NEXT? Might return “70, Command keywords were not recognized”.

**Table 265: SYSTem:ERROr[:NEXT]**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:KCClick[:STATe]
<b>Description</b>	This command enables or disables the key click sound when you push the front panel buttons, turn the general-purpose knob or touch/click a control on the user interface.

<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:KCLick[:STATe] { ON   OFF   0   1} SYSTem:KCLick[:STATe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	ON   1 enables key click sound. OFF   0 disables key click sound.
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:KCLick:STATe ON Enables the key click sound.

**Table 266: SYSTem:KCLick[:STATe]**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe]
<b>Description</b>	This command locks or unlocks the instrument front panel controls. The query command returns “0” (OFF) or “1” (ON).
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe] {OFF   ON} SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	ON or <NR1>#0 Locks front panel controls OFF or <NR1>=0 Unlocks front panel controls
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:KLOCK ON Locks front panel controls. SYSTem:KLOCK? Might return 0.

**Table 267: SYSTem:KLOCK[:STATe]**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:SECurity:IMMediate (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command erases all configurations and user waveforms and recalls the factory default settings. Calibration data is not erased.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:SECurity:IMMediate
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:SECurity:IMMediate

	Initializes the instrument.
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**Table 268: SYSTem:SECurity:IMMEDIATE**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATe]
<b>Description</b>	This command locks or unlocks the touch screen interface. When you set the ON state (lock enabled), the events related to the touch screen will be disabled.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATe] { ON   OFF   0   1 } SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATe]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	ON locks the user interface. OFF unlocks the user interface.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 1 means that the UI is locked, 0 means that it is unlocked.
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:TLOCK:STATe ON Locks the user interface.

**Table 269: SYSTem:TLOCK[:STATe]**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:ULAnGuage? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the language that the instrument uses to display the information on the screen. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:ULAnGuage?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	ENGLish
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:ULAnGuage? Example returns: ENGLish, which means that the instrument displays information in English.

**Table 270: SYSTem:ULAnGuage?**

<b>Command</b>	SYSTem:VERSion? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the SCPI conformance version of the instrument. This command is query only.
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	SYSTem:VERSion?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<SCPI Version>::=YYYY.V

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

	Where: YYYY indicates the year. V indicates the version number for that year.
<b>Example</b>	SYSTem:VERSion? Example returns: 1999.0

Table 271: SYSTem:VERSion?

## 7.23 TRACE GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	TRACe[n][:DATA]
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command transfers the waveform data from the external controller to an arbitrary waveform buffer (ARBB) in the Waveform List. It's also possible choose which arbitrary waveform buffer select (between: carrier, modulation or sweep) and to which channel it refers. The name of this waveform will be "ARBB_CH_n_Car   MOD   SWE".</p> <p>The query form of this command returns the binary block data. The maximum allowed length is 16384 samples. It's possible to transfer a larger number of samples but only 16384 will be saved in the buffer and the others will be discarded.</p>
<b>Group</b>	System
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>TRACe[n][:DATA] [{CARrier   MODulation   SWEep}], &lt;binary_block_data&gt; TRACe[n][:DATA]? [{CARrier   MODulation   SWEep}]</pre> <p>Where [{CARrier   MODulation   SWEep}] is an optional parameter, if not specified CARier is default.</p>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>CARrier   MODulation   SWEep specifies the arbitrary buffer target.</p> <p>&lt;binary_block_data&gt; is the waveform data in binary format.</p> <p>Example: #42000&lt;DAB&gt;&lt;DAB&gt;...&lt;DAB&gt;</p> <p>The block data is composed by 4 field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The character "#" that starts the binary block.</li> <li>• The first number (4) indicates number of digits of the byte count field.</li> <li>• The byte count field (2000) tells the length in byte of the transferred data.</li> <li>• &lt;DAB&gt; fields contain the data, each &lt;DAB&gt; is a sample, it is composed by 2 byte that represent a signed number between -32767 and +32767 in little-endian format.</li> </ul> <p>After the reception, the waveform is normalized to output the amplitude and the offset set through the specific commands, then</p>

	it isn't important the absolute value of the samples, the best choice is to use the full available range, from -32767 to +32767.
<b>Returns</b>	<binary_block_data>
<b>Example</b>	TRACe1:DATA CAR,#42000<DAB><DAB>...<DAB> Transmits a waveform of 1000 samples to the carrier arbitrary waveform buffer in the Waveform List. It's name is ARBB_CH_1_CAR.

**Table 272: TRACe[n]:DATA**

<b>Command</b>	TRACe[n]:POInTs? (Query only)
<b>Description</b>	This command queries the number of data points of the arbitrary waveform buffer for the specified channel. It's also possible choose which arbitrary buffer select: arbitrary buffer for carrier, modulation or sweep. This command is query only. <b>Note:</b> A generic arbitrary waveform buffer name is "ARBB_CH_n_CAR   MOD   SWE".
<b>Group</b>	Trace
<b>Syntax</b>	TRACe[n]:POInTs? [MIN   MAX],[{CARrier   MODulation   SWEep}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number. MINimum queries the minimum number of samples. MAXimum queries the maximum number of samples. CARrier   MODulation   SWEep specifies the arbitrary buffer target; if it's omitted, the Carrier arbitrary buffer will be considered as the buffer target. If the target buffer hasn't been previously initialized the query returns 0.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>::= number of samples.
<b>Example</b>	TRACe1:POInTs? MAX,CARrier Example returns: 16384, which is the maximum number of points for arbitrary carrier buffer of channel 1.  TRACe[n]:POInTs? , Returns the number of samples of the arbitrary carrier buffer; if this buffer has not been previously initialized the query returns 0.

**Table 273: TRACe[n]:POInTs**

<b>Command</b>	TRACe[n]:SAVE (No query form)
<b>Description</b>	This command saves the contents of arbitrary waveform buffer (carrier, modulation or sweep) of the selected channel to a specified

	<p>file in the file system. The arbitrary waveform buffer must be present in the Waveform List. A generic arbitrary waveform buffer name is "ARBB_CH_n_CAR   MOD   SWE".</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command works only with ".bin" file; if the destination file exists, it will be overwritten. There is no query form of this command.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or subdirectories are accessible by this command.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Trace
<b>Syntax</b>	TRACe[n]:SAVE <filename>,[{CARrier   MODulation   SWEEP}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRACe[n]:RECall
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>The value of n indicates the channel number.</p> <p>&lt;filename&gt;::= &lt;Qstring&gt; The name of the file you want to save. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.</p> <p>Use FILEsystem:CWDirectory? command to know the path of the Current Working Directory.</p> <p>CARrier   MODulation   SWEEP specifies the arbitrary buffer target.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<pre>TRACE1:SAVE "waveform1.bin",SWEEP</pre> <p>Copies the waveform data from the arbitrary sweep waveform buffer of the channel 1 to the file "waveform1.bin".</p>

**Table 274: TRACe[n]:SAVE**

<b>Command</b>	TRACe[n]:RECall
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command loads the contents of a specified file of the file system in an arbitrary waveform buffer (carrier, modulation or sweep) in the Waveform List for the specified channel n. This command works only with ".txt", ".csv" and ".trc" files.</p> <p>The arbitrary waveform buffer name will be "ARBB_CH_n_CAR   MOD   SWE".</p> <p>There is no query form of this command.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory or subdirectories are accessible by this command.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Trace
<b>Syntax</b>	TRACe[n]:RECall <"filename">,[{CARrier   MODulation   SWEEP}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRACe[n]:SAVE
<b>Arguments</b>	The value of n indicates the channel number.

	<p>&lt;filename&gt;::= &lt;Qstring&gt; is the file name of file you want to load. The path can be absolute or relative, if you insert a relative path it starts from Current Working Directory.</p> <p>Use FILEsystem:CWDirectory? command to know the path of the Current Working Directory.</p> <p>CARRIER   MODULATION   SWEEP specifies the arbitrary buffer target.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<pre>TRACe1:RECall "waveform1.txt",MODulation</pre> <p>Recalls the waveform data in the arbitrary modulation buffer of the channel 1 from the file "waveform1.txt". The file is located in the Current Working Directory.</p>

**Table 275: TRACe[n]:RECall**

## 7.24 TRIGGER GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	ABORT
<b>Description</b>	This command resets the trigger event. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	ABORT
<b>Related Commands</b>	*TRG TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMediate]
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	ABORT Resets the trigger system

**Table 276: ABORT**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMediate]
<b>Description</b>	This command forces a trigger event to occur. There is no query form of this command.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMediate]
<b>Related Commands</b>	ABORT *TRG
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:SEQUence:IMMediate Generates a trigger event.

**Table 277: TRIGger[:SEQUence][:IMMediate]**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the impedance of an external trigger signal when you select the external trigger input as trigger source with the TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURCE command.  It can be 50 Ohm or 1 KOhm
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance {50Ohm,1KOhm} TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance?
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce

<b>Arguments</b>	<impedance> ::= {50Ohm   1KOhm} Where: 50Ohm is 50 Ohm selection. 1KOhm is 1K Ohm selection.
<b>Returns</b>	< impedance>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:IMPedance 50Ohm It sets the trigger impedance to 50Ohm. TRIGger:IMPedance? It might return 50Ohm

**Table 278: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:IMPedance**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the threshold of an external trigger signal when you select the external trigger input as trigger source with the TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce command.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Volts>} TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	<Volts> ::= <NRf> specifies the voltage threshold of external trigger input “n” signal. MINimum sets or queries the minimum threshold level. MAXimum sets or queries the maximum threshold level. DEFault sets the default threshold level (0V).
<b>Returns</b>	<threshold>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:SEQUence:LEVel 5.5 Sets the external trigger-in threshold level to 5.5 V. TRIGger:SEQUence:LEVel? It returns -5.

**Table 279: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:LEVel**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SLOPe
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the instrument trigger input slope for the external source. Warning: if one or more channels have been programmed in RunMode Burst Gated then the Both option will be disabled.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]: SLOPe {RISING   FALLING   BOTH} TRIGger[:SEQUence]: SLOPe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	<slope> ::= {RISING   FALLING   BOTH}

	RISING specifies a trigger event on the rising edge of the external trigger signal. FALLING specifies a trigger event on the falling edge of the external trigger signal. BOTH specifies that a trigger event occurs both on falling and rising edge of the external trigger signal.
<b>Returns</b>	<slope>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:SLOPe RISING It sets the trigger slope to rising edge. TRIGger:SLOPe? Might return RISING.

**Table 280: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SLOPe**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the instrument trigger source.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce {TImer   EXternal   MANual} TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<source> ::= {TImer   EXternal   MANual} TImer: the trigger is sent at regular intervals. EXternal: the trigger come from the external BNC connector. MANual: the trigger is sent via software or using the trigger button on front panel.
<b>Returns</b>	TIM   EXT   MAN
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:SOURce TImer It sets the trigger source to timer. TRIGger:SOURce? Might return TImer

**Table 281: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the threshold of an external trigger signal when you select the external trigger input as trigger source with the TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce command.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold <threshold> TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	<threshold> ::= <NRf>[<units>]

	Where: <units>::=[mV   V] MINimum queries the minimum threshold level. MAXimum queries the maximum threshold level.
<b>Returns</b>	<threshold>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:SEQuence:THREshold 1 Sets the external trigger input level to 1 V.

**Table 282: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:THREshold**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImer
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the timer for the trigger event. The value will be automatically rounded to the closest time interval that the instrument is able to generate.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImer <interval> TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImer? {MINimum   MAXimum}
<b>Related Commands</b>	TRIGger[:SEQUence]:SOURce
<b>Arguments</b>	<interval>::=<NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the timer value <units>::=[ns   us   ms   s] MINimum queries the minimum time interval. MAXimum queries the maximum timer interval.
<b>Returns</b>	<interval>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger:TImer 0.5 It sets the trigger timer to 0.5 seconds. TRIGger:TImer? MAXimum It might return 100 seconds

**Table 283: TRIGger[:SEQUence]:TImer**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:AMPLitude
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the marker out voltage level for the specified channel.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:AMPLitude <voltage level> TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:AMPLitude? {MINimum   MAXimum}
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	Where m indicates the marker out channel. <level>::=<NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the trigger output high level. <units>::=[V   mV]. MINimum queries the minimum level. MAXimum queries the maximum level.
<b>Returns</b>	<voltage level>

<b>Example</b>	TRIGger1:OUTPut:AMPLitude 2 It sets the marker out voltage to 2 Volts. TRIGger1:OUTPut:AMPLitude? MIN It might return 1 Volts.
----------------	---

**Table 284: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:AMPLitude**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DElay
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the marker out skew (independent of the Run Mode).
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DElay <skew> TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DElay? [MINimum   MAXimum]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	Where m indicates the marker out channel. <skew>:=<NRf> [<units>] Where: <NRf> is the timer value <units>::=[ns   us   ms   s]
<b>Returns</b>	<skew>
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger1:OUTPut:DElay 1ns It sets the marker out skew to 1 ns. TRIGger1:OUTPut:DElay? MAXimum It might return 100 nanoseconds.

**Table 285: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:DElay**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK <output>
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries links the marker output to the selected output.  Important Note: On AFGT3AWG3K series in function generator operating mode each marker out can be assigned to the couple of outputs [1   2],[3   4],[5   6],[7   8]
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK <output> TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	Where m indicates the marker out channel. <output>:=<NR1> Where: <NR1> is a value from 1 through 8 that means the output channel number assigned to the marker out.
<b>Returns</b>	<output channel>

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Example</b>	TRIGger1:OUTPut:LINK 2 Links the marker output channel 1 to the channel 2. TRIGger1:OUTPut:LINK? It might return 2
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**Table 286: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:LINK**

<b>Command</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut[:STATe]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or queries the marker output state and enable or disable the marker out.
<b>Group</b>	Trigger
<b>Syntax</b>	TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:STATe {ON   OFF   0   1} TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:STATe?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	Where m indicates the marker out channel. ON   1 enables the marker out for the specified channel. OFF   0 disables the marker out for the specified channel.
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> 0 means OFF, 1 means ON
<b>Example</b>	TRIGger1:OUTPut:STATe ON Enables the marker out for the channel 1.

**Table 287: TRIGger[m]:OUTPut:STATe**

## 7.25 Marker Group Commands

<b>Command</b>	MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the marker delay when the run mode is “Continuous” or “Modulated”. The edited value is automatically rounded to the closest value that the hardware can implement.
<b>Group</b>	Marker
<b>Syntax</b>	MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m] {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Seconds>} MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m]? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m]
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Seconds &gt; ::= &lt;NRf&gt; delay of the marker</li> </ul> <p>The value of m indicates the Marker Out number.</p>
<b>Returns</b>	< Seconds >
<b>Example</b>	<p>MARKer:CONTinuous:SKEW1 1E-9</p> <p>Sets the marker delay to 1ns (meaningful only in “Continuous” or “Modulated” mode).</p> <p>MARKer:CONTinuous:SKEW1?</p> <p>Might return 1E-6.</p>

**Table 288: MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m]**

<b>Command</b>	MARKer:LEVel[m]
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or returns the marker output Voltage Level parameter in Volts.</p> <p>The marker voltage is calculated on 50 Ohm load; the minimum value is 1V@50 Ohm load and the maximum value is 2.5V@50 Ohm load.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Marker
<b>Syntax</b>	MARKer:LEVel[m] {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Volts>} MARKer:LEVel[m]? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Volts &gt; := &lt;NRf&gt; value</li> </ul> <p>The value of m indicates the Marker Out number: there is one marker every 2 analog channels.</p>

<b>Returns</b>	<Volts>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>MARKer:LEVel1 2.3 Sets the marker 1 level to 2.3V MARKer:LEVel1? MAX Might return 2.5</pre>

**Table 289: MARKer:LEVel[m]**

<b>Command</b>	MARKer:LINK[m]
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets or queries the channel to which the marker “m” is linked.</p> <p>Each marker out can be linked to one of the 2 channels, as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marker 1: Ch1   Ch2</li> <li>- Marker 2: Ch3   Ch4</li> <li>- Marker 3: Ch5   Ch6</li> <li>- Marker 4: Ch7   Ch8</li> </ul> <p>For each couple of channels (Ch1   Ch2, Ch3   Ch4, Ch5   Ch6, Ch7   Ch8), CCH1 means the odd channels and CCH2 means the even channels.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Marker
<b>Syntax</b>	<pre>MARKer:LINK[m] &lt;output&gt; MARKer:LINK[m]? </pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<p>Where m indicates the marker out.  <code>&lt;output&gt; ::= &lt;CCH1 or CCH2&gt;</code> where:  CCH1 means the odd channel of marker m (Ch1 or Ch3 or Ch5 or Ch7),  CCH2 means the even channel of marker m (Ch2 or Ch4 or Ch6 or Ch8)</p>
<b>Returns</b>	< output >
<b>Example</b>	<pre>MARKer:LINK1 CCH2 Links the marker 1 to the channel 2. MARKer:LINK2 CCH1 Links the marker 2 to the channel 3 (CCH1 of the second couple of channels) MARKer:LINK1? It might return CCH2</pre>

**Table 290: MARKer:LINK[m]**

<b>Command</b>	MARKer[:STATe][m]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the Output state of the marker “m”.
<b>Group</b>	Marker
<b>Syntax</b>	MARKer[:STATe][m] {OFF   ON} MARKer[:STATe][m]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFF: the marker is fixed to low level (0 V).</li> <li>• ON: the selected marker is turned on.</li> </ul> The value of m indicates the marker number.
<b>Returns</b>	0   1 where '0' means OFF and '1' means ON
<b>Example</b>	MARKer:STATe1 ON Turns on the marker 1. MARKer:STATe1? Might return 1 that means that the marker 1 is enabled.

**Table 291: MARKer[:STATe][m]**

<b>Command</b>	MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m]
<b>Description</b>	This command sets or returns the marker delay when the run mode is “Burst”. The edited value is automatically rounded to the closest value that the hardware can implement.
<b>Group</b>	Marker
<b>Syntax</b>	MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m] {MINimum   MAXimum   DEFault   <Seconds>} MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m]? [{MINimum   MAXimum}]
<b>Related Commands</b>	MARKer:CONTinuous[:SKEW][m]
<b>Arguments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINimum: sets the parameter to the minimum value</li> <li>• MAXimum: sets the parameter to the maximum value</li> <li>• DEFault: sets the parameter to the default value</li> <li>• &lt; Seconds &gt; ::= &lt;NRf&gt; delay of the marker</li> </ul> The value of m indicates the Marker Out number.
<b>Returns</b>	< Seconds >
<b>Example</b>	MARKer:TRIGgered:SKEW1 1E-9 Sets the marker delay to 1ns (meaningful only in “Burst” mode). MARKer:TRIGgered:SKEW1? Might return 1E-6.

**Table 292: MARKer:TRIGgered[:SKEW][m]**

## 7.26 LICENSE GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	LICense:ERRor? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query-only command returns a code about license options loading operation.
<b>Group</b>	License
<b>Syntax</b>	LICense:ERRor?
<b>Related Commands</b>	LICense:INSTall
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value. 0 indicates no error. –1 indicates a fail condition.
<b>Example</b>	LICense:ERRor? Might return '0' that means no errors has occurred during the options loading procedure.

Table 293: LICense:ERRor?

<b>Command</b>	LICense:HID? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the instrument HostID unique identifier.
<b>Group</b>	License
<b>Syntax</b>	LICense:HID?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<string>::= The instrument HostID unique identifier.
<b>Example</b>	LICense:HID? Might return "T0302I18450099"

Table 294: LICense:HID?

<b>Command</b>	LICense:INSTall (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command accepts a license and installs it on the instrument. Restarting the instrument may be necessary to fully activate the additional capabilities.
<b>Group</b>	License
<b>Syntax</b>	LICense:INSTall <license_string>
<b>Related Commands</b>	LICense:ERRor?
<b>Arguments</b>	<license_string> ::= <string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	LICense:INSTall <license_string> Installs license file to unit.

Table 295: LICense: INSTall

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Command</b>	LICense:LIST? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query-only command returns the license codes as a comma-separated list of string. If no license is installed an error occurs.
<b>Group</b>	License
<b>Syntax</b>	LICense:LIST?
<b>Related Commands</b>	*OPT
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<license_code>[,<license_code> [,<license_code>] ] ] <license_code> ::= <string>
<b>Example</b>	LICense:LIST? Might return “02f0-4fff-b528-6ef7-f501-4515-8f38-1f54”

Table 296: LICense:LIST?

## 7.27 CALIBRATION AND DIAGNOSTIC GROUP COMMANDS

<b>Command</b>	CALibration[:ALL]
<b>Description</b>	This command does a full calibration of the AWG. In its query form, the command does a full calibration and returns a status indicating the success or failure of the operation. This command is equivalent to the *CAL? command.
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	CALibration[:ALL] CALibration[:ALL]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	*CAL?
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<calibration error code> ::= <NR1> 0 indicates no error -1 indicates an error
<b>Example</b>	CALIBRATION:ALL Performs a calibration. CALIBRATION:ALL? Performs a calibration and returns results. For example, it might return 0, indicating that the calibration completed without any errors.

**Table 297: CALibration[:ALL]**

<b>Command</b>	DIAGnostic[:ALL]
<b>Description</b>	This command executes the self diagnostic procedure. The query form of this command executes the self diagnostic procedure and returns the results in the form of numeric of values of 0 for no errors or -1 for one or more tests failed.
<b>Group</b>	Control
<b>Syntax</b>	DIAGnostic[:ALL] DIAGnostic[:ALL]?
<b>Related Commands</b>	*CAL?
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	A single <NR1> value. 0 indicates no error. -1 indicates that the test failed.

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Example</b>	DIAGNOSTIC Executes the self diagnostic procedure. DIAGNOSTIC? Executes the self diagnostic procedure and might return 0, indicating that there are no errors.
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Table 298: DIAGnostic[:ALL]

## 7.28 Waveform Group Commands

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:LIST? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	Returns the name of the all waveforms in the waveform list.
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:LIST?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	[<waveform_name>][,<waveform_name>]... <waveform_name>::=<string>
<b>Example</b>	WLIST:LIST? Might return “DC, EXP_DECAY, EXP_RISE, GAUSSIAN, HAVERSINE, LORENTZ, RAMP_DOWN, RAMP_UP, SINC, SINE, SQUARE, TRIANGULAR, WAVE1”.

Table 299: WLIST:LIST?

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:NAME? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This command returns the waveform name from the waveform list at the position specified by the index value.
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:NAME? <Index>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<Index>::=<NR1>
<b>Returns</b>	<string>::=<wfm_name> is the waveform name specified by <index>.
<b>Example</b>	WLIST:NAME? 21 Might return “waveform21”.

Table 300: WLIST:NAME?

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:SIZE? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns the size (number of waveforms) of the waveform list. Names of both predefined and user-imported waveforms are stored in a single list.
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:SIZE?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1> At *RST, this returns the number of predefined waveforms.

<b>Example</b>	WLIST:SIZE? Might return 14.
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**Table 301: WLIST:SIZE?**

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:WAveform:DATA? (Query Only)				
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command returns all sample of a waveform (or its portion specifying StartIndex and Size parameters) in the waveform list. In this way it possible transfer a waveform from the waveform list to the external control program.</p> <p>The returned bytes represent the waveform's sample. In particular every sample consists of 2 bytes:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Waveform sample – 16 bits format (DAC's sample)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>byte offset 1</td> <td>byte offset 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>The order of bytes uses the little-endian format.</p> <p>It is suggested that the user make use of the StartIndex and Size to append data in multiple queries.</p> <p>Using StartIndex and Size, part of a waveform can be transferred at a time. Very large waveforms can be transferred in chunks. Transferring large waveforms in chunks allows external programs to cancel the operation before it is completed.</p>	Waveform sample – 16 bits format (DAC's sample)		byte offset 1	byte offset 0
Waveform sample – 16 bits format (DAC's sample)					
byte offset 1	byte offset 0				
<b>Group</b>					
<b>Syntax</b>					
WLIST:WAveform:DATA? <wfm_name>[,<StartIndex>[,<Size>]]					
<b>Related Commands</b>					
<b>Arguments</b>					
<p>&lt;wfm_name&gt; ::= &lt;string&gt; is the waveform's name in waveform list.  &lt;StartIndex&gt; ::= &lt;NR1&gt; specifies the start byte  &lt;Size&gt; ::= &lt;NR1&gt; specifies the number of bytes to return.</p>					
<b>Returns</b>					
<b>Example</b>					
<p>&lt;block_data&gt; ::= IEEE 488.2 block data format</p> <p>WLIST:WAveform:DATA? "TestWfm",0,1024</p> <p>Returns #41024XXXX... where XXXX... are the first 1024 bytes of the waveform called "TestWfm".</p>					

**Table 302: WLIST:WAveform:DATA?**

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:WAveform:DElete (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command deletes a specified waveform (or all waveforms) from the currently waveform list.</p> <p>If the deleted waveform is currently loaded into waveform memory, it is unloaded.</p>

	<p><b>Note:</b> When ALL is specified, all deletable waveforms in the database will be deleted in a single action. Note that there is no “UNDO” action once the waveforms are deleted. Use caution before issuing this command.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The instrument must be in idle state.</p>
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIS:WAVEform:DELet {<wfm_name>   ALL}
<b>Related Commands</b>	WLIS:SIZE? WLIS:NAME?
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	<p>WLIS:WAVEform:DELet ALL Deletes all waveforms from the waveform list except ‘SINE’. WLIS: WAVEform:DELETE “Test1” Deletes a waveform called “Test1”.</p>

**Table 303: WLIS:WAVEform:DELet**

<b>Command</b>	WLIS:WAVEform:IMPort
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command imports the waveform from internal driver or USB driver into the waveform list.</p> <p>File formats supported:</p> <p>TXT: a list of numbers</p> <p>TRC: Lecroy format</p> <p>BIN: binary file,</p> <p>ZIP: file archive proprietary format.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> If the waveform name is already present in the waveform list then an error will occur.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> Only removable units and "C:\Users\&lt;username&gt;\Pictures\Saved Pictures" directory are accessible by MMEMory commands. The waveform path may contain a full file path. However, if the file path only contains a waveform name, the waveform will be searched starting from the current directory.</p>

	<b>Note 3:</b> This operation is equivalent to what the user can do through the following user interface menu: Wave. List -> Import
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:WAveform:IMPort <wfm_name>,<file_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	WLIST:SIZE? WLIST:NAME? WLIST:WAveform:DElete
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string> <file_name>::=<string>.{zip   trc   txt   bin} indicates the absolute or relative path of the waveform file to import.
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	WLIST:WAveform:IMPort "MyImportedWave", "E:/WaveLib/Test1.txt"  Imports a waveform called "Test1.txt" located in E:/WaveLib directory in waveform list; it will be called "MyImportedWave".

**Table 304: WLIST:WAveform:IMPort**

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:WAveform:LENGTH? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns the size of the waveform. The returned value represents data points (not bytes).
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:WAveform:LENGTH? <wfm_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	WLIST:WAveform:LENGTH? "Sine_360samples" Might return 360 indicating that the waveform contains 360 samples.

**Table 305: WLIST:WAveform:LENGTH?**

<b>Command</b>	WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns true or false based on whether the waveform is predefined.
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined? <wfm_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	0   1 where '0' means FALSE and '1' means TRUE
<b>Example</b>	WLIST:WAveform:PREDefined? "RAMP"

	Might return 1 indicating that it is a predefined waveform.
--	---

**Table 306: WLIST:WAVEform:PREDefined?**

<b>Command</b>	WLSt:WAVEform:TYPE? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns if the waveform is analog or digital.  <b>Note:</b> in AFG mode all the waveforms present in the waveform list are defined as analog.
<b>Group</b>	Waveform
<b>Syntax</b>	WLSt:WAVEform:TYPE? <wfm_name>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	<wfm_name>::=<string>
<b>Returns</b>	DIGItals   ANAlog
<b>Example</b>	WLSt:WAVEform:TYPE? “Ramp1000” Returns ANAlog.

**Table 307: WLSt:WAVEform:TYPE?**

## 7.29 MULTI INSTRUMENT GROUPS COMMANDS

The multi instrument synchronization is available on 8 channel models only.  
The following commands have effect on 8 channel models only.

<b>Command</b>	MIM:CAPTURE (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command captures all slave instruments connected to the master in which the command is sent.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:CAPTURE
<b>Related Commands</b>	MIM:RELEASE
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MIM:CAPTURE This command sent on a master instrument, captures the connected slave instruments.

**Table 308:MIM:CAPTURE**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:ID? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query command allows to identify the instrument of a chain. The instrument returns its number in the chain starting from the master that is 0.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:ID?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<NR1>
<b>Example</b>	MIM:ID? Might return 1 and it indicates the first slave of the chain.

**Table 309: MIM:ID**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:CAPTURED? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query return whether an instrument is captured by a master
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:CAPTURED?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0 1 where '0' means FALSE and '1' means TRUE

<b>Example</b>	MIM:CAPTured? Might return 1 and it indicates that the instrument has been captured by a master.
----------------	---

**Table 310: MIM:CAPTured**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:FORward? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns whether another instrument is connected to the "Synch Out" port of this instrument.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:FORward?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0   1 where '0' means FALSE and '1' means TRUE
<b>Example</b>	MIM:FORward? Might return 1. 1 indicates that another instrument is present and ready to be captured.

**Table 311: MIM:FORward**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:SLAve? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns whether an instrument is slave or master. If it returns 1 it indicates that there is another instrument connected to the "Sync In" port, but it doesn't mean that the slave is captured.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:SLAve?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	0   1 where '0' means FALSE and '1' means TRUE
<b>Example</b>	MIM:SLAve? Might return 1. 1 indicates that the instrument has another instrument connected to the "Sync In" port.

**Table 312: MIM:SLAve**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:NUMBER? (Query Only)
<b>Description</b>	This query returns the number of captured instruments.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:NUMBER?
<b>Related Commands</b>	None

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	<value> ::= <NR1> is the number of captured instrument.
<b>Example</b>	MIM:NUMber? Might return 2. That indicates that the instrument is master and it captured 2 other instruments.

**Table 313: MIM:NUMber**

<b>Command</b>	MIM:RELEASE (No Query Form)
<b>Description</b>	This command sent on the master of a chain releases all captured instruments.
<b>Group</b>	Multi Instrument
<b>Syntax</b>	MIM:RELEASE
<b>Related Commands</b>	MIM:CAPTURE
<b>Arguments</b>	None
<b>Returns</b>	None
<b>Example</b>	MIM:RELEASE This command sent on a master instrument releases the captured slave instruments.

**Table 314: MIM:RELEASE**

## 8. COMMAND ERRORS

Command errors are returned when there is a syntax error in the command.

Error code	Error message
<b>-399</b>	Queue Overflow
<b>-398</b>	System Error
<b>-397</b>	No channels available
<b>-396</b>	Error to parsing waveform block data
<b>-395</b>	Waveform not found or not defined
<b>-394</b>	Sequencer not defined or incorrect data
<b>-393</b>	Waveform definition error
<b>-392</b>	Waveform out of range
<b>-391</b>	License option error
<b>-390</b>	Invalid run mode
<b>-389</b>	Subsequence error
<b>-388</b>	File Error
<b>-387</b>	Out of range error
<b>-386</b>	Application error
<b>-385</b>	Data type error
<b>-384</b>	Diagnostic error
<b>-383</b>	Calibration error
<b>-382</b>	Error on loading setting into the instrument
<b>-381</b>	Error on writing the serial number
<b>-380</b>	Error on reading the status of the digital input pins
<b>-379</b>	Waveform length different between channels in one sequencer/subsequencer entry
<b>-378</b>	Unable to set the Attenuation Value; if the Attenuation value is greater than 20dB, the Vocm value must be in the following range: +-250mV
<b>-377</b>	Waveform granularity error: the waveform length must be multiple of 16 samples
<b>-376</b>	Error on digital port: the digital port is disabled
<b>-375</b>	The start operation is failed
<b>-374</b>	The stop operation is failed
<b>-373</b>	The trigger operation is failed
<b>-372</b>	Load configuration error

-371	Import configuration error
-370	Save configuration error
-369	A configuration with the same name is already present
-368	Delete configuration error
-367	The configuration is locked
-366	The parameter is disabled
-365	No digitals programmed
-364	Wrong format
-363	The device is in running status
-362	Load license error
-361	Lock unlock license error
-360	Copy configuration error
-359	Delete waveform error
-358	No valid MSUS
-357	No valid folder
-356	No valid file
-355	IO file error
-354	File system operation error
-353	Start index error
-352	Size error
-351	Load waveform error
-350	Waveform already present error
-349	Wrong path error
-348	Predefined waveform
-347	Wrong block data
-346	Sequencer memory overflow
-345	No license installed
-344	Wrong waveform name
-343	The device is captured from the master device
-342	Multi Instrument management error
-341	DPG license error
-340	Wrong parameter name

<b>-339</b>	It is not possible to couple this parameter
<b>-338</b>	It is not possible to obtain this parameter
<b>0</b>	No error
<b>5</b>	DESIGN ERROR: Too many numeric suffices in Command Spec
<b>10</b>	No Input Command to parse
<b>14</b>	Numeric suffix is invalid value
<b>16</b>	Invalid value in numeric or channel list, e.g. out of range
<b>17</b>	Invalid number of dimensions in a channel list
<b>20</b>	Parameter of type Numeric Value overflowed its storage
<b>30</b>	Wrong units for parameter
<b>40</b>	Wrong type of parameter(s)
<b>50</b>	Wrong number of parameters
<b>60</b>	Unmatched quotation mark (single/double) in parameters
<b>65</b>	Unmatched bracket
<b>70</b>	Command keywords were not recognized
<b>200</b>	No entry in list to retrieve (number list or channel list)
<b>210</b>	Too many dimensions in entry to be returned in parameters
<b>220</b>	: plus End of line commands

**Table 315: Command Errors**

## 9. PREDEFINED WAVEFORMS

<b>DC</b>	DC level waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>TRIANGULAR</b>	Triangular waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>EXP_DECAY</b>	Exponential decay waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>EXP_RISE</b>	Exponential rise waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>GAUSSIAN</b>	Gaussian waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>HAVERSINE</b>	Haversine waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>LORENTZ</b>	Lorentz waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>RAMP_UP</b>	Increasing Ramp waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>RAMP_DOWN</b>	Decreasing Ramp waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>SINC</b>	Sync waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>SINE</b>	Sine waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized
<b>SQUARE</b>	Square waveform, 16384 samples, analog, normalized

**Table 316: Predefined Waveforms**

## 10. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

The AFG-SDK contains several example scripts and other examples written using LabView, Microsoft Visual C++, Microsoft C# .NET, Python, Matlab.

The programs run on Microsoft Windows® PC-compatible systems equipped with NI-VISA.

NI-VISA is the National Instruments implementation of the VISA I/O standard. NI-VISA includes software libraries, interactive utilities such as NI I/O Trace and the VISA Interactive Control, and configuration programs through Measurement & Automation Explorer for all your development needs.

Use NI-VISA in software to write interoperable instrument drivers to handle communicating between software applications and your instrument.

You can download the latest version of NI-VISA tools here:

<https://www.ni.com/it-it/support/downloads/drivers/download.ni-visa.html>

The example programs assume that the system recognizes the PC (external controller) resource name.

Refer to the NI-VISA section of this manual for details about resource names.

### 10.1 Example Script

In the folder you can find some text files that show the use of the SCPI commands that controls the main features of the Function Generator. You can send them to the instrument using the AT-Instrument-Communicator.

### 10.2 Python examples

The Python examples are developed using Python 3.7 32 bit, they show how to communicate with the instrument and how to send a waveform to the instrument memory and generate the signal.

The communication is based on NI VISA, then before run these examples it is necessary to download and install the “pyvisa” that is the VISA version for Python language.

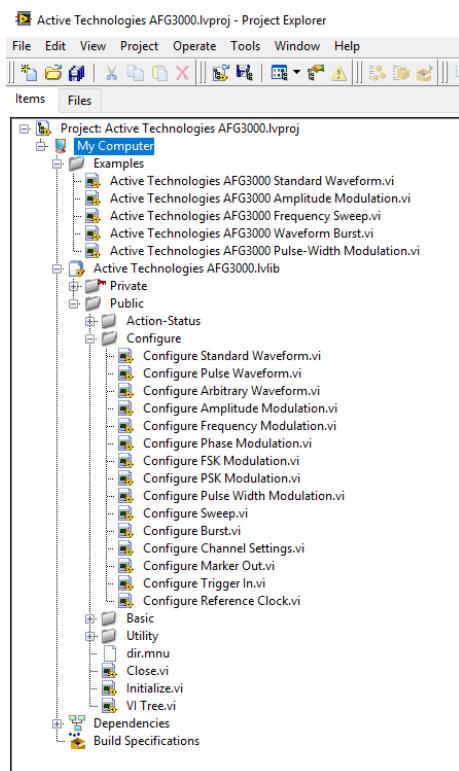
### 10.3 Matlab examples

The Matlab examples are developed using Matlab R2014b, in the folder you can find 2 files:

- Send\_Wfm\_Binary\_Block: this function sends the samples from Matlab workspace to the instrument memory;
- Generation\_Example: this example creates a parabolic waveform and send it to the instrument using the function showed above. When the generation started on channel 1 there is the parabolic waveform and on the channel 2 there is Sinc function from the instrument predefined. You can change some parameter such as Amplitude, Offset, Frequency and for the function generated in Matlab workspace you can change the Number of Samples and the function.

## 10.4 LabView examples

The LabView examples require at least LabView 2013 64 bit version, you should copy SDK\_AFG\_T3AWG3K\_TeledyneTestTools\_Rev\Active Technologies AFG3000 folder in ...\\LabVIEW 2013\\instr.lib folder on your computer and open the file Active Technologies AFG3000.lvproj.



The LabView project contains several Vis that control the basic instrument features and five examples located in the folder Examples.

Note: for proper usage of Labview's Vis it's necessary that decimal symbol separator is properly set on your PC.

So please check that the Dot symbol “.” is set in *Decimal Symbol* field that you can find:

### In Windows 10

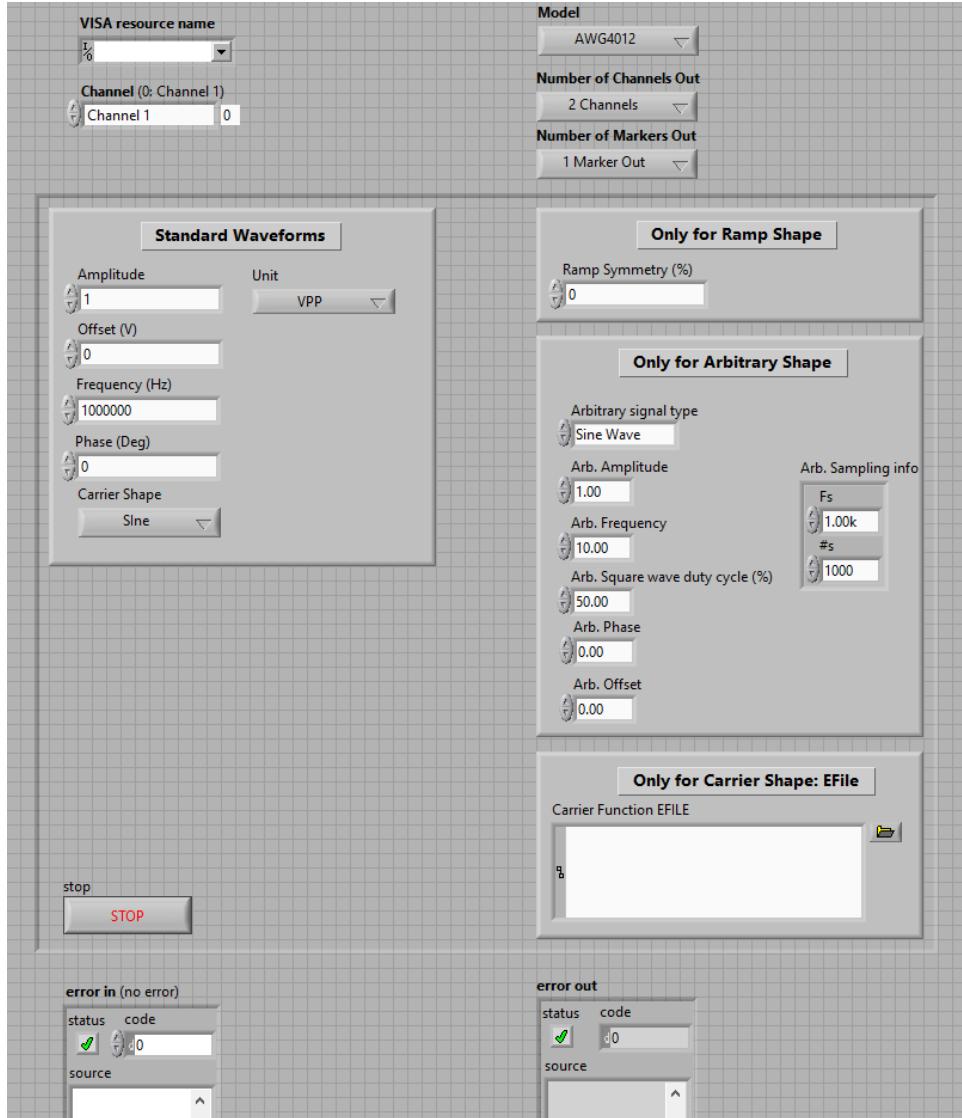
1. From the **Start** button click **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Region**.
3. On the **Formats** tab click the **Additional Settings** button.

### In Windows 7

1. From the **Start** button click **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Regional and Language Options**.
3. On the **Formats** tab, under **Current format**, click **Customize this format**.

# Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

Double click on the project tree to launch the Active\_Technologies\_AFG3000\_Standard\_Waveform.vi example



This example generates a standard waveform (Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse, Sync, Gaussian, Lorentz, Exponential, Haversine) in Continuous Mode; before running the VI, you should select the AFG 3000 resources in the VISA resource name control.

You can change the Amplitude, Frequency, Offset, Phase and Symmetry (only for Ramp waveform) output parameters on the fly while the instrument is running.

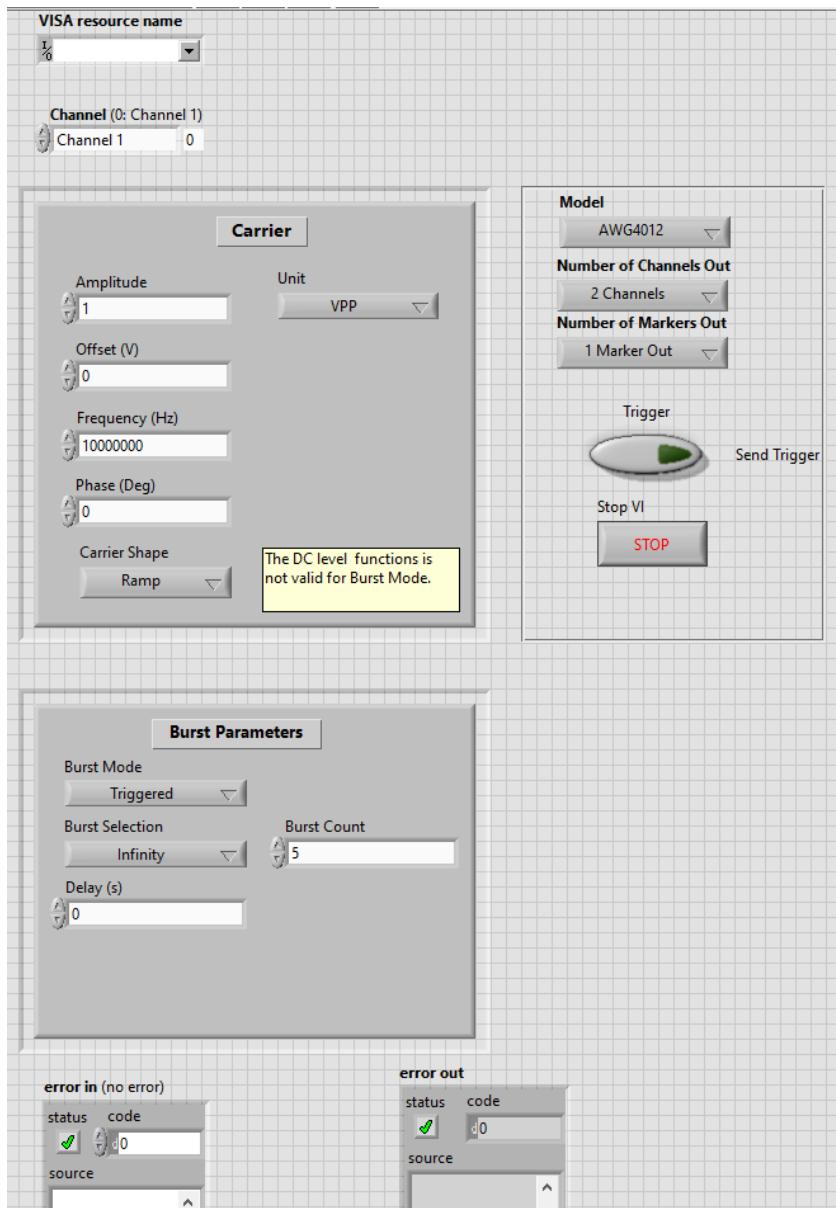
You can generate an arbitrary waveform selecting from a file (Efile) or an array of sample (connect to the Basic Function Generator VI in this example).

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

A Pseudo Random Noise and a DC Level could also be generated.

Run the VI to start the generation, press the STOP button to stop the waveform generation.

Double click on the project tree to open the  
Active\_Technologies\_AFG3000\_Waveform\_Burst.vi example



## Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

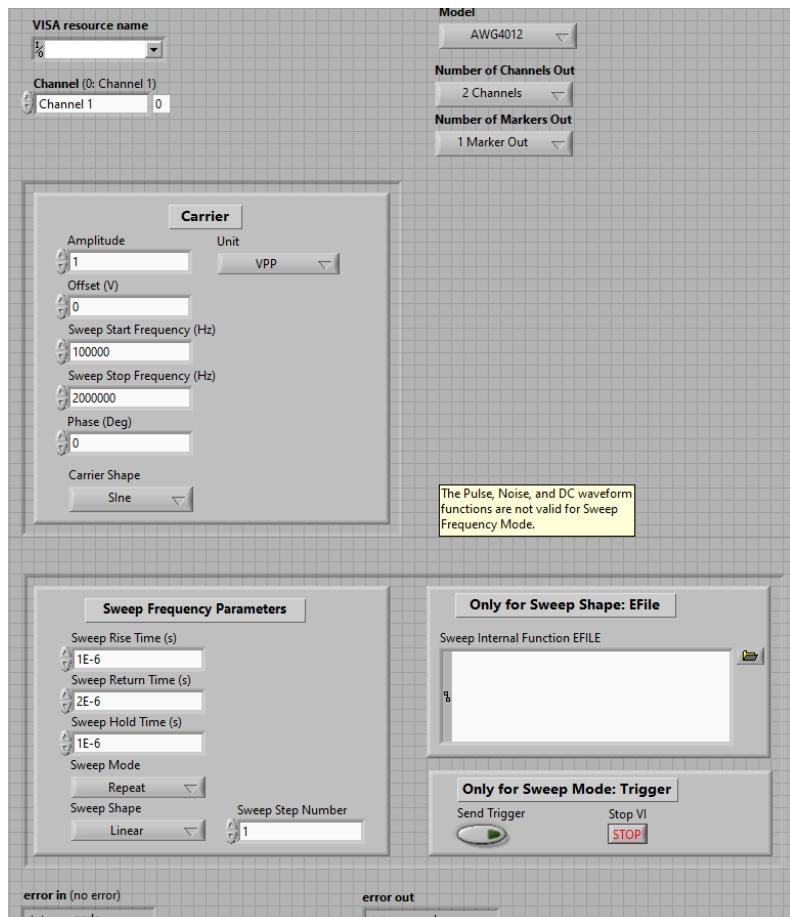
This example generates waveforms in Burst mode for the selected Channel; you can choose the carrier shape (DC waveform is not valid in this mode) and change Amplitude, Frequency, Offset and Phase parameters.

You can also select between Trigger and Gated Mode (consult AFG-T3AWG3K\_UserManual for more informations about these two modality).

Run the VI to initialize the instrument and load the default parameters into the instrument; the Send Trigger button starts the waveform burst.

Press the STOP button to stop the waveform generation.

Double click on the project tree to open the  
Active\_Technologies\_AFG3000\_Frequency\_Sweep.vi example



This VI generates a frequency sweep of a carrier waveform (note that Pulse, PR Noise and DC are not valid waveforms in sweep mode). The sweep parameters that you can change

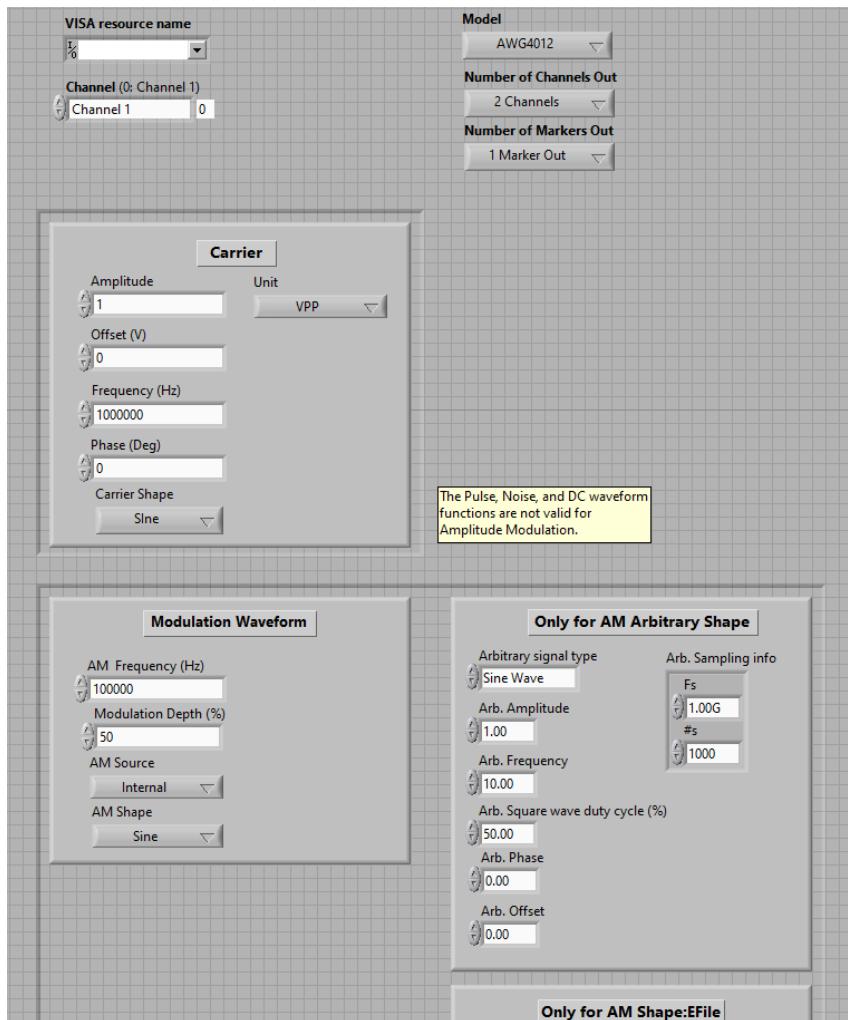
## Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

are Amplitude, Offset, Phase, Start Frequency(Hz), Stop Frequency(Hz), Return Time(s), Rise Time(s) and Hold Time(s).

You can also choose the profile of the Frequency Sweep (Sweep Shape option).

Run the VI to initialize the instrument parameters and start the generation; only for Trigger Sweep Mode press the SEND TRIGGER button to start the frequency sweep, press the STOP button to stop the waveform generation.

Double click on the project tree to open the  
`Active_Technologies_AFG3000_Amplitude_Modulation.vi` example

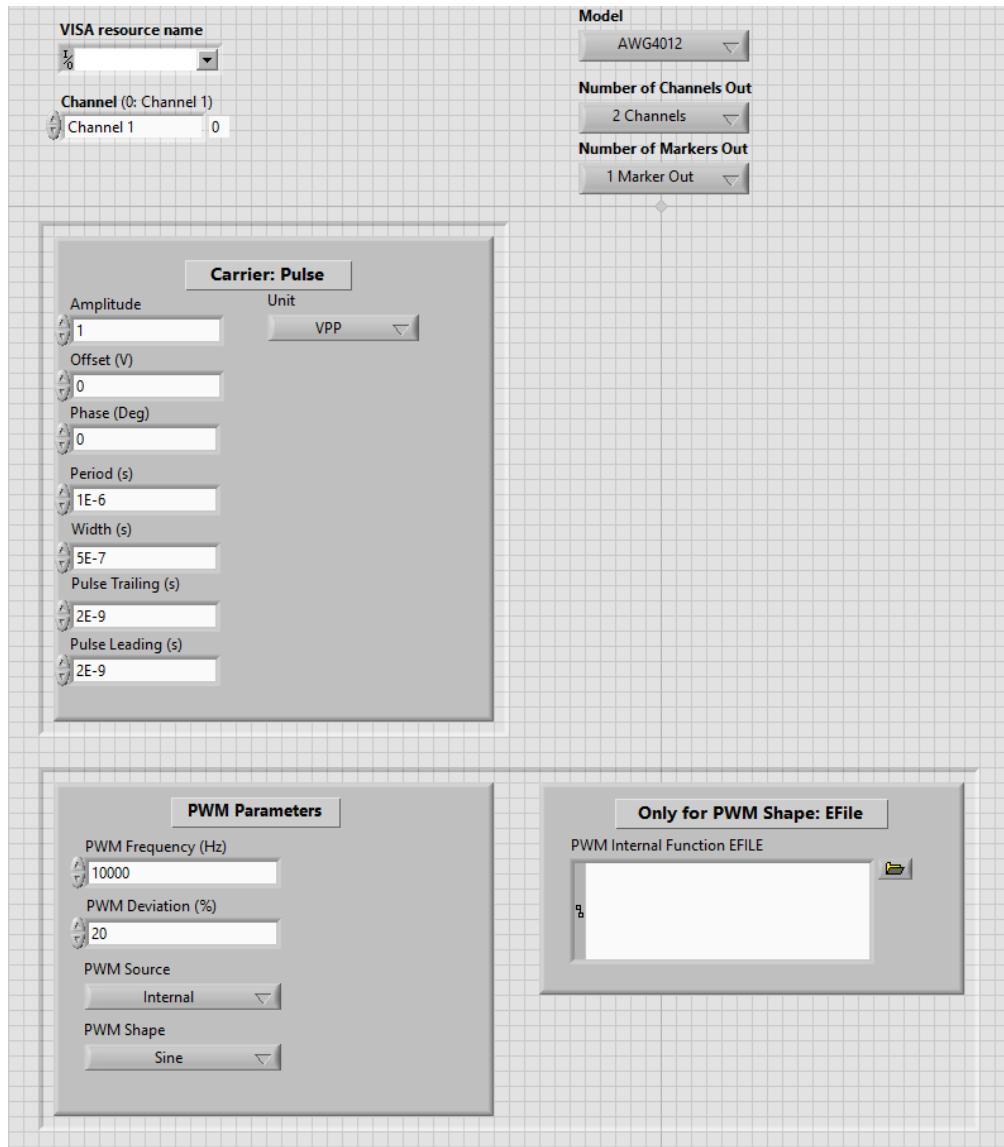


## Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode

This VI generates an amplitude modulated waveform starting from a carrier defined by Shape, Amplitude, Frequency, Offset and Phase parameters (Pulse, PR Noise and DC are not valid waveforms in AM mode).

You can change the AM frequency, the modulation Depth, the AM source (internal waveform or external from a SMA connector) and Shape.

Double click on the project tree to open the Active\_Technologies\_AFG3000\_Pulse-Width\_Modulation.vi example

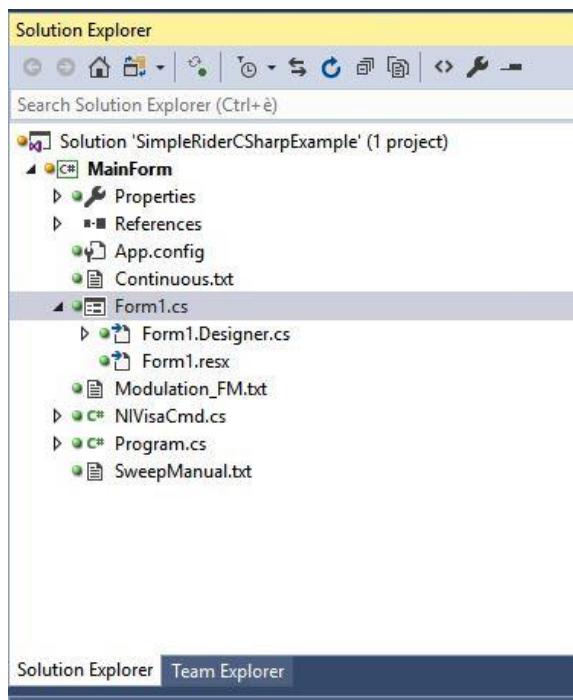


The PWM modulation is the only modulation supported by the Pulse waveform, so the carrier waveform is set Pulse by default.

You can change the rectangular Width, Period, duration of Trailing edge, duration of Leading edge and Deviation of the PWM every time you launch the vi (note that all of the previous parameters are linked each others and the deviation has to meet some particular conditions, consult the AFG-T3AWG3K\_UserManual for more details).

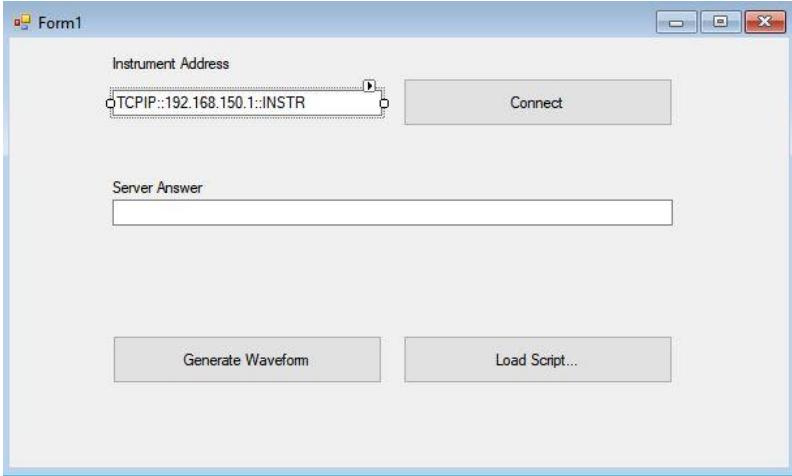
## 10.5 Microsoft C# Example

The C# example is located under the folder AT\_AFG\_Rider\_3000\_Series\_VS2017\_Examples, you need to install Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 to open and launch the solution.



You should compile and launch the example; in the form you have to write the Instrument Address and press the Connect button to establish a connection with the instrument. If the connection works correctly, the instrument should respond to the \*IDN? command in the Server Answer textbox.

# Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator Function Generator Operating Mode



Clicking on the Generate Waveform button, you will send several SCPI commands to the instrument that will generate a single pulse waveform in Continuous mode.

```
private void btnGenerateWave_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    // Reset to default
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "*RST");
    // Set the channel 1 parameters
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce1:FUNCTION:SHAPe SINusoid");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce1:FREQuency 100MHZ");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce1:VOLTage:AMPLitude 1");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce1:VOLTage:OFFSet 0");
    // Set the channel 2 parameters
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce2:FUNCTION:SHAPe SQUare");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce2:FREQuency 5MHZ");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce2:VOLTage:HIGH 2");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "SOURce2:VOLTage:LOW 0");
    //Turn on the output channels
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "OUTPut1:STATE ON");
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "OUTPut2:STATE ON");
    //Start the generation
    tbAnswer.Text = vs.SendTo(sInstrumentAddress, "AFGControl:START");
}
```

The Load Script... button lets you to load a SCPI command script file; in the project folder there are three available scripts *Continuous.txt*, *Modulation\_FM.txt* and *Sweep.txt*.

## 10.6 Microsoft C++ Example

The C++ example is located under the folder AT\_AFG\_Rider\_3000\_Series\_VS2017\_Examples\AFGRiderMSVC\TCPIP

The example is written in Microsoft® Visual C++

```
#include "visa.h"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>

static char outputBuffer[VI_FIND_BUflen];
static ViSession defaultRM, instr;
static ViStatus status;
static ViUInt32 count;
static char acBuffer[10000000] = "";
static unsigned int u32Timeout = 20000; //timeout value in milliseconds

static const char acInstrument[] = "TCPIP::192.168.150.1::INSTR"; // instrument address

ViStatus VisaWrite(std::string sInput)
{
    printf("viWrite - %s \n", sInput.c_str());

    status = viWrite (instr, (ViBuf)sInput.c_str(), sInput.length(), &count);

    if (status < VI_SUCCESS)
    {
        viStatusDesc(instr, status, outputBuffer);
        printf("viWrite failed with error code %x - %s\n", status, outputBuffer);
        viClose(defaultRM);
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    // In case of query command, retrieve the output string
    memset(outputBuffer, 0, sizeof(outputBuffer));

    status = viRead (instr, (ViBuf)outputBuffer, sizeof(outputBuffer), &count);

    if (status < VI_SUCCESS)
    {
        viStatusDesc(instr, status, outputBuffer);
        printf("viRead failed with error code %x - %s\n", status, outputBuffer);
        viClose(defaultRM);
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    outputBuffer[strlen(outputBuffer)-1] = 0;

    if(strlen(outputBuffer) > 0)
```

```
{  
    printf("The server response is:\n %s\n\n",outputBuffer);  
}  
  
return status;  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    int iIndex = 0;  
    FILE* pFile = NULL;  
    ViFindList objFindList;  
  
    /* First we will need to open the default resource manager. */  
    status = viOpenDefaultRM (&defaultRM);  
    if (status < VI_SUCCESS)  
    {  
        printf("Could not open a session to the VISA Resource Manager!\n");  
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);  
    }  
  
    status = viFindRsrc (defaultRM, "?*INSTR", &objFindList, &count, outputBuffer);  
    if (status < VI_SUCCESS)  
    {  
        viStatusDesc(instr, status, outputBuffer);  
        printf("viFindRsrc failed with error code %x - %s\n", status, outputBuffer);  
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);  
    }  
  
    printf("viFindRsrc - %s\n", outputBuffer);  
  
    /* Now we will open a session via TCP/IP */  
    status = viOpen (defaultRM, (ViRsrc) acInstrument, VI_NULL, u32Timeout, &instr);  
    if (status < VI_SUCCESS)  
    {  
        printf ("An error occurred opening the session to %s\n", acInstrument);  
        viClose(defaultRM);  
        exit (EXIT_FAILURE);  
    }  
  
    // Set the timeout attribute  
    viSetAttribute (instr, VI_ATTR_TMO_VALUE, u32Timeout);  
  
    //Identify and reset the instrument  
    VisaWrite("*IDN?");  
    VisaWrite("*RST");  
    //Set the Channel 1 Parameters  
    VisaWrite("SOURce1:FUNCTION PULSe");  
    VisaWrite("SOURce1:PULSe:DCYCle 60");  
    VisaWrite("SOURce1:PULSe:DELay 0");  
    VisaWrite("SOURce1:PULSe:PERiod 200ns");  
    VisaWrite("SOURce1:PULSe:TRANSition:LEADING 10ns");
```

Programming Manual – T3AWG3K-C Series Arbitrary Waveforms Generator  
Function Generator Operating Mode

```
VisaWrite("SOURce1:PULSe:TRANsition:TRAiling 20ns");
VisaWrite("SOURce1:VOLTage:HIGH 2");
VisaWrite("SOURce1:VOLTage:LOW 0");
//Set the Channel 2 Parameters
VisaWrite("SOURce2:FUNCTION SINusoid");
VisaWrite("SOURce2:VOLTage 3");
VisaWrite("SOURce2:VOLTage:OFFSet 0");
VisaWrite("SOURce2:FREQuency 10MHz");
VisaWrite("SOURce1:FREQuency:MODE CW");
VisaWrite("SOURce2:FREQuency:MODE CW");
// Turn On the Outputs
VisaWrite("OUTPut1 ON");
VisaWrite("OUTPut2 ON");
// Start the generation
VisaWrite("AFGControl:START");
status = viClose (instr);
status = viClose (defaultRM);
printf ("\nHit enter to continue.");
fflush(stdin);
getchar();

return 0;
}
```

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