



SignalVu-PC
Vector Signal Analysis Software
Programmer Manual

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Contacting Tektronix

Tektronix, Inc.
14150 SW Karl Braun Drive
P.O. Box 500
Beaverton, OR 97077
USA

For product information, sales, service, and technical support:

- In North America, call 1-800-833-9200.
- Worldwide, visit www.tek.com to find contacts in your area.

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Glossary

Preface

The SignalVu-PC Vector Signal Analysis Software enables you to use your PC to analyze RF signal behavior with the same software used on the RSA6100B, RSA5100B, and RSA5100A Series Real-Time Analyzers. The SignalVu-PC software supports the use of the RSA6100B, RSA5100B, and RSA5100A Series commands with some limitations. For example, commands that control functions that are only available on RSA instruments.

When SignalVu-PC software is connected to an RSA306, RSA306B, RSA500A series, or RSA600A series Spectrum Analyzer, the software supports commands that control the functions of those instruments.

This manual is composed of the following sections:

- *Getting Started* outlines how to use the GPIB interface.
- *Syntax and Commands* defines the syntax used in command descriptions, presents a list of all command subsystems, and presents detailed descriptions of all programming commands.
- *Status and Events* describes how the status and Events Reporting system operates and presents a list of all system errors.
- *Appendices* provides additional information including character charts, GPIB interface specification, and factory initialization settings.

Related Documentation

- *SignalVu-PC Vector Signal Analysis Software Help*
The help contains detailed information about how to operate the application and is found in the SignalVu-PC application. A PDF of the Help is also available at www.tektronix.com/manuals.
- *TekVISA Programmer Manual*
(Tektronix part number 077-0140-XX)
This manual is available as a printable PDF file on the Tektronix Web site (www.tektronix.com/manuals). The manual describes TekVISA, the Tektronix implementation of the VISA Application Programming Interface (API). TekVISA is industry-compliant software for writing interoperable instrument drivers in a variety of Application Development Environments (ADEs).

Getting Started

Getting Started

You can write computer programs that remotely take measurements and read those measurements for further analysis or storage. To help you get started with programming, this section includes the following subsections.

- *Overview of the Manual*
Summarizes each major section of this manual.
- *Measurement Support*
Describes which RSA measurement displays are available with the software.
- *Setting Up Remote Communication*
Describes how to set up TekVISA, the programming interface, and enable control over the Ethernet.

Overview of the Manual

The information contained in each major section of this manual is described below.

Syntax and Commands

Syntax and Commands, describes the structure and content of the messages your program sends to the analyzer. The following figure shows command parts as described in the *Command Syntax* subsection.

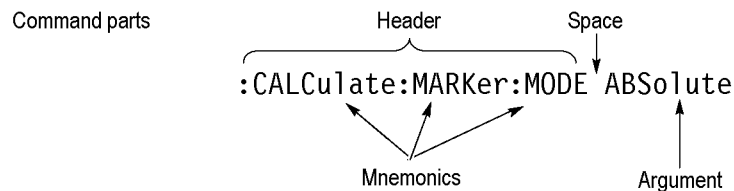


Figure 1-1: Command parts

Section 2 also describes the effect of each command and provides examples of how you might use it. The *Command Groups* subsection provides lists by functional areas. The commands are listed alphabetically in the *Command Descriptions* section.

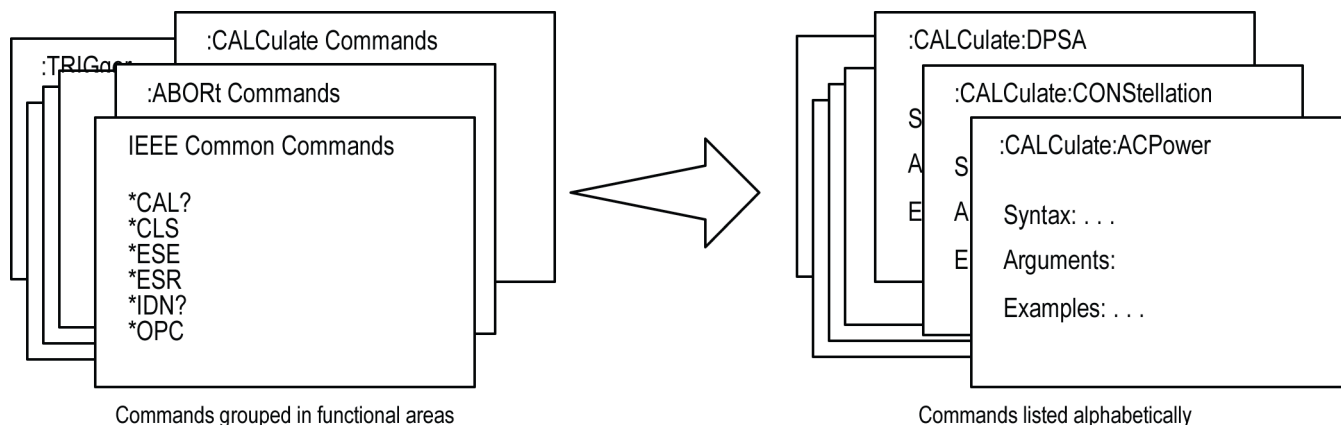


Figure 1-2: Functional groupings and an alphabetical list of commands

Setting up remote communication

To use the SignalVu-PC programmatic interface you must install the Tektronix Virtual Instrument Software Architecture (TekVISA) on your PC. TekVISA is a Tektronix VISA solution provided for customers. It is a collection of software and documentation that allows for remote control of instruments regardless of instrument brand and physical connection. It includes a VISA driver, VISA libraries, documentation, USB Device Driver, VXI-11 server, and connection management/debug software.

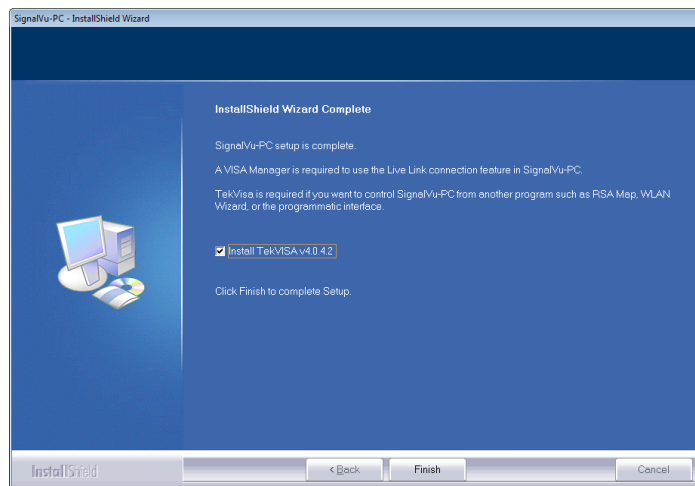
TekVISA is included as part of the SignalVu-PC application software package and you can select to automatically install it.

Setup for the programming interface

Enable the programming interface and install TekVISA. The programming interface is automatically enabled as part of the SignalVu-PC application software installation. However, in order to control SignalVu-PC using the programmatic interface, you must also install TekVISA, as follows.

The programming interface is automatically enabled as part of the SignalVu-PC application software installation. However, in order to control SignalVu-PC using the programmatic interface, you must also install TekVISA as follows.

1. Install SignalVu-PC.
2. When the installation is almost complete, the following dialog box will appear. Verify that the **Install TekVISA** box is checked.



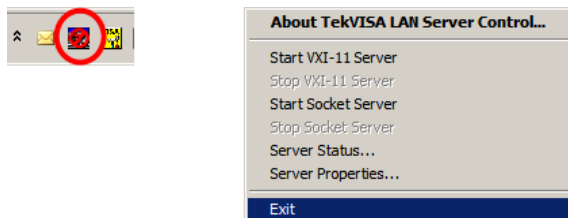
3. Click **Finish**.

Enable control over the Ethernet

Communication with SignalVu-PC over an Ethernet LAN connection is supported with the VXI-11 protocol. The VXI-11 standard specifies an instrument protocol for TCP/IP computer networks, supporting writing and reading data to and from instruments.

The VXI-11 server is automatically installed on the target PC as part of the SignalVu-PC application software installation process. This also creates a shortcut in the Startup folder.

Right click the tray icon to set properties, check status, or start the VXI-11 or socket servers.



Measurement support

Each command works in a particular measurement view(s). Views are specified under the *Conditions* heading in the command description. The following table lists all available measurement displays supported by the SignalVu-PC software, which measurement view it is in, and if it requires an installed option.

NOTE. *If you send a command for the measurement view that is not active on screen, an execution error will occur.*

NOTE. *Some measurement displays require installed options. See the Tektronix Web site product page for a list of available options.*

Measurement support

Measurement group	Measurement
General signal viewing	Amplitude vs Time
	DPX® (Spectrum, DPXogram, and Split only)
	Frequency vs Time
	Phase vs Time
	RF I&Q vs Time
	Spectrogram
	Spectrum
	Time overview
Analog Modulation	Amplitude modulation
	Frequency modulation
	Phase modulation
Settling Time (Requires Option SV12)	Freq Settling
	Phase Settling
General purpose digital modulation (Requires Option SVM)	Constellation
	Demod I&Q versus Time
	EVM vs Time
	Eye Diagram
	Freq Dev vs Time
	Mag Error vs Time
	Phase Error vs Time
	Signal quality
	Symbol table
	Trellis
	User defined filters

Measurement support (cont.)

Measurement group	Measurement
RF	Channel power and ACPR
	Freq Settling (requires Option SVT)
	MCPR
	Occupied Bandwidth
	Phase Settling (requires Option SVT)
	Signal Strength
	SEM
	Spurious
OFDM (Requires Option SVO)	OFDM Channel Response
	OFDM Constellation
	OFDM EVM
	OFDM Mag Error
	OFDM Phase Error
	OFDM Power
	OFDM Summary
	OFDM Symbol Table
	OFDM Flatness
WLAN (Requires Option SV23, SV24, or SV25)	WLAN Channel Response
	WLAN Constellation
	WLAN EVM
	WLAN Flatness
	WLAN Mag Error
	WLAN Phase Error
	WLAN Power vs Time
	WLAN Summary
	WLAN Symbol Table
	SEM
P25 Analysis (Requires Option SV26)	P25 Eye Diagram
	P25 Freq Dev vs Time
	P25 Power vs Time
	P25 Constellation
	P25 Symbol Table
	P25 Summary
	MCPR
	Time Overveiw

Measurement support (cont.)

Measurement group	Measurement
Bluetooth® Analysis (Requires Option SV27 or SV31)	BT 20dB BW
	BT CF Offset and Drift
	BT Constellation
	BT Eye Diagram
	BT Freq Dev vs Time
	BT Inband Emission
	BT Summary
	BT Symbol Table
	Time Overview
LTE Analysis (Requires Option SV28)	LTE ACLR
	LTE Channel Spectrum
	LTE Constellation
	LTE Power vs Time
	SEM
Tracking generator (Only for the RSA500A series and RSA600A series) (Requires Option 04)	Transmission Gain
Pulsed RF (Requires Option SVP)	Pulse Statistics
	Pulse Table
	Pulse Trace
	Pulse-Ogram
	Cumulative Histogram
	Cumulative Statistics
802.11ad Analysis (Requires Option SV30)	802.11ad Summary
	802.11ad Symbol Table
	802.11ad Constellation
	802.11ad EVM vs Time
Return Loss (Requires Option 04 and Option SV60) (Only for the RSA500A series and RSA600A series)	Cable Loss
	RL/DTF
Audio Analysis (Requires Option SVA)	Audio Spectrum
	Audio Summary

Syntax and Commands

Command Syntax

This section contains information on the Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) and IEEE 488.2 Common Commands you can use to program your RSA Series analyzer. The information is organized in the following subsections

- Backus-Naur Form Definition
- SCPI Commands and Queries
- IEEE 488.2 Common Commands
- Constructed Mnemonics

Backus-Naur Form Definition

This manual may describe commands and queries using the Backus-Naur Form (BNF) notation. The following table defines the standard BNF symbols.

Table 2-1: BNF symbols and meanings

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

SCPI Commands and Queries

SCPI is a standard created by a consortium that provides 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 format across all SCPI instruments, regardless of manufacturer. The analyzer uses a command language based on the SCPI standard.

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

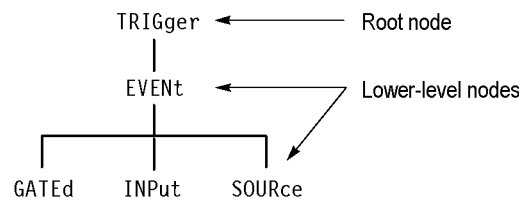


Figure 2-1: Example of SCPI subsystem hierarchy tree

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.

Creating Commands

SCPI commands are created by stringing together the nodes of a subsystem hierarchy and separating each node by a colon.

In the figure above, TRIGger is the root node and EVENT, GATed, INPut, and SOURce are lower-level nodes. To create a SCPI command, start with the root node TRIGger and move down the tree structure adding nodes until you reach the end of a branch. Most commands and some queries have parameters; you must include a value for these parameters. If you specify a parameter value that is out of range, the parameter will be set to a default value. The command descriptions, list the valid values for all parameters.

For example, TRIGgerEVENT:SOURce EXTRear is a valid SCPI command created from the hierarchy tree. (See Figure 2-1.)

Creating Queries

To create a query, start at the root node of a tree structure, move down to the end of a branch, and add a question mark. TRIGgerEVENT:SOURce? is an example of a valid SCPI query using the hierarchy tree in the figure. (See Figure 2-1.)

Query Responses

The query causes the analyzer to return information about its status or settings. When a query is sent to the analyzer, only the values are returned. When the returned value is a mnemonic, it is noted in abbreviated format, as shown in the following table.

Table 2-2: Query response examples

Query	Response
CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer:X	7.50E+9
SENSe:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow	BH4B

A few queries also initiate an operation action before returning information. For example, the *CAL? query runs a calibration.

Parameter Types

Every parameter in the command and query descriptions is of a specified type. The parameters are enclosed in brackets, such as <value>. The parameter type is listed after the parameter and is enclosed in parentheses, for example, (boolean). Some parameter types are defined specifically for the RSA Series command set and some are defined by ANSI/IEEE 488.2-1987 as shown in the following table.

Table 2-3: Parameter types used in syntax descriptions

Parameter type	Description	Example
arbitrary block ¹	A specified length of arbitrary data	#512234xxxxx . . . where 5 indicates that the following 5 digits (12234) specify the length of the data in bytes; xxxxx ... indicates the data
boolean	Boolean numbers or values	ON or 1; OFF or 0
binary	Binary numbers	#B0110
octal	Octal numbers	#Q57, #Q3
hexadecimal ²	Hexadecimal numbers (0-9, A, B, C, D, E, F)	#HAA, #H1
NR1 ² numeric	Integers	0, 1, 15, -1
NR2 ^{2 3} numeric	Decimal numbers	1.2, 3.141516, -6.5
NR3 ² numeric	Floating point numbers	3.1415E-9, -16.1E5
NRf ² numeric	Flexible decimal number that may be type NR1, NR2 or NR3	See NR1, NR2, and NR3 examples
string ⁴	Alphanumeric characters (must be within quotation marks)	"Testing 1, 2, 3"

¹ Defined in ANSI/IEEE 488.2 as "Definite Length Arbitrary Block Response Data."

² An ANSI/IEEE 488.2-1992-defined parameter type.

³ Some commands and queries will accept an octal or hexadecimal value even though the parameter type is defined as NR1.

⁴ Defined in ANSI/IEEE 488.2 as "String Response Data."

Special Characters

The Line Feed (LF) character (ASCII 10), and all characters in the range of ASCII 127-255 are defined as special characters. These characters are used in arbitrary block arguments only; using these characters in other parts of any command yields unpredictable results.

Abbreviating Commands, Queries, and Parameters

You can abbreviate most SCPI commands, queries, and parameters to an accepted short form. This manual shows these short forms as a combination of upper and lower case letters. The upper case letters indicate the accepted short form of a command. As shown in the following figure, you can create a short form by using only the upper case letters. The accepted short form and the long form are equivalent and request the same action of the instrument.

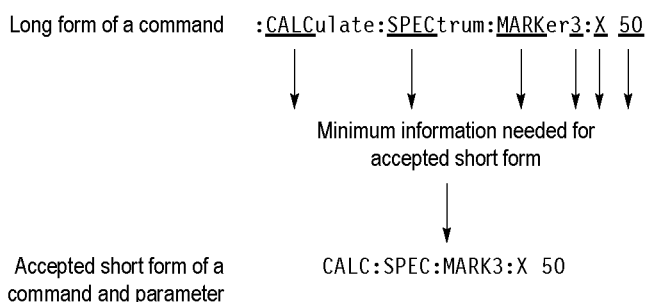


Figure 2-2: Example of abbreviating a command

NOTE. The numeric suffix of a command or query may be included in either the long form or short form; the analyzer will default to "1" if no suffix is used. In the above figure, the "3" of "MARKer3" indicates that the command is directed to Marker 3.

Chaining Commands and Queries

You can chain several commands or queries together into a single message. To create a chained message, first create a command or query, add a semicolon (;), and then add more commands or queries and semicolons until the message is complete. If the command following a semicolon is a root node, precede it with a colon (:). The following figure illustrates a chained message consisting of several commands and queries. The single chained message should end in a command or query, not a semicolon. Responses to any queries in your message are separated by semicolons.

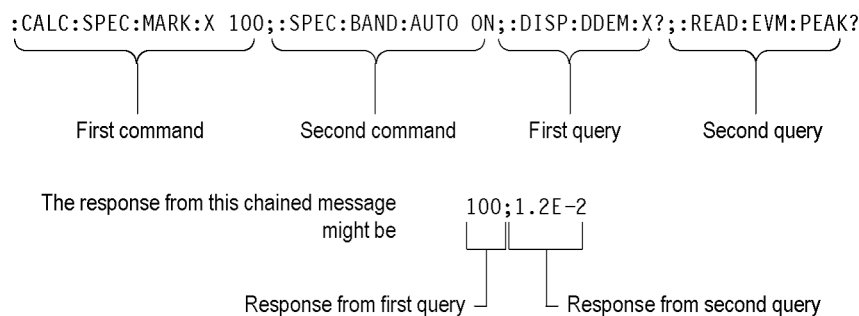


Figure 2-3: Example of chaining commands and queries

If a command or query has the same root and lower-level nodes as the previous command or query, you can omit these nodes. In the following figure, the second command has the same root node (TRIGgerEVENT) as the first command, so these nodes can be omitted.

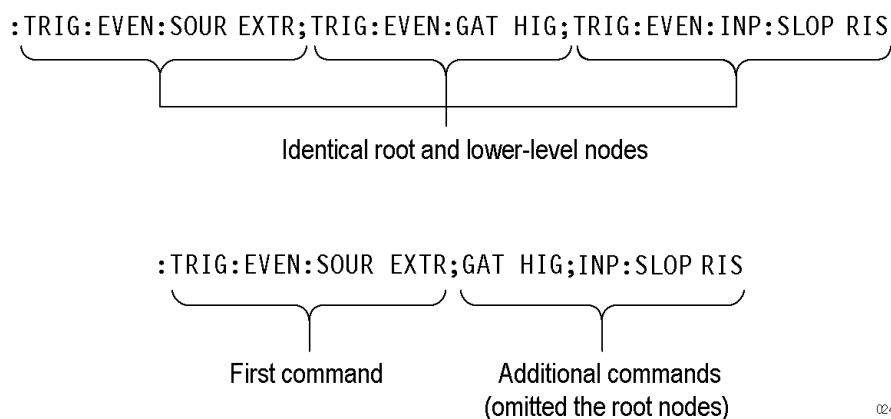


Figure 2-4: Example of omitting root and lower-level nodes in a chained message

Unit and SI Prefix

If the decimal numeric argument refers to amplitude, frequency, or time, you can express it using SI units instead of using the scaled explicit point input value format <NR3>. (SI units are units that conform to the Systeme International d'Unites standard.) For example, you can 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.

The following table lists the available units.

Table 2-4: Available units

Symbol	Meaning
dB	decibel (relative amplitude)
dBm	decibel (absolute amplitude)
DEG	degree (phase)
Hz	hertz (frequency)
PCT	percent (%)
s	second (time)
V	volt

The available SI prefixes are shown in the following table.

Table 2-5: Available SI prefixes

SI prefix	Z	A	F	P	N	U	M	K	MA ¹	G	T	PE	EX
Corresponding power	10 ⁻²¹	10 ⁻¹⁸	10 ⁻¹⁵	10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻³	10 ⁺³	10 ⁺⁶	10 ⁺⁹	10 ⁺¹²	10 ⁺¹⁵	10 ⁺¹⁸

¹ When the unit is "Hz", "M" may be used instead of "MA" so that the frequency can be represented by "MHz".

You can omit a unit in a command, but you must include the unit when using a SI prefix. For example, frequency of 15 MHz can be described as follows

15.0E6, 1.5E7Hz, 15000000, 15000000Hz, 15MHz, etc.
("15M" is not allowed.)

Note that you can use either lower or upper case units and prefixes. The following examples have the same result, respectively.

170mHz, 170MHz, 170MHz, etc.
250mv, 250mV, 250MV, etc.

General Rules

Here are three general rules for using SCPI commands, queries, and parameters:

- You can use single (' ') or double (" ") quotation marks for quoted strings, but you cannot use both types of quotation marks for the same string.

correct	"This string uses quotation marks correctly."
correct	'This string also uses quotation marks correctly.'
incorrect	"This string does not use quotation marks correctly.'

- You can use upper case, lower case, or a mixture of both cases for all commands, queries, and parameters.

`SENSE:SPECTRUM:FFT:LENGTH 1024`

is the same as

`sense:spectrum:fft:length 1024`

and

`SENSE:spectrum:FFT:length 1024`

NOTE. *Literal strings (quoted) are case sensitive, for example, file names.*

- No embedded spaces are allowed between or within nodes.

correct	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:FFT:LENGTH 1024</code>
incorrect	<code>SENSE: SPECTRUM: FFT: LEN GTH 1024</code>

IEEE 488.2 Common Commands

Description

ANSI/IEEE Standard 488.2 defines the codes, formats, protocols, and usage of common commands and queries used on the interface between the controller and the instruments. The analyzer complies with this standard.

Command and Query Structure

The syntax for an IEEE 488.2 common command is an asterisk (*) followed by a command and, optionally, a space and parameter value. The syntax for an IEEE 488.2 common query is an asterisk (*) followed by a query and a question mark. All of the common commands and queries are listed in the last part of the *Syntax and Commands* section. The following are examples of common commands:

- *ESE 16
- *CLS

The following are examples of common queries

- *ESR
- *IDN

Constructed Mnemonics

Some header mnemonics specify one of a range of mnemonics. For example, a trace mnemonic can be either TRACe1, TRACe2, TRACe3, or TRACe4. You use these mnemonics in the command just as you do any other mnemonic. For example, there is a TRACe1:SPECTrum:FUNCTion command, and there is also a TRACe2:SPECTrum:FUNCTion command. In the command descriptions, this list of choices is abbreviated as TRACe<x>. The value of <x> is the upper range of valid suffixes. If the numeric suffix is omitted, the analyzer uses the default value of "1".

Table 2-6: Constructed mnemonics

Symbol	Meaning
MARKer<x>	A marker specifier where <x> = 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. Refer to <i>Marker Mnemonics</i>
RANGe<x>	A range specifier where <x> = 1 to 20. Refer to <i>[SENSe]:SPURious Subgroup</i> for details.
SPUR<x>	A spurious specifier where <x> = 1 to the number of spurious signals. Refer to <i>FETCH :READ:SPURious Subgroup</i> for details, respectively.
TRACe<x>	A trace specifier where <x> = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. Refer to <i>TRACe Commands</i> for details.

Command Groups

This section lists the analyzer commands in two ways. It first presents them by functional groups. It then lists them alphabetically. The functional group list starts below. The alphabetical list provides more detail on each command. For the complete list of commands, see the Command Descriptions section.

The analyzers conform to the Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) 1999.0 and IEEE Std 488.2-1987, except where noted.

Items followed by question marks are queries; items without question marks are commands. Some items in this section have a question mark in parentheses () in the command header section; this indicates that the item can be both a command and a query.

For the conventions of notation in this manual, refer to *Command Syntax* and following pages.

Functional Groups

All commands are divided into groups as shown in the following table.

Table 2-7: List of command group

Command group	Function
IEEE common	Conforms to the IEEE Std 488.2.
ABORt	Resets the trigger system and stops measurements.
CALCulate	Controls the markers and the search operations.
DISPlay	Controls the display of measurement results and waveforms.
FETCh	Retrieves the measurements from the last acquired data.
INITiate	Controls data acquisition.
INPut	Controls the characteristics of the signal input.
MMEMory	Provides mass storage capabilities for the analyzer.
OUTPut	Controls the characteristics of the signal output.
READ	Obtains the measurement results with acquiring data.
SENSe	Sets up detailed conditions for each measurement.
STATus	Controls the status and event registers.
SYSTem	Sets or queries system parameters for operation.
TRACe	Controls trace activation and math operations.
UNIT	Specifies fundamental units for measurement.

Programming Hints

Here are some basic tips for using commands:

- *Selecting a measurement item*
Use Display commands to select or display the measurement view.
[Example] `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:NEW SPECTrum`
Displays the spectrum view on the screen.
- *Setting measurement parameters*
Use Sense commands to set conditions for the measurement session.
[Example] `SENSe:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:CENTer 1.5GHz`
Sets the center frequency to 1.5 GHz in the spectrum view.
- *Processing waveforms arithmetically*
Use Trace commands for math operation on waveforms.
[Example] `TRACe1:SPECTrum:FUNCTioN AVERage`
AVERage Averages the spectrum waveform.
- *Measuring with the markers*
Use Calculate commands to measure some quantity using the markers.
[Example] `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer1:MAXimum`
Positions the marker at the highest peak signal on the spectrum.
- *Scaling the waveform*
Use Display commands to change the waveform portion on screen.
[Example] `DISPlay:IQVTime:Y:SCALE 1.5`
Sets the vertical range to 1.5 V in the IQ versus Time graph.

The following sections list the commands by group.

IEEE Common Commands

The IEEE 488.2 common commands have a "*" prefix.

Table 2-8: Status and error commands

Command	Description
*CLS	Clears status.
*ESE	Sets or queries the bits in the ESER register.
*ESR?	Returns the contents of the SESR register.
*IDN?	Returns the instrument identification code.
*OPC	Synchronizes commands.
*OPT?	Returns a list of options installed in your analyzer.
*RST	Returns the instrument settings to the factory defaults.
*SRE	Sets or queries the bits in the SRER register.
*STB?	Returns the contents of the SBR using the MSS bit.
*WAI	Prevents the analyzer from executing further commands.

Obsolete Commands

The following table lists obsolete commands and their replacements.

Table 2-9: Obsolete and replacement commands

Obsolete commands	Replacement commands
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:AUTO	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:START	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:METHod
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:STOP	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RELEVel
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RELEVel
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:START
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:METHod
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RELEVel
	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:START
[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CHIRpbw(?)	[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope

Abort Commands

Use the Abort commands to reset the trigger system and to stop measurements.

Table 2-10: Abort commands

Command	Description
ABORT	Resets the trigger system and stops measurements.

Calculate Commands

Use the Calculate commands to control the markers and the search operations.
See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands

Command	Description
CALCulate:MARKer:ADD	Adds a marker.
CALCulate:TXGain subcommand group	Transmission Gain measurements
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the specified marker on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the specified marker on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the specified marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the Transmission Gain display.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position for the specified marker on the trace.
CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the specified marker on the trace.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth subcommand group	Bluetooth measurements
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:DELta:X[:TIME]?	Queries the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FDEVIation?	Queries the frequency deviation for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Queries the magnitude readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the selected marker at the symbol in the center of the analyzed time record.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next symbol number to the left, relative to the previous marker position.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next symbol number to the right, relative to the previous marker position.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Queries the phase readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?	Queries the symbol readout value for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:Trace	Sets or queries the Trace for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected markers.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe	The command places the selected marker on the I or Q trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram display. The query returns the name of the trace where the current marker resides.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the vertical position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Queries the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker .
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace .
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the marker time.
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:Y	Sets or queries the marker amplitude.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the Bluetooth 20 dB bandwidth measurement.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the selected marker at the maximum value of the display.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the left, relative to the previous marker position on the trace.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the right, relative to the previous marker position on the trace.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Sets the center frequency to the value at the marker position.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the amplitude position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer subcommand group	DPX power density readings
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity?	Returns the power density of the specified marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDensity?	Returns the integrated power density reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated?	Returns the integrated power reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:MARKer:MODE	Sets or queries the marker mode.
CALCulate:NOISe subcommand group	Noise and Gain measurements
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Queries the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the right of the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:X?	Queries the frequency of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Query returns the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Query returns the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?	Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?	Places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?	Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?	Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?	Places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:X?	Queries the horizontal position of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the vertical position of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the temperature difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?	Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?	Places the selected marker at the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?	Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?	Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?	This command places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:X?	Queries the frequency of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the temperature (Kelvin) at the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Queries the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?	Places the selected marker at the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?	Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?	Places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:X?	Queries the frequency of the specified marker.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:Y?	This command queries the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.
CALCulate:P25 subcommand group	P25 analysis
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FDEVIation?	Queries the frequency deviation of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Queries the frequency deviation (for Freq Dev trace types) or magnitude (for IQ trace types) of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Queries the phase of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?	Queries the readout symbol of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:Trace	Places the selected marker on the Demodulated I and Q versus Time trace. The query returns the name of the trace on which the marker resides.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the readout value of the specified marker.
CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next highest peak.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left .
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next lowest peak.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right .
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets the selected marker on the I or Q trace, or queries the trace that the specified marker is on.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:EDlagram:MARKer<x>:Y	Sets or queries the vertical position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time (seconds) for the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y[:TIME]?	Returns the Delta marker amplitude (dB) for the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y	Sets or queries the vertical position of the selected marker.
CALCulate: Marker subgroup	Marker position and values
CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity?	Returns the power density of the specified marker.
CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDENSity	Returns the integrated power density reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated?	Returns the integrated power reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.
CALCulate:MARKer:AOff	Turns off all markers.
CALCulate:MARKer:DELeTe	Deletes the last marker added.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion	Sets or queries the minimum excursion of DPX signal density.
CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:SMOothing	Sets or queries the number of pixels squared for smoothing the density.
CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold of DPX signal density to detect peaks.
CALCulate:MARKer:DRAG:SEARch:STATe	Enables or disables peak searching when dragging a marker in a plot.
CALCulate:MARKer:MODE	Sets or queries the marker mode.
CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion	Sets or queries the minimum excursion level.
CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to detect peaks.
CALCulate:SEARch subgroup	Calculate search commands
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:FAIL?	Queries whether the waveform cuts across the limit or not.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:BEeP[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to beep when a match occurs.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:SACQuire[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to stop acquiring data on match.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:SDATa[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to save the acquisition data automatically.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:SPICture[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to save the whole screen automatically.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:STRace[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to save the spectrum trace automatically.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation	Sets or queries the limit operation in the search function.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED	Sets or queries the data flow to be fed in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:LOAD	Loads the limit mask from a specified file for the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:STORE	Stores the limit mask to a specified file for the search operation.
CALCulate[:SEARch]:TEST[:LIMit[:STATe]:MACH:FILE:LOCation	Sets or queries the limit value in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:DATA?	Returns the frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:POINts?	Returns the number of range(s) that satisfy the search condition.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the search function.
CALCulate:ACPower subgroup	Channel power and ACPR measurement
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM} subgroup (Option 21 only)	AM/FM/PM measurement
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurements
CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber	Sets or queries the number of harmonics.
CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNUMber	Sets or queries the number of non-harmonics.
CALCulate:AUDio:NHARMonic:EXCURsion	Sets or queries the non-harmonic excursion value.
CALCulate:AUDio:NHARMonic:IGNore	Sets or queries the ignore region of the non-harmonics.
CALCulate:AUDio:NHARMonic:THREshold	Sets or queries the non-harmonic threshold value.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the spectrum measurement.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.
CALCulate:AVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace on which the marker is placed.
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:CONSte subgroup (Option 21 only)	Constellation measurement
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FDEVIation?	Queries the frequency deviation of the selected marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Queries the magnitude readout of the marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the marker at the symbol in the center of the time record.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker in the time domain to the next lower symbol number.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker in the time domain to the next higher symbol number.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Queries the phase readout of the marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?	Queries the symbol readout of the marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value readout of the marker.
CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the time position of the marker on the trace.
CALCulate:DIQVtime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Demodulated I&Q versus Time measurement
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Places the selected marker on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace to attach the marker to.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:AMPLitude	Sets or queries the amplitude position of the marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X[:FREQuency]	Sets or queries the frequency position of the marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:PHASe	Sets or queries the phase position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:TIME	Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:EDiagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye diagram
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Places a marker on the I or Q trace in the eye diagram display.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:EVM subgroup (Option 21 only)	EVM versus Time measurement
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:FDVTime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Frequency deviation versus Time measurement
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Frequency and Phase Settling measurements
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling displays.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling displays.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Frequency or Phase Settling trace.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Frequency or Phase Settling trace.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the spectrum measurement
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling display.
CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling display.
CALCulate:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace (I or Q) to place the marker.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:MCPower subgroup	MCPR measurement
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:MERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Magnitude error versus Time measurement
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER	Sets the center frequency to the value at the marker position.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM subgroup	Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing measurement
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Queries the marker magnitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Queries the phase readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets or queries the X position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?	Queries the data type of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value of the specified marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the specified marker at the maximum point on the trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal value at the selected marker position on the points trace.
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the value of the amplitude (vertical position) at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets or queries the marker time.
CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Phase error versus Time measurement
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker phase for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker phase for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe subgroup	Pulsed RF measurements
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:FFT:INDicator:X	Sets or queries the frequency in Hz for the X cursor.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:FFT:INDicator:Y?	Returns the frequency level in dB for the Y cursor.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:X	Sets or queries the histogram indicator X value.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:Y?	Queries the histogram indicator Yvalue.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the specified marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the specified marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the statistics trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the statistics trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the pulse trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the pulse trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the pulse trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:SEARCh subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:FAIL?	Queries whether the waveform cuts across the limit in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:BEEP[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether or not to emit a beep on match during run or replay in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SACQuire[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether or not to stop acquiring data on match during run or replay in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SDATa[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) acquisition data on match during run in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SPICture[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) the whole screen on match during run in the search operation.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:MATCH:STRace[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) the spectrum trace on match during run in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation	Sets or queries the search condition parameter.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED	Sets or queries the data flow to be fed in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:LOAD	Loads the specified limit mask file for the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:STORE	Saves the limit mask to a specified file.
CALCulate[:SEARch]:TEST[:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCH:FILE:LOCation	Sets or queries the limit value (in dB) in the search operation.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:DATA?	Queries the frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:POINts?	Queries the number of frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe	Sets or queries the search function (enabled or disabled).
CALCulate:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurement
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Moves the specified marker to the center frequency.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELta:X:FREQuency?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELta:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X:FREQuency	Sets or queries the marker frequency.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the marker time.
CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:SPECtrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the trace on which the marker is placed.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:SPECtrum:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer	Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:TDiagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Trellis diagram
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELta:X[:TIME]?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]	Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
CALCulate:TDiagram:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:TOVerview subgroup	Time overview
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the marker.
CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurement
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Returns the magnitude value at the indicated marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Returns the phase value at the indicated marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets the time offset value at the selected marker position on the points trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?	Returns the data type of the subcarrier for data at the indicated marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the points trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the marker to the next peak on the left on the trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the value of the horizontal position for the selected marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the value of the amplitude at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERAge:SUBCarrier?	Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERAge:SYMBol?	Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier?	Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBol?	Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets the vertical marker value of the points trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the specified marker at the maximum point on the trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position for the selected marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the value of the amplitude (vertical position) at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage: SUBCarrier?	Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage: SYMBol?	Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA: SUBCarrier?	Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBol?	Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets the time offset value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the value readout at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage: SUBCarrier?	Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage: SYMBol?	Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA: SUBCarrier?	Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBol?	Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or queries the frequency value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets the time value (offset) at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the delta time value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the specified marker at the maximum point.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the specified marker to the next peak on the left.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the marker to the next peak to the right.
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the value of the horizontal position for the selected marker
CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Returns the amplitude at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Assigns or queries the frequency value of the marker.
CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets or queries the vertical value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue?	Queries the decoded symbol value at the selected marker position.
CALCulate:LTE subgroup	
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the specified marker at the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:SET:CENter	Moves the specified marker to the center frequency.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?	Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?	Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the marker at the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency	Sets or returns the subcarrier number of the LTE symbol.
CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?	Queries the marker magnitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?	Queries the phase readout of the selected marker.
CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME	Sets or queries the X position (Symbol Value) of the selected marker.
CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?	Queries the data type of the selected marker as PSS or SSS.

Table 2-11: Calculate commands (cont.)

Command	Description
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer	Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?	Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?	Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum	Positions the specified marker at the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer	Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT	Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?	Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace.
CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?	Places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the indicator on the trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:Y	Queries the vertical position value of the indicator on the trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELta:Y?	Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:MAXimum	Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y	Sets or queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker.
CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELta:X?	Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker.

Marker Mnemonics

Up to five markers can be used. In commands, these are named MARKer<x>, where <x> can be 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 as shown in the following table.

Table 2-12: Marker mnemonics

Mnemonic	Description
MARKer0	Reference marker (MR)
MARKer1	Marker 1 (M1)
MARKer2	Marker 2 (M2)
MARKer3	Marker 3 (M3)
MARKer4	Marker 4 (M4)

NOTE. *If you omit the numeric suffix, the marker control defaults to Marker 1.*

Before operating the marker, you have to enable it using the CALCulate basic commands.

If you attempt to use a marker other than above in a CALCulate command, the suffix error (error code -130) will occur.

Calibration Commands

Use the CALibration commands to control the external correction. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Not all of these commands apply to SignalVu-PC and connected instruments. See the individual command descriptions for details.

Table 2-13: Calibration commands

Command	Description
CALibration:ABORt	Aborts any actions related to the alignments in progress.
CALibration:TXGain:ABORt	Cancels a calibration for the Transmission Gain measurement.
CALibration:TXGain[:ALL]	Performs a calibration using the current settings for the Transmission Gain measurement.
CALibration:TXGain:FINish?	Queries whether or not the calibration is completed for the Transmission Gain measurement.
CALibration:TXGain:STATe?	Queries the calibration state for the Transmission Gain measurement.
CALibration:AUTO	Sets or queries whether or not to run alignments automatically.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:LABel	Sets or queries the name of the external loss table.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:NEW	Creates a new external loss table.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the external loss table.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN[:MAGNitude]	Sets or queries the external gain value.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the external gain value.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe:CONNeCt?	Queries whether the external probe is connected to the analyzer or not.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe[:MAGNitude]?	Queries the external probe attenuation.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe:STATe	Determines whether to correct data for the external probe attenuation.
CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE	Selects data type to use when applying the external loss table.

Display Commands

Use the DISPlay commands to control the display of measurement waveforms and results on the screen. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Not all of these commands apply to SignalVu-PC and connected instruments. See the individual command descriptions for details.

Table 2-14: Display commands

Command	Description
DISPlay TXGain subgroup	Transmission Gain measurements
DISPlay:TG:MEASview:DELeTe TXGain	Removes the Transmission Gain display icon from the Selected displays filed of the Selected Displays window.
DISPlay:TG:MEASview:NEW TXGain	Opens a new Transmission Gain measurement display window.
DISPlay:TG:MEASview:SELeCt TXGain	Selects the Transmission Gain display icon in the Select Display window and queries if the display is selected or not.
DISPlay:TXGain:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Displays or hides the marker readout, but not the marker itself, on the graph area.
DISPlay:TXGain[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical scale.
DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Displays or hides the graticule grid in the display. Queries whether the graticule grid is hidden or showing.
DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:POINts:SHOW:STATe	Sets to mark each measurement point on the trace.
DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:LOG:STATe	Sets or queries the display to show the frequency axis in a logarithmic scale.
DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:START	Sets the Zoom Start frequency.
DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Resets the scale of the horizontal axis to contain the complete trace.
DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:STOP	Sets the Zoom Stop frequency.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:BOTTom	Sets or queries the bottom of the vertical position of the display.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the graph.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position of the trace.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:TOP	Sets or queries the top of the vertical scale.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically scales the plot vertically.
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value in dB.
DISPlay Noise subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurements
DISPlay:WINDow:ACTive:MEASurement?	Queries the active measurement views.
DISPlay Bluetooth subgroup	Bluetooth measurements
DISPlay:BIBEmissions:MARKer<x>:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:BIBEmissions:PLEVel:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries to show or hide the power levels
DISPlay:BIBEmissions:RESet:SCALE	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:BIBEmissions:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule hidden or showing state.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal range of the graph.
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency.
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range of the graph.
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.
DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:CONStE:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the display state of graticule grid.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen in the display.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries graticule grid hidden or showing state in the Bluetooth eye diagram display.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the Bluetooth eye diagram.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries graticule grid hidden or showing state in the Freq Dev vs Time display.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the specified Bluetooth analysis view.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:MEASview:NEw	Displays a new measurement view for Bluetooth measurements.
DISPlay:BLUeTooth:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects a measurement view on the screen in the Bluetooth measurements. The query command returns the currently selected view.
DISPlay:BOBW:SELeCted:BANDwidth	Sets or queries the bandwidth to measure in the Bluetooth 20 dB BW view.
DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the DPX Spectrum display..
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically scales the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe	Sets or queries the trace legend state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:MEASpoints:STATe	Sets or queries the measurement points state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:AUTO	Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency (offset).
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale of the graph.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO:STATe	Sets the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph to on or off. The query form of the command returns the current state.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:PDIVision	Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical scale of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALe:LINear:STATe	Sets or queries whether the linear units are shown (on) or not shown (off) on the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically scales the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe	Sets or queries the trace legend state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe	Sets or queries the measurement points state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:AUTO	Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency (offset).
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:SCALe	Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATe	Sets or queries the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph to on or off.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:PDIVision	Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical scale of the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the selected Noise and Gain measurement view.
DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new Noise and Gain measurement view.
DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects a noise measurement view. The query command returns the currently selected view.
DISPlay:NOISe:POWer:LINear:STATe	Sets or queries whether the linear units are shown (on) or not shown (off) on the Noise Table display.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically scales the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe	Sets or queries the trace legend state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe	Sets or queries the measurement points state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:AUTO	Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency (offset) value.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the graph.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START	Sets or queries the Start Frequency value.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:STOP	Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO:STATE	Sets or queries the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph to on or off.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:PDIVision	Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:SCALE	Sets or queries the vertical scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESult:GAIN?	Queries the gain computed uncertainty value.
DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESult:NFIGure?	Queries the noise figure computed uncertainty value.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically scales the Y Factor graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE	Sets or queries the graticule state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATE	Sets or queries the trace legend state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATE	Sets or queries the measurement points state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:AUTO	Automatically sets the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency (offset).
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:START	Sets or queries the Start Frequency value.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:STOP	Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale of the graph.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO:STATE	Sets or queries the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph setting to on or off.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:PDIVision	Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position.
DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:SCALE	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:P25:CONSt:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE	Sets or queries to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE	Sets or queries to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:P25:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the specified P25 measurement display.
DISPlay:P25:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new P25 measurement view.
DISPlay:P25:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects a P25 measurement display. The query form returns the currently selected display.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the value of the scale (width) value, in seconds, when using horizontal Full Burst view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Full Burst view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the starting time (position) value, in seconds, when using the horizontal Full Burst view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Full Burst view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Falling Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value for the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Falling Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the marker readout.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the scale (width) value, in seconds, to automatic.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the starting time value (offset), in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALe]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Rising Edge view.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:SELEct:PLOT	Sets or queries which view to use: Full Burst, Rising Edge, or Falling Edge.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values.
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the vertical offset (top edge of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale for the P25 Power vs. Time display.
DISPlay:P25:RADix	Set or queries the symbol radix for the P25 Symbol Table display.
DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:NAVigator:STATe	Sets or queries whether the navigator view of the Time Overview display is on or off.
DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TIME:MODE	Sets or queries the type of time analysis to be performed.
DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe	Sets or queries the trace legend state to on (showing) or off (hidden).
DISPlay basic command subgroup	General window control
DISPlay:WINDow:COLor:SCHEME	Sets or queries the color scheme for traces and background.
DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?	Queries the measurement views that are optimized.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:ACPower subgroup	Channel power and ACPR measurement
DISPlay:ACPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:ACPower:PLEvel:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the power levels.
DISPlay:ACPower:RESet:SCALe	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:ACPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:ADEMod subgroup (Option 21 only)	General purpose analog demodulation measurements
DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the measurement view.
DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the measurement view.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM} subgroup (Option 21 only)	AM/FM/PM measurement
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X:RSCale	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALe]:FULL	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:Y:RSCale	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurements
DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the specified audio analysis view.
DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new audio analysis view.
DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects an audio analysis view on the screen.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:[SCALe]:START	Sets or queries the start frequency (left edge) of the audio spectrum graph.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:[SCALe]:STOP	Sets or queries the stop frequency (right edge) of the audio spectrum graph.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the audio spectrum view.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readouts for the selected marker in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:RESet:SCALe	Resets the horizontal and vertical scales in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:SCALe:LOG:STATe	Determines whether or not to set the horizontal axis logarithmic in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:SHOW:NHARmonic:THReshold	Sets or queries the appearance of the non-harmonic threshold in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:TABLE:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the results table in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical position (offset) in the audio spectrum view.
DISPlay:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
DISPlay:AVTime:LEGenD:STATe	Shows or hides the trace legend in the amplitude versus time view.
DISPlay:AVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:AVTime:RESet	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:AVTime:TRIGger:LEVel:STATe	Determines whether to show the power trigger level line on screen.
DISPlay:AVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:AVTime:X:RSCale	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:FULL	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:AVTime:Y:RSCale	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:FULL	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:CONStellation subgroup (Option 21 only)	Constellation measurement
DISPlay:CONStellation:MPHase	Sets or queries the phase multiplication constant for a CPM signal.
DISPlay:CONStellation:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:DDEMod subgroup (Option 21 only)	General purpose digital modulation measurements
DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the measurement view.
DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the measurement view.
DISPlay:DDEMod:RADix	Sets or queries the base of symbols.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:RESet	Presets the horizontal scale to the default value.
DISPlay:DIAGram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye/Trellis diagram
DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALe]:RESet	Presets the horizontal scale to the default value.
DISPlay:DIQVtime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Demodulated I&Q versus Time measurement
DISPlay:DIQVtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:DPX subgroup	DPXogram measurement
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALe]:OFFSet:DIVision	Sets or queries the DPXogram vertical time offset in divisions.
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the DPXogram vertical time scale per division.
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALe]:RESet	Presets the time scale to the default value for the DPXogram measurement.
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TSTamp:STATe	Determines whether to display the time stamp readout in the DPXogram display.
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the DPXogram display.
DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALe]:RESet	Resets the height scale of the DPXogram display.
DISPlay:DPX:LEGend:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend on the display.
DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS	Sets or queries the vertical axis representation.
DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset in the DPX Phase view.
DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division).

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen
DISPlay:EDIagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye diagram
DISPlay:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:EVM subgroup (Option 21 only)	EVM versus Time measurement
DISPlay:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the EVM view.
DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).
DISPlay:FDVTime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Frequency deviation versus Time measurement
DISPlay:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the Frequency deviation versus Time view.
DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range of the Frequency deviation versus Time graph.
DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Frequency and Phase Settling measurements
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Frequency or Phase Settling views.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME:DECimal	Sets or queries the number of values to the right of the decimal point.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the Settling Time graph.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency and Phase Settling views.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Frequency versus Time graph.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range of the Frequency versus Time graph.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency and Phase Settling views.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the center of the vertical axis) in the Frequency and Phase Settling graphs.
DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the Frequency and Phase Settling graphs.
DISPlay:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
DISPlay:FVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the Frequency versus Time view.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:GENeral subgroup	General signal viewing
DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the measurement view.
DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the measurement view.
DISPlay:GPRF subgroup	General purpose RF measurements
DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the measurement view.
DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the measurement view.
DISPlay:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
DISPlay:IQVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESCale	Rescales the vertical scale.
DISPlay:MCPower subgroup	MCPR measurement
DISPlay:MCPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:MCPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the power levels.
DISPlay:MCPower:RESet:SCALE	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:MCPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:MERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Magnitude error versus Time measurement
DISPlay:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the Magnitude error versus Time view.
DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).
DISPlay:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
DISPlay:OBWidth:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:OBWidth:RESet:SCALE	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:OBWidth:SELected:BANDwidth	Sets or queries the bandwidth (OBW or x dB BW) to measure.
DISPlay:OBWidth:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM subgroup	OFDM measurements
DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the scale.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:AUTO	Rescales the magnitude automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:OFFSet	Sets or queries the magnitude offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:PDIVision	Sets or queries the scale (per division) of the magnitude.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the phase offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALe]	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:SELEct:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot.
DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO	Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the time scale.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:AUTO	Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:OFFSet	Sets or queries the time offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:SELEct:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes for the best display.
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:X:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis.
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the value of the horizontal scale.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis scale and position values automatically.
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position).
DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the specified OFDM measurement view.
DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:NEW	Creates a new OFDM measurement view.
DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the OFDM measurement view.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the time scale.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the time offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:SELeCt:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the time scale.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the time offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:SELeCt:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWEr:FREQuency[:AUTO]	Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWEr:FREQuency[:OFFSet]	Sets or queries the frequency offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWEr:FREQuency[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWEr:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:AUTO]	Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME:OFFSet	Sets or queries the time offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the time scale.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:SElect:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:PERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Phase error versus Time measurement
DISPlay:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the Phase error versus Time view.
DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).
DISPlay:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
DISPlay:PHVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale automatically.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe	Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?	Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?	Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS	Sets or queries the vertical axis representation.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:REFerence	Sets or queries the reference time for phase.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:RESCale	Rescales the vertical scale.
DISPlay:PNOise subgroup (Option 11 only)	Phase noise measurements
DISPlay:PNOise:LEGend:STATe	Sets or queries showing the trace legend on the display.
DISPlay:PNOise:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:PNOise:RESet:SCALe	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:PNOise:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:START	Sets or queries the start frequency of the graph.
DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:STOP	Sets or queries the stop frequency of the graph.
DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division).
DISPlay:PULSe subgroup	Pulsed RF measurements
DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the measurement view.
DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SELeCt	Sets or queries the measurement view.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:ATX	Sets or queries whether to show the average transmitted power result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:AVERage	Sets or queries whether to show the average on power result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DRODb	Sets or queries whether to show the droop in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DROop	Sets or queries showing the droop measurement result in the pulse table
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DUTPct	Sets or queries whether to show the duty factor (%) result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DUTRatio	Sets or queries whether to show the duty factor (ratio) result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FALL	Sets or queries whether to show the fall time in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FDELta	Sets or queries whether to show the delta frequency result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FRDeviation	Sets or queries whether to show the frequency deviation result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRAmplitude	Sets or queries showing the Impulse Response Amplitude measurement result in the pulse table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRTime	Sets or queries showing the Impulse Response Time measurement result in the pulse table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:MFRerror	Sets or queries whether to show the maximum frequency error result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:MPHerror	Sets or queries whether to show the maximum phase error result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:OVEDb	Sets or queries whether to show the Overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:OVERshoot	Sets or queries whether to show the Overshoot measurement result in the pulse table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PHDeviation	Sets or queries whether to show the phase deviation result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPFrequency	Sets or queries whether to show the pulse-pulse frequency result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPOWer	Sets or queries whether to show the peak power in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPPHase	Sets or queries whether to show the pulse-pulse carrier phase result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RINTerval	Sets or queries whether to show the repetition interval result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPDb	Sets or queries showing the ripple measurement result in dB in the pulse table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPple	Sets or queries showing the ripple measurement result in the pulse table.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RISE	Sets or queries whether to show the rise time in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RMSFreqerror	Sets or queries whether to show the RMS frequency error result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RMSPherror	Sets or queries whether to show the RMS phase error result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RRATe	Sets or queries whether to show the repetition rate result.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:TIME	Sets or queries whether to show the time in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:WIDTh	Sets or queries whether to show the pulse width in the results table.
DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer	Sets or queries the pulse to measure.
DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult	Sets or queries which result is shown in the trace and statistics views.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the marker readout in the graph.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT	Sets or queries how to show the statistics graph.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid in the statistics view.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X:RSCale	Rescales the horizontal axis of the statistics graph.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:NUMBer	Sets or queries the horizontal scale (the number of pulses per division).
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value in the statistics view.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y:RSCale	Rescales the vertical axis of the statistics graph.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:FULL	Sets or queries the vertical full-scale in the statistics view.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset in the statistics view.
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:STOP?	Queries the minimum vertical value in the statistics view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the marker readout in the trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:POINT:SHOW	Sets or queries whether to show the measurement points and lines.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid in the trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X:RSCale	Rescales the horizontal axis of the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the horizontal full scale in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:FULL	Sets or queries the full-scale reference for the horizontal rescale.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the horizontal full scale in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y:RSCale	Rescales the vertical axis of the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:FULL	Sets or queries the vertical full scale in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:STOP?	Queries the minimum vertical value in the pulse trace view.
DISPlay:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurements
DISPlay:SEM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:SEM:RESet:SCALE	Resets the scale.
DISPlay:SEM:SHOW:LIMit	Sets or queries the appearance of the limits.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:SEM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALe]:START	Sets or queries the start frequency.
DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALe]:STOP	Sets or queries the stop frequency.
DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal (frequency) axis automatically.
DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the horizontal (frequency) offset.
DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:SCALe	Sets or queries the horizontal (frequency) range.
DISPlay:SGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries the marker readout.
DISPlay:SGRAM:SElected:TIMeStamp	Sets or queries the time stamp readout.
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical axis (time) offset (bottom line number).
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet:DIVisions	Sets or queries the Vertical offset or Position in divisions.
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent	Sets or queries the Overlap in percent.
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical scale (the amount of time in each line).
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALe:PER:DIVision	Sets or queries the vertical Time/division value.
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SPECTrums:PERLine?	Queries the Spectrums/Line value.
DISPlay:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal (frequency) axis automatically.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the horizontal (frequency) offset.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal (frequency) range.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:MARKer:NOISe:MODE	Sets or queries whether to enable the marker noise mode.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:SCALe:LOG:STATe	Sets or queries whether to set the horizontal axis logarithmic.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe	Show or hide the trace legend in the Spectrum view.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABeL	Sets or queries the labels for the horizontal axis.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division).
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALe]:RESet	Resets the vertical scale to the default values.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
DISPlay:SPURious:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:SPURious:RESet:SCALe	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.
DISPlay:SPURious:SCALe:LOG:STATe	Sets or queries whether to set the horizontal axis logarithmic.
DISPlay:SPURious:SElect:NUMBer	Sets or queries the spurious number.
DISPlay:SPURious:SHOW:LIMit	Sets or queries how to display the limits.
DISPlay:SPURious:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show the graticule grid on screen.
DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically.
DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALe]:START	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value of the spectrum graph.
DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALe]:STOP	Sets or queries the maximum horizontal value of the spectrum graph.
DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical range of the spectrum graph.
DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Rescales the vertical axis automatically.
DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset of the spectrum graph.
DISPlay:TDIagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Trellis diagram
DISPlay:TDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale automatically.
DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis).
DISPlay:TOVerview subgroup	Time overview
DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid in the time overview.
DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale.
DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the horizontal scale and offset automatically.
DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge).
DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale.
DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO	Sets the vertical scale and offset automatically.
DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:RESCale	Rescales the vertical scale.
DISPlay:WINDow subgroup	Window display
DISPlay:WINDow:ACTive:MEASurement?	Queries the active measurement views
DISPlay:WINDow:COLor:SCHEME	Sets or queries the color scheme for displaying traces and background on the screen.
DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?	Queries the measurement views that are optimized.
DISPlay:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurements
DISPlay:WLAN:CONSte[:SCALe]	Sets the magnification value (zoom factor).
DISPlay:WLAN:CONSte:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:WLAN:CONSt:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset of the vertical axis.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical values.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:START	Specifies or queries the horizontal start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:STOP	Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:AUTO	Rescales the vertical magnitude offset (position) and scale values.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the marker readout.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe:AUTO	Rescales the vertical phase value automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the phase value.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT	Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed.
DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:RESet	Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:START	Specifies or queries the horizontal start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STOP	Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the Marker readout.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO	Sets the horizontal start and stop values to fit the waveform.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO:STATe	Automatically sets the horizontal symbol scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:RESet	Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:START	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:STOP	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT	Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed in the WLAN EVM display.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale and position values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:RESet	Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal axis.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis from the center.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the horizontal scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y:AUTO	Automatically rescales the vertical axis scale and position values.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center.
DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the selected measurement view.
DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:NEW	Displays a new measurement view.
DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects a WLAN measurement view.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:RESet	Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:STARt	Specifies or queries the horizontal start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:STOP	Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the marker readout.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO	Sets the horizontal start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATe	Automatically sets the horizontal symbol scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:RESet	Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STARt	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STOP	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:SELeCt:PLOT	Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Shows or hides the graticule grid on the display.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:AUTO	Automatically sets the vertical scale and position values.
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset from the center (vertical position).
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:RESet	Resets the vertical scale and position (offset).
DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y[:SCALe]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:AUTO	Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:RESet	Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:STARt	Specifies or queries the horizontal start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:STOP	Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Show or hides the Marker readout.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor[:SCALe]:AUTO	Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal settings.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO	Automatically sets the horizontal symbol start and stop values.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATe	Automatically sets the horizontal symbol scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:RESet	Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:START	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:STOP	Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT	Specifies or queries which displays are displayed.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:AUTO	Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position).
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:RESet	Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the value of the scale (width).
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the starting time (position) value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the scale (width) value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value for the starting time (offset).
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the marker readout.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the scale (width) value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the starting time value (offset).
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESet	Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:SElect:PLOT	Specifies or queries which view to use.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the vertical scale value.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the value of the vertical offset.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision	Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale.
DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESet	Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values.
DISPlay:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVMUnits	Sets or queries the EVM Units setting.
DISPlay:LTE subgroup	
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:RESet:SCALE	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to default values.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:SHOW:LIMit	Sets or queries the appearance of the limits.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticules.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:POWer:LEVEL:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the power readout.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALe	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPLay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency of the trace.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset of the trace.
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical range of the graph.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:RESet:SCALe	Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to default values.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:X:SCALe	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPLay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:X:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:X:SCALe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the center frequency of the trace.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:Y:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical range of the graph.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:Y:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:CHSPpectrum:Y:SCALe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset of the trace.
DISPlay:LTE:CONSt:SCALe	Sets or queries the scale (zoom).
DISPlay:LTE:CONSt:X:OFFSet	Sets or queries the horizontal offset.
DISPlay:LTE:CONSt:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset.
DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:DELeTe	Deletes the selected LTE measurement display in the application.
DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:NEW	Opens a new LTE measurement display.
DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:SELeCt	Selects an LTE measurement display in the application. The query returns the currently selected display.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe	Shows or hides the marker readout.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe	Determines whether to show or hide the graticule.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe	Sets or queries the vertical range.
DISPLay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe:RESet	Resets the horizontal scale to the default value for the time measurements.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALe	Sets or queries the horizontal range.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALe:AUTO	Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALe:OFFSet	Sets or queries the vertical offset (top edge of the vertical axis) of the trace.

Table 2-14: Display commands (cont.)

Command	Description
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALe:PDIVision	Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale in dB/division.
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALe:RESet	Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) to the default value for the time measurements.

Fetch Commands

The FETCh commands retrieve the measurements from the data taken by the latest INITiate command. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

To perform a FETCh operation on fresh data, use the READ commands, which acquire a new input signal and fetch the measurement results from that data.

Not all of these commands apply to SignalVu-PC and connected instruments. See the individual command descriptions for details.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands

Command	Description
FETCh TXGain command subgroup	Transmission Gain measurements
FETCh:TXGain:AVERage?	Returns the mean value of the trace.
FETCh:TXGain:MAX?	Returns the maximum trace value.
FETCh:TXGain:MAXLocation?	Returns the frequency of the maximum trace value.
FETCh:TXGain:MIN?	Returns the minimum trace value.
FETCh:TXGain:MINLocation?	Returns the frequency of the minimum trace value.
FETCh:TXGain:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data of the selected trace.
FETCh basic command subgroup	General fetch control
FETCh:RFIN:IQ?	Returns time-domain IQ data for a specific acquisition data record.
FETCh: BLUetooth subgroup	Bluetooth measurements
FETCh:BIBEmissions:FTX?	Returns the band number corresponding to the transmitted FTX detected in the display.
FETCh:BIBEmissions:POWer?	Returns all channel power results.
FETCh:BIBEmissions:RESUltS:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status.
FETCh:BLUetooth:CONStE:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:BLUetooth:CONStE:TRACe?	Queries the trace data.
FETCh:BLUetooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the frequency deviation vs. time trace data with the X values.
FETCh:BLUetooth:EDIagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:BLUetooth:EDIagram:HORIz:SCALe?	Returns the value of the horizontal scale.
FETCh:BLUetooth:EDIagram:I?	Returns the I vs. time trace.
FETCh:BLUetooth:EDIagram:Q?	Returns the Q vs. time trace.
FETCh:BLUetooth:FDVTime:TRACe?	Returns the trace data.
FETCh:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERROR?	Returns the frequency error from the Bluetooth Constellation diagram.
FETCh:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERROR:TYPE?	Returns the frequency error type in the Bluetooth Constellation display.
FETCh:BLUetooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:F1FZero?	Returns the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble) in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUetooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFN5?	Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:INTERval?	Returns the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFNZERO?	Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset of the intervals in the payload from the preamble packet in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFNZERO:INTERval?	Returns the interval (n) at which the maximum drift f_n-f_0 occurred in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?	Returns the maximum frequency offset in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval?	Returns the maximum frequency offset interval in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?	Returns the offset calculated in the preamble region in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F?	Returns the average frequency value when the selected test pattern is Other in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio?	Returns the average ratio value for the high and low frequency deviation in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FONE?	Returns the average frequency deviation for the low deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FTWO?	Returns the average frequency deviation for the high deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed to obtain average drift results.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?	Returns the drift f_1-f_0 .
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail drift f_1-f_0 result status in the packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?	Returns the maximum drift of the f_n-f_{n-5} value.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail status of the maximum f_n-f_{n-5} drift in the packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFNZero?	Returns the maximum drift f_n-f_0 .
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFNZero:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the f_n-f_0 maximum drift in the packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?	Returns the maximum frequency offset present in the packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset maximum in the packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?	Returns the frequency offset value in the preamble region.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset in the preamble region.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:F:MAX:PERCentage:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for ΔF average.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FONE:MAX:PERCentage:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the $\Delta F1$ avg.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage?	Returns the percentage of the $\Delta F2$ Max values that are above the specified limit.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the $\Delta F2$ Max%.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F2$ Max% field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F?	Returns the ΔF avg value.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio?	Returns the ratio of the $\Delta F2$ avg to $\Delta F1$ avg.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F2$ avg/ $\Delta F1$ avg field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FONE?	Returns the $\Delta F1$ avg value.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FONE:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F1$ avg.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FTWO?	Returns the $\Delta F2$ avg value.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:AVErage?	Returns the average output power.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:AVErage:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the average output power.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the calculation of the output power.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for calculation of the output power for EDR.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:DPSK?	Returns the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:GFSK?	Returns the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:PEAK?	Returns the peak output power.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:PEAK:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the peak output power.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:CRC?	Returns the Basic Rate value of the CRC field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:ARQN?	Returns the value of ARQN field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW?	Returns the value of Flow field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:HEC?	Returns the value of HEC field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:LT:ADDRess?	Returns the LT address.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN?	Returns the value of SEQN field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE?	Returns the value of Type field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth?	Returns the Basic Rate payload length.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PREAmble?	Returns the preamble of the Basic Rate packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD?	Returns the sync word.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE?	Returns the packet type of the Basic Rate signal.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCEss:ADDRess?	Returns the 32-bit Access Address.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC?	Returns the value of the CRC field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth?	Returns the value of the length field.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDRess?	Returns the Rx address.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDRess?	Returns the Tx address.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TYPE?	Returns the PDU type.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PREAmble?	Returns the preamble of the BLE packet.
FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE?	Returns the packet type.
FETCh:NOISe subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurements
FETCh:NOISe:GAIN:TRACe<x>:RESult?	This query returns the gain value in mdB of the specified trace in the Gain display.
FETCh:NOISe:TABLE:VALue?	Returns Noise Table data. A total of 7 values per frequency (28 bytes per frequency) is returned.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCH:OBWidth subgroup	Bluetooth 20dB BW measurements
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBbandwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value where it is X dB less from the value at the center frequency.
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured inwards (coming from the ends to the center frequency).
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQUENCY?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured outwards (from the center frequency to the ends).
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQUENCY?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.
FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.
FETCH:P25 subgroup	P25 measurements
FETCH:P25:CONSt:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCH:P25:CONSt:TRACe?	Returns the display trace data.
FETCH:P25:EDIagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace data with the X value.
FETCH:P25:EDIagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCH:P25:EDIagram:I?	Returns the I versus time trace data.
FETCH:P25:EDIagram:Q?	Returns the Q versus time trace data.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh?	Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from poweron to powerdown (or the end of waveform, if that occurs before powerdown), in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?	Returns the value of the start time of the falling edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?	Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME?	Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START?	Returns the value of the start time of the rising edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?	Returns the value of the stop time of the rising edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:RTIME?	Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.
FETCH:P25:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values (power).
FETCH:P25:SUMMary:LIMit: SRA	Returns Limit of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.
FETCH:P25:SUMMary:MODUlation:MEASurement: FIDelity	Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement result.
FETCH:P25:SUMMary:MODUlation:MEASurement: FIDelity:STATus	Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement status.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY</code>	Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS</code>	Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:NEGPeak</code>	Returns the Frequency Deviation, negative peak, measurement results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation: NEGPeak:STATUS</code>	Returns the Status of Frequency Deviation, negative peak measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:POSPeak</code>	Returns the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:POSPeak:STATUS</code>	Returns the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR</code>	Returns the Frequency Error measurement results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA?</code>	Returns the Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS</code>	Returns the Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS?</code>	Returns HCPM Pmax-off measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS?</code>	Returns Status of HCPM Pmax-on measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSs:STATUS</code>	Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?</code>	Returns status of HCPM Pss-min measurement status based on the limit.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSlot:STATUS?</code>	Returns status of HCPM Offslot measurement based on the limit.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI</code>	Returns P_ACP_HI value.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW</code>	Returns P_ACP_LOW value.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN</code>	Returns Min Pk ACPR value.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS</code>	Returns status of Min Pk ACPR value based on the limit.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF</code>	Returns RF measurement results.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS</code>	Returns Status of RF measurement status.
<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?</code>	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 average is computed.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:STATus</code>	Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_{error_1} measurement results based on the limit.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO:STATus?</code>	Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_{error_0} measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCoder:BI:STATus?</code>	Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement status.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCoder:STATus?</code>	Returns status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results based on the limit.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCoder?</code>	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWEr:BI:STATus</code>	Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results based on the limit.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWEr:BI?</code>	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWEr:STATus</code>	Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWEr?</code>	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?</code>	Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay average is computed.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:STATus</code>	Returns status of Throughput delay measurement results based on the limit.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy?</code>	Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXOFF?</code>	Returns the HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXON?</code>	Returns the HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXSS?</code>	Returns the HCPM Pss-max measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MINImum?</code>	Returns the HCPM Pss-min measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:OFFSlot?</code>	Returns the HCPM Offslot power results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE?</code>	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_{error_1} measurement results.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?</code>	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_{error_1} acquisition count over which the t_{error_1} average is computed.
<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO?</code>	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_{error_0} measurement results.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor: ZERO:ACQ: COUNT	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 acquisition count over which the t_error_0 average is done.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TOBSync?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment: TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts over which the t_obsync average is computed.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count over which the t_obsync average is computed.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:..COUNT:BI?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle, acquisition count over which the Busy/Idle Attack time average is computed.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCOrder?	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCOrder:BI?	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER:BI	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy	Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.
FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement: PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay average is computed.
FETCh:RFIN subgroup	RF acquisition data
FETCh:RFIN:IQ:HEADer?	Returns the header information for a specific acquisition data record.
FETCh:RFIN:IQ:SCALe?	Returns the scaling factor contained in the .tiq file header.
FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS?	Returns the beginning and end ID numbers of acquisition data.
FETCh:ACPower subgroup	Channel power and ACPR measurement
FETCh:ACPower?	Returns the ACPR measurement results.
FETCh:ACPower:CHANnel:POWER?	Returns the average power of the main channel.
FETCh:ACPower:SPECtrum?	Returns spectrum trace data of the ACPR measurement.
FETCh:{AM FM PM} subgroup (Option 21 only)	AM/FM/PM measurement
FETCh:{AM FM PM}?	Returns the trace data.
FETCh:AM:AMINdex?	Returns the RMS modulation factor.
FETCh:AM:AMNegative?	Returns the negative peak modulation factor (–AM).
FETCh:AM:AMPositve?	Returns the positive peak modulation factor (+AM).
FETCh:AM:RESult?	Returns the AM measurement results.
FETCh:{FM PM}:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error in the Frequency or Phase modulation measurement.
FETCh:FM:PHALf?	Returns the half peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk/2).

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:FM:PNEGative?	Returns the negative peak frequency deviation ($-Pk$).
FETCh:FM:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak frequency deviation ($+Pk$).
FETCh:FM:PTPeak?	Returns the peak-peak frequency deviation ($Pk-Pk$).
FETCh:FM:RESult?	Returns the FM measurement results.
FETCh:FM:RMS?	Returns the RMS frequency deviation.
FETCh:PM:PNEGative?	Returns the negative peak phase deviation ($-Pk$).
FETCh:PM:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak phase deviation ($+Pk$).
FETCh:PM:PTPeak?	Returns the peak-peak phase deviation ($Pk-Pk$).
FETCh:PM:RESult?	Returns the PM measurement results.
FETCh:PM:RMS?	Returns the RMS phase deviation.
FETCh:AUDio subgroup	Audio measuremt
FETCh:AUDio:FERRor?	Returns the carrier frequency error in the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:FREQuency?	Returns the audio frequency.
FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?	Returns the number of harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?	Returns the amplitude of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:HNOise?	Returns the difference between the current RMS modulation value and the reference value.
FETCh:AUDio:HNREFerence?	Returns the Hum and Noise RMS modulation reference value.
FETCh:AUDio:HPTPeak?	Returns the half peak-to-peak modulation excursion.
FETCh:AUDio:MODDist?	Returns the modulation distortion for the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT?	Returns the number of non-harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:AMPLitude?	Returns the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:PNEGative?	Returns the minus peak modulation excursion.
FETCh:AUDio:POWer?	Returns the carrier power or signal power depending the signal type.
FETCh:AUDio:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak modulation excursion.
FETCh:AUDio:RMS?	Returns the RMS modulation excursion for the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:SINad?	Returns the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:SNOise?	Returns the signal level to noise level with the harmonic distortion and non-harmonic distortion components removed.
FETCh:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?	Returns the audio spectrum trace data for the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:THDist?	Returns the percentage of the total harmonic distortion.
FETCh:AUDio:THDist:DB?	Returns the total harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:AUDio:TNHDist?	Returns the percentage of the total harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:TNHDist:DB?	Returns the total non-harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.
FETCh:AUDio:TNHDist?	Returns the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.
FETCh:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
FETCh:AVTime:AVERage?	Returns the RMS value.
FETCh:AVTime:{FIRST SEConD THIRd FOURth}?	Returns the trace data.
FETCh:AVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
FETCh:AVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at the maximum.
FETCh:AVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
FETCh:AVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at the minimum.
FETCh:AVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
FETCh:CCDF subgroup	CCDF measurement
FETCh:CCDF?	Returns the CCDF measurement results.
FETCh:CCDF:{FIRST SEConD THIRd}:X?	Returns the horizontal values of the specified trace.
FETCh:CCDF:{FIRST SEConD THIRd}:XY?	Returns the horizontal and vertical value pairs of the specified trace.
FETCh:CCDF:{FIRST SEConD THIRd}[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values of the specified trace.
FETCh:CONSte subgroup (Option 21 only)	Constellation measurement
FETCh:CONSte:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error in Hz.
FETCh:CONSte:RESults?	Returns the constellation measurement results.
FETCh:CONSte:TRACe?	Returns the constellation trace data.
FETCh:DDEMod subgroup (Option 21 only)	General purpose digital modulation measurements
FETCh:DDEMod:STABle?	Returns the symbol table data.
FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:LENGth?	Returns the length of the synch word in the symbol table.
FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:POSition?	Returns the position of the synch word in the symbol table.
FETCh:DIQVtime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Demodulated I&Q versus Time measurement
FETCh:DIQVtime:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:DIQVtime:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
FETCh:DIQVtime:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
FETCh:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
FETCh:DPX:DDENsity?	Returns the calculated density for the selected region in the DPXogram measurement.
FETCh:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNT?	Returns the number of lines in the DPXogram measurement.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?	Returns the time scale offset in the DPXogram measurement.
FETCh:DPX:RESults:TRACe<x>?	Returns waveform data in the DPX spectrum measurement.
FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:BER?	Returns the Tx BER measurement BER results.
FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:BITS?	Returns the number of bits counted in the active Tx BER measurement session.
FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:ERRors?	Returns the number of errors counted in the active Tx BER measurement session.
FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:STATe?	Returns the state of the Tx BER measurement.
FETCh:DPX:TRACe:AVERage?	Returns waveform data of the average trace in the DPX spectrum measurement.
FETCh:DPX:TRACe:BITMap?	Returns trace waveform data of the bitmap trace.
FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MATH?	Returns waveform data of the math trace.
FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum?	Returns waveform data of the maximum trace.
FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MINimum?	Returns waveform data of the minimum trace.
FETCh:EDIagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye diagram
FETCh:EDIagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the frequency deviation versus Time trace data.
FETCh:EDIagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:EDIagram:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
FETCh:EDIagram:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
FETCh:EVM subgroup (Option 21 only)	EVM versus Time measurement
FETCh:EVM:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:EVM:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
FETCh:EVM:PINDEX?	Returns the time at the EVM peak.
FETCh:EVM:RMS?	Returns the RMS value.
FETCh:EVM:TRACe?	Returns the EVM versus Time trace data.
FETCh:FDVTime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Frequency deviation versus Time measurement
FETCh:FDVTime:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error in the Frequency deviation versus Time measurement.
FETCh:FDVTime:TRACe?	Returns the Frequency deviation versus Time trace data.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup (Option 12 only)	Frequency and Phase Settling measurements
FETCh:FSETtling:ERRor?	Returns the settled error in Hz in Frequency Settling.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FTTime?	Returns the settling time from the trigger position in seconds.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal passes the mask test.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency at which the signal is considered settled.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal is settled with the tolerance range.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME?	Returns the settled time in seconds.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal is settled within the specified tolerance and the signal is settled longer than the Minimum Settled Duration.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:STARt:TIME?	Returns the start time for the measurement in seconds.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME?	Returns the settling time in seconds. The settling time is measured from the start time.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X?	Returns the settling time in seconds. The settling time is measured from the start time.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY?	Returns the time and frequency or phase value pairs of the specified trace.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]?	Returns the frequency or phase values of the specified trace.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRIGger:TIME?	Returns the time when the trigger occurred in seconds.
FETCh:{FSETtling PSETtling}:VALue?	Returns the settled value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.
FETCh:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
FETCh:FVTime?	Returns the Frequency versus Time trace data.
FETCh:FVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
FETCh:FVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the frequency drift is maximum.
FETCh:FVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
FETCh:FVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the frequency drift is minimum.
FETCh:FVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
FETCh:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
FETCh:IQVTime:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
FETCh:IQVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
FETCh:IQVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the I or Q level is maximum.
FETCh:IQVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
FETCh:IQVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the I or Q level is minimum.
FETCh:IQVTime:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
FETCh:IQVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
FETCh:MCPower subgroup	MCPR measurement
FETCh:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels?	Returns the power of adjacent channels.
FETCh:MCPower:CHANnel:POWer?	Returns the reference power.
FETCh:MCPower:MAIN:CHANnels?	Returns the power of main channels.
FETCh:MCPower:SPECTrum?	Returns spectrum trace data.
FETCh:MERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Magnitude error versus Time measurement
FETCh:MERRor:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:MERRor:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
FETCh:MERRor:PINDEX?	Returns the time at the magnitude error peak.
FETCh:MERRor:RMS?	Returns the RMS value.
FETCh:MERRor:TRACe?	Returns the Magnitude error versus Time trace data.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:FREQuency:ERRor	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:RESUlts:STATus	Returns the test result as Pass or Fail.
FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBB:POWer	Returns the dB BW reference power.
FETCh:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth?	Returns the occupied bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the left (lower) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the left frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWer?	Returns the reference power in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the right (higher) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the right frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:SPECTrum?	Returns spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth?	Returns the x dB bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the left (lower) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the left frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer?	Returns the reference power in the x dB bandwidth measurement.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the right (higher) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the right frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
FETCh:OFDM subgroup	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing measurement
FETCh:OFDM:APOWer?	Returns the average power.
FETCh:OFDM:APOWer:PEAK?	Returns the peak-to-average power.
FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:MaGNitude?	Returns the constellation magnitude data.
FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:PHASe?	Returns the constellation phase values.
FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:TYPE?	Returns the constellation context value.
FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:VALue?	Returns the constellation value.
FETCh:OFDM:CPE?	Returns the Common Pilot Error magnitude.
FETCh:OFDM:CRESPonse:MaGNitude?	Returns the channel response magnitude data.
FETCh:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe?	Returns the channel response phase data.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for all data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL?	Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILOts?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL?	Returns the peak RMS data for all subcarriers
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA?	Returns the peak RMS data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILOts?	Returns the peak RMS data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>?	Returns the EVM trace data.
FETCh:OFDM:FERRor?	Returns the Frequency error reading.
FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:PASS?	Verifies the average power levels of the subcarriers remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.
FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:RESult?	Returns the summary results of each segment.
FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>?	Returns the OFDM Spectral Flatness trace data.
FETCh:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance?	Returns the gain imbalance.
FETCh:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet?	Returns the IQ origin offset.
FETCh:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the magnitude error trace data.
FETCh:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection?	Returns the direction of the packet.
FETCh:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the phase error trace data.
FETCh:OFDM:POWEr:TRACe<x>?	Returns the power trace data.
FETCh:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet?	Returns the quadrature offset.
FETCh:OFDM:SCARriers?	Returns the number of subcarriers.
FETCh:OFDM:SCARriers:SPACing?	Returns the subcarrier spacing.
FETCh:OFDM:STABle:VALUe?	Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table.
FETCh:OFDM:SYMBol:CERRor?	Returns the symbol clock error.
FETCh:OFDM:SYMBol:COUNt?	Returns the number of symbols.
FETCh:PERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Phase error versus Time measurement
FETCh:PERRor:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:PERRor:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
FETCh:PERRor:PINDeX?	Returns the time at the phase error peak.
FETCh:PERRor:RMS?	Returns the RMS value.
FETCh:PERRor:TRACe?	Returns the Phase error versus Time trace data.
FETCh:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
FETCh:PHVTime?	Returns the Phase versus Time trace data.
FETCh:PHVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
FETCh:PHVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the phase is maximum.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:PHVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
FETCh:PHVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the phase is minimum.
FETCh:PHVTime:RESult?	Returns the results.
FETCh:PNOise subgroup (Option 11 only)	Phase noise measurements
FETCh:PNOise:ALL?	Returns all the measurement results.
FETCh:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor?	Returns the carrier frequency error.
FETCh:PNOise:CARRier:POWer?	Returns the carrier power.
FETCh:PNOise:RESidual:FM?	Returns the residual FM.
FETCh:PNOise:RMS:PNOise?	Returns the RMS phase noise.
FETCh:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:X?	Returns the frequencies of the specified trace.
FETCh:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:XY?	Returns the frequency and phase noise pairs of the specified trace.
FETCh:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>[:Y]?	Returns the phase noise values of the specified trace.
FETCh:PNOise:JITTer?	Returns the jitter.
FETCh:PULSe subgroup	Pulsed RF measurements
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX?	Returns the average transmitted power in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:AVERage?	Returns the average on power in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DRODb?	Returns the droop in dB in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DROOp?	Returns the droop in the pulse table
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct?	Returns the duty factor (%) in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTRatio?	Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:FALL?	Returns the fall time in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta?	Returns the delta frequency in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:FRDeviation?	Returns the frequency deviation in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:IRAMplitude?	Returns the pulse impulse response amplitude measurement in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:IRTime?	Returns the impulse response time in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:MFRerror?	Returns the maximum frequency error in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:MPHerror?	Returns the maximum phase error in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:OVEDb?	Returns the overshoot in dB in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:OVERshoot?	Returns the overshoot in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PHDeviation?	Returns the phase deviation in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFRequency?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPOWer?	Returns the peak power in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPHase?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RINTerval?	Returns the repetition interval in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPDb?	Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPPlE?	Returns the ripple in the pulse table.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE?	Returns the rise time in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFreqerror?	Returns the RMS frequency error in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSPherror?	Returns the RMS phase error in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RRATE?	Returns the repetition rate in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:TIME?	Returns the time in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:WIDTH?	Returns the pulse width in the results table.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:ATX?	Returns the average transmitted power of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:AVERage?	Returns the average on power of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb?	Returns the droop in dB of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DROop?	Returns the droop of the statistics
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct?	Returns the duty factor (%) of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio?	Returns the duty factor (ratio) of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:FALL?	Returns the fall time of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta?	Returns the delta frequency measurement statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:FRDeviation?	Returns the frequency deviation of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:IRAMplitude?	Returns the Pulse Impulse Response amplitude measurement in the pulse statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime?	Returns the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MFRqerror?	Returns the maximum frequency error of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror?	Returns the maximum phase error of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?	Returns the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?	Returns the overshoot measurement result in the pulse statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation?	Returns the phase deviation of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPFRrequency?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPOwer?	Returns the peak power of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPHase?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RINTerval?	Returns the repetition interval of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb?	Returns the ripple in dB of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPple?	Returns the ripple of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RISE?	Returns the rise time of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror?	Returns the RMS frequency error of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror?	Returns the RMS phase error of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RRATE?	Returns the repetition rate of the statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTH?	Returns the pulse width in the pulse statistics.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:X?	Returns the horizontal values of the trace data.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:XY?	Returns the horizontal and vertical values of the trace data.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics[Y]?	Returns the vertical values of the trace data.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:PULSe:TRACe:X?	Returns the time values of the pulse trace.
FETCh:PULSe:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace.
FETCh:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values of the pulse trace.
FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer?	Returns the outliers value exceeding the upper limit.
FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer?	Returns the outliers value below the lower limit.
FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSe:COUNt?	Returns the number of pulses in the bin.
FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSe:TOTal?	Returns the total number of pulses.
FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics	Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement.
FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNt	Returns the frame count value.
FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW	Returns the resolution bandwidth value only when Frequency vs Time display is opened in the Pulse-Ogram display.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced	Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:FABS?	Returns the computed absolute frequency from the carrier.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFD?	Returns the computed pulse to pulse frequency difference from the carrier.
FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPD?	Returns the computed pulse to pulse phase difference from the carrier.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced	Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:FABS	Returns the absolute frequency.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber	Returns the maximum value at a certain pulse number.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMber?	Returns the minimum value at a certain pulse number.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD	Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference.
FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD	Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference.
FETCh:[RF]:PRESelector subgroup	Preselector for RSA7100A
INPut[:RF]:PRESelector:STATe	Sets or queries the Preselector setting, which uses input filters for image suppression.
FETCh:RFIN subgroup	All measurements
FETCh:RFIN:IQ?	Returns time-domain IQ data for a specific acquisition data record.
FETCh:RFIN:IQ:HEADer?	Returns the header information for a specific acquisition data record.
FETCh:RFIN:IQ:SCALE?	Returns the internal RF linear data scaling factor contained in the .tiq file header
FETCh:RFIN:IQ:VHEader?	Returns the verbose header information for a specific acquisition data record.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS?	Returns the beginning and end ID numbers of acquisition data.
FETCh:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurements
FETCh:SEM:MHITs:COUNt?	Returns the number of rows in the results table
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTeg:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTeg:RELative?	Returns the relative integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:MARGin:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute margin for the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:MARGin:RELative?	Returns the relative margin for the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:OFFSet?	Returns the offset for the specified mask hit signal.
FETCh:SEM:PASS?	Returns the pass/fail limit test result.
FETCh:SEM:REF:POWer?	Returns the reference power level.
FETCh:SEM:SPECtrum:X?	Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SEM:SPECtrum:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SEM:SPECtrum[:Y]?	Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
FETCh:SGRam?	Returns the spectrogram trace data.
FETCh:SPECtrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
FETCh:SPECtrum:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data in the Spectrum Analyzer measurement.
FETCh:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
FETCh:SPURious:CARRier:POWer?	Returns the carrier power.
FETCh:SPURious:COUNt?	Returns the number of spurious signals.
FETCh:SPURious:PASS?	Returns the pass/fail limit test result.
FETCh:SPURious:SPECtrum:X?	Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SPURious:SPECtrum:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SPURious:SPECtrum[:Y]?	Returns the amplitudes of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute frequency of the specified spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative?	Returns the relative frequency of the specified spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the limit for a spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the limit for a spurious signal.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation?	Returns whether the specified spurious signal exceeds the limit or not.
FETCh:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe?	Returns the frequency range in which the spurious signal occurred.
FETCh:SQUality subgroup (Option 21 only)	Signal quality measurement
FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation?	Returns the frequency deviation.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE?	Returns the frequency deviation measurement results table.
FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:ERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:SQUality:GAIN:IMBalance?	Returns the gain imbalance.
FETCh:SQUality:ORIGin:OFFSet?	Returns the origin offset.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM?	Returns the peak EVM (%).
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB?	Returns the peak EVM (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet?	Returns the peak offset EVM (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the EVM is peak.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet?	Returns the time at which the offset EVM is peak.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet?	Returns the peak offset EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:FERRor?	Returns the peak FSK error.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor?	Returns the peak magnitude error (%).
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:DB?	Returns the peak magnitude error (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the magnitude error is peak.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:PERRor?	Returns the peak phase error.
FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the phase error is peak.
FETCh:SQUality:QUADrature:ERRor?	Returns the quadrature error.
FETCh:SQUality:RHO?	Returns the r (waveform quality).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:EVM?	Returns the RMS EVM (%).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:EVM:DB?	Returns the RMS EVM (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSet?	Returns the RMS offset EVM (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:EVM:OFFSet?	Returns the RMS offset EVM (%).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:FERRor?	Returns the RMS FSK error.
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:MERRor:DB?	Returns the RMS MER (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:MERRor?	Returns the RMS magnitude error (%).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:MERRor:DB?	Returns the RMS magnitude error (dB).
FETCh:SQUality:RMS:PERRor?	Returns the RMS phase error.
FETCh:SQUality:SYMBol:LENGth?	Returns the number of analyzed symbols.
FETCh:SQUality:SYMBol:RATE?	Returns the value of the calculated symbol rate.
FETCh:SQUality:SYMBol:RATE:ERRor?	Returns the value of the symbol rate error.
FETCh:TDIagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Trellis diagram
FETCh:TDIagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
FETCh:TDIagram:TRACe?	Returns the Trellis diagram trace data.
FETCh:TOVerview subgroup	Time overview
FETCh:TOVerview?	Returns the trace data.
FETCh:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurements
FETCh:WLAN:CONStellation:MAGNitude?	Returns the magnitude data for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:WLAN:CONSt:PHASe?	Returns the phase values for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:CONSt:TYPE?	Returns the type (context) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?	Returns the value (decoded symbol) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude?	Returns the magnitude data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe?	Returns the phase data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:EVM:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN EVM trace.
FETCh:WLAN:FLATness:PASS?	Verifies the average power level values of the subcarriers remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.
FETCh:WLAN:FLATness:RESult?	Returns the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.
FETCh:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>?	Returns the WLAN Spectral Flatness trace data.
FETCh:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Magnitude Error trace.
FETCh:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Phase Error trace.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:POWer?	Returns the average power of the burst packet.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh?	Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME?	Returns the width of the falling edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STARt?	Returns the start time of the falling edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?	Returns the stop time of the falling edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:FTIME?	Returns the width of the falling edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME?	Returns the width of the rising edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STARt?	Returns the start time of the rising edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?	Returns the stop time of the rising edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:RTIME?	Returns the width of the rising edge.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:X?	Returns the horizontal values.
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power).
FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values (power).
FETCh:WLAN:STABle:VALUe?	Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:INDex?	Returns the index of the analyzed packet.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:POWer?	Returns the average power of all symbols in the packet.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR?	Returns the peak-to-average burst power factor.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:CERRor?	Returns the symbol clock error.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:CPE?	Returns the RMS magnitude error of the pilots.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM value for all subcarriers or all chips.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL?	Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value occurred.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips?	Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value over the first 1000 chips occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM value for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips?	Returns the peak EVM value measured over the first 1000 chips.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM value for the pilots in the WLAN measurement.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?	Returns the subcarrier on which the ALL peak EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?	Returns the subcarrier on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOts?	Returns the subcarrier on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL?	Returns the symbol on which the reported EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:DATA?	Returns the symbol on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:PILOts?	Returns the symbol on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:ALL?	Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage?	Returns the average RMS EVM value.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:DATA?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum RMS EVM value.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the 1k chips in the WLAN measurement measured over the first 1000 chips.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:PILOts?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:FERRor?	Returns the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the measurement frequency setting.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:HEADer?	Returns the received packet header information.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:HTSig?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet HT-SIGNAL
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:IQOFFset?	Returns the average magnitude of the DC subcarrier level relative to total signal power.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:LSIG?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet (legacy) SIGNAL symbols fields.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet?	Returns the type and number of symbols in the Preamble and Data portions of the packet.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:DMODulation?	Returns the modulation used in the Data symbols.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:FORMat?	Returns the packet format setting.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:GUARd?	Returns the packet guard interval used by the DATA symbols.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:SIG?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet SIGNAL symbols fields.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:VHTSig:A?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(A) symbols fields.
FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:VHTSig:B?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(B) symbols fields.
FETCh:LTE subgroup	
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHiTs:COUNt?	Returns the number of rows in the results table.

Table 2-15: Fetch commands (cont.)

Command	Description
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:BANDwidth?	Returns the bandwidth value of the channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:CHANnel:NAME?	Returns the channel name (row) of the specified index in the results table.
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet?	Returns the frequency offset of the specified channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTeg:LOWEr:ABSolute?	Returns the lower absolute value of the channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTeg:LOWEr:RELative?	Returns the lower relative value of the channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTeg:UPPEr:ABSolute?	Returns the upper absolute value of the channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTeg:UPPEr:RELative?	Returns the upper relative value of the channel (row).
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:POWer?	Returns the reference power level.
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:RESUlts:STATus?	Returns the pass or fail status.
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:SPECtrum:X?	Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:SPECtrum:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:LTE:ACLR:SPECtrum:Y?	Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace.
FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:OBW?	Returns the Occupied Bandwidth (OBW) in Hz.
FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:POWer:CHANnel?	Returns the Channel Power value.
FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:SPECtrum?	Returns spectrum trace data.
FETCh:LTE:CONSte:CELL:ID?	Queries the Cell ID value.
FETCh:LTE:CONSte:FREQuency:ERRor?	Queries Frequency Error value in Hz.
FETCh:LTE:CONSte:GROUp:ID?	Queries the Group ID value.
FETCh:LTE:CONSte:SECTor:ID?	Queries the Sector ID value.
FETCh:LTE:PVTTime:OFFSlot:POWer?	Returns the TOff power measurement value in dBm/MHz.
FETCh:LTE:PVTTime:RESUlts:STATus?	Returns the pass or fail status.
FETCh:LTE:PVTTime:TRACe:X?	Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds).
FETCh:LTE:PVTTime:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power).
FETCh:LTE:PVTTime:TRACe:Y?	Returns the vertical values (power).

Initiate Commands

Use the INITiate commands to control the acquisition of data.

Table 2-16: Initiate commands

Command	Description
INITiate:CONTinuous	Sets or queries whether to acquire data continuously.
INITiate[:IMMediate]	Starts input signal acquisition.
INITiate:RESume	Starts data acquisition.

Input Commands

Use the INPut commands to control the characteristics of the signal input. These commands are only available when an RSA306, RSA306B, RSA500A series, RSA600A series, RSA7100A, MDO4000B series, or an MDO4000C series instrument is connected.

Table 2-17: Input commands

Command	Description
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:INTerpolation	Sets or queries the interpolation setting to use with the indicated external gain table.
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:NEW	Creates the indicated external loss table.
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE	Sets or queries the data type to use when applying the external loss table corrections.
INPut:{MLEVel RLEVel}	Sets or queries the reference level.
INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation	Sets or queries the input attenuation.
INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the attenuation automatically.
INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:MONitor:STATE	Sets or queries whether to enable to monitor attenuator use.
INPut[:RF]:GAIN:STATE (Option 50 or 51 only)	Sets or queries whether to enable the internal preamplifier.

Table 2-18: Input commands

Command	Description
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:INTerpolation	Sets or queries the interpolation setting to use with the indicated external gain table.
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:NEW	Creates the indicated external loss table.
INPut:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE	Sets or queries the data type to use when applying the external loss table corrections.
INPut:{MLEVel RLEVel}	Sets or queries the reference level.

Mass Memory Commands

Use the MMEMory commands to manipulate files on the mass memory devices. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

For the trace specifier TRACe<x>, refer to *Trace Mnemonics*. (See page 2-155.)

If the file extension is not included, it is assumed to be .tiq.

Not all of these commands apply to SignalVu-PC and connected instruments. See the individual command descriptions for details.

Table 2-19: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands

Command	Description
MMEMory:{AM FM PM} subgroup	AM/FM/PM measurement
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:TXGain subgroup	Transmission Gain measurements
MMEMory:TXGain:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the specified saved trace from a file.
MMEMory:TXGain:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Displays a saved trace instead of a live trace.
MMEMory:TXGain:STORe:TRACe<x>	Saves the selected trace to a file for later recall and analysis.
MMEMory:Noise subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurements
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the Noise Gain trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW:TRACe	Show or hide the Noise Gain trace from the specified file.
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:STORe:TRACe	Stores the Noise Gain trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:ENRCALibration	Loads the specified Noise Figure ENR table.
MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:FREQTable	Loads the specified Noise Figure Frequency table.
MMEMory:Noise:STORe:ENRCALibration	Saves the Noise Figure ENR table to the specified location.
MMEMory:Noise:STORe:FREQTable	Saves the Noise Figure Frequency table to the specified location.
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurements
MMEMory:AUDio:LOAD:FILTer	Loads a user-defined audio filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
MMEMory:AVTime:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:AVTime:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:AVTime:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:CALibration subgroup	Measurement calibration
MMEMory:CALibration:LOAD:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>	Loads the external loss table data from a specified file.
MMEMory:CALibration:STORe:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>	Stores an external loss table to a specified file.

Table 2-19: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:CCDF subgroup	CCDF measurement
MMEMory:CCDF:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:CCDF:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:CCDF:STORE:TRACe<x>	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTER:MEASurement:USER<x>	Loads a user-defined measurement filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTER:MEASurement:UOTHer	Loads a user-defined measurement filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTER:REFERENCE:USER<x>	Loads the specified user-defined reference filter.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTER:REFERENCE:UOTHer	Loads the specified user-defined reference filter
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:SYMBOL:MAP	Loads the specified symbol map filename.
MMEMory:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
MMEMory:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBer:LOAD:PATtern	Loads the Tx BER User data pattern from the specified file.
MMEMory:DPX:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:DPX:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:DPX:STORE:TRACe<x>	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Frequency and Phase Settling time measurements
[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the Frequency or Phase Settling Time trace data from the specified file.
[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled Frequency or Phase Settling trace file in Trace<x>.
[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:STORE:TRACe<x>	Stores the Frequency or Phase Settling trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
MMEMory:FVTime:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:FVTime:STORE:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:I	Loads I trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:Q	Loads Q trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe:I	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>:Q	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:I	Stores I trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:Q	Stores Q trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:LTE subgroup	

Table 2-19: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified .csv file.
MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:STORe:TABLE	Stores the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified .csv file, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database system.
MMEMory:LOAD subgroup	Load commands
MMEMory:LOAD:IQ	Loads time-domain IQ waveform from a specified file.
MMEMory:LOAD:STATe	Loads the instrument setup from a specified file.
MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:OFDM CONSTe subgroup	OFDM Constellation commands
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:SHOW:TRACe	Enables the display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
MMEMory:PHVTime:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:PHVTime:SHOW:TRACe	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:PHVTime:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:PNOise subgroup	Phase noise measurement
MMEMory:PNOise:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the Phase Noise trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:PNOise:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled Phase Noise trace file.
MMEMory:PNOise:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores the Phase Noise trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurement
MMEMory:SEM:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the SEM table from the specified file.
MMEMory:SEM:STORe:TABLE	Stores the SEM table in the specified file.
MMEMory:SGRam subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:SGRam:SHOW:TRACe	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:SGRam:STORe:TRACe	Stores the Spectrogram trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores the spectrum trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:SPURious:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the spurious table from the specified file.
MMEMory:SPURious:STORe:TABLE	Stores the spurious table in the specified file.
MMEMory:STORe subgroup	Store commands
MMEMory:STORe:IQ	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file.

Table 2-19: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:STORe:IQ:CSV	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.
MMEMory:STORe:IQ:MAT	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the MATLAB format.
MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:DATA	Sets or queries the type of data stored in an acquisition data file.
MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:FRAMES	Sets or queries which frames to save when saving TIQ acquisition data files.
MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:LENGth	Sets or queries what portion of each record is saved when saving acquisition data.
MMEMory:STORe:MSate	Stores the measurement parameters in a specified file.
MMEMory:STORe:RESults	Stores the measurement results including measurement parameters and trace data to a specified file.
MMEMory:STORe:SCReen	Stores the measurement results in a specified file.
MMEMory:STORe:STATe	Stores the instrument setup in a specified file.
MMEMory:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in a specified file.
MMEMory:TOVerview subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:TOVerview:LOAD:TRACe1	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:TOVerview:SHOW:TRACe1	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:TOVerview:STORe:TRACe1	Stores the selected trace data into the specified file.
MMEMory:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurements
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the selected WLAN Channel Response trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables the display of a recalled WLAN Channel Response trace.
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores the WLAN Channel Response measurement trace data in the specified file.

Table 2-20: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands

Command	Description
MMEMory:{AM FM PM} subgroup	AM/FM/PM measurement
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:MAPIt subgroup	MapIt feature
MMEMory:MAPIt:LOAD	Loads the MapIt measurement results from the specified file.
MMEMory:MAPIt:STORe	Save the selected MapIt measurement results to a file.
MMEMory:MAPIt:STORe:ALL	Saves all of the MapIt measurement results from memory to the specified file.
MMEMory:Noise subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurements
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the Noise Gain trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW:TRACe	Show or hide the Noise Gain trace from the specified file.
MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:STORe:TRACe	Stores the Noise Gain trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:ENRCALibration	Loads the specified Noise Figure ENR table.
MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:FREQTABLE	Loads the specified Noise Figure Frequency table.
MMEMory:Noise:STORe:ENRCALibration	Saves the Noise Figure ENR table to the specified location.
MMEMory:Noise:STORe:FREQTABLE	Saves the Noise Figure Frequency table to the specified location.
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurements
MMEMory:AUDio:LOAD:FiLTer	Loads a user-defined audio filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
MMEMory:AVTime:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:AVTime:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:AVTime:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:CALibration subgroup (Requires an RSA306, RSA306B, RSA500A series, RSA600A series, MDO4000B series, or MDO4000C series instrument be connected.)	Measurement calibration
MMEMory:CALibration:LOAD:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>	Loads the external loss table data from a specified file.
MMEMory:CALibration:STORe:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>	Stores an external loss table to a specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FiLTer:MEASurement:USER<x>	Loads a user-defined measurement filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FiLTer:MEASurement:UOTHer	Loads a user-defined measurement filter from the specified file.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FiLTer:REFerence:USER<x>	Loads the specified user-defined reference filter.
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FiLTer:REFerence:UOTHer	Loads the specified user-defined reference filter

Table 2-20: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:SYMBOL:MAP	Loads the specified symbol map filename.
MMEMory:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
MMEMory:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBer:LOAD:PATTERN	Loads the Tx BER User data pattern from the specified file.
MMEMory:DPX:LOAD:TRACE<x>	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:DPX:SHOW:TRACE<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:DPX:STORE:TRACE<x>	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Frequency and Phase Settling time measurements
MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:LOAD:TRACE<x>	Loads the Frequency or Phase Settling Time trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW:TRACE<x>	Enables display of a recalled Frequency or Phase Settling trace file in Trace<x>.
MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:STORE:TRACE<x>	Stores the Frequency or Phase Settling trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
MMEMory:FVTime:LOAD:TRACE	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACE<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:FVTime:STORE:TRACE	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACE:I	Loads I trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACE:Q	Loads Q trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACE:I	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACE<x>:Q	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACE:I	Stores I trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACE:Q	Stores Q trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:LTE subgroup	
MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified .csv file.
MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:STORE:TABLE	Stores the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified .csv file, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database system.
MMEMory:LOAD subgroup	Load commands
MMEMory:LOAD:IQ	Loads time-domain IQ waveform from a specified file.
MMEMory:LOAD:STATe	Loads the instrument setup from a specified file.
MMEMory:LOAD:TRACE	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:OFDM CONSTe subgroup	OFDM Constellation commands
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSTe:LOAD:TRACE	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSTe:SHOW:TRACE	Enables the display of a recalled trace file.

Table 2-20: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:OFDM:CONSt:StoRe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
MMEMory:PHVTime:LOAD:TRACe	Loads trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:PHVTime:SHOW:TRACe	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:PHVTime:StoRe:TRACe	Stores trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:PNOise subgroup	Phase noise measurement
MMEMory:PNOise:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the Phase Noise trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:PNOise:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled Phase Noise trace file.
MMEMory:PNOise:StoRe:TRACe<x>	Stores the Phase Noise trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurement
MMEMory:SEM:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the SEM table from the specified file.
MMEMory:SEM:StoRe:TABLE	Stores the SEM table in the specified file.
MMEMory:SGRam subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:SGRam:SHOW:TRACe	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:SGRam:StoRe:TRACe	Stores the Spectrogram trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:SPECTrum:StoRe:TRACe<x>	Stores the spectrum trace data in the specified file.
MMEMory:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:SPURious:LOAD:TABLE	Loads the spurious table from the specified file.
MMEMory:SPURious:StoRe:TABLE	Stores the spurious table in the specified file.
MMEMory:StoRe subgroup	Store commands
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file.
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ:CSV	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format.
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ:MAT	Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the MATLAB format.
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ:SELEct:DATA	Sets or queries the type of data stored in an acquisition data file.
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ:SELEct:FRAMES	Sets or queries which frames to save when saving TIQ acquisition data files.
MMEMory:StoRe:IQ:SELEct:LENGth	Sets or queries what portion of each record is saved when saving acquisition data.
MMEMory:StoRe:MStAtE	Stores the measurement parameters in a specified file.
MMEMory:StoRe:RESults	Stores the measurement results including measurement parameters and trace data to a specified file.
MMEMory:StoRe:SCReen	Stores the measurement results in a specified file.
MMEMory:StoRe:STATe	Stores the instrument setup in a specified file.

Table 2-20: Mass memory (MMEMory) commands (cont.)

Command	Description
MMEMory:STORe:TRACe	Stores trace data in a specified file.
MMEMory:TOVerview subgroup	Spurious measurement
MMEMory:TOVerview:LOAD:TRACe1	Loads the trace data from a specified file.
MMEMory:TOVerview:SHOW:TRACe1	Enables display of a recalled trace file.
MMEMory:TOVerview:STORe:TRACe1	Stores the selected trace data into the specified file.
MMEMory:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurements
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:LOAD:TRACe<x>	Loads the selected WLAN Channel Response trace data from the specified file.
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:SHOW:TRACe<x>	Enables the display of a recalled WLAN Channel Response trace.
MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:STORe:TRACe<x>	Stores the WLAN Channel Response measurement trace data in the specified file.

Specifying the File

For loading and storing a file, specify the file following these rules

- You can omit the file extension to load and store data. The measurement-specific extension is automatically added.
- You can use the absolute path to specify the file name. For example, specify the *SAMPLE1* file in the *My Documents* folder on the C drive as "C:\My Documents\SAMPLE1".
- If you omit the directory path, the default path is used, which is *C:\Program Files\Tektronix\SignalVu-PC* initially.

Once a file is saved to a different directory, the new directory will be used as the default for all load and store operations.

Output Commands

Use the OUTPut commands to control the characteristics of the signal output. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Not all commands apply to all products. See the command descriptions for details.

Table 2-21: Output commands

Command		Description
OUTPut:IF:{BANDwidth BWIDTh}	(Option 05 only)	Sets or queries the IF output filter.
OUTPut:IF[:STATe]	(Option 05 only)	Sets or queries whether to turn on or off IF output.
OUTPut:IQ:SOURce	(Option 05 only)	Sets or queries the format of the IQ output.
OUTPut:IQ[:STATe]	(Option 05 only)	Sets or queries whether to turn on or off IQ output.
OUTPut:NOISe[:STATe]		Sets or queries whether to turn on or off 28 V DC power.
OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth BWIDTh}		Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth RBW filter.
OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth BWIDTh}: AUTO		Sets or queries whether the resolution bandwidth will be set manually or automatically.
OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth BWIDTh}: STATe		Sets or queries the state of the resolution bandwidth filter.
OUTPut:ZS[:STATe]		Enable or disable the Zero Span output.
OUTPut:ZS:DELAy?		Queries the delay from the input connector to the Zero Span output.
OUTPut:ZS:FILTer:STATe		Sets or queries the signal path of the filter to the Zero Span output.
OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage		Sets or queries the voltage level at the Zero Span output.
OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage:AUTO		Sets or queries or queries how the output voltage is referenced.
OUTPut:TGen:BRIDge:MODE	(Option 04 only; available for the RSA500A/600A series only))	Sets or queries the tracking generator bridge mode.
OUTPut:TGen:ENABLE	(Option 04 only; available for the RSA500A/600A series only))	Sets or queries the power state of the tracking generator.
OUTPut:TGen:FREQuency	(Option 04 only; available for the RSA500A/600A series only))	Sets or queries the tracking generator frequency in Hz.
OUTPut:TGen:INSTalled?	(Option 04 only; available for the RSA500A/600A series only))	Queries for the presence of the tracking generator hardware.
OUTPut:TGen:LEVel	(Option 04 only; available for the RSA500A/600A series only))	Sets or queries the tracking generator output level in dBm.

Read Commands

The READ commands acquire an input signal once in the single mode and obtain the measurement results from that data. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

To fetch the measurement results from the data currently residing in the memory without acquiring the input signal, use the FETCh commands.

Not all commands apply to all products. See the command descriptions for details.

Table 2-22: Read commands

Command	Description
READ:ACPower subgroup	Channel power and ACPR measurement
READ:ACPower?	Returns the ACPR measurement results.
READ:PULSe subgroup	Pulse measurements
READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer?	Returns the outliers value exceeding the upper limit.
READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer?	Returns the outliers value below the lower limit.
READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSe:COUNT?	Returns the number of pulses in the bin.
READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSe:TOTal?	Returns the total number of pulses.
READ:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics	Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced	Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FABS?	Returns the computed absolute frequency from the carrier in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFD?	Returns the computed pulse to pulse frequency difference from the carrier in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPD?	Returns the computed pulse to pulse phase difference from the carrier in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced	Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:FABS	Returns the absolute frequency in pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMBER	Returns the maximum value at a certain pulse number in pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMBER?	Returns the minimum value at a certain pulse number in pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD	Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference in pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD	Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference in pulse statistics.
READ:Bluetooth subgroup	Bluetooth measurements

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:BIBEmissions:FTX?	Returns the band number corresponding to the transmitted FTX detected in the display.
READ:BIBEmissions:POWer?	Returns all channel power results.
READ:BIBEmissions:RESUlts:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status.
READ:BLUEtooth:CONSt:FErRor?	Queries the frequency error.
READ:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe?	Returns the trace data for the display.
READ:BLUEtooth:EDlagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the frequency deviation vs. time trace data with the X values.
READ:BLUEtooth:EDlagram:FErRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:BLUEtooth:EDlagram:HORiz:SCALe?	Returns the value of the horizontal scale.
READ:BLUEtooth:EDlagram:I?	Returns the I vs. time trace.
READ:BLUEtooth:EDlagram:Q?	Returns the Q vs. time trace.
READ:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe?	Returns the trace data or the display.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERROr?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERROr:TYPE	Returns the frequency error type.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT: F1FZero?	Returns the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble).
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT: FNFN5?	Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFN5: INTERval?	Returns the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT: FNFZERO?	Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset of the intervals in the payload from the preamble packet in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT: FNFZERO:INTERval?	Returns the interval (n) at which the maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ occurred in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?	Returns the maximum frequency offset in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX: INTERval?	Returns the maximum frequency offset interval in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?	Returns the offset calculated in the preamble region in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.
READ:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics: AVERage:F?	Returns the average frequency value when the selected test pattern is Other in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
READ:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics: AVERage:F2F1ratio?	Returns the average ratio value for the high and low frequency deviation in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
READ:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics: AVERage:FONE?	Returns the average frequency deviation for the low deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
READ:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics: AVERage:FTWO?	Returns the average frequency deviation for the high deviation pattern.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT?	Returns the number of packets analyzed to obtain average drift results.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?	Returns the drift f1–f0 value.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail drift f1–f0 result status in the packet.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?	Returns the maximum drift of the fn–fn-5 value.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail status of the maximum fn–fn-5 drift in the packet.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZero?	Returns the maximum drift fn–f0.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZero:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the fn–f0 maximum drift in the packet.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?	Returns the maximum frequency offset present in the packet.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset maximum in the packet.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?	Returns the frequency offset value in the preamble region.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset in the preamble region.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:F:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for ΔF_{avg} .
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FONE:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the ΔF_{1avg} .
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage?	Returns the percentage of the $\Delta F_{2max\%}$ values that are above the specified limit.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for ΔF_{2avg} .
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage: DELTa:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F_{2Max\%}$ field.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F?	Returns the ΔF_{avg} value.
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio?	Returns the ratio of the ΔF_{2avg} to ΔF_{1avg} .
READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F_{2avg}/\Delta F_{1avg}$ field.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FONE?	Returns the delta F1 average value.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FONE:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the delta F1 average.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FTWO?	Returns the delta F2 average value,
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:AVErage?	Returns the average output power.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:AVErage:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the average output power.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the calculation of the output power.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:COUNt?	Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for calculation of the output power for EDR.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:DPSK?	Returns the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:GPSK?	Returns the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:PEAK?	Returns the peak output power.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWEr:PEAK:STATus?	Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the peak output power.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:CRC?	Returns the Basic Rate value of the CRC field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:ARQN?	Returns the value of ARQN field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW?	Returns the value of Flow field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:HEC?	Returns the value of HEC field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:LT:ADDRes?	Returns the LT address.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN?	Returns the value of SEQN field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE?	Returns the value of Type field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth?	Returns the preamble of the Basic Rate payload length.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PREAmble?	Returns the preamble of the Basic Rate packet.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD?	Returns the sync word.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE?	Returns the packet type of the Basic Rate signal.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCess:ADDRess?	Returns the 32-bit Access Address.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC?	Returns the value of the CRC field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth?	Returns the value of the PDU length field.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDRess?	Returns the PDU Rx address.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDRess?	Returns the PDU Tx address.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TYPE?	Returns the PDU packet type.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PREAmble?	Returns the preamble of the BLE packet.
READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE?	Returns the packet type.
READ:NOISe:TABLE:VALue?	Returns the noise table data.
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBbandwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value where it is X dB less from the value at the center frequency.
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured inwards (coming from the ends to the center frequency).
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?	Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured outwards (from the center frequency to the ends).
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.
READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.
READ:P25 subgroup	P25 measurements
READ:P25:CONSt:FErRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:P25:SUMMary:LIMIt: SRA	Returns Limit of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:MODUlation:MEASurement:FIDelity:STATus	Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMary:MODUlation:MEASurement:FIDelity?	Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:MODUlation:MEASurement:FREQuency:ACCURacy?	Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS	Returns the status of Frequency Accuracy measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:NEGPeak:STATUS	Returns the Status of Frequency Deviation, negative peak status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:POSPeak:STATUS	Returns the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR	Returns the Frequency Error measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS	Returns Status of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS?	Returns HCPM Pmax-off measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF?	This command returns the HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS	Returns Status of HCPM Pmax-on measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON?	This command returns the HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSs:STATUS	Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement status.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSs?	Returns the HCPM Pss-max measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?	Returns status of HCPM Pss-min measurement results based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM?	Returns the HCPM Pss-min measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSlot:STATUS?	Returns Status of HCPM Offslot measurement based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSlot?	Returns the HCPM Offslot power results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI	Returns P_ACP_HI value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW	Returns P_ACP_LOW value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN	Returns Min Pk ACPR value which is displayed on P25 Summary Display.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS	Returns status of Min Pk ACPR value based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS	Returns status of RF measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF?	Returns the RF output power results.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:STATus	Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment t_error_1 measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 acquisition count over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO:STATus	Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts over which the t_obsync averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TOBSync?	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack time busy/idle acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:COUNT?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCODer:BI:STATus	Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCODer:BI?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time busy/idle measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCODer:STATus	Returns Status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCODer?	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER:BI:STATus	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER:BI?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER:STATus	Returns Status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER?	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?	Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:STATus	Returns Status of Throughput delay measurement results based on the limit.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy?	Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:P25:EDiagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace data with the X values.
READ:P25:EDiagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:P25:PVTime:BURSt:POWer?	Returns the average power of the burst packet, in dBm, for the trace.
READ:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME?	Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.
READ:P25:PVTime:FTIME?	Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.
READ:P25:PVTime:TRACe:X?	Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.
READ:P25:PVTime:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace <x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value and vertical value pair at the <i>n</i> th data point.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:FIDelity	Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:FREQuency:ACCUracy	Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:FREQuency:DEVIation:NEGPeak	Returns the Frequency Deviation, negative peak, measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:FREQuency:DEVIation:POSPeak	Returns the Frequency Deviation, positive peak, measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:FREQuency:ERRor	Returns the Frequency Error measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODUlation:MEASurement:SRA	Returns the Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXOFF	This command returns the HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXON	This command returns the HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MAXSs	Returns the HCPM Pss-max measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:MINIMUM	Returns the HCPM Pss-min measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:HCPM:OFFSlot	Returns the HCPM Offslot power results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWEr:MEASurement:RF	Returns the RF output power results.
READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE	Returns the HCPM Time alignment t_error_1 measurement results.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 acquisition count over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TOBSync	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts over which the t_obsync averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack time busy/idle acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCoder	Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:ENCoder:BI	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTack:TIME:POWER:BI	Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy	Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.
READ:P25:SUMMary:TRIGGer:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT	Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay averaging is done.
READ:ACPower subgroup (continued)	
READ:ACPower:CHANnel:POWer?	Returns the average power of the main channel.
READ:ACPower:SPEctrum?	Returns spectrum trace data of the ACPR measurement.
READ:{AM FM PM} subgroup (Option 21 only)	
AM/FM/PM measurement	
READ:{AM FM PM}?	Returns the trace data.
READ:AM:AMIndex?	Returns the modulation index .
READ:AM:AMNegative?	Returns the negative peak modulation factor (–AM).
READ:AM:AMPositive?	Returns the positive peak modulation factor (+AM).
READ:AM:RESult?	Returns the AM measurement results.
READ:FM:PHALf?	Returns the half peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk/2).
READ:{FM PM}:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error in the Frequency modulation and Phase modulation measurements.
READ:FM:PNEGative?	Returns the negative peak frequency deviation (–Pk).
READ:FM:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak frequency deviation (+Pk).

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:FM:PTPeak?	Returns the peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk).
READ:FM:RESult?	Returns the FM measurement results.
READ:FM:RMS?	Returns the RMS frequency deviation.
READ:PM:PNEGative?	Returns the negative peak phase deviation (–Pk).
READ:PM:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak phase deviation (+Pk).
READ:PM:PTPeak?	Returns the peak-peak phase deviation (Pk-Pk).
READ:PM:RESult?	Returns the PM measurement results.
READ:PM:RMS?	Returns the RMS phase deviation.
READ:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurement
READ:AUDio:FERRor?	Returns the carrier frequency error in the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:FREQuency?	Returns the audio frequency.
READ:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?	Returns the number of harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?	Returns the amplitude of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:HNOise?	Returns the difference between the current RMS modulation value and the reference value.
READ:AUDio:HNREFerence?	Returns the Hum and Noise RMS modulation reference value.
READ:AUDio:HPTPeak?	Returns the half peak-to-peak modulation excursion.
READ:AUDio:MODDist?	Returns the modulation distortion for the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:NHARMonic:COUNT?	Returns the number of non-harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:NHARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?	Returns the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:NHARMonic<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.
READ:AUDio:PNEGative?	Returns the minus peak modulation excursion.
READ:AUDio:POWer?	Returns the carrier power or signal power depending the signal type.
READ:AUDio:PPOSitive?	Returns the positive peak modulation excursion.
READ:AUDio:RMS?	Returns the RMS modulation excursion for the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:SINad?	Returns the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:SNOise?	Returns the signal level to noise level with the harmonic distortion and non-harmonic distortion components removed.
READ:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?	Returns the audio spectrum trace data for the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:THDist:DB?	Returns the total harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:THDist?	Returns the percentage of the total harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.
READ:AUDio:TNHDist:DB?	Returns the total non-harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:AUDio:TNHDis?	Returns the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.
READ:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
READ:AVTime:AVERage?	Returns the RMS value.
READ:AVTime:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd FOURth}?	Returns the trace data.
READ:AVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
READ:AVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at the maximum.
READ:AVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
READ:AVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at the minimum.
READ:AVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
READ:CCDF subgroup	CCDF measurement
READ:CCDF?	Returns the CCDF measurement results.
READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd}:X?	Returns the horizontal values of the specified trace.
READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd}:XY?	Returns the horizontal and vertical value pairs of the specified trace.
READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd}:Y?	Returns the vertical values of the specified trace.
READ:CONSte subgroup (Option 21 only)	Constellation measurement
READ:CONSte:FERRor?	LAST Returns the frequency error.
READ:CONSte:RESults?	Returns the constellation measurement results.
READ:CONSte:TRACe?	Returns the constellation trace data.
READ:DDEMod subgroup (Option 21 only)	General purpose digital modulation measurements
READ:DDEMod:STABle?	Returns the symbol table data.
READ:DIQVtime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Demodulated I&Q versus Time measurement
READ:DIQVtime:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:DIQVtime:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
READ:DIQVtime:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
READ:DPX subgroup	DPX Spectrum measurement
READ:DPX:DDENsity?	Returns the calculated (DPX) density for the selected region.
READ:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNT?	Returns the number of lines in the DPXogram measurement.
READ:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?	Returns the time scale offset in the DPXogram measurement.
READ:DPX:RESults:TRACe<x>?	Returns waveform data of specified trace.
READ:DPX:TRACe:AVERage?	Returns waveform data of the average trace.
READ:DPX:TRACe:BITMap?	Returns trace waveform data of the bitmap trace.
READ:DPX:TRACe:MATH?	Returns waveform data of the math trace.
READ:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum?	Returns waveform data of the maximum trace.
READ:DPX:TRACe:MINimum?	Returns waveform data of the minimum trace.
READ:EDlagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye diagram
READ:EDlagram:FDEVIation?	Returns the frequency deviation versus Time trace data.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:EDlagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:EDlagram:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
READ:EDlagram:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
READ:EVM subgroup (Option 21 only)	EVM versus Time measurement
READ:EVM:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:EVM:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
READ:EVM:PINDEX?	Returns the time at the EVM peak.
READ:EVM:RMS?	Returns the RMS value.
READ:EVM:TRACe?	Returns the EVM versus Time trace data.
READ:FDVTime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Frequency deviation versus Time measurement
READ:FDVTime:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:FDVTime:TRACe?	Returns the Frequency deviation versus Time trace data.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Frequency and Phase Settling Time measurements
READ:FSETtling:ERRor?	Returns the settled error in Hz in Frequency Settling.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FTTime?	Returns the settling time from the trigger position in seconds.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal passes the mask test.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency at which the signal is considered settled.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal is settled with the tolerance range.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME?	Returns the settled time in seconds.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]?	Returns whether the input signal is settled within the specified tolerance and the signal is settled longer than the Minimum Settled Duration.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:START:TIME?	Returns the start time for the measurement in seconds.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME?	Returns the settling time in seconds.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X?	Returns the Frequency or Phase values of the specified trace.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY?	Returns the time and frequency or phase value pairs of the specified trace.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]?	Returns the frequency or phase values of the specified trace.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRIGGer:TIME?	Returns the time when the trigger occurred in seconds.
READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:VALue?	Returns the settled value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.
READ:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
READ:FVTime?	Returns the Frequency versus Time trace data.
READ:FVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
READ:FVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the frequency drift is maximum.
READ:FVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
READ:FVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the frequency drift is minimum.
READ:FVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
READ:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:IQVTime:I?	Returns the I versus Time trace data.
READ:IQVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
READ:IQVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the I or Q level is maximum.
READ:IQVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
READ:IQVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the I or Q level is minimum.
READ:IQVTime:Q?	Returns the Q versus Time trace data.
READ:IQVTime:RESult?	Returns the measurement results.
READ:MCPower subgroup	MCPR measurement
READ:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels?	Returns the power of adjacent channels.
READ:MCPower:CHANnel:POWER?	Returns the reference power.
READ:MCPower:MAIN:CHANNELs?	Returns the power of main channels.
READ:MCPower:SPECTrum?	Returns spectrum trace data.
READ:MERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Magnitude Error versus Time measurement
READ:MERRor:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:MERRor:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
READ:MERRor:PINDEX?	Returns the time at the magnitude error peak.
READ:MERRor:RMS?	Returns the RMS value.
READ:MERRor:TRACe?	Returns the Magnitude error versus Time trace data.
READ:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
READ:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth?	Returns the occupied bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the left (lower) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the left frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWER?	Returns the reference power in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the right (higher) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the right frequency of the occupied bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:SPECTrum?	Returns spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth?	Returns the x dB bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQuency?	Returns the left (lower) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the left frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWER?	Returns the reference power in the x dB bandwidth measurement.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?	Returns the right (higher) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel?	Returns the level at the right frequency of the x dB bandwidth.
READ:OFDM subgroup	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing measurement
READ:OFDM:APOWER?	Returns the average power.
READ:OFDM:APOWER:PEAK?	Returns the peak-to-average power.
READ:OFDM:CONStellation:MAGNitude?	Returns the constellation magnitude data.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:OFDM:CONSt:PHASe?	Returns the constellation phase data.
READ:OFDM:CONSt:TYPE?	Returns the constellation context value
READ:OFDM:CONSt:VALue?	Returns the constellation value.
READ:OFDM:CPE?	Returns the Common Pilot Error magnitude.
READ:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude?	Returns the channel response magnitude data.
READ:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe?	Returns the channel response phase data.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILots?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:PILots?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILots?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers
READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:PILots?	Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL?	Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILots?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL?	Returns the peak RMS data for all subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA?	Returns the peak RMS data for the data subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILots?	Returns the peak RMS data for the pilot subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>?	Returns the EVM trace data.
READ:OFDM:FERRor?	Returns the Frequency error reading.
READ:OFDM:FLATness:PASS?	Verifies the average power levels of the subcarriers remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.
READ:OFDM:FLATness:RESult?	Returns the summary results of each segment.
READ:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>?	Returns the OFDM Spectral Flatness trace data.
READ:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance?	Returns the gain imbalance.
READ:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet?	Returns the IQ origin offset.
READ:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the magnitude error trace data.
READ:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection?	Returns the direction of the packet.
READ:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the phase error trace data.
READ:OFDM:POWer:TRACe<x>?	Returns the power trace data.
READ:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet?	Returns the quadrature offset.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:OFDM:SCARriers?	Returns the number of subcarriers.
READ:OFDM:SCARriers:SPACing?	Returns the subcarrier spacing.
READ:OFDM:STABle:VALUe?	Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table.
READ:OFDM:SYMBol:CERRor?	Returns the symbol clock error.
READ:OFDM:SYMBol:COUNt?	Returns the number of symbols.
READ:PERRor subgroup (Option 21 only)	Phase error versus Time measurement
READ:PERRor:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:PERRor:PEAK?	Returns the peak value.
READ:PERRor:PINDex?	Returns the time at the phase error peak.
READ:PERRor:RMS	Returns the RMS value.
READ:PERRor:TRACe?	Returns the Phase error versus Time trace data.
READ:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
READ:PHVTime?	Returns the Phase versus Time trace data.
READ:PHVTime:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum value.
READ:PHVTime:MAXLocation?	Returns the time at which the phase is maximum.
READ:PHVTime:MINimum?	Returns the minimum value.
READ:PHVTime:MINLocation?	Returns the time at which the phase is minimum.
READ:PHVTime:RESult?	Returns the results.
READ:PNOise subgroup (Option 11 only)	Phase noise measurements
READ:PNOise:ALL?	Returns all the measurement results.
READ:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor?	Returns the carrier frequency error.
READ:PNOise:CARRier:POWer?	Returns the carrier power.
READ:PNOise:RESidual:FM?	Returns the residual FM.
READ:PNOise:RMS:PNOise?	Returns the RMS phase noise.
READ:PNOise:SPECtrum<x>:X?	Returns the frequencies of the specified trace.
READ:PNOise:SPECtrum<x>:XY?	Returns the frequency and phase noise pairs of the specified trace.
READ:PNOise:SPECtrum<x>[:Y]?	Returns the phase noise values of the specified trace.
READ:PNOise:JITTer?	Returns the jitter.
READ:PULSe subgroup	Pulsed RF measurements
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX?	Returns the average transmitted power in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:AVERage?	Returns the average on power in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DRODb?	Returns the droop in dB in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DROOp?	Returns the droop in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct?	Returns the duty factor (%) in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTRatio?	Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FALL?	Returns the fall time in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta?	Returns the delta frequency in the results table.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FRDeviation?	Returns the frequency deviation in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:IRAMplitude?	Returns the pulse impulse response amplitude in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:IRTime?	Returns the impulse response time in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:MFRqerror?	Returns the maximum frequency error in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:MPHerror?	Returns the maximum phase error in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVEDb?	Returns the overshoot in dB in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVERshoot?	Returns the overshoot in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PHDeviation?	Returns the phase deviation in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFRquency?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPOWer?	Returns the peak power in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPHase?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RINterval?	Returns the repetition interval in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPDb?	Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPple?	Returns the ripple in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE?	Returns the rise time in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFrequerror?	Returns the RMS frequency error in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSPherror?	Returns the RMS phase error in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RRATe?	Returns the repetition rate in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:TIME?	Returns the time in the results table.
READ:PULSe[:RESult]:WIDTH?	Returns the pulse width in the results table.
READ:PULSe:STATistics?	Returns the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:ATX?	Returns the average transmitted power of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:AVERage?	Returns the average on power of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb?	Returns the droop in dB of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:DROOp?	Returns the droop of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct?	Returns the duty factor (%) of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio?	Returns the duty factor (ratio) of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:FALL?	Returns the fall time of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta?	Returns the delta frequency in the pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:FRDeviation?	Returns the frequency deviation of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRAMplitude?	Returns the Pulse Impulse Response amplitude measurement in the pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime?	Returns the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:MFRqerror?	Returns the maximum frequency error of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror?	Returns the maximum phase error of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?	Returns the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics
READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?	Returns the overshoot measurement result in the pulse statistics

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation?	Returns the phase deviation of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFrequency?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPower?	Returns the peak power of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPHase?	Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RINterval?	Returns the repetition interval of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb?	Returns the ripple in dB of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RIPple?	Returns the ripple of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RISE?	Returns the rise time of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror?	Returns the RMS frequency error of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror?	Returns the RMS phase error of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:RRate?	Returns the repetition rate of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTh?	Returns the pulse width of the statistics.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:X?	Returns the horizontal values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement.
READ:PULSe:STATistics:XY?	Returns the horizontal and vertical values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement.
READ:PULSe:STATistics[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement.
READ:PULSe:TRACe:X?	Returns the time values of the pulse trace.
READ:PULSe:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace.
READ:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]?	Returns the vertical values of the pulse trace.
READ:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurement
READ:SEM:MHITs:COUNt?	Returns the number of rows in the results table.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:FREQuency?	Returns the frequency of the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:RELative?	Returns the relative integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:MARGin:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute margin for the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:MARGin:RELative?	Returns the relative margin for the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:OFFSet?	Returns the offset for the specified mask hit signal.
READ:SEM:PASS?	Returns the pass/fail limit test result.
READ:SEM:REF:POWer?	Returns the reference power level.
READ:SEM:SPECtrum:X?	Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace.
READ:SEM:SPECtrum:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
READ:SEM:SPECtrum[:Y]?	Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace.
READ:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurement

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:SGRam?	Returns the spectrogram trace data.
READ:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
READ:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data in the Spectrum Analyzer measurement.
READ:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
READ:SPURious:CARRier:POWer?	Returns the carrier power.
READ:SPURious:COUNT?	Returns the number of spurious signals.
READ:SPURious:PASS?	Returns the pass/fail limit test result.
READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:X?	Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace.
READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
READ:SPURious:SPECTrum[:Y]?	Returns the amplitudes of the spectrum trace.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute frequency of the specified spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative?	Returns the relative frequency of the specified spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:ABSolute?	Returns the absolute amplitude of the limit for a spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:RELative?	Returns the relative amplitude of the limit for a spurious signal.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation?	Returns whether the specified spurious signal exceeds the limit or not.
READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe?	Returns the frequency range in which the spurious signal occurred.
READ:SQUality subgroup (Option 21 only)	Signal quality measurement
READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation?	Returns the frequency deviation.
READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE?	Returns the frequency deviation measurement results table.
READ:SQUality:FREQuency:ERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:SQUality:GAIN:IMBalance?	Returns the gain imbalance.
READ:SQUality:ORIGin:OFFSet?	Returns the origin offset.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM?	Returns the peak EVM (%).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB?	Returns the peak EVM (dB).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet?	Returns the peak offset EVM (dB).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the EVM is peak.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet?	Returns the time at which the offset EVM is peak.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet?	Returns the peak offset EVM (%).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:FERRor?	Returns the peak FSK error.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor?	Returns the peak magnitude error (%).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:DB?	Returns the peak magnitude error (dB).
READ:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the magnitude error is peak.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:PERRor?	Returns the peak phase error.
READ:SQUality:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation?	Returns the time at which the phase error is peak.
READ:SQUality:QUADrature:ERRor?	Returns the quadrature error.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:SQUality:RHO?	Returns the r (waveform quality).
READ:SQUality:RMS:EVM?	Returns the RMS EVM (%).
READ:SQUality:RMS:EVM:DB?	Returns the RMS EVM (dB).
READ:SQUality:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSet?	Returns the RMS offset EVM (dB).
READ:SQUality:RMS:EVM:OFFSet?	Returns the RMS offset EVM (dB).
READ:SQUality:RMS:FERRor?	Returns the RMS FSK error.
READ:SQUality:RMS:MER:DB?	Returns the RMS MER (dB).
READ:SQUality:RMS:MERRor?	Returns the RMS magnitude error (%).
READ:SQUality:RMS:MERRor:DB?	Returns the RMS magnitude error (dB).
READ:SQUality:RMS:PERRor?	Returns the RMS phase error.
READ:SQUality:SYMBol:LENGth?	Returns the number of analyzed symbols.
READ:SQUality:SYMBol:RATE?	Returns the calculated symbol rate.
READ:SQUality:SYMBol:RATE:ERRor?	LAST Returns the value of the symbol rate error.
READ:TDIagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Trellis diagram
READ:TDIagram:FERRor?	Returns the frequency error.
READ:TDIagram:TRACe?	Returns the Trellis diagram trace data.
READ:TOVerview subgroup	Time overview
READ:TOVerview?	Returns the trace data.
READ:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN measurements
READ:WLAN:CONSt:MAgNitude?	Returns the magnitude data for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
READ:WLAN:CONSt:PHASe?	Returns the phase values for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
READ:WLAN:CONSt:TYPE?	Returns the type (context) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
READ:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?	Returns the value (decoded symbol) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.
READ:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAgNitude?	Returns the magnitude data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.
READ:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe?	Returns the phase data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.
READ:WLAN:EVM:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN EVM trace.
READ:WLAN:FLATness:PASS?	Verifies the average power level values of the subcarriers remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.
READ:WLAN:FLATness:RESult?	Returns the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.
READ:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>?	Returns the WLAN Spectral Flatness trace data.
READ:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Magnitude Error trace.
READ:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>?	Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Phase Error trace.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:POWer?	Returns the average power of the burst packet.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh?	Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME?	Returns the width of the falling edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?	Returns the start time of the falling edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?	Returns the stop time of the falling edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:FTIME?	Returns the width of the falling edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME?	Returns the width of the rising edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START?	Returns the start time of the rising edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?	Returns the stop time of the rising edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:RTIME?	Returns the width of the rising edge.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:X?	Returns the horizontal values.
READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power).
READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:Y?	Returns the vertical values (power).
READ:WLAN:STABle:VALUe?	Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:INDex?	Returns the index of the analyzed packet.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer?	Returns the average power of all symbols in the packet.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR?	Returns the peak-to-average burst power factor.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CERRor?	Returns the symbol clock error.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CPE?	Returns the RMS magnitude error of the pilots.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ALL?	Returns the peak EVM value for all subcarriers or all chips.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL?	Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips?	Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value over the first 1000 chips occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:DATA?	Returns the peak EVM value for the data subcarriers.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips?	Returns the peak EVM value measured over the first 1000 chips.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:PILOts?	Returns the peak EVM value for the pilots in the WLAN measurement.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?	Returns the subcarrier on which the ALL peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?	Returns the subcarrier on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOts?	Returns the subcarrier on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL?	Returns the symbol on which the reported EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?	Returns the symbol on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOts?	Returns the symbol on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ALL?	Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:AVERage?	Returns the average RMS EVM value.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:DATA?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:MAXimum?	Returns the maximum RMS EVM value.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the 1k chips in the WLAN measurement measured over the first 1000 chips.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:PILOts?	Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:FERROR?	Returns the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the measurement frequency setting.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HEADER?	Returns the received packet header information.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HTSIG?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet HT-SIGNAL
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:IQOFFSET?	Returns the average magnitude of the DC subcarrier level relative to total signal power.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:LSIG?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet (legacy) SIGNAL symbols fields.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET?	Returns the type and number of symbols in the Preamble and Data portions of the packet.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:DMODULATION?	Returns the modulation used in the Data symbols.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:FORMAT?	Returns the packet format setting.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:GUARD?	Returns the packet guard interval used by the DATA symbols.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:SIG?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet SIGNAL symbols fields.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSIG:A?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(A) symbols fields.
READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSIG:B?	Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(B) symbols fields.
READ:LTE subgroup	
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS:COUNT?	Returns the number of rows in the results table.
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:BANDWIDTH?	Returns the bandwidth value of the row (channel).
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:CHANNEL:NAME?	Returns the channel name of the specified index in the results table.
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:FREQUENCY:OFFSET?	Returns the frequency offset of the channel.
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:ABSOLUTE?	Returns the lower absolute value of the channel.
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:RELATIVE?	Returns the lower relative value of the channel.
READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:UPPER:ABSOLUTE?	Returns the upper absolute value of the channel.
READ:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:POWER?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.
READ:LTE:ACLR:RESULTS:STATUS?	Returns the pass or fail status.
READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:X?	Returns the frequency of the spectrum trace.
READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:XY?	Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace
READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:Y?	Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace.
READ:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:OBW?	Returns the Occupied Bandwidth (Hz).
READ:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:POWER:CHANNEL?	Returns the Channel Power value.
READ:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:SPECTRUM?	Returns spectrum trace data.
READ:LTE:CONSTE:CELL:ID?	Queries the Cell ID value.
READ:LTE:CONSTE:FREQUENCY:ERROR?	Queries Frequency Error value in Hz.
READ:LTE:CONSTE:GROUP:ID?	Queries the Group ID value.
READ:LTE:CONSTE:SECTOR:ID?	Queries the Sector ID value.

Table 2-22: Read commands (cont.)

Command	Description
READ:LTE:PVTime:OFFSlot:POWer?	Returns the TOff power measurement value in dBm/MHz.
READ:LTE:PVTime:RESUltS:STATus	Returns the pass or fail status.
READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:X?	Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds).
READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:XY?	Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power).
READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:Y?	Returns the vertical values (power).

Sense Commands

Use the SENSE commands to set up detailed measurement conditions. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

If the file extension is not included, it is assumed to be .tiq.

The Record and Playback command subgroup may not apply to your instrument. Details can be found in the command descriptions.

Table 2-23: Sense commands

Command	Description
[SENSe] basic command subgroup	General analysis parameter control
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}	Sets or queries the acquisition bandwidth.
[SENSe] Bluetooth command subgroup	Bluetooth measurements
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth	Sets or returns the analysis length.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?	Sets the actual analysis length.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO	Sets or queries the length mode.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:MEAS[:BANDwidth BWIDTH]	Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:MEAS:SOURce	Sets or returns the analysis measurement source.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:OFFSet	Sets or returns the symbol analysis offset.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO	Determines whether to set the carrier frequency error automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs	Sets the time units.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDTH):MODE	Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth mode.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDTH):TINTerval	Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth frequency span.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDTH):TINTerval:AUTO	Sets or returns the bandwidth to Auto or Manual.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:GRATICule:SHOW	Show or hides the graticule state.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:MARKERS:SHOW	Show or hides the marker readout.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:RADIx	Sets or returns the radix of the marker readout.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:CONTent	Sets or returns the appearance of the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:FREEze	Sets or freezes the updates of the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:POINTsPerSymbol	Sets or returns the number of points per symbol (how many points to use between symbols) for the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:SHOW	Shows or hides the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FONE	Sets or returns the average frequency for the low deviation pattern.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FTWO	Sets or returns the average frequency for the high deviation pattern.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTET?	Returns the selected octet number on the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTET:TOTAL:COUNT?	Returns the total octet value to be selected on the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:VIEW:MODE	Sets or queries view mode in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:ALPHA	Sets or returns the alpha filter factor (α /BT).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:MEASurement	Sets or returns the measurement filter setting.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:REFerence	Sets or returns the reference filter setting.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation	sets or returns the frequency deviation.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO	Determines whether to detect the frequency deviation automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERRor	Sets or returns the frequency error in the Bluetooth analysis parameters (when Auto is off).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO	Determines whether the frequency error is set to Auto or Manual.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:INBEmissions:POWEr:LIMit<x>	Sets or queries the limits of the Bluetooth InBand Emission settings.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:POWEr:CLASs	Sets or queries the power class of the Bluetooth standard.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:STANDard	Sets or queries the Bluetooth standard.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELta: FONE:AVERage:MAX	Sets or returns the maximum limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F1$ average.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELta: FONE:AVERage:MIN	Sets or returns the minimum limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F1$ average.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELta: FTWO:PERcent	Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ percentage.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELta: FTWO:RESult	Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ result.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:MAX:DRIFT: FNFZero	Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate maximum drift $f_n - f_0$.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:MAX: FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:MAX: FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmBDR	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset value from the preamble region.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 maximum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 minimum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 maximum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 minimum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:THREe:AVERage:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 maximum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:THREe:AVERage:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 minimum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 maximum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 minimum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:OPower: CLASs:TWO:AVERage:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 maximum average output power value.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERAge:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 minimum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MAX	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 maximum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MIN	Sets or queries the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 minimum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MAX	Sets or returns the maximum limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MIN	Sets or returns the minimum limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ percentage.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:RESult	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ result.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZero	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum drift $f_n - f_0$.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum frequency offset.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum frequency offset value from the preamble region.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERAge:MAX	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERAge:MIN	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy minimum average output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MAX	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MIN	Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy minimum peak output power value.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:F1FZero	Sets or returns the limit of the maximum $f_n - f_{n0}$ drift in the packet.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:FNFN5	Sets or returns the limit of the maximum $f_n - f_{n5}$ drift in the packet.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SYMBol:POINts	Sets or returns the number of points per symbol (how many points to use between symbols).
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern	Sets or returns the test pattern type in the Bluetooth displays.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETEct	Sets or returns the auto detect setting for the Bluetooth displays.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TIME:ZERO:REFERENCE	Sets or returns the Time Zero Reference setting in the Bluetooth displays.
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TRACe:TYPE	Sets or returns the trace type.
[SENSe]: NOISe subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurements
[SENSe]:NOISe:AVERAge:COUNt	Sets or queries the acquisition counts over which the noise average is computed.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:NOISe:BANDwidth	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:NOISe:CONTRol:SETTling:OFF[:TIME]	Sets or queries the analyzer off settle time.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CONTRol:SETTling:ON[:TIME]	Sets or queries the analyzer on settle time.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:CONSTant	Sets and queries the excess noise ratio (ENR) constant.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE	Sets and queries the Noise Source mode for the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA?	Queries the Noise Source model, serial number, and table values for frequency and ENR for the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:ID	Sets or queries the Noise Source Model for the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:NEW	Sets the Noise Source Model for the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:SERial	Sets or queries the Noise Source serial number for the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT:UREference	Sets or queries the analyzer to use the reference temperature (K) for the loss at the DUT output in the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT[:VALUE]	Sets or queries the temperature value (K) for the loss at the DUT output in the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT:UREference	Sets or queries the analyzer to use the reference temperature (K) for the loss at the DUT input in the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT[:VALUE]	Sets or queries the temperature value (K) for the loss at the DUT input in the noise displays.
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd[:REFERENCE]	Sets or queries the reference temperature value (K) in the display.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FIGure:POINTs:COUNT	Sets the number of sample points for the display.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency value (Hz).
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:MODE	Sets or queries the frequency mode in the display.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency Span value (Hz).
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STARt	Sets or queries the Start Frequency value.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STEPs	Sets or queries the frequency Steps value.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:DATA?	Queries the data in the Frequency Table.
[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:NEW	Creates a new Frequency Table with the specified values for the noise display.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:MEASurement:DIREction	Sets or queries the measurement direction.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:RANGe	Sets or queries the measurement range.
[SENSe]:P25 subgroup	APCO P25 measurements
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMary:LIMit:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO	Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMary:LIMit:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP	Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMary:LIMit:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:OFF	Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-off.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMary:LIMit:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:ON	Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-on.
[SENSe]:P25:TEST:PATtern	Sets or returns the test pattern type in the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement	Sets or queries the Trigger Measurement from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync	Sets or returns the tOB_sync (measured) value in the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync:AUTO	Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour	Sets or queries the Trigger Measurements option Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF	Sets or queries the 't off' value when the Transient Frequency option is Transient Frequency Behavior On to Off for Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF:AUTO	Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection when Transient Frequency is chosen as Transient Frequency Behavior On to Off from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON	Sets or queries the 't on' value when the Transient Frequency option is Transient Frequency Behavior Off to On for Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON:AUTO	Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection when Transient Frequency is chosen as Transient Frequency behavior Off to On from the P25 displays.
SENSE:PULSe subgroup	Pulse measurements
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE	Sets or Queries the Measurement(s) parameter from the Control panel settings of Define tab which is common across the Pulse displays.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:BIN:COUNT	Sets the Bins value in Histogram settings table in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CLEar:RESults	Clears all scalar results in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:MODE	Sets the Histogram settings mode to Auto or Manual in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:ORDinate	Sets the Histogram readout in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:ORDinate	Sets the outlier readout in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SETtings:APPLy	Applies the new settings to the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:XLIMit	Sets the Xlimit in Histogram settings table in the Cumulative Histogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:CLEar:RESults	Clears all scalar results in the Cumulative Statistics display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALySis:FVTime:FILTer:SHApe	Sets or queries the type of Filter shape from Analysis tab of Frequency vs Time from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALysis:FVTime:SPECTrum:ANALysis:REGION	Sets or queries the Spectrum Analysis region from Analysis tab of Frequency vs Time in the Pulse-Ogram display.
[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINear:SCALE	Sets or queries the Calculate statistics in linear scale selection from the Pulse Statistics display.
[SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce	Sets or queries the frequency reference oscillator source.
SENSe:TXGain subgroup	Transmission Gain measurements
SENSe:TXGain:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:{RESolution}	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth.
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:CENTer	Sets or queries the frequency at the center of the selected Span.
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:POINts	Sets or queries the number of frequency steps in the measurement range.
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:SPAN	Sets or queries the difference between the start and stop frequencies (span).
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:START	Sets or queries the lowest frequency in the span.
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency increment. Measurements are made at frequency points from Start Freq to Stop Freq in Step Size increments.
SENSe:TXGain:FREQUENCY:STOP	Sets or queries the highest frequency in the span.
SENSe:P25 subgroup	P25 measurements
[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset value.
[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO	Sets or queries if the offset is set to Auto or if Auto is off.
[SENSe]:P25({:BANDwidth}):BWIDth:MODE	Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span) mode as Auto, Manual, or Link to Span.
[SENSe]:P25({:BANDwidth}):BWIDth:TINTERval	Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span).
[SENSe]:P25({:BANDwidth}):BWIDth:TINTERval:AUTO	Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span) mode as Auto or Manual.
[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:MEASurement	Sets or queries the Measurement Filter setting.
[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:REFerence	Sets or queries the Reference Filter setting.
[SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor	Sets or queries the Frequency Offset (when Auto is off).
[SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO	Sets or queries if the Frequency Error is set to Auto or if Auto is off.
[SENSe]:P25:MODUlation:CHANnel:({BANDwidth}):BWIDth)?	Queries the actual P25 Preset channel bandwidth.
[SENSe]:P25:MODUlation:STANDard	Sets or queries the modulation standard.
SENSe:P25:MODUlation:TYPE	Sets or queries the modulation type.
[SENSe]:P25:SRATE	Sets or queries the symbol rate value for measurements.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:CLEar:RESults	Clears the results from the P25 Summary display.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMit:FA	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Operating Frequency Accuracy.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMit:FREQUENCY:DEViation: AVERAGE:TERRor:ONE	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Average t_error_1.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMit:FREQUENCY:DEViation: AVERAGE:TERRor:ZERO	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Average t_error_0.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel:OFF:SLOT	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel offslot.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel:PEAK:ACPR	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel Peak ACPR.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:NEGAtive:LO	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, negative peak.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:NEGAtive:UP	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, negative peak.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSitive:LO	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, positive peak.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSitive:UP	Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, positive peak.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:OFF	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-off.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:ON	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-on.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:SS	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pss-max.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMIN:SS	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pss-min.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERAge:ATTK:ENCODer	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack encoder.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERAge:ATTK:ENCODer:BI	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack encoder, busy/idle.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWER	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack power.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWER:BI	Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack power, busy/idle.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERAge:THRUput:DLAY	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average throughput delay.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:MF	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Modulation Fidelity.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:RF:OUTPower	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for RF Output Power.
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:SRA	Sets or queries the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Symbol Rate Accuracy.
[SENSe]:P25:SYMBOLs:POINTs	Sets or queries the Points/Symbols to display.
SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs	Sets or queries the time units as Seconds or Symbols in the display.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs	Sets or queries the fundamental unit of time for the P25 measurements.
[sense]:acquisition subgroup	Acquisition measurements
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE	Sets or queries the acquisition mode.
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:OPTimization	Sets or queries the method of the global gain and input bandwidth optimization.
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SAMPles	Sets or queries the acquisition samples.
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SEConds	Sets or queries the acquisition length.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer	Determines whether to enable or disable dithering.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer:HWAre:STATus?	Returns the dithering hardware status.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth	Sets or queries the analysis length.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?	Queries the actual analysis length.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the analysis length automatically.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:REFerence	Sets or queries the analysis time reference.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt	Sets or queries the analysis offset time.
[SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the analysis offset automatically.
[SENSe]:ANSPectrum:STARt:AUTO:METHod	Sets or queries the method used for computing auto analysis and spectrum offsets.
[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency	Sets or queries the measurement frequency.
[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency:CENTer:LOCK	Sets or queries locking the measurement center frequency.
[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs	Sets or queries the unit of power.
[SENSe]:SIGNalpath:PRiority	Sets or queries the signal path priority for the measurements (for RSA5000 series only).
[SENSe]:USETtings	Updates the analyzer settings.
[SENSe]:ACPower subgroup	Channel power and ACPR measurement
[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERAge	Sets or queries how to average waveform.
[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERAge:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of traces for averaging.
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}{:RESolution}	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}{:RESolution}:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}{:RESolution}:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:{BANDwidth BWIDth}	Sets or queries the channel bandwidth.
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer	Sets or queries the adjacent channel filter.
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs	Sets or queries the number of adjacent channel pairs.
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:SPACing	Sets or queries the channel-to-channel spacing.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHIPrate	Sets or queries the chip rate.
[SENSe]:ACPower:CLEar:RESults	Restarts the average trace.
[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:ACPower:NFLoor:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the correction for noise floor.
[SENSe]:ACPower:POINts:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of trace points.
[SENSe]:ACPower:RRCRolloff	Sets or queries the filter parameter for the Root Raised Cosine filter.
[SENSe]:ACPower:SYMBrate	Sets or queries the symbol rate.
[SENSe]:{AM FM PM} subgroup (Option 21 only)	AM/FM/PM measurement
[SENSe]:{AM FM PM}:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement	Sets measurement bandwidth for the AM, FM, or PM demodulation to analyze.
[SENSe]:{AM FM PM}:CLEar:RESults	Clears measurement results.
[SENSe]:{AM FM PM}:{MTPoints MAXTracepoints}	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:AM:DETEct:AMPLitude	Sets or queries the carrier amplitude detection method.
[SENSe]:{FM PM}:BURSt:THREshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to detect bursts.
[SENSe]:{FM PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset in the FM/PM measurement.
[SENSe]:{FM PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet:MARKer	Sets the frequency offset from selected marker or delta marker location.
[SENSe]:{FM PM}:FREQuency:SEARch:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to detect the carrier frequency automatically.
[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet	Sets the phase offset from the selected marker location.
[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet:MARKer	Sets the carrier frequency offset from the selected marker.
[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:SEARch:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to detect the phase automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:AUDio subgroup	Audio measurement
[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of harmonics to average in the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERAge:ENABLE	Enables or disables averaging of harmonics in the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth BWIDth	Sets or queries the audio measurement bandwidth.
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:AUTO	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution:SHAPE	Sets or queries the shape of the resolution bandwidth for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet	Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset.
[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO	Determines whether to set the carrier frequency error automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis	Sets or queries the de-emphasis filter type.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:ENABLE	Enables or disables the de-emphasis filter for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:USER	Sets or queries a user-defined de-emphasis audio filter.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF	Sets or queries the high-pass filter type.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:ENABle	Enables or disables the high-pass audio filter for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:USER	Sets or queries a user-defined high-pass audio filter.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:USER	Sets or queries a user-defined high-pass audio filter.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF	Sets or queries the low-pass filter type.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:ENABle	Enables or disables the low-pass filter for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:USER	Sets or queries a user-defined low-pass audio filter.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:MODE:PREDefined	Selects a predefined audio filter or a filter stored on the instrument file.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:SOURce?	Queries the measurement filter from the user-defined source file.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard	Sets or queries the Standard audio filter.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard:ENABle	Enables or disables a Standard filter for the audio measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQUency	Sets or queries the reference audio frequency.
[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQUency:AUTO	Determines whether to set the reference audio frequency automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle	Enables or disables the Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.
[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence	Captures the current Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.
[SENSe]:AUDio:SIGnal:TYPE	Sets or queries the audio signal type.
[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECTrum:CLEar:RESults	Clears the results of the audio spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of trace points acquired for the audio spectrum display.
[SENSe]:AUDio:UNITs	Sets or queries the units of the audio spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus Time measurement
[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth BWiDth}	Sets or queries the time-domain bandwidth filter.
[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth BWiDth}:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:AVTime:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:AVTime:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:AVTime:METHod	Sets or queries the method to set the measurement bandwidth.
[SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:DDEMod subgroup (Option 21 only)	General purpose digital modulation measurements
[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth	Sets or queries the analysis length.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?	Queries the actual analysis length.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the analysis length automatically.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWiDth}:MODE	Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth mode.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWiDth}:TINterval	Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth (frequency span).
[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWiDth}:TINterval:AUTO	Sets the measurement bandwidth (frequency span) automatically.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:DETEct	Sets or queries how to detect bursts.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:THREshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to determine a burst.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet	Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to detect the carrier frequency automatically.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:AVAIlable?	Determines if the equalizer is available.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:CONVergence	Sets or queries the Convergence value (also known as tap update rate).
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:ENABle	Sets or queries the Equalizer state.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth	Sets or queries the equalizer filter length.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE	Sets or queries the equalizer mode. The equalizer can in learning mode (train) or enabled (hold).
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESEt	Resets the equalizer settings to default values.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TAPS	Sets or queries the number of filter coefficients for the equalizer.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TSRAtio	Sets or queries the Equalizer Taps/Symbol parameter.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa	Sets or queries the filter factor (α/BT).
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement	Sets or queries the measurement filter.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFerence	Sets or queries the reference filter.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation	Sets or queries the frequency deviation to determine two states for FSK.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to detect the frequency deviation automatically.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MAGNitude:NORMalize	Sets or queries the method for the magnitude normalization.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINDEX	Sets or queries the modulation index for a CPM signal.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINDEX:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to detect the modulation index automatically.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE	Sets or queries the modulation type.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:PRESEt	Presets the modulation analysis to a communication standard.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:RADIus	Sets or queries the APSK radius parameter.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:ROTation	Sets or queries the APSK rotation parameter.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATE	Sets or queries the symbol rate.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SWAP:IQ	Sets or queries whether or not to swap I and Q data.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:HSSHift	Sets or queries the Q data half-symbol shift for OQPSK and SOQPSK signals.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:MAP:SOURce?	Specifies or queries the user symbol map file.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:MAP[:STATe]	Sets or queries whether to use the user symbol map.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:PLOT:POSition	Sets or queries the symbol point location on an SOQPSK waveform.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:POINTs	Sets or queries the number of points per symbol.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:RATE:SEARCh	Determines whether to enable a symbol rate search.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD	Sets or queries whether to enable the synchronization word.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:SYMBol	Sets or queries the synchronization word.
[SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs	Sets or queries the fundamental unit of time.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:GAIN	Sets or queries the gain for the audio demodulation.
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXBWidth	Sets or queries the receiver bandwidth for the audio demodulation.
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXFrequency?	Queries the receiver frequency for the audio demodulation.
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the audio demodulation.
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TUNE	Sets or queries how to determine the tuning frequency.
[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE	Sets or queries the modulation type for the audio demodulation.
[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:ACTual?	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth.
[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:RESolution:AUTO	Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the DPX spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:SPAN:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:RESolution:RATio	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:DPX:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:DPX:COLor	Sets or queries the color palette of three-dimensional graphs.
[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MAXimum	Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis.
[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MINimum	Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis.
[SENSe]:DPX:DDENsity:MEASurement:SHOW	Sets or queries the Show measurement value (measurement always visible for DPX Trigger).
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MAXimum	Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis in the DPXogram measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MINimum	Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis in the DPXogram measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:POINts:COUNT	Sets the number of trace points acquired for the DPXogram display.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:CAPacity?	Returns the time capacity of the DPXogram measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution	Sets the time resolution of the DPXogram measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution:AUTO	Sets the time resolution automatically or manually in the DPXogram measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATerfall:DIRection	Sets or queries the direction of the Waterfall (DPXogram) display.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATerfall:ENABle	Sets or queries the Waterfall (DPXogram) display.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO	Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the DPXogram display.
[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:RESet	Resets the height scale of the DPXogram display.
[SENSe]:DPX:DWELl	Sets or queries the value of the Dwell time for the DPX spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:DWELl:AUTO	Sets the value of the Dwell time automatically.
[SENSe]:DPX:PLOT	Sets or queries the plot in the DPX spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:POINts:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of DPX trace points.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:START	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}	Sets or queries the value of the measurement bandwidth in the DPX measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:ACTual?	Queries the actual bandwidth in the DPX measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency in the DPX spectrum measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:CLEar:RESults	Clears the measurement results of the active Tx BER measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:ENABLE	Sets or queries the Tx BER measurement.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern	Sets or queries the Tx BER data pattern.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:INVert	Sets or queries the data pattern Invert setting.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REPeat	Sets or queries the test duration for a User Pattern.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REVerse	Sets or queries whether the data pattern is in normal order or reversed.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:SOURce?	Returns the path and file name of the user-defined pattern file.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW	Sets or queries the value of the RBW filter.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW:STATe	Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:SWEep:TIME	Sets or queries the sweep time.
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:TMOtion	Sets or queries the scroll direction.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup	Settling time measurements
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}	Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth for the Settling Time measurements.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:ACTual?	Queries the actual measurement bandwidth in the Settling Time measurements.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:CENTer	Queries the actual measurement bandwidth in the Settling Time measurements.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset frequency.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:LENGth	Sets or queries the measurement length.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:LENGth:ACTual?	Queries the actual measurement length for the Settling Time measurements.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:LIMit	Sets or queries the frequency or phase limit for the specified region.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:STATe	Sets or queries mask test state.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:REFerence	Sets or queries the mask time reference.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:START	Sets or queries the mask region start time in seconds.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STOP	Sets or queries the mask region stop time in seconds.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STOP	Sets or queries the mask region stop time in seconds.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the Settling Time measurements.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum	Sets or queries the minimum settled duration in seconds.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TARGet:REFerence	Sets or queries the target reference frequency.
[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TOLerance	Sets or queries the frequency or phase range into which the signal must settle.
[SENSe]:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus Time measurement
[SENSe]:FVTime:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:START	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:FVTime:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus Time measurement
[SENSe]:IQVTime:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:START	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:IQVTime:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:MCPower subgroup	MCPR measurement
[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage	Sets or queries how to average waveform.
[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of waveforms for average.
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:ADD	Adds a pair of upper and lower adjacent channels.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:DELEte	Deletes a selected adjacent channel.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>:ENABLe?	Queries whether the adjacent channel is selected or not in the P25 MCPR display.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>	Sets or queries the selected adjacent upper and lower limit values in the P25 MCPR display.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTer	Sets or queries the measurement filter.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:{BANDwidth BWIDth}	Sets or queries the frequency bandwidth of the main channels.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of main channels.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:INActive	Makes a main channel inactive or queries the inactive main channels.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:SPACing	Sets or queries the main channel spacing.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CHIPrate	Sets or queries the chip rate.
[SENSe]:MCPower:CLEar:RESuLts	Restarts the average trace.
[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:MCPower:NFLoor:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the correction for noise floor.
[SENSe]:MCPower:POINts:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of trace points.
[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels?	Queries the power reference.
[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels:MAIN<x>	Sets the power reference to the main channel with the index (<x>).
[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels:TOTal	Sets the power reference to the total power of all the active channels.
[SENSe]:MCPower:RRCRolloff	Sets or queries the filter parameter for the Root Raised Cosine filter.
[SENSe]:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
[SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable averaging.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of measurements for averaging.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement	Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:RESolution:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:RESolution:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:OBWidth:CLEar:RESuLts	Restarts the averaging.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent	Sets or queries the occupied bandwidth percent power.
[SENSe]:OBWidth:XDBLevel	Sets or queries the x dB level.
[SENSe]:OFDM subgroup	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing measurement
[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel:ESTimation	Sets or queries the channel estimation.
[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth BWIDTH]	Sets or queries the channel bandwidth.
[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth BWIDTH]:SRATe?	Returns the FFT sample rate.
[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth BWIDTH]:STATe	Determines whether the channel bandwidth is on or off.
[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination	Sets or queries the constellation determination.
[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination:MANual	Sets or queries a manual constellation type.
[SENSe]:OFDM:FFT:LENGTh?	Returns the FFT length.
[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTERval	Sets or queries the guard interval.
[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTERval:USER	Sets or queries a user-defined guard interval.
[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe	Determines whether to select the Amplitude pilot tracking.
[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:PHASe:STATe	Determines whether to select the Phase pilot tracking.
[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:TIMing:STATe	Determines whether to select the Timing pilot tracking.
[SENSe]:OFDM:RADix	Sets the radix for the OFDM measurements.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing	Sets or queries the subcarrier spacing.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing:STATe	Determines whether the subcarrier spacing is on or off.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers	Sets or queries the Subcarriers to display.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STARt	Sets or queries the subcarrier start range.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP	Sets or queries the subcarrier stop range.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:SINGLe:INDEX	Sets or queries the index of a single subcarrier.
[SENSe]:OFDM:STANDard	Sets or queries the OFDM standard.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SWAP:IQ	Determines whether or not to exchange I and Q data.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBol:ANALysis:OFFSet	Sets or queries the OFDM symbol analysis offset.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs	Sets or queries the symbols to display.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX	Sets or queries the maximum number of symbols to analyze.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX:STATe	Enables or disables the maximum number of symbols to analyze.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:COUNt	Sets or queries the number of symbols to display.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:STARt	Sets or queries the symbols start range.
[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:SINGLe:INDEX	Sets or queries the symbol index
[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQuency	Specifies the frequency units.
[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:TIME	Specifies the time units.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus Time measurement
[SENSe]:PHVTime:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:START	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:PHVTime:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:PNOise subgroup (Option 11 only)	Phase noise measurement
[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:ENABLE	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable averaging trace.
[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:FREQuency:TRACk	Sets or queries whether to enable tracking the carrier frequency.
[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to detect the carrier.
[SENSe]:PNOise:CLEar:RESults	Restarts the average process.
[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTegration:OFFSet:START	Sets or queries the start offset frequency for integration.
[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTegration:OFFSet:STOP	Sets or queries the stop offset frequency for integration.
[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:START	Sets or queries the start offset frequency for plot.
[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:STOP	Sets or queries the stop offset frequency for plot.
[SENSe]:PNOise:OPTimization	Sets or queries the method of optimization.
[SENSe]:PULSe subgroup	Pulsed RF measurements
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH	Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in the Frequency-Domain Linearity measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:METHod	Sets or queries the measurement time method for the Frequency-Domain Linearity measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLENgth	Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in the Frequency-Domain Linearity measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel	Sets or queries the Frequency-Domain Linearity measurement reference level.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START	Sets or queries the start time for the Frequency-Domain Linearity measurements
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:CORRection:AMPLitude[:STATe]	Enables or disables the impulse response measurement amplitude corrections for window and for delay of the highest side lobe.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:KOTime	Sets or queries the impulse response measurement Keep-out time.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH	Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in impulse response measurements.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESPonse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod	Sets or queries the impulse response measurement time method.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESPonse:MEASurement:TIME:RENgth	Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in Impulse Response measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESPonse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel	Sets or queries the measurement reference level for Impulse Response measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESPonse:MEASurement:TIME:STARt	Sets or queries the start time for the Impulse Response measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel	Sets or queries how to determine the 50% level.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel:FIFTy	Sets or queries how to determine the 50% level.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel:HUNDred	Sets or queries how to determine the 50% level.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgth	Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in the Overshoot measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:METHod	Sets or queries the measurement time method for the Overshoot measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RENgth	Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in the Overshoot measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel	Sets or queries the measurement reference level for the Overshoot measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:STARt	Sets or queries the start time for the Overshoot measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:PMLocation	Sets or queries the phase measurement location.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:POINt:LOCation	Sets or queries the point location method.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RFALI	Sets or queries the threshold levels to measure the rise/fall time.
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RIPple	Sets or queries the ripple portion of the pulse top.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:FREQuency?	Queries the carrier frequency.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet	Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset.
[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:SEARch	Sets or queries how to detect the carrier.
[SENSe]:PULSe:DETEct:MEASurement	Sets or queries whether to set the maximum number of pulses.
[SENSe]:PULSe:DETEct:NUMBer	Sets or queries the maximum number of pulses to detect.
[SENSe]:PULSe:DETEct:POWEr[:THReshold]	Sets or queries the power threshold to detect pulses.
[SENSe]:PULSe:DETEct:TIME[:THReshold]	Sets or queries the minimum off-time between pulses.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:{BANDwidth BWIDth}	Sets or queries the filter bandwidth for the Gaussian filter.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:MEASurement	Sets or queries the measurement filter.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:AUTO	Determines whether to estimate the frequency reference automatically.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope	Sets or queries the Chirp Slope.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope:AUTO	Sets or queries enabling automatic Chirp Slope estimating.
[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency reference offset.
[SENSe]:PULSe:MODulation:TYPE	Sets or queries the modulation type.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:PULSe:SIGNAL:TYPE	Sets or queries the signal type in the pulsed RF measurements.
[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:ORDinate	Sets or queries the Histogram Y unit.
[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts	Sets or queries the number of bins in the Histogram plot.
[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts:AUTO	Sets or queries enabling automatic Histogram plot bins count.
[SENSe]:REANalyze subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
[SENSe]:REANalyze	Sets all measurements to reanalyze the current acquisition record.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:ACQuisition:SETTings?	Queries the settings of all acquisitions in acquisition history.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL	Replay all items in the current acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL:LOOP	Replay all selected records/frames in a continuous loop.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent	Replay the currently selected acquisition (or frame).
[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:ACQuisition?	Queries the Acquisition record identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).
[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:FRAMe?	Queries the Frame identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).
[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:TIMeStamp?	Queries the time stamp of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).
[SENSe]:REANalyze:DELeTe:DATA	Deletes all acquisition data.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:FIRSt	Replays the first item in the current acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:LAST	Replays the last item in the current acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:NEXt	Replays the next item in the current acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:PAUSe	Sets or queries the reanalysis pause state.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:PREVious	Replays the previous item in the current Replay selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:DATA:TYPE	Sets or queries the acquisition data type.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:FIRSt?	Queries the first selectable acquisition history Start or Stop value.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:FIRSt:TIMeStamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the first selectable acquisition history Start or Stop value.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:LAST?	Queries the last selectable acquisition history Start or Stop value.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMeStamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the last selectable acquisition history Start or Stop value.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:START	Sets or queries the Acquisition Start value in the acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:START:TIMeStamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the current Acquisition Start selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:STOP	Sets or queries the Acquisition Stop value in the acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMeStamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the current Acquisition Stop selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:ALL	Selects all acquisitions and frames in the current acquisition history.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SELeCt:FRAMe:FIRSt?	Queries the first available Frame Start or Stop value available for acquisition history selection.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the first available frame of the first available Acquisition Start or Stop value
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST?	Queries the last available Frame Start or Stop value available for acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the last available frame of the last available Acquisition Start or Stop value
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:START	Sets or queries the Frame Start value in the acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:START:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the current Frame Start selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:STOP	Sets or queries the frame stop value in acquisition history selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:STOP:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp associated with the current frame stop selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:ALL	Selects all spectra acquisitions and frames in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRENT:ACQuisition?	Queries the acquisition record identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRENT:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp of the currently selected acquisition.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt?	Queries the first selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp of the first selectable acquisition history start or stop value in the currently selected acquisition set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST?	Queries the last selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp of the last selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:START	Sets or queries the acquisition start value in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:START:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp of the current acquisition start selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP	Sets or queries the acquisition stop value in the currently selected set.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMestamp?	Queries the time stamp of the current acquisition stop selection.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SPEed	Sets or queries the time delay value inserted between reanalysis of frames or acquisitions.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:STOP	Stops the current reanalysis.
[SENSe]:REANalyze:TIMestamp:DECimal	Sets or queries the number of values to the right of the decimal point to include in all time stamps.
[SENSe]:SEM subgroup	Spectrum Emissions Mask measurements
[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth BWIDth}{:RESolution}	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries the state of the video bandwidth (VBW) of the reference channel.
[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:FILTer	Sets or queries the reference Channel Filter.
[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:IBANDwidth	Sets or queries the reference channel integration bandwidth.
[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:WIDTh	Sets or queries the reference Channel Filter bandwidth.
[SENSe]:SEM:CHIPrate	Sets or queries the Chip rate.
[SENSe]:SEM:CLEar:RESults	Clears the results in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.
[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency	Sets or queries the measurement frequency.
[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency:SPAN?	Returns the frequency span.
[SENSe]:SEM:MFILTer	Sets or queries the shape of the filter.
[SENSe]:SEM:NFLoor:STATe (This command only applies when an MDO4000B or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Sets or queries if Noise Correction is enabled or disabled.
[SENSe]:SEM:NFLoor:ACQuire (This command only applies when an MDO4000B or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Measures the noise floor on the next acquisition.
[SENSe]:SEM:NFLoor:CORReCted? (This command only applies when an MDO4000B or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Queries whether or not noise correction was performed.
[SENSe]:SEM:MODE:REALtime	Sets or queries the Real-time SEM measurement mode.
[SENSe]:SEM:MTYPe	Sets or queries the measurement type.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet:DETEction	Sets or queries the detection settings for all offsets.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:FILTer?	Returns the bandwidth filter setting.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT	Sets or queries the count of Resolution Bandwidths (RBWs).
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth setting.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries the state of the video bandwidth.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:START	Sets or queries the start frequency.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the stop frequency.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:SAME	Sets or queries the state of the limits for the absolute start and stop settings.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:START	Sets or queries the absolute power start limit.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:STOP	Sets or queries the absolute power stop limit.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:MASK	Sets or queries the limit mask setting.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELative:SAME	Sets or queries the state of the limits for the relative start and stop settings
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELative:START	Sets or queries the relative power start limit.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELative:STOP	Sets or queries the relative power stop limit.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:SIDE	Sets or queries the side of the offset limit.
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:STATe	Determines whether to display the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table.
[SENSe]:SEM:POINTs:COUNT	Sets or queries the maximum number of trace points.
[SENSe]:SEM:PRESet	Defines the standard protocol settings for the measurement.
[SENSe]:SEM:REFerence:AUTO	Determines whether to automatically update the Power Reference.
[SENSe]:SEM:REFerence:DETection	Sets or queries the reference channel detection setting.
[SENSe]:SEM:REFerence[:MAGNitude]	Sets or queries the power magnitude.
[SENSe]:SEM:RRCRolloff	Sets or queries the filter parameter (roll-off ratio).
[SENSe]:SEM:STEP:AUTO	Determines whether to automatically update the center frequency.
[SENSe]:SEM:STEP[:MAGNitude]	Sets or queries the step magnitude.
[SENSe]:SEM:WIDTh:DEFinition	Sets or queries the offset definition.
[SENSe]:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurements
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the RBW processing.
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor	Sets or queries the color palette of three-dimensional graphs.
[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MAXimum	Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis.
[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MINimum	Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow	Sets or queries the FFT window.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FILTer[:SHAPE]	Sets or queries the filter shape.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio	Sets or queries the ratio of span to RBW.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN:MAXimum	Sets the frequency range to the maximum real-time span.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STARt	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:MODE	Sets or queries the vertical mode.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OVERlap:PERCent	Sets or queries the Overlap in percent.
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:DIVision	Sets or queries the vertical Time/division value.
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:MINutes	Sets or queries the Spectrum Monitor mode Time/Update value for minutes.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:ENABLE	Sets or queries the Waterfall (3-D spectrogram) display.
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:SEConds	Sets or queries the Spectrum Monitor mode Time/Update value
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:SPECTrums:PERLine?	Queries the Spectrums/Line value.
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:STARt:DIVisions	Sets or queries the Vertical offset or Position in divisions.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:DIRection	Sets or queries the direction of the Waterfall display.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:AUTO	Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the 3-D Waterfall display.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:OFFSet	Sets or queries the height offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the 3-D Waterfall display.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:RESet	Resets the height scale of the 3-D Waterfall display to the default values.
[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y[:SCALE]	Sets or queries the height (vertical) range of the Waterfall (3-D spectrogram) display.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?	Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the RBW automatically.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the RBW process.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow	Sets or queries the FFT window.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FILTer[:SHAPE]	Sets or queries the filter shape.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:SPAN	Sets or queries the frequency span.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio	Sets or queries the ratio of span to RBW.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:STARt	Sets or queries the measurement start frequency.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:STEP	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the frequency step size automatically.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth	Sets or queries the spectrum length.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth:ACTual?	Queries the actual spectrum length.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth:AUTO	Sets or queries the spectrum length mode (automatic or manual).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:MAX:SPAN	Sets the frequency span to the maximum span.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of sample points on the signal spectrum.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:STARt	Sets or queries the spectrum offset time.
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:STARt:AUTO	Sets or queries the spectrum offset mode (automatic or manual).
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:TIME:MODE	Sets or queries the spectrum time parameter mode (automatic or manual).
[SENSe]:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}	Sets or queries the channel width for the carrier as power reference.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:INTegration	Sets or queries the integration bandwidth to calculate the carrier power.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth to measure the carrier power.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDTH}:RESolution:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the resolution bandwidth automatically.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:DETection	Sets or queries the carrier detection method.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency	Sets or queries the carrier frequency.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to detect the carrier.
[SENSe]:SPURious:CLEar:RESults	Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max Hold).
[SENSe]:SPURious[:FREQuency]:OVERlap?	Queries whether any of the frequency ranges (A to T) overlap.
[SENSe]:SPURious:LIST	Sets or queries how to list the spurious signals.
[SENSe]:SPURious:MODE	Sets or queries the frequency range mode (Multi or Single).
[SENSe]:SPURious:OPTimization	Sets or queries the method of optimization.
[SENSe]:SPURious:POINts:COUNT	Sets or queries the trace point count for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo	Sets or queries the VBW for the specified frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATE	Sets or queries whether to enable the VBW for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:DETection	Sets or queries the display detector for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:EXCURsion	Sets or queries the excursion level in the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]	Sets or queries the filter shape for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth	Sets or queries the filter bandwidth for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth:AUTO	Sets or queries whether to set the filter bandwidth automatically.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:STARt	Sets or queries the start frequency of the range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:STOP	Sets or queries the stop frequency of the range.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

Command	Description
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:START	Sets or queries the absolute start amplitude of the limits for the range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP	Sets or queries the absolute stop amplitude of the limits for the range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK	Sets or queries the limit mask function mode for the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:START	Sets or queries the relative start amplitude of the limits for the range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:STOP	Sets or queries the relative stop amplitude of the limits for the range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the frequency range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold level to detect spurious signals in a range.
[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence	Sets or queries the power reference.
[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence:MANual:POWer	Sets or queries the reference power level.
[SENSe]:SQUALity subgroup	Signal quality
[SENSe]:SQUALity:EVM:ALL[:STATe]	Sets or queries the display of Offset EVM results.
[SENSe]:TOVerview subgroup	Time overview
[SENSe]:TOVerview:FREQuency:CENTer	Sets or queries the center frequency.
[SENSe]:TOVerview:MAXTracepoints	Sets or queries the maximum trace points.
[SENSe]:TOVerview:TIME:PER:DIVision	Sets or queries the time per division (dB/div) value in the Time Overview display.
[SENSe]:USETtings subgroup	All measurements
[SENSe]:USETtings	Updates the analyzer settings.
[SENSe]:WLAN subgroup	Wireless LAN settings
[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth	Specifies the length of the analysis period.
[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?	Returns the value of the actual analysis length.
[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO	Sets the analysis length value based on the requirements of the selected display.
[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:OFFSet	Specifies or queries the analysis offset in the symbol interval.
[SENSe]:WLAN:BURSt	Specifies the burst to measure when multiple bursts are present in an acquisition.
[SENSe]:WLAN:CHANnel[:BANDwidth]:BWiDth]	Specifies or queries a nominal channel bandwidth to use for the WLAN measurements.
[SENSe]:WLAN:EQUalizer:TRaining	Specifies the method for estimating channel frequency response and equalization.
[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:LENGth?	Returns the fixed FFT length for the WLAN measurements.
[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:SRATe?	Returns the FFT sample rate for the WLAN measurements.
[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor	Sets or queries the frequency error in the WLAN analysis parameters.
[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO	Turns on the automatic determination of the frequency error.
[SENSe]:WLAN:GUARd:INTerval	Sets or queries the Guard Interval to use in the input signal.
[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:DETECT:QAM1024	Specifies a fixed modulation type.
[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:SOURce	Specifies the method of data symbol modulation identification.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

[SENSe]:WLAN:PILot:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe	Specifies the pilot subcarrier to use to correct amplitude variations over the packet.
[SENSe]:WLAN:PILot:TRACking:PHASe:STATe	Specifies the pilot subcarrier to use to correct phase variations over the packet.
[SENSe]:WLAN:PILot:TRACking:TIMing:STATe	Specifies the pilot subcarrier to use to correct timing variations over the packet.
[SENSe]:WLAN:RADix	Specifies or queries the format for displaying the symbol values.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers	Sets or queries which subcarriers to display in the WLAN view.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:START	Sets or queries the start value of the subcarrier range.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP	Sets or queries the stop value of the subcarrier range.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SINGLe:INDEX	Specifies or queries the single subcarrier to display in the WLAN view.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing	Sets or queries the subcarrier spacing.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO	Automatically sets the subcarrier spacing.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SIGNAL:STANDard:TYPE	Sets or queries the WLAN signal standard.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SubCARrier:DERotation	Shows subcarriers for displays with or without the Gamma subcarrier phase rotation removed.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:CLEAr:RESults	Clears the results of the WLAN Summary display.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:CLEAr:RESults	Clears the results in the WLAN Summary measurement.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERAge:COUNT	Specifies the maximum number of bursts to average.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERAge:COUNT:ENABle	Enables the burst average function.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SWAP:IQ	Specifies to swap the I and Q components of a signal.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs	Specifies or queries the symbols or chips are displayed in the WLAN Symbol Table.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:MAX	Sets or queries the value for the maximum number of symbols/chips to analyze.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:MAX:STATe	Turns the maximum data symbols to analyze feature on or off.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of symbols or chips to display.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:START	Sets or queries the symbols/chips start value.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:STOP	Sets or queries the symbols or chips stop value.
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:SINGLe:INDEX	Sets or queries the symbol or chip to use when displaying results from a single symbol.
[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency	Specifies or queries whether the displayed frequency units are frequency (Hz) or subcarrier.
[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME	Specifies or queries whether the displayed time units are seconds, symbols or chips.
SENSe:LTE subgroup	
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIdeo:STATe	Sets or queries enabling or disabling the video bandwidth (VBW).
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:IBANdwidth	Sets or queries the reference channel integration bandwidth.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:WIDTh	Sets or queries the reference channel width.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CLEar:RESults	Clears the results in the measurement.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:FREQuency	Sets or queries the measurement center frequency.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MFILter	Sets or queries the shape of the filter.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MODE:REALtime	Sets or queries the real-time LTE ACLR measurement mode.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:ACQuire	Enables measurement of the noise floor.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:CORReCted?	Returns whether or not noise correction was applied on the last acquisition.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:STATe	Determines whether to enable or disable the correction for noise floor.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) value in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUnT	Sets or queries the count for the resolution bandwidths in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<X>:BANDwidth:RESolution:FILTer	Sets or queries the filter bandwidth resolution under Offset & Limit table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIdeo	Sets or queries the resolution video bandwidth (VBW) value in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIdeo:STATe	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the video resolution bandwidth (VBW) in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:DETectiOn	Sets or queries the detection settings for all offsets.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:BANDwidth	Sets or queries the frequency bandwidth value for the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet	Sets or queries the frequency offset value of the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:ABSolute	Sets or queries the absolute limit value of the row in the Offset & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:MASK	Sets or queries the limit mask setting for the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:RELative	Sets or queries the relative limit value of channel under Offset & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:SIDE	Sets or queries the side of the offset limit for the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:STATe	Sets or queries the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:POINts:COUnT	Sets or queries the number of points used for the trace.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:MAGNitude:AUTO	Sets or queries the reference magnitude to automatic or manual.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:MAGNitude:DETectiOn	Sets or queries the reference magnitude detection.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:MAGNitude	Sets or queries the reference power magnitude.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:AUTO	Determines whether to automatically update the center frequency increment/decrement step size.
SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:MAGNitude	Sets or queries the step magnitude for the center frequency.

Table 2-23: Sense commands (cont.)

<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:EQUALization:STATE</code>	Sets or queries the Enable Equalization state in the LTE Analysis Params tab.
<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?</code>	Queries the actual analysis length for the LTE Constellation and LTE Power vs Time displays.
<code>[SENSe]:LTE:ANALysis:OFFSet</code>	Sets or queries the LTE analysis offset for the LTE Constellation or LTE Power vs Time.
<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO</code>	Sets or queries the Auto checkbox state for analysis offset.
<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:TIME:UNIT</code>	Sets or queries the unit preference under the LTE Analysis tab.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:BANDwidth</code>	Specifies or queries the channel bandwidth to use.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:AVERage</code>	Sets or queries how to average the waveform.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:AVERage:COUNt</code>	Sets or queries the number of traces for averaging.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution</code>	Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW).
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO</code>	Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually. Queries this setting.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo</code>	Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW).
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe</code>	Sets or queries enabling or disabling the video bandwidth (VBW).
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:CHANnel:BANDwidth</code>	Specifies or queries a nominal channel bandwidth to use.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:CLEar:RESults</code>	Clears the results in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:DETEction</code>	Sets or queries the trace detection settings.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:FREQuency</code>	Sets or queries the measurement center frequency.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:FREQuency:SPAN</code>	Sets or queries the frequency span.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:FREQuency:STEP</code>	Sets or queries the frequency step size.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO</code>	Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually. Queries this setting.
<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:POINts:COUNt</code>	Sets or queries the number of points used for the trace.
<code>SENSe:LTE:FRAMe:STRUcture</code>	Sets or queries the frame structure.
<code>SENSe:TOFF:POWER:SPECTral:DENSity</code>	Sets or queries the limit set for comparison of the Toff power spectral density value.

Source Commands

Use the SOURce commands to control output power level of the tracking generator. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

These commands only apply when a RSA500A and RSA600A Series instrument with Option 04 (Tracking Generator) installed is connected.

Table 2-24: Source commands

Command	Description
SOURce:TXGain:POWer	Sets or queries the output power level of the tracking generator.

System Commands

Use the SYSTem commands to set or query system parameters for operation. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Not all commands apply to SignalVu-PC. See the individual command descriptions for details.

Table 2-25: System commands

Header	Description
SYSTem:PRESet:BLUEtooth:STANdard	Sets or queries the standard, setup, Retaining Current Reflevel, and Retaining Center Frequency in the Bluetooth standard preset.
SYSTem:PRESet:P25:STANdard	Restores the analyzer defaults for the P25 Standards preset.
SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRes	Sets or queries the GPIB address of the instrument.
SYSTem:KLOCK	Enables or disables the local lockout operation.
SYSTem:ANTenna subgroup	For use with RSA306B, RSA500A series, and RSA500A series with antenna
SYSTem:ANTenna:AMPLifier?	Queries the status of the antenna amplifier.
SYSTem:ANTenna:CAPabilities:REPort?	Queries the selected antenna capabilities for the items.
SYSTem:ANTenna:CATalog?	Queries the catalog of antennas.
SYSTem:ANTenna:CONNect	Initiates antenna connection.
SYSTem:ANTenna:DATA?	Queries the true north azimuth, uncorrected compass bearing, elevation, and roll values of the antenna.
SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination?	Queries current calculated declination.
SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER	Sets or queries the manually entered declination.
SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER:STATe	Sets or queries to force declination.
SYSTem:ANTenna:FREQuency:BAND?	Queries the currently selected frequency band for the antenna, assuming that it has the ability to report back which band is selected.
SYSTem:ANTenna:MANufacturer?	Queries the antenna manufacturer.
SYSTem:ANTenna:MODEl?	Queries the antenna model.
SYSTem:ANTenna:OPTions?	Queries the antenna options.
SYSTem:ANTenna:SElected	Sets or queries the selected antenna.
SYSTem:ANTenna:SERial?	Queries the antenna serial number.
SYSTem:ANTenna:SETDATA	Sets the amplifier, true north azimuth, uncorrected compass bearing, elevation, and roll values of the antenna.
SYSTem:GNSS:ALTitude	Query the GNSS altitude.
SYSTem:GNSS:COURse?	Query the GNSS course in degrees.
SYSTem:GNSS:DATA?	Query the GNSS data.
SYSTem:GNSS:HDOP?	Query the GNSS HDOP value.
SYSTem:GNSS:LATitude?	Query the GNSS latitude.
SYSTem:GNSS:LONGitude?	Query the GNSS longitude.

Table 2-25: System commands (cont.)

Header	Description
SYSTem:GNSS:SATellites?	Query the number of GNSS satellites.
SYSTem:GNSS:SElected	Selects or queries the source for the GNSS signal.
SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:BAUD	Sets or queries the GNSS serial baud rate.
SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:PORT	Sets or queries the GNSS serial communications port.
SYSTem:GNSS:SPEed?	Query the GNSS speed in meter/hour.
SYSTem:GNSS:STATus?	Query the GNSS status.
SYSTem:GNSS:TIMestamp?	Query the GNSS timestamp.
SYSTem:SVPC subgroup	SignalVu-PC connection
SYSTem:SVPC:DISconnect	Disconnects an instrument.
SYSTem:SVPC:CONNect	Sets or queries an instrument connection to SignalVu-PC.
SYSTem:SVPC:CONNect: RSA300	Connects an RSA306 instrument to SignalVu-PC.
SYSTem:DATE	Sets or queries the current date.
SYSTEM:SVPC:DEvice:WRITe (Only applies when an MDO4000B series or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Write command (if the query is true).
SYSTEM:SVPC:DEvice:READ (Only applies when an MDO4000B series or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Read command (if the query is true).
SYSTEM:SVPC:DEvice:QUERY?	Queries if the acquisition engine supports PI Control (for instance, the MDO4000C does, performance oscilloscopes do not).
SYSTem:ERRor:ALL?	Queries all the error or event information.
SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL?	Queries all the error or event codes.
SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]?	Queries the latest error or event information.
SYSTem:ERRor:COUNt?	Queries the number of errors or events.
SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?	Queries the latest error or event information.
SYSTem:SVPC:KLOCK (Only applies when an MDO4000B series or MDO4000C series instrument is connected.)	Enables or disables the front panel lockout operation and queries lock status.
SYSTem:OPTions?	Queries optional information.
SYSTem:PRESet	Restores the analyzer to the defaults.
SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication	Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the application preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:ACTion	Sets or queries the preset action for the application preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:SElected	Sets or queries the presets for the application preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:DPX	Presets the analyzer.
SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:ACTion	Sets or queries the preset action for the DPX preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:SElected	Sets or queries the presets for the DPX preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet[:MAIN]	Restores the analyzer to the defaults.
SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:ACTion	Sets or queries the preset action for the main preset type.

Table 2-25: System commands (cont.)

Header	Description
SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:SElected	Sets or queries the presets for the main preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards	Restores the instrument to the defaults for the WLAN standards preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards:ACTion	Sets or queries the preset action for the standards preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:USER	Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the user preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ACTion	Sets or queries the preset action for the user preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SElected	Sets or queries the presets for the user preset type.
SYSTem:PRESet:WLAN:STANdard	Sets or queries the standard and bandwidth presets for the WLAN standards preset type.
SYSTem:TIME	Sets or queries the current time.
SYSTem:VERSion?	Queries the version of the SCPI.
SYSTem:SVPC:INSTrument:SERial?	Queries the serial number and model of the connected instrument. This commands will not return the correct instrument serial number if an RSA is disconnected and then another connected without using the Search for Instruments tool in the SignalVu-PC application to find and connect to the new instrument.
SYSTem:SVPC:INSTrument:VERSion?	Queries the firmware version of the connected instrument. This commands will not return the correct instrument firmware version if an RSA is disconnected and then another connected without using the Search for Instruments tool in the SignalVu-PC application to find and connect to the new instrument.
SYSTem:SVPC:INSTrument:MODEL?	Queries the model of the connected instrument. This commands will not return the correct instrument model if an RSA is disconnected and then another connected without using the Search for Instruments tool in the SignalVu-PC application to find and connect to the new instrument.
SYSTem:SVPC:INSTrument:OPTions?	Queries the options for the connected instrument. This commands will not return the correct instrument options if an RSA is disconnected and then another connected without using the Search for Instruments tool in the SignalVu-PC application to find and connect to the new instrument.
SYSTem:LTE subgroup	
SYSTem:PRESet:LTE:STANdard	Sets or queries LTE standard preset parameters.
SYSTem:BATTery subgroup (For RSA500A series instruments connected to SignalVu-PC only)	
SYSTem:BATTery:CCYcle?	Queries the battery charge cycle.
SYSTem:BATTery:DATE?	Queries the battery manufactured date.
SYSTem:BATTery:RCHarge?	Queries the relative charge remaining.
SYSTem:BATTery:SERial?	Queries the battery serial number.

Table 2-25: System commands (cont.)

Header	Description
SYSTem:BATTery:STATus?	Queries the battery status.
SYSTem:BATTery:TEMPerature?	Queries the battery temperature.

Trace Commands

Use the TRACe commands to select trace type and to control trace arithmetic. See the Index for commands not listed in the following table.

Table 2-26: Trace commands

Header	Description
TRACe<x>:{AM FM PM} subgroup	AM/FM/PM measurement
TRACe<x>:{AM FM PM}	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe:{AM FM PM}:DETection	Sets or queries the display detector, the method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen.
TRACe:{AM FM PM}:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the trace display.
TRACe:{AM FM PM}:FUNctIon	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe<x>:Bluetooth subgroup	Bluetooth measurement
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MODE	Sets or queries the trace display mode.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:SElect	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABle:I	Determines whether to show or hide the I trace.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABle:Q	Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:SElect:I	Selects the I trace or queries if the I trace is selected or not.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:SElect:Q	Selects the Q trace or queries if the Q trace is selected or not.
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs. Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).
TRACe:P25 subgroup	APCO P25 measurement
TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:MODE	Sets or queries how to display the trace content.
TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:SElect	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:ENABle:I	Determines whether to show or hide the I trace.
TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:ENABle:Q	Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace.
TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:I	Selects the I trace or queries if the I trace is selected or not.
TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:Q	Selects the Q trace or queries if the Q trace is selected or not.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe:Noise subgroup	Noise Figure and Gain measurement
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:AVERageCOUNT	Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:COUNT:ENABLE	Sets to enable the count feature, or queries the enables status, of the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:DETection	Sets or queries the trace detection method.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the display.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SELEct	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SHOW	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:COUNT:ENABLE	Enables or disables the count feature for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:DETection	Sets or queries the trace detection method.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the display.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SELEct	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:AVERageCOUNT	Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:COUNT:ENABLE	Enables or disables the count feature for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:DETection	Sets or queries the trace detection method.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the display.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SELEct	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SHOW	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:COUNT:ENABLE	Enables or disables the count feature for the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:DETection	Sets or queries the trace detection method.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the display.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SELEct	Selects the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SHOW	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:AVTime subgroup	Amplitude versus time measurement
TRACe<x>:AVTime	Sets or queries whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe:[FSETtling PSETtling]:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERage:RESet	Clears the average data and resets the average counter.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT	Sets or queries the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:ENABLE	Sets or queries whether or not to enable the count for Max/Min Hold.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:RESet	Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:DETection	Sets or queries the display detector.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:LEFToperand	Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:RIGHToperand	Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect	Sets or queries the trace number to display the readout.
TRACe<x>:CCDF subgroup	CCDF measurement
TRACe<x>:CCDF:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect	Sets or queries the trace number to display the readout.
TRACe<x>:CCDF:SHOW	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace.
TRACe<x>:CCDF:X	Sets or queries the horizontal position of the measurement pointer.
TRACe<x>:CCDF:Y?	Queries the vertical position (CCDF value) of the measurement pointer.
TRACe:CONSte subgroup (Option 21 only)	Constellation measurement
TRACe<x>:CONSte	Displays or hides the specified trace in the Constellation display.
TRACe<x>:CONSte:FREeze	Halts updates to the specified trace in the Constellation display.
TRACe<x>:CONSte:MODE	Sets or queries how to display the Constellation trace.
TRACe<x>:CONSte:Q:OFFSet	Sets the Q offset in the Constellation display to Use shared Pref, Remove Q offset, or Include Q offset.
TRACe<x>:CONSte:SElect	Select the trace in the Constellation display to which settings are applied.
TRACe:DIQVtime subgroup (Option 21 only)	Demodulated I&Q versus time measurement
TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABLE:I	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace I.
TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABLE:Q	Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace.
TRACe:DIQVtime:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the Demod I&Q vs Time trace as vectors or symbols.
TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:I	Selects the I trace.
TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:Q	Selects the Q trace.
TRACe<x>:DPX subgroup	DPX spectrum measurement
TRACe<x>:DPX	Sets or queries whether or not to show the waveform.
TRACe<x>:DPX:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:CURVe	Sets or queries the color intensity.
TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:INTensity	Sets or queries the color intensity in the DPX spectrum view.
TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:SCALE:AUTO	Automatically adjusts the Max and Min color settings to display the broadest range of colors.
TRACe<x>:DPX:DETection	Sets or queries the function.
TRACe<x>:DPX:DGRAM:SElect:LINE	Sets or queries a line in the DPXogram display to send to the DPX spectrum display.
TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent	Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the dot persistence.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERsistent:TYPE	Sets or queries the persistence type.
TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERsistent:VARiable	Sets or queries the length of time that data points are displayed.
TRACe<x>:DPX:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe<x>:DPX:FUNctiOn	Sets or queries the trace function for the in the DPX spectrum view.
TRACe<x>:DPX:LEFTooperand	Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:DPX:RIGHTooperand	Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:DPX:SELect	Sets or queries the trace number to display the readout.
TRACe:EDiagram subgroup (Option 21 only)	Eye diagram
TRACe:EDiagram:ENABLe:I	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace I.
TRACe:EDiagram:ENABLe:Q	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace Q.
TRACe:EDiagram:SELect:I	Selects the I trace.
TRACe:EDiagram:SELect:Q	Selects the Q trace.
TRACe:EVM subgroup	EVM measurement
TRACe:EVM:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the EVM vs Time trace as vectors or symbols.
TRACe:FDVTime subgroup	Frequency deviation versus time measurement
TRACe:FDVTime:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace as vectors or symbols.
TRACe:FVTime subgroup	Frequency versus time measurement
TRACe:FVTime	Sets or queries whether or not to show the trace.
TRACe:FVTime:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe:FVTime:COUNt	Sets or queries the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:ENABLe	Sets or queries whether or not to enable the count for Max/Min Hold.
TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:RESet	Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe<x>:FVTime:DETection	Enables or queries the type of detection for the specified trace.
TRACe:FVTime:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe:FVTime:FUNctiOn	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe:IQVTime subgroup	RF I&Q versus time measurement
TRACe:IQVTime:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe:IQVTime:COUNt	Sets or queries the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe:IQVTime:COUNt:ENABLe	Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe:IQVTime:DETection	Sets or queries whether or not to enable the count for Max/Min Hold.
TRACe:IQVTime:COUNt:RESet	Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe:IQVTime:ENABLe:I	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace I.
TRACe:IQVTime:ENABLe:Q	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace Q.
TRACe:IQVTime:FREeze	Sets or queries whether to freeze the IQ traces.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe:IQVTime:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I	Sets or queries whether to choose the I trace.
TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q	Sets or queries whether to choose the Q trace.
TRACe:MERRor subgroup	Magnitude Error measurement
TRACe:MERRor:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the Magnitude error trace as vectors or symbols.
TRACe:OBWidth subgroup	Occupied Bandwidth measurement
TRACe:OBW:MAXHold	Determines whether to enable or disable the Max Hold trace.
TRACe:OFDM subgroup	OFDM measurements
TRACe:OFDM:CONSt	Determines whether or not to show the trace.
TRACe:OFDM:CONSt:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:SElect	Sets or queries the specified trace to display.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:SElect	Sets or queries the specified trace to display.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:SElect	Sets or queries the specified trace to display.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWEr	Determines whether or not to show the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWEr:FREeze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWEr:SElect	Sets or queries the specified trace to display.
TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:FREeze	Sets or queries whether to freeze the average trace
TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:SHOW	Displays or hides the trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.
TRACe:PERRpr subgroup	Phase Error measurement
TRACe:PERRor:MODE	Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace as vectors or symbols.
TRACe:PHVTime subgroup	Phase versus time measurement
TRACe:PHVTime	Sets or queries whether or not to show the trace.
TRACe:PHVTime:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT	Sets or queries the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:ENABle	Sets or queries whether or not to enable the count for Max/Min Hold.
TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:RESet	Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe<x>:PHVTime:DETEction	Sets or queries the display detector.
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREeze	Sets or queries whether to freeze the trace.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe:PHVTime:FREeze	Determines whether to freeze the trace display in the Phase versus Time measurement.
TRACe:PHVTime:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe:PNOise subgroup (Option 11 only)	Phase noise measurement
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SElect	Selects a trace or queries the currently selected trace.
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the trace.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:AVERage:ENABLE	Sets or queries the number of data points for smoothing the trace.
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SElect	Selects the trace in the phase noise measurement.
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SHOW	Shows or hides the specified trace in the phase noise view.
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing the trace.
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABLE	Sets or queries whether to enable smoothing the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:RESet	Restarts the smoothing process.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling} subgroup (Option 12 only)	Settling time measurements
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:AVERage:COUNT:CURRent?	Queries the current running average count value.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:AVERage:ENABLE	Determines whether to enable or disable averaging the trace(s).
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:RESet	If trace averaging is enabled, this command resets the current averaged trace to 0.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SMOothing:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing the traces.
TRACe:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SMOothing:ENABLE	Determines whether to enable or disable smoothing the trace(s).
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREeze	Determines whether to freeze the specified trace in the Settling Time measurement display.
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SElect	Selects the trace in the settling time measurement.
TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW	Determines whether to show or hide the specified trace in the settling time view.
TRACe:SEM subgroup	Spectral Emissions Mask measurements
TRACe:SEM:COUNT	Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for multi-trace functions.
TRACe:SEM:COUNT:RESet	Clears the multi-function data and counter and restarts the process.
TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe:SGRam subgroup	Spectrogram measurement
TRACe:SGRam:DETection	Sets or queries the method to be used for decimating traces to fit the on screen.
TRACe:SGRam:FREeze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the spectrogram display.
TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function for the specified trace in the spectrogram.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTION:TIME	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for the trace function.
TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE	Sets or queries the line number to send to the spectrum display.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum subgroup	Spectrum measurement
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum	Sets or queries whether to show or hide the specified trace.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:AVERage:RESet	Clears the average data and resets the average counter.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT	Sets or queries the count for the Max or Min Hold trace.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:ENABLE	Sets or queries whether or not to enable the count for Max/Min Hold.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:RESet	Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:DETEction	Sets or queries the display detector.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FREEze	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:LEFToperand	Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:RIGHToperand	Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace.
TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:SElect	Sets or queries the trace number to display the readout.
TRACe:SPURious subgroup	Spurious measurement
TRACe:SPURious:COUNT	Sets or queries the count for the Max Hold or Average trace.
TRACe:SPURious:COUNT:ENABLE	Sets or queries whether to enable the count for Max Hold or Average.
TRACe:SPURious:COUNT:RESet	Clears Max Hold or Average data and counter, and restarts the process.
TRACe:SPURious:FREEze	Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe:SPURious:FUNCTION	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe:TOVerview subgroup	All measurements
TRACe1:TOVerview	Enables display of or queries the display status of the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:AVERage:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of traces averaged to generate the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT	Enables or queries the count set for the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:ENABLE	Enables or queries the Average count for the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:RESet	Sets or queries whether or not to freeze the display of the trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:DETEction	Enables or queries the type of detection for the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:FREEze	Enables or queries a halt to acquisition updates for the specified trace.
TRACe1:TOVerview:FUNCTION	Enables or queries the selected Function for the specified trace.
TRACe:WLAN group	Wireless LAN measurements
TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:FREEze	Sets or queries whether to freeze the average trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.
TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:SHOW	Displays or hides the trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONStellation	Turns the selected trace on or off in the Constellation plot display.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONStellation:FREEze	Turns the freeze state of the selected trace on or off.

Table 2-26: Trace commands (cont.)

Header	Description
TRACe<x>:WLAN:CRESPonse:SElect	Sets or queries the active trace in the WLAN Channel Response.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM:FREeze	Turns the freeze state of the selected trace on or off.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM[:SHOW]	Displays or hides the selected trace.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor:FREeze	Turns the freeze state of the selected trace on or off.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor[:SHOW]	Displays or hides the selected trace.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor:FREeze	Turns the freeze state of the selected trace on or off.
TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor[:SHOW]	Displays or hides the selected trace.
TRACe:LTE subgroup	
TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNt	Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for multitrace functions.
TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNt:RESet	Clears the multifunction (Max Hold or Average) data and counter and restarts the process.
TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the trace function.
TRACe<x>:LTE:CONSt:SYNChronization:SEQUence:STATe?	Returns whether or not a measurement signal (Primary Synchronization Signal/Secondary Synchronization Signal) is selected for the specified trace.

Trace Mnemonics

Multiple traces can be used in some measurement displays. The traces are specified by the trace specifier TRACe<x> (<x>=1 to 5) which is defined for each measurement display as follows.

Table 2-27: Trace mnemonics

Measurement display	TRACe1	TRACe2	TRACe3	TRACe4	TRACe5
Amplitude versus Time	Trace 1	Trace 2	Math trace	NA	NA
DPX spectrum	+Peak trace	-Peak trace	Average trace	Math trace	Bitmap trace
Phase noise	Trace 1	Trace 2	NA	NA	NA
Spectrum	Trace 1	Trace 2	Trace 3	Math trace	Spectrogram

NOTE. *Valid traces depend on commands. Refer to each command description.*

Retrieving Response Message

When receiving a query command from the external controller, the analyzer puts the response message on the Output Queue. This message cannot be retrieved unless you perform retrieval operations through the external controller. (For example, call the IBRD subroutine included in the GPIB software of National Instruments.)

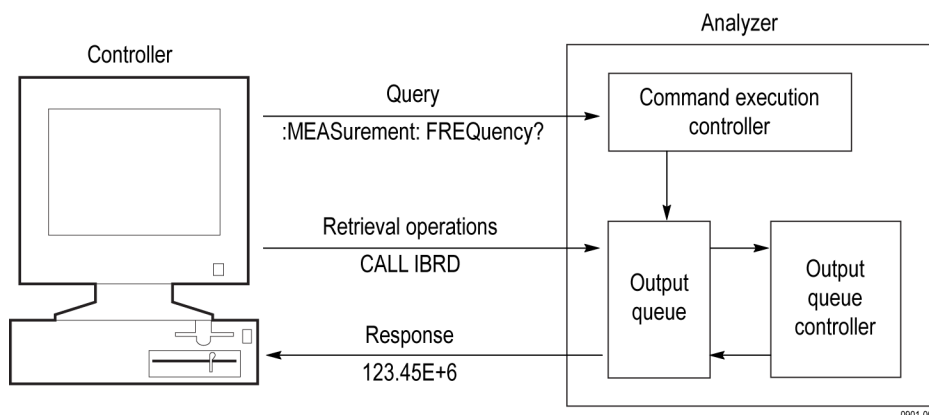


Figure 2-5: Retrieving response message

When the Output Queue contains a response message, sending another command from the external controller before retrieving this message deletes it from the queue. The Output Queue always contains the response message to the most recent query command.

You can use the MAV bit of the Status Byte Register (SBR) to check whether the Output Queue contains a response message. For details, refer to *Status Byte Register (SBR)*.

Command Descriptions

ABORt (No Query Form)

Resets the trigger system and places all trigger sequences in the idle state. Any actions related to the trigger system that are in progress, such as a sweep or acquiring a measurement is also aborted.

To start data acquisition, use the INITiate commands.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Abort commands

Syntax ABORt

Related Commands [INITiate:CONTinuous](#), [INITiate:RESume](#)

Arguments None

Examples ABORT resets the trigger system and stops data acquisition.

*CAL (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

NOTE.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *CAL

Returns <NR1>=1 indicates that the alignment was successful.
<NR1>=0 indicates that the alignment was unsuccessful.

Examples *CAL performs an internal self-alignment and will return 1 if the alignment is successful.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#), [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Returns <NRF> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#), [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Returns <NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?` might return `23.45`, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments	<code><value> ::= <Nrf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:X 800MHZ</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>

Related Commands [CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><Nrf></code> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:ACPOWER:MARKER1:Y</code> might return <code>-34.28</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>38.0E-6</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 38.0 µs.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker, indicating the difference of modulation factor in percent (AM), frequency deviation in Hz (FM), or phase deviation in degrees (PM) with the reference marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?` might return `45.82`, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is the modulation factor difference of 45.82% in the AM measurement.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [`CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Related Commands	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Related Commands	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWer moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:X 1.5us places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the AM-demodulated trace.

CALCulate:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:Y?
Related Commands	CALCulate:{AM FM PM}:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Marker amplitude of the selected marker, indicating the modulation factor in percent (AM), frequency deviation in Hz (FM), or phase deviation in degrees (PM) at the marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:AM:MARKER1:Y? might return 23.4, indicating that Marker 1 (M1) reads the modulation factor of 23.4% in the AM measurement.

CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber

Sets or queries the number of harmonics used for the audio measurement. The range of values is an integer from 1 to 20.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber <value> CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber?
Arguments	<value> ::= <NR1> specifies the number of harmonics.

Examples `CALCULATE:AUDIO:HARMONIC:HNUMBER 20` sets the number of harmonics to 20.

CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber

Sets or queries the number of non-harmonics used for the audio measurement. The range of values is an integer from 0 to 20.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber <value>`
`CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NR1>` specifies the number of non-harmonics.

Examples `CALCULATE:AUDIO:HARMONIC:NHNUMBER 20` sets the number of non-harmonics to 20.

CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:EXCursion

Sets or queries the non-harmonic excursion value. The range of values is 0 dB to 30 dB.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:EXCursion <value>`
`CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:EXCursion?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NR1>` The specifies the non-harmonic excursion value.

Examples `CALCULATE:AUDIO:NHARMONIC:EXCURSION 6` sets the non-harmonic excursion to 6.0 dB.

CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:IGNore

Sets or queries the ignore region of the non-harmonics in the audio measurement. The range of the ignore region is from 0 Hz to the audio bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:IGNore <value> CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:IGNore?
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the ignore region.
Examples	CALCULATE:AUDIO:NHARMONIC:IGNORE 1E+3 sets the non-harmonic ignore region to 1.0 kHz.

CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:THReshold

Sets or queries the non-harmonic threshold value for the audio measurement. The range is from -200 dBc to 0 dBc.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:THReshold <value> CALCulate:AUDio:NHARmonic:THReshold?
Arguments	<value> ::= <NR1> specifies the threshold value.
Examples	CALCULATE:AUDIO:NHARMONIC:THRESHOLD -100 sets the non-harmonic threshold value to -100 dBc.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ the delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio: SPECTrum:MARKer1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>5.0020E+3</code> indicating the delta marker frequency is 5.002 kHz.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>3.435</code> indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 3.435 dB.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:MAXimum moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next higher peak in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:PEAK:LOWer</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next lower peak in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe TRACE1</code> <code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	TRACE1 places the specified marker on Trace 1.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1 TRACE1</code> places Marker 1 (M1) on Trace 1.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>` ::= `<NRf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:X 800` places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 Hz on the spectrum trace.

CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` the marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCulate:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer1:Y?` might return 53.818 indicating that Marker 1 (M1) is at 53.818 dBm.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:MARKer:ADD , CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	$\langle \text{NRF} \rangle$ Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>38.0E-9</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 38.0 ns.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:MARKer:ADD , CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Returns	$\langle \text{NRF} \rangle$ Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>23.45</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Amplitude versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Amplitude versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3
| TRACE4 }
CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe?

Arguments TRACE1 places the selected marker on Trace 1.
TRACE2 places the selected marker on Trace 2.
TRACE3 places the selected marker on Trace 3.
TRACE4 places the selected marker on Trace 4 (math trace).

Examples `CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:TRACE` TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on Trace 1.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<Nrf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples `CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:X 1.5U` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AVTime:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:AVTIME:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>-2.73</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at <code>-2.73</code> dBm.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Queries the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Bluetooth display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs to select the time unit: symbols or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>62.75</code> , Indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency deviation for the selected marker in the Bluetooth Constellation measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation. Applicable when the Trace Type is set to Freq Dev.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FDEVIation?</code>
Related Commands	The following commands are applicable when the Trace Type is set to IQ: CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe? Use " " to change the Trace Type.
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ The frequency deviation readout for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer1:FDEVIation?</code> Might return 102.824E+3, indicating the frequency deviation readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 102.824 kHz.

CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the magnitude readout of the selected marker in the Bluetooth Constellation.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation Applicable when the Trace Type is set to IQ.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The magnitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:MARKer1:MAGNitude?</code> might return 923E-3, indicating the magnitude readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 923E-3.

CALCulate:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the selected marker at the symbol in the center of the analyzed time record.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:MARKer1:MAXimum</code> positions Marker 1 (M1) at the symbol in the center of the time record.

CALCulate:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next symbol number to the left, relative to the previous marker position.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next lower symbol number.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next higher symbol number, relative to the previous marker position.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves the Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next higher symbol number.

CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase readout of the selected marker in the Bluetooth Constellation.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation. Applicable when the Trace Type is set to IQ.

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PHASe?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The phase readout for the selected marker in degrees between -180 and +180.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer1:PHASe?</code> might return 35.74, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35.74°.

CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the symbol readout value for the selected marker in the Bluetooth Constellation measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The symbol readout for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer1:SYMBol?</code> might return 62.00, indicating the Symbol readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 62.

CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace

Sets or queries the Trace for the selected marker on the Bluetooth Constellation display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace <Enum>
CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace?

Arguments <Enum> ::= {TRACE1 | TRACE2}. The arguments specify which trace to place the marker on.

Examples CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer1:TRACE TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on the Trace 1.

CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout of the selected marker in the Bluetooth Constellation.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The value readout for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:BLUETooth:CONStE:MARKer2:VALue? might return 1.00, indicating the value readout of Marker 2(M2) is 1.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker on the Bluetooth Constellation.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the time position of the marker.
Range (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSte:MARKer1:X -1.63875ms places the Marker 1 (M1) at -1.63875 ms on the CONStellation trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Bluetooth eye diagram display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the delta marker time for the selected marker.
Use [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs](#) to select the time unit: symbols or seconds.

Examples `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME?` might return 62.75, indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected markers in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X\[:TIME\]?](#)

Returns <NRf> the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker. Units are in Hz if the Trace Type is set to Freq Dev and no units if the Trace Type is set to IQ.

Examples `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:DELTA:Y?` might return -1.043, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -1.043.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the Bluetooth eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:MAXimum</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the Highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Bluetooth eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the Bluetooth eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Bluetooth eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:LOWer</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the Bluetooth eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe

The command places the selected marker on the I or Q trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram display. The query returns the name of the trace where the current marker resides.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe <Enum></code> <code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	<code><Enum> ::= {TRACE1 TRACE2}</code> . The arguments specify which trace to place the marker on. Trace1 specifies the I trace and Trace2 specifies the Q trace.
Returns	For I and Q traces, TRACE1 identifies the I trace and TRACE2 identifies the Q trace.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:TRACe TRACE1</code> places Marker 1 (M1) on the I trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the Bluetooth eye diagram measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value>
CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the horizontal position (time) of the marker.
Use [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs](#) to select the time unit: symbols or seconds.

Examples CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:X:TIME 38.5 places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical position of the selected marker in the Bluetooth Eye diagram measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X\[:TIME\]](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the vertical position of the selected marker. The units are Hz if the Trace Type is set to Freq Dev; if the Trace Type is set to IQ, there are no units.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:MARKer1:Y?</code> Might return 571.8E-3, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 0.5718.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Queries the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Use [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs](#) to select the time unit symbols or seconds.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the delta marker time for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME?` might return 62.75, indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer1:DELTA:Y?</code> return -1.043, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -1.043.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWer` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the marker time in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Use [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs](#) to select the time unit symbols (default) or seconds.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value> CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:Y
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the marker time in seconds or in symbols based on the Units specified under the Analysis Time.
Examples	CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:X:TIME -234.5E-6 places Marker 1 (M1) at -234.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:BLUEtooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:Y

Sets or queries the marker amplitude in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BLUetooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:Y</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BLUetooth:FDVTIME:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the marker frequency value in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>571.8E-3</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is 0.5718 Hz.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the Bluetooth 20 dB bandwidth measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>, Delta marker frequency for the selected marker in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>62.75E+3</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 kHz.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the Bluetooth 20 dB bandwidth measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>, the Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the selected marker at the maximum value of the display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` positions Marker 1 (M1) at the maximum value of the display.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the BT 20dB bandwidth trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the left, relative to the previous marker position on the trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves the Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the BT 20dB bandwidth trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the right, relative to the previous marker position on the trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves the Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the value at the marker position in the BT 20 dB Bandwidth view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:SET:CENTER` sets the center frequency to the value at the Marker 1 (M1) position.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker on the BT 20 dB Bandwidth measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:X 2.480000000E+9` places the Marker 1 (M1) at 2.480000000E+9 on the BT 20dB Bandwidth trace.

CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude position of the selected marker on the Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: BT 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:BOBW:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the vertical position of the marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:BOBW:MARKER1:Y?` returns the marker amplitude in dB on the BT 20dB Bandwidth trace.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Constellation trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker time for the selected marker. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:CONSTE:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>-62.75</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is -62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FDEViation? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency deviation of the selected marker in the Constellation measurement for an FSK modulated signal.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	The command is valid for 2, 4, 8, 16 FSK or C4FM modulated signals.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FDEViation?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF>The frequency deviation readout for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer1:FDEViation?</code> might return <code>102.824E+3</code> , indicating the frequency deviation readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 102.824kHz.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the magnitude readout of the selected marker in the Constellation measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?

Related Commands [CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The magnitude readout for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer1:MAGNitude? might return 0.713927, indicating the magnitude readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 0.713927.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the selected marker at the symbol in the center of the time record.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer1:MAXimum` positions Marker 1 (M1) at the symbol in the center of the time record.

CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next lower symbol number, relative to the previous marker position.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next lower symbol number.

CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker in the time domain to the next higher symbol number, relative to the previous marker position.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:CONStE:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves the Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next higher symbol number.

CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase readout of the selected marker in the Constellation measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The phase readout for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer1:PHASe` might return 35.74, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35.74 °.

CALCulate:CONSt:MARKer<x>:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the symbol readout of the selected marker in the Constellation measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:SYMBOL?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The symbol readout for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:CONSTE:MARKER1:SYMBOL?</code> might return <code>62.00</code> , indicating the symbol readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 62.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout of the selected marker in the Constellation measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:VALue?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The value readout for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:CONSTE:MARKER1:VALUE?` might return `2.00`, indicating the value readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 2.

CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker on the Constellation trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?](#), [CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe?](#), [CALCulate:CONSte:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?](#)

Arguments `<value>: :=<NRf>` specifies the time position of the marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples `CALCULATE:CONSTE:MARKER1:X -1.63875m` places the Marker 1 (M1) at -1.63875 ms on the Constellation trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>62.75</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in volts.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>-78.24E-3</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -78.24 mV.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Places the selected marker on the Demodulated I&Q versus Time trace. The query returns the name of the trace on which the marker resides.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:TRACe <Enum>`
`CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:TRACe?`

Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe
Arguments	<Enum> ::= TRACE1 TRACE2 specifies which trace to place the marker on. TRACE1 specifies the “I” trace and TRACE2 specifies the “Q” trace.
Returns	For I and Q traces, TRACE1 identifies the “I” trace and TRACE2 identifies the “Q” trace.
Examples	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer1:TRACe TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on the I trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the Demodulated I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = Marker 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value> CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?
Related Commands	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:Y?

Arguments	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the horizontal position (time) of the marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	CALCULATE:DIQVTIME:MARKER1:X:TIME 38.5 places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle$ = Marker 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ Marker amplitude of the selected marker in volts.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:DIQVtime:MARKer1:Y?</code> might return <code>25.803E-3</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 25.803 mV.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X:AMPLitude? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle$ = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command and attached to the Bitmap trace using the [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X:AMPLitude?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X[:FREQuency] , CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in dB.

Examples CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:DELTA:X:AMPLITUDE? might return 35.12, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 35.12 dB for Marker 1 (M1).

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:FREQUENCY]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:FREQUENCY]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X:AMPLitude?](#), [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker in Hz.

Examples CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz for Marker 1 (M1).

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:FREQuency]?]
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>23.45</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHER
Related Commands	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Related Commands	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the DPX spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWER:DENSity? (Query Only)

Returns the power density of the specified marker in the DPX measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: DPX
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWER:DENSity?`

Related Commands

Returns <NRf> is the power density of the selected marker in dBm/Hz.

Examples `CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:POWER:DENSITY?` might return 80.2432546111, indicating the power density is 80.24 dBm/Hz.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWER:IDensity? (Query Only)

Returns the integrated power density reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in the DPX measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: DPX
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWER:IDensity?`

Returns <NRf> is the integrated power density reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in dBm.

Examples `CALCULATE:DPSA:MARKER1:POWER:REFDENSITY?` might return -78.56 dBm/Hz.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:POWER:INTEgrated? (Query Only)

Returns the integrated power reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in the DPX measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: DPX
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Power:INTEgrated?`

Returns <NRf> is the integrated power reading between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in dBm.

Examples `CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:POWER:INTEGRATED?` might return -14.66, indicating the integrated power is -14.66 dBm.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the DPX spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:SET:CENTER` sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the DPX spectrum view.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace to attach the specified marker to in the DPX spectrum measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe { BITMAP | TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 | TRACE4 }`
`CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe?`

Arguments BITMAP attaches the specified marker to the Bitmap trace.
TRACE1 attaches the specified marker to the +Peak trace.
TRACE2 attaches the specified marker to the -Peak trace.
TRACE3 attaches the specified marker to the Average trace.
TRACE4 attaches the specified marker to the Math trace.

Examples `CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:TRACE TRACE1` attaches Marker 1 (M1) to the +Peak trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:AMPLitude

Sets or queries the amplitude position of the selected marker in the DPX spectrum view. This command is valid for the marker on the bitmap trace (refer to the [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe](#) command). The frequency position is set by the [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X\[:FREQUENCY\]](#) command.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:AMPLitude <value></code> <code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:AMPLitude?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the amplitude position of the marker. Range: -100 to 0 dBm.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:X:AMPLITUDE -34.5dBm</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at -34.5 dBm.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>X[:FREQUENCY]

Sets or queries the frequency position of the selected marker in the DPX spectrum view.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

The command is only valid for the Spectrum and Frequency plots.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X[:FREQUENCY] <value></code> <code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X[:FREQUENCY]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the frequency position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:X:FREQUENCY 800MHZ</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:PHASe

Sets or queries the phase position of the selected marker in the DPX phase plot.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:PHASe <value> CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:PHASe?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> phase setting in degrees for the specified marker.
Examples	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer0:X:PHASe? might return 94.0000000 indicating the phase for the reference marker (M0) is 94.00°.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:TIME

Sets or queries the time position of the selected marker in the DPX spectrum view. The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command. The command is valid for the Amplitude, Frequency, and Phase plots.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:TIME <value> CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:TIME?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> Time position of the specified marker.
Examples	CALCulate:DPX:MARKer0:X:TIME? might return 1.000000000E-3 indicating the time position of the reference marker (MR0) is 1.000 ms.

CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position of the selected marker in the DPX spectrum view. The data occurrence rate is returned for the bitmap trace, and the amplitude value for the +peak, -peak, average, and math traces. The horizontal position can be set by the [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X:AMPLitude](#) and [CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:X\[:FREQuency\]](#) commands.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf>The value type depends on which trace the marker is placed on (refer to the CALCulate:DPX:MARKer<x>:TRACe command): The amplitude value is returned in dBm for the marker on the +peak, -peak, average, or math trace. The data occurrence rate is returned in percent (%) for the marker on the bitmap trace.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>-34.28</code> indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm when it is placed on the +peak, -peak, average, or math trace. <code>CALCULATE:DPX:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>76.5</code> indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 76.5% when it is placed on the bitmap trace.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>62.75</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>-1.043</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -1.043.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the eye diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Places the selected marker on the I or Q trace in the eye diagram display. The query returns the name of the trace on which the marker resides. Valid on all modulation types except 2|4|8|16FSK or C4FM.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe <Enum>`
`CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe?`

Related Commands	CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]
Arguments	<Enum> ::= TRACE1 TRACE2 specifies which trace to place the marker on. TRACE1 specifies the “I” trace and TRACE2 specifies the “Q” trace.
Returns	For I and Q traces, TRACE1 identifies the “I” trace and TRACE2 identifies the “Q” trace.
Examples	CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer1:TRACE TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on the I trace in an eye diagram.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the eye diagram measurement.

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value> CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?
Related Commands	CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the horizontal position (time) of the marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer1:X:TIME 38.5 places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position of the selected marker in the eye diagram measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 0$ to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ Vertical position of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:EDIAGRAM:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>571.8E-3</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 0.5718.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples CALCulate:EVM:MARKer1:DELTA:X? might return 9.52, indicating that the delta marker time is 9.52 symbols.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in percent (%).

Examples CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 1.62, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 1.62%.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the EVM versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>

Related Commands [CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments	None

Examples `CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the EVM versus Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None

Examples `CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the EVM versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:X?`

Arguments `<value>::=<Nrf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to (analysis offset) + (analysis length).
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:X 1.5us` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:EVM:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<Nrf>` Marker amplitude of the selected marker in percent (%).

Examples `CALCULATE:EVM:MARKER1:Y?` might return 5.34, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 5.34%.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>62.75</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in Hz.

Examples `CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?` might return `-563.7E+3`, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -563.7 kHz.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Frequency deviation vs Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Frequency Deviation vs Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the Frequency Deviation vs Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value></code> <code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)]. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:X:TIME 38.5</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Frequency Deviation vs Time measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FDVTime:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FDVTIME:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>-15.34E+6</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -15.34 MHz.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling displays.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker time for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 120.0E-9, indicating that the delta marker time is 120 ns.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling displays.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands	CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker in Hz.
Examples	CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 27.05E+3, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 27.05 kHz.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Frequency or Phase Settling trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Frequency or Phase Settling trace.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:Lower`

Related Commands [CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Frequency or Phase Settling display.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the spectrum measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACE1 | TRACE2 }`
`CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:TRACe?`

Arguments TRACE1 places the specified marker on Trace 1.
 TRACE2 places the specified marker on Trace 2.

Examples `CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:TRACE` TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on Trace 1.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples `CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:X 1.5u` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Frequency and Phase Settling display.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Marker amplitude of the selected marker in Hz or degrees.

Examples `CALCULATE:FSETTLING:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-15.34E+6`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -15.34 MHz.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Related Commands	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 120.0E-9, indicating that the delta marker time is 120 ns.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker in Hz.
Examples	CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 27.05E+3, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 27.05 kHz.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Frequency versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Frequency versus Time trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWER`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHER](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<Nrf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples `CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:X 1.5u` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 µs on the trace.

CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:FVTime:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:FVTIME:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>-15.34E+6</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -15.34 MHz.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>120.0E-9</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 120 ns.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in volts.
Examples	CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return -3.45E-3, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -3.45 mV.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the RF I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>

Related Commands [CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the RF I&Q versus Time trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Places the selected marker on the I or Q trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement. The query command returns which trace the selected marker is placed on.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACE1 TRACE2 }</code> <code>CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	TRACE1 places the selected marker on the I trace. TRACE2 places the selected marker on the Q trace.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:TRACE TRACE1</code> places Marker 1 (M1) on the I trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:X 1.5us places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:IQVTime:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in volts.
Examples	CALCULATE:IQVTIME:MARKER1:Y? might return 25.803E-3, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 25.803 mV.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:<x>PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:<x>PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE ACLR display. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR <x> parameters: 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>1.25000000E+6</code> , indicating that the frequency of the specified delta marker is 1.25 MHz.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE ACLR display. The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR <x> parameters: 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>CALC:LTEACLR:MARK1:DELT:Y?</code> might return <code>23.45</code> , indicating that the amplitude of the specified delta marker is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the specified marker at the highest peak on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` moves marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
 <x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
 <x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:SET:CENTer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the center frequency in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:SET:CENTer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:SET:CENTER` moves marker 1 (M1) to the center frequency on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:X <value> CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:X?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:X 800.000000000E+6 places marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:ACLR:MARKer<x>:Y?
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	CALCULATE:LTE:ACLR:MARKER1:Y? might return -34.28, indicating that the amplitude of marker 1 (M1) is -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPpectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum <x> parameters: 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:CHSPpectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.25000000E+6, indicating that the frequency of the specified delta marker is 1.25 MHz.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPpectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum <x> parameters: 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:CHSPpectrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	CALC:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARK1:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the amplitude of the specified delta marker is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the marker at the highest peak on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.

Returns <NRf>

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:X 800.000000000E+6 places marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:CHSPectrum:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CHSPectrum:MARKer<x>:Y?

Returns <NRf>

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER1:Y? might return -34.28, indicating that the amplitude of marker 1 (M1) is -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or returns the subcarrier number of the LTE symbol in the LTE Constellation display. This constellation shows only primary and secondary synchronization signals. Any input outside this range will show the marker set to -31 or +31.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

<x> parameters: 0 to 4

Range: -31 to +31

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <value>
CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the subcarrier number of the specified marker

Returns <NRf> The value type depends on where the marker is placed.

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:CONSTE:MARKER2:FREQUENCY?` might return +31, indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is positioned at the subcarrier +31 in the LTE Constellation display.

CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the marker magnitude of the selected marker in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation
 <x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?`

Returns <NRf> The magnitude for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:CONSTE:MARKER2:MAGNITUDE` might return “1.004” indicating readout of Marker 2 (M2) is “1.004”.

CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase readout of the selected marker in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation
 <x> parameters: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:LTE:CONSte:MARKer<x>:PHASe?`

Returns <NRf> The phase readout for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:LTE:CONSTE:MARKER1:PHASE?` might return 35.74, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35.74°.

CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets or queries the X position (Symbol Value) of the selected marker in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation <x> parameters: 0 to 4 For FDD, the range is 0 and 1. For TDD the range is 0 and 3.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME <value> CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the specified marker symbol number.
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	CALCULATE:LTE:CONSt:MARKER<x>:TIME 0 places Marker 1 (M1) at the symbol 0 on range for time.

CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE? (Query Only)

Queries the data type of the selected marker in LTE Constellation display. The data type can either be “PSS” (Primary Synchronization Signal) or “SSS” (Secondary Synchronization Signal).

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:LTE:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?

Returns PSS means that the data type for the selected marker is Primary Synchronization Signal

SSS means that the data type for the selected marker is Secondary Synchronization Signal

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:CONSTE:MARKER1:TYPE? might return SSS, indicating that the data type for the Marker 1 (M1) is SSS.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer:<x>PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Parameter <x>: 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer:<x>PEAK:HIGHer

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

<x> parameters: 1, 2, 3...(valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display); MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Querying an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return 1.28000000E-6, indicating that the frequency of the specified delta marker is 1.28 μ s.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude for the specified delta marker on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display using the currently selected amplitude unit. You can set/query the amplitude unit with the `SENSe:POWER:UNITs` command. The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 1, 2, 3...(valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display); MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. Querying an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER3:DELTA:Y?</code> might return -12.91, indicating that the amplitude of the delta marker 3 (M3) is -12.91 dB.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the specified marker at the highest peak on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:Lower</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER</code> moves marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4 Range: Start to Stop time (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, “Data out of range”).
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	<NRf> specifies the value of the horizontal position of the marker.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER3:X 1.000000000E-6</code> places Marker 3(M3) at 1 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the amplitude of the selected marker on the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display. You can set/query the amplitude units with the `SENSe:POWER:UNITs` command.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time <x> parameters: 0 to 4 Querying an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, “Data out of range”).
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:LTE:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Returns	<NRf> specifies the value of the horizontal position of the marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>33.393856E-3</code> , indicating that the amplitude of marker 1 (M1) is 0.033 dBm.

CALCulate:MARKer:ADD (No Query Form)

Adds a marker. Every execution of this command adds a marker from MR, then M1 to M4, sequentially.

NOTE. *If all markers are already turned on, the error message "Cannot add another marker" (execution error -200) is returned.*

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MARKer:ADD

Related Commands [CALCulate:MARKer:AOff](#), [CALCulate:MARKer:DELe](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MARKER:ADD adds a marker.

CALCulate:MARKer:AOff (No Query Form)

Turns off all markers.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MARKer:AOff

Related Commands [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#), [CALCulate:MARKer:DELe](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MARKER:AOff turns off all markers.

CALCulate:MARKer:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the last marker added.

NOTE. *If all markers are turned off, the error message "Cannot delete another marker" (execution error -200) is returned.*

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:MARKer:DELeTe
Related Commands	CALCulate:MARKer:ADD , CALCulate:MARKer:AOff
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:MARKER:DELETE deletes the last marker added.

CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion

Sets or queries the minimum excursion of DPX signal density, or how far the density (hit count for pixels) must be above the surrounding noise to be detected as a peak. This command is effective for the DPX bitmap trace.

For marker peak up and marker peak down operations, the signal is considered to be a peak if it exceeds the excursion and the threshold set by the CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold command.

For marker peak left and marker peak right operations, the signal is considered to be a peak if it first exceeds the amplitude excursion set by CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion, the amplitude threshold set by CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold, the density excursion set by CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion and the density threshold set by CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion <number></code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold , CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion , CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold
Arguments	<code><number>::=<NR1></code> specifies the minimum excursion density. Range: 0 to 100%.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:DENSITY:EXCURSION30</code> sets the minimum excursion density to 30.

CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:SMOothing

Sets or queries the number of pixels squared for smoothing the DPX signal density. This command is effective for the DPX bitmap trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:SMOothing <number></code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:SMOothing?</code>
Arguments	<code><number>::=<NR1></code> specifies the number of pixels squared for smoothing the DPX signal density. Range: 1 to 20.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:DENSITY:SMOOTHING5</code> sets the smoothing number to 5.

CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold of DPX signal density above which the density (hit count for pixels) is detected as a peak. This command is effective for the DPX bitmap trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold <number>`
`CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:THReshold?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:MARKer:DENSity:EXCursion](#)

Arguments `<number>: :=<NR1>` specifies the threshold density for detecting peaks.
 Range: 0 to 100%.

Examples `CALCULATE:MARKER:DENSITY:THRESHOLD300` sets the threshold density to 300.

CALCulate:MARKer:DRAG:SEARCh:STATe

Enables or disables peak searching when dragging a marker in a plot.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:MARKer:DRAG:SEARCh:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`CALCulate:MARKer:DRAG:SEARCh:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables peak searching in a plot.
 ON or 1 enables peak searching in a plot.

Examples `CALCULATE:MARKER:DRAG:SEARCH:STATE OFF` disables peak searching when dragging a marker in a plot.

CALCulate:MARKer:MODE

Sets or queries the marker mode.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:MODE { ABSolute DELTa }</code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:MODE?</code>
Arguments	<code>ABSolute</code> selects the absolute marker mode, in which the marker readout indicates the absolute value. <code>DELTA</code> selects the delta marker mode, in which the marker readout indicates the relative value to the reference marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:MODEDELTA</code> selects the delta marker mode.

CALCulate:MARKer:MODE

Sets or queries the marker mode.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:MODE { ABSolute DELTa Power }</code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:MODE?</code>
Arguments	<code>ABSolute</code> selects the absolute marker mode, in which the marker readout indicates the absolute value. <code>DELTA</code> selects the delta marker mode, in which the marker readout indicates the relative value to the selected marker. <code>POWER</code> selects the power marker mode, in which the marker readout indicates the power value of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:MODE POWER</code> selects the power marker mode. <code>CALCULATE:MARKER:MODE ?</code> might return <code>POW</code>, meaning the Power is the assigned mode for the marker readout.

CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion

Sets or queries the minimum excursion level (how far a signal must be above the surrounding noise to be detected as a peak). The signal is considered to be a peak if it exceeds the minimum excursion level and the threshold level set by the [CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion <value></code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRF></code> specifies the excursion level. Range: 0 to 100 dB.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:PEAK:EXCURSION10</code> sets the excursion level to 10 dB.

CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level above which a signal is detected as a peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold <value></code> <code>CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRF></code> specifies the threshold level for detecting peaks. Range: -170 to +130 dBm.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MARKER:PEAK:THRESHOLD-50</code> sets the threshold level to -50 dBm.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the MCPR measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>1.28E+6</code> , indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the MCPR measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>23.45</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis).
Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:X 800MHZ` places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:MCPower:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:MCPOWER:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-34.28`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 9.52, indicating that the delta marker time is 9.52 symbols.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELta:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELta:X?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in percent (%).

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 3.84, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 3.84%.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Magnitude error versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Magnitude error versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Related Commands	CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:X <value> CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:X?
Arguments	<value>::=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)]. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:X 1.5u places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:MERRor:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in percent (%).

Examples CALCULATE:MERROR:MARKER1:Y? might return 5.34, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 5.34%.

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Returns <NRf> is the frequency difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:NOISE:FIGURE:MARKER1:DELTA:X?` might return 0.0000, indicating the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 0.0000 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:X?](#)

Returns <NRf> is the power difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:NOISE:FIGURE:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?` might return 18.7647705078, indicating the difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

This command places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:TRACe {TRACE1|TRACE2|TRACE3}
CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:TRACe?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments TRACE1 moves the specified marker to trace 1.
TRACE2 moves the specified marker to trace 2.
TRACE3 moves the specified marker to trace 3.

Returns TRACE1 means the specified marker is on trace 1.
TRACE2 means the specified marker is on trace 2.
TRACE3 means the specified marker is on trace 3.

Examples CALCULATE:NOISE:FIGURE:MARKER1:TRACE? might return TRACE2,
indicating that M1 (marker 1) is on trace 2.

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:X? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency of the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the frequency of the
specified marker.

Examples CALCULATE:NOISE:FIGURE:MARKER1:X? might return 608.0000000000E+6,
indicating the frequency of M1 (marker 1) is 608 MHz.

CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position of the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:FIGure:MARKer<x>:X?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.

Examples CALCULATE:NOISE:FIGURE:MARKER1:Y? might return 18.7647705078, indicating the value of M1 (marker 1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Query returns the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the frequency difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:NOISE:GAIN:MARKER1:DELTA:X?` might return `100.0000`, indicating the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 100 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Query returns the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the power difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:NOISE:GAIN:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?` might return `18.7647705078`, indicating the difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT? CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?
Arguments	None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT? (Query Only)

Places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }
CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:TRACe?

Arguments	TRACE1 moves the specified marker to trace 1. TRACE2 moves the specified marker to trace 2. TRACE3 moves the specified marker to trace 3.
Returns	TRACE1 means the specified marker is on trace 1. TRACE2 means the specified marker is on trace 2. TRACE3 means the specified marker is on trace 3.
Examples	CALCULATE:NOISE:GAIN:MARKER1:TRACE? might return TRACE2, indicating that M1 (marker 1) is on trace 2.

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:X? (Query Only)

This command queries the frequency of the specified marker.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:X?
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:Y?
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the frequency of the specified marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:NOISE:GAIN:MARKER1:X? might return 608.0000000000E+6, indicating the frequency of M1 (marker 1) is 608 MHz.

CALCulate:NOISe:GAIN:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:GAIN:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:NOISE:GAIN:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>18.7647705078</code> , indicating the value of M1 (marker 1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the frequency difference value between MR and the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALC:NOIS:TEMP:MARK1:DELT:X?</code> might return <code>100.0000</code> , indicating the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 100 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the temperature difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the temperature difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples CALC:NOIS:TEMP:MARK1:DELTA:Y? might return 2.3663560181E+3, indicating the difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 2.36 kK.

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the highest peak on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?

Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
	The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?

Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?
	CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT? (Query Only)

This command places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:MAXimum? CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer? CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:TRACE

Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:TRACE { TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 }</code> <code>CALCulate:NOISE:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:TRACE?</code>
Arguments	TRACE1 moves the specified marker to trace 1. TRACE2 moves the specified marker to trace 2. TRACE3 moves the specified marker to trace 3.
Returns	TRACE1 means the specified marker is on trace 1.

TRACE2 means the specified marker is on trace 2.

TRACE3 means the specified marker is on trace 3.

Examples `CALC:NOIS:TEMP:MARK1:TRAC?` might return TRACE2, indicating that M1 (marker 1) is on trace 2.

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:X? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency of the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the frequency of the specified marker.

Examples `CALC:NOIS:TEMP:MARK1:X?` might return 608.0000000000E+6, indicating the frequency of M1 (marker 1) is 608 MHz.

CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the temperature (Kelvin) at the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:TEMPerature:MARKer<x>:X?](#)

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the temperature at the specified marker.

Examples CALC:NOIS:TEMP:MARK1:Y? might return 1.4544410400E+3, indicating the value at M1 (marker 1) is 1.45 kK.

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the frequency difference value between MR and the selected marker.

Examples CALC:NOIS:YFAC:MARK1:DELTA:X? might return 100.0000, indicating the frequency difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 100 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the power difference value between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the power difference value between MR and the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALC:NOIS:YFAC:MARK1:DELT:Y?</code> might return <code>18.7647705078</code> , indicating the difference between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker (M1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Places the selected marker at the maximum value on the peak of the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHER? CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT? CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWER? CALCulate:NOISe:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer? (Query Only)

This command places the selected marker at the next highest peak on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT? (Query Only)

This command places the selected marker at the next peak on the trace to the left of the selected marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?](#)

[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer? (Query Only)

Places the selected marker at the next lowest peak on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer?

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?](#)
[CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT? (Query Only)

Places the specified marker on a specified trace. The query form returns the trace on which the marker resides.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:MAXimum CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT? CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer? CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer?
Arguments	None
Returns	None

CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries which trace the specified marker is attached to.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor The parameter <x> = 0 to 4
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:TRACe {TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3}</code> <code>CALCulate:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	TRACE1 moves the specified marker to trace 1. TRACE2 moves the specified marker to trace 2. TRACE3 moves the specified marker to trace 3.
Returns	TRACE1 means the specified marker is on trace 1. TRACE2 means the specified marker is on trace 2. TRACE3 means the specified marker is on trace 3.

Examples `CALC:NOIS:YFAC:MARK1:TRAC?` might return `TRACE2`, indicating that M1 (marker 1) is on trace 2.

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:X? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency of the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the frequency of the specified marker.

Examples `CALC:NOIS:YFAC:MARK1:X?` might return `608.0000000000E+6`, indicating the frequency of M1 (marker 1) is 608 MHz.

CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

This command queries the vertical position (dB) of the specified marker.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor
The parameter <x> = 0 to 4

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:NOISe:YFACtor:MARKer<x>:X?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the dB of the specified marker.

Examples CALCULATE:NOISE:YFACTOR:MARKER1:Y? might return 18.7647705078, indicating the value of M1 (marker 1) is 18.76 dB.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Occupied Bandwidth trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Occupied Bandwidth trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the value at the marker position in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:SET:CENTER</code> sets the center frequency to the value at the Marker 1 position.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:X 800MHZ</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:OBWIDTH:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return -34.28 indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or queries the frequency position of the selected marker in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <value></code> <code>CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the frequency position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Returns	<NRf> The value type depends on where the marker is placed.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer1:FREQuency?</code> might return 800 MHz, indicating that Marker 1 M1 is positioned at the 800 MHz position in the OFDM Constellation view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the marker magnitude of the selected marker in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The magnitude for the selected marker in dB.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer1:MAGNitude might return 35 indicating readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35 dB.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase readout of the selected marker in the OFDM Constellation measurement view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The phase readout for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer1:PHASe? might return 35.74, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35.74°.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets or queries the X position of the selected marker in the OFDM Constellation measurement view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME <value>
CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME?

Arguments <value>::=NRf> specifies the marker time.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer1:TIME -234.5us places Marker 1 (M1) at the -234.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE? (Query Only)

Queries the data type of the selected marker in OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?

Arguments None

Returns 1.000 if the marker type is a data marker.
0.000 if the marker type is a pilot marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer1:TYPE? might return 1.000 indicating Marker 1 (M1) is a data marker.

CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the specified marker in OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The value readout for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CONSt:MARKer2:VALue? might return 2.00, indicating the value readout of Marker 2 (M2) is 2.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTa:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTa:X?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta Marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer2:DELTa:X might return 1.28E+6 indicating that the delta marker frequency for Marker 2 (M2) is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta Marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer2:DELTA:Y might return 1.28E+6 indicating that the delta marker frequency for Marker 2 (M2) is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:MAXimum moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak in the OFDM Channel response view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude in the OFDM Channel response view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Arguments None

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker1 (M1) to the next peak to the left in the OFDM Channel response view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer2:PEAK:LOWer</code> moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak lower in amplitude in the OFDM Channel response view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker1 (M1) to the next peak to the right in the OFDM Channel response view.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments <value>::=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:X 800MHZ places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the selected marker in the OFDM Channel response view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y?

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Amplitude of the selected marker in dB.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:CRESPonse:MARKer1:Y might return 33.393856E-3 indicating the amplitude of Marker 1 (M1) is 0.033 dB.

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the specified marker at the maximum point on the trace in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK2:MAX positions the Marker 2 (M2) at the maximum point on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Arguments None

Examples CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:HIGHer moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Arguments None

Examples CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak to the left on the trace .

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Arguments None

Examples CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:LOW moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak lower on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments None

Examples CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:RIGH moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak to the next peak on the right on the trace.

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal value at the selected marker position on the points trace in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display. The units are in Frequency or Subcarrier.

To set the units, use the command [SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQUENCY.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X <NRF>
CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, “Data out of range”).

Examples `CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK3:X 22` places Marker 3 at 22 Subcarrier on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier).

CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the amplitude (vertical position) at the selected marker position on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM
This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:OFDM:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Returns Floating point number that indicates the amplitude at the selected marker position in dB.

Examples `CALC:OFDM:FLAT:MARK1:Y?` might return `33.393856E-3` indicating the amplitude at Marker 1 is 0.033 dB.

CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or queries the frequency position of the selected marker in the OFDM Symbol table view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <value>`
`CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the marker frequency.

Examples `CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer1:FREQuency 800MHZ` places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz in the symbol table.

CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets or queries the marker time in the OFDM Symbol table view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME <value> CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME?
Arguments	<value>::=<Nrf> specifies the marker time.
Examples	CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer1:TIME -234.5us places Marker 1 (M1) at -234.5 μ s in the symbol table.

CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout of the selected marker in the OFDM Symbol table view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The value readout of the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:OFDM:TABLE:MARKer2:VALue? might return 2.00 indicating the value readout of Marker 2 (M2) is 2.

CALCulate:P25:CONStellation:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

The parameter <x>=1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:CONStellation:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the time for the selected Delta marker.

NOTE. Use the [SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITS command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.

Examples `CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME?` might return 62.75, indicating that the Delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:FDEViation? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency deviation of the selected marker in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation
The parameter <x> =0 to 4.
The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:FDEViation?`

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the frequency deviation readout for the selected marker.

Examples `CALC:P25:CONS:MARR1:FDEV?` might return 102.82380000E+3, indicating the frequency deviation readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 102.824 kHz.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency deviation (for Freq Dev trace types) or magnitude (for IQ trace types) of the selected marker in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?`

Returns <NRf> is the frequency deviation or magnitude of the selected marker.

- Examples** `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:MAGN?` might return 1.6257750459E+3 if the trace type is Freq Dev, indicating that Marker 1 (M1) has a frequency deviation of 1.626 kHz.
- `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:MAGN?` might return 1.0048475788 if the trace type is IQ, indicating that Marker 1 (M1) has a magnitude of 1.005.

CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the P25 Constellation display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: P25 Constellation
- The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

- Group** Calculate commands

- Syntax** `CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum`

- Related Commands** [CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
 [CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

- Examples** `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:MAX` positions Marker 1 (M1) at the symbol in the center of the time record.

CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the P25 Constellation display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: P25 Constellation

- Group** Calculate commands

- Syntax** `CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)
[CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)

Examples `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next lower symbol number.

CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation
 The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Examples `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves the Marker 1 (M1) in the time domain to the next higher symbol number to the right.

CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase of the selected marker in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation
 IQ trace type required.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?`

Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent. This is the phase value for the selected marker.
Examples	CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:PHAS? might return 41.4721108251, indicating the phase of Marker 1 (M1) is 41.5°.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the readout symbol of the selected marker in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation The parameter <x>= 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value is the readout symbol for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer1:SYMBol? might return 62.0000000000, indicating the readout symbol of Marker 1 (M1) is 62.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace

Places the selected marker on the Demodulated I and Q versus Time trace. The query returns the name of the trace on which the marker resides.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation The parameter <x>= 0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace {Trace1 | Trace2}`
`CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:Trace?`

Arguments Trace 1: sets the *I* trace marker on.
 Trace 2: sets the *Q* trace marker on.

Returns Trace 1 = *I* trace
 Trace 2 = *Q* trace

Examples `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK1:TRAC` Trace1 places Marker 1 (M1) on the *I* trace.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the readout value of the specified marker in P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue?`

Returns <NRf> is the readout value for the selected marker.

Examples `CALC:P25:CONS:MARK2:VAL?` might return 2.00, indicating the readout value of Marker 2 (M2) is 2.

CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:P25:CONStE:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the time position of the marker. Range is (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)]
Returns	Offset set value(-500Hz to +500Hz).
Examples	<code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer1:X 800MHz</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace. When used as a query, the return will show the horizontal position of the trace. For example, 800 MHz.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram The parameter <code><x>=0</code> to 4. MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Returns `<NRf>` is the Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use the `[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs` command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.

Examples `CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME?` might return 62.750000000, Indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
 The parameter <x>=1 to 4. MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
 The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X\[:TIME\]?](#)

Returns <NRf> is the Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer1:DELTA:Y? might return -1.04300000, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -1.043.

CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
 The parameter <x>=0 to 4.
 The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

[CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

[CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:MAXimum` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

The parameter <x>=0 to 4.

The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

The parameter <x>=0 to 4.

The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

The parameter <x>=0 to 4.

The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:Lower</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:Lower</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the P25 Eye Diagram trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram The parameter <x>=0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:Lower

Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets the selected marker on the I or Q trace, or queries the trace that the specified marker is on, in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram The parameter <x>=0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACe1 TRACe2 }</code> <code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	TRACe1 places the specified marker on the <i>I</i> trace. TRACe2 places the specified marker on the <i>Q</i> trace.
Returns	TRACe1 means the specified marker is on the <i>I</i> trace. TRACe2 means the specified marker is on the <i>Q</i> trace.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer1:TRACe TRACe1</code> places Marker 1 (M1) on the I trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram The parameter <x>=0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<pre>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X <NRf> CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:X?</pre>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y
Arguments	<NRf> specifies the horizontal position (time) of the marker. NOTE. Use the <code>[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs</code> command to select the time unit: Symbols (default) or seconds.
Returns	<NRf> is the horizontal position of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALC:P25:EDI:MARK1:X 38.5</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y

Sets or queries the vertical position of the selected marker in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram The parameter <x>=0 to 4. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<pre>CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y <value> CALCulate:P25:EDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?</pre>

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:EDiagram:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the vertical position of the marker.

Returns <NRf> is the vertical position of the selected marker.

Examples CALC:P25:EDI:MARK1:Y? might return 571.8E-3, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 0.5718.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time (seconds) for the selected marker on the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
The parameter <x>= 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y\[:TIME\]?](#)
[SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs](#)

Returns <NRf> is the Delta marker time for the selected marker.

NOTE. Use the *SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs* command to select the time unit symbols (default) or seconds.

Examples CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:DELTA:X? might return -3.99372800000E-3, indicating that the delta marker 1 (M1) time is -3.937 ms.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the Delta marker amplitude (dB) for the selected marker on the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

The parameter <x>= 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X\[:TIME\]?](#)

Returns <NR3> is a floating point value with an exponent. This is the Delta marker amplitude.

Examples CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:DELT:Y? might return 552.6123046875E-3, indicating that the Delta marker 1 (M1) amplitude is 0.55 dB.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:PEAK:MAX moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCuLate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:PEAK:HIGH moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	<code>CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:PEAK:LOW` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: Power vs. Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)
[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Maximum](#)
[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)
[CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:PEAK:RIGH` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range is Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Returns	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Examples	<code>CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:X 800MHZ</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace. When used as a query, the return will show the horizontal position of the trace. For example, 800 MHz.

CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y

Sets or queries the vertical position of the selected marker in the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y <value></code> <code>CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:P25:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the vertical position of the marker.
Returns	<code><NR2></code> = floating point value without an exponent.
Examples	<code>CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:Y?</code> might return -67.1001052856, indicating that the horizontal position of Marker 1 (M1) is -67.10 dBm.

`CALC:P25:PVT:MARK1:Y -75.66dBm` places Marker 1 (M1) at -75.66 on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `CALCULATE:PERROR:MARKER1:DELTA:X?` might return 9.52, indicating that the delta marker time is 9.52 symbols.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker phase for the selected marker in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker phase for the selected marker in degrees.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERRor:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>-7.93</code> , indicating that the delta marker phase is <code>-7.93 °</code> .

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERRor:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Phase error versus Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Phase error versus Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) lower in amplitude to the next peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERROR:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRF></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)]. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERRor:MARKER1:X 1.5u</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PERRor:MARKer<x>:X
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRF></code> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in degrees.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PERRor:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return 21.04, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 21.04 $^{\circ}$.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Phase versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	$\langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>38.0E-9</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 38.0 ns.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker phase for the selected marker in the Phase versus Time measurement.

The parameter $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker phase for the selected marker in degrees.

Examples CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 162.38, indicating that the delta marker phase is 162.38 °.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Phase versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Phase versus Time trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the trace in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NRF>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:X 1.5US` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PHVTime:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in degrees.

Examples `CALCULATE:PHVTIME:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-18.435`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at `-18.435 °`.

CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the indicator on the trace in the Cumulative Histogram display. Where <x> parameters: 1 to 4

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:X <value>`
`CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:X?`

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.

Returns <NRf>

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:INDICATOR:X
9.5409090173E-6 places the indicator at the nearest bins mid value at 9.540E-6 on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:Y (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position value of the indicator on the trace in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:INDicator:Y?

Arguments None

Returns <value>
Where <value> :: <NRf> is the vertical position value of the marker.

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:INDICATOR:Y might return 1.000000 for the vertical position of the marker in cumulative histogram display.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram. The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:X?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:DELTA:X? might return 38.0E-6, indicating that the delta marker time for M1 is 38.0 μ s.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:Y ? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:Y ?
Arguments	<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker Amplitude for the selected marker
Examples	CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer2:FVTime:DELTA:Y might return 45.82, indicating that the delta marker amplitude for Marker 2 (M2) is 45.82.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram. The parameter <?> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:DELTA:Y?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker, indicating the difference of modulation with the reference marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer2:FVTime:DELTA:Y?</code> might return 45.82, indicating that the delta marker amplitude for M2 is the modulation factor difference of 45.82.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram. The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:MAXimum</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram. The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:XCALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:X 2E-6</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 2 μ s on the Frequency vs Time trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y

Sets or queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram. The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y <value></code> <code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:YCALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:Y?</code> might return -34.28, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:FFT:INDicator:X

Sets or queries the frequency in Hz for the X indicator. This command is valid when `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT` is set to FFT.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:Y?
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRF></code> specifies the indicator X value in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDICATOR:X 1000</code> sets the FFT indicator X value to 1 kHz.

CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency level in dB for the Y indicator. This command is valid when `DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT` is set to FFT.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDicator:X
Returns	<code><NRF></code> the indicator Y value in dB.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:FFT:INDICATOR:Y?</code> might return <code>-34.5</code> indicating that the FFT indicator is at -34.5 dB.

CALCulate:PULSE:STATISTICS:HISTogram:INDicator:X

Sets or queries the histogram indicator X value. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT](#) is set to histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:X?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:Y?
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the indicator X value.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:HISTOGRAM:INDICATOR:X 0.3</code> sets the histogram indicator X value to 0.3.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the Histogram indicator Y value. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:INDicator:X
Returns	<code><NRf></code> indicates the indicator Y value.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:HISTOGRAM:INDICATOR:Y?</code> might return 20 to indicate 20 counts in the histogram bin.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the pulse trace. This command is valid when `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT` is set to Time Trend.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 4; `MARKer0` (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker time in seconds for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:DELTA:X?</code> might return <code>3.01e-3</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 3.01 ms.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the pulse trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker, in the unit of the current measurement.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>2.345</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 2.345 dB.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the pulse statistics trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the pulse statistics trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the pulse statistics trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the pulse statistics trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the pulse statistics trace. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the pulse statistics view. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:X 3.01e-3` places Marker 1 (M1) at 3.01 ms on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the pulse statistics view. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Time Trend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Amplitude of the specified marker in the unit of the current measurement.

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-28.173`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -28.173 dB.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the pulse trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>Delta marker time for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 38.0E-9, indicating that the delta marker time is 38.0 ns.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the pulse trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the pulse trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the pulse trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer
Related Commands	CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the pulse trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the pulse trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWer` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the pulse trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:X?

Related Commands [CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.

NOTE. To set the horizontal position, the marker must be on the trace of the pulse selected using the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBER](#) command. You cannot put the marker out of the horizontal range of the pulse.

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:X 1.5us` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [`CALCulate:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer<x>:X`](#)

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-28.86`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -28.86 dBm.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:FAIL? (Query Only)

Queries whether the waveform cuts across the limit in the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:FAIL?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 represents Pass, indicating that the waveform does not cut across the limit.

1 represents Fail, indicating that the waveform cuts across the limit.

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:FAIL?` might return 1, indicating that the waveform cuts across the limit (Fail).

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:BEEP[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to beep on match during run or replay in the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:BEEP[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:BEEP[:STATe]?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables to beep on match.
 ON or 1 enables to beep on match.

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:MATCH:BEEP:STATE ON` enables to beep on match.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SACQuire[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to stop acquiring data on match during run or replay in the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SACQuire[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SACQuire[:STATe]?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables to stop acquiring data on match. ON or 1 enables to stop acquiring data on match.
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:MATCH:SACQUIRE:STATE ON enables to stop acquiring data on match.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SDATa[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) acquisition data on match during run in the search operation.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SDATa[:STATe] { OFF ON 0 1 } CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SDATa[:STATe]?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the AutoSave. ON or 1 enables to save acquisition data automatically on match. The data is saved to a file with the name: <name>-yyyy.mm.dd.hh.mm.ss.sss.tiq Where <name> is the file name that was last specified. yyyy.mm.dd and hh.mm.ss.sss represent date and 24 hour time. The file extension is .tiq. Example: SAVED-2007.03.20.12.34.567.tiq For the directory of file, refer to <i>Specifying the File</i> (See page 2-89.) in the MMEMory command section.
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:MATCH:SDATA:STATE ON enables to save acquisition data automatically on match.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:SPICture[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) the whole screen on match during run in the search operation.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:MATCH:SPICTure[:STATE] { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:MATCH:SPICTure[:STATE]?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the AutoSave. ON or 1 enables to save the whole screen automatically on match. The picture is saved to a file with the name: <code><name>-yyyy.mm.dd.hh.mm.ss.sss.png</code> Where <code><name></code> is the file name that was last specified. yyyy.mm.dd and hh.mm.ss.sss represent date and 24 hour time. The file extension is .png. Example: SAVED-2007.03.20.12.34.567.png For the directory of file, refer to <i>Specifying the File</i> (See page 2-89.) in the MMEMory command section.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:MATCH:SPICTURE:STATE ON</code> enables to save the whole screen automatically on match.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:MATCH:STRace[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to save automatically (AutoSave) the spectrum trace on match during run in the search operation.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:MATCH:STRace[:STATE] { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:MATCH:STRace[:STATE]?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the AutoSave. ON or 1 enables to save the spectrum trace automatically on match.

The trace is saved to a file with the name:

<name>-yyyy.mm.dd.hh.mm.ss.sss.Specan

Where

<name> is the file name that was last specified.

yyyy.mm.dd and hh.mm.ss.sss represent date and 24 hour time.

The file extension is .Specan.

Example: SAVED-2007.03.20.12.34.567.Specan

For the directory of file, refer to *Specifying the File* (See page 2-89.) in the MMEMory command section.

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:MATCH:STRACE:STATE ON enables to save the spectrum trace automatically on match.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation

Sets or queries the search condition.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation { LT | GT | IMASK | OMASK }
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation?

Related Commands [CALCulate\[:SEARch\]:TEST\[:LIMit\[:STATe\]:MATCH:FILE:LOCation](#)

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	Meaning
LT	The data is less than the limit value.
GT	The data is greater than the limit value.
IMASK	The data is inside the limit mask.
OMASK	The data is outside the limit mask.

You can select the data using the [CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED](#) command.

You can set the limit value using the [CALCulate\[:SEARch\]:TEST\[:LIMit\[:STATe\]:MATCH:FILE:LOCation](#) command.

You can store and load the limit mask using the **CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:STORE** and **CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:LOAD** commands.

Examples **CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATIONGT** selects "the data is greater than the limit value" for the search condition.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED

Sets or queries the data flow to be fed in the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax **CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED** <view>,<trace>
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:FEED?

Arguments <view>::=<string> and <trace>::=<string> are listed in the following table.

Source data of the search operation

<view>	<trace>	Meaning
"Spectrum"	"Trace 1" ¹	Trace 1 in the Spectrum view.
	"Trace 2" ¹	Trace 2 in the Spectrum view.
	"Trace 3" ¹	Trace 3 in the Spectrum view.
	"Math Trace"	Math trace in the Spectrum view.
	"Spectrogram Trace"	Spectrogram trace in the Spectrum view.

¹ There is a space character between Trace and the number.

Examples **CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATION:FEED**"Spectrum","Trace 1" selects the Trace 1 in the Spectrum measurement view for the search operation.

CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATION:FEED? might return "Spectrum","Math Trace", indicating that the math trace is used as the source data in the search operation.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:LOAD (No Query Form)

Loads the specified limit mask file for the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:LOAD <file_name>

Arguments <file_name>::=<string> specifies the file to load the limit mask from. The file extension is .lmt. You can omit the extension.

For the directory of file, refer to *Specifying the File* (See page 2-89.) in the MMEMory command section.

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATION:MASK:LOAD"Limit1" loads the limit mask from the *Limit1.lmt* file.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:STORE (No Query Form)

Stores the limit mask to a specified file in the search operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:MASK:STORE <file_name>

Arguments <file_name>::=<string> specifies the file to store the limit mask to. The file extension is .lmt. You can omit the extension.

For the directory of file, refer to *Specifying the File* (See page 2-89.) in the MMEMory command section.

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATION:MASK:STORE"Limit1" stores the limit mask to the *Limit1.lmt* file.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:SLIMit

Sets or queries the limit value (in dB) in the search operation.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:SLIMit <value> CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation:SLIMit?
Related Commands	CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:OPERation
Arguments	<value>::=<NRF> specifies the limit value in the search operation. Range: -100 to +100 dBm.
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:OPERATION:SLIMIT-20 sets the limit value to -20 dBm.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:DATA?
Arguments	None
Returns	<num_range>,<range(1)>,<range(2)>,...,<range(n)> Where <num_range>::=<NR1> is the number of ranges that satisfy the condition. <range(n)>::="<lower_freq(n)>,<upper_freq(n)>" (string) represents the n th frequency range that satisfy the search condition in ascending

order. <lower_freq(n)> and <upper_freq(n)> are the lower and upper frequencies of the range #n, respectively.

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:REPORT:DATA?` might return 2, "1.4800E+9, 1.5001E+9", "1.5002E+9, 1.5200E+9", indicating that the search condition is satisfied in these two ranges 1.48 to 1.5001 GHz and 1.5002 to 1.52 GHz.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:POINts? (Query Only)

Returns the number of frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:REPort:POINts?`

Arguments None

Returns <number>::=<NR1> represents the number of frequency range(s) that satisfy the search condition.

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:REPORT:POINTS?` might return 5, indicating that five ranges satisfy the search condition.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe

Sets or queries the search function (enabled or disabled).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the search function. ON or 1 enables the search function.
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATEON enables the search function.

CALCulate[:SEARch|:TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:LOCation

Sets or queries the destination folder for “search match” output files.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate[:SEARch :TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:LOCation <string> CALCulate[:SEARch :TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:LOCation?
Arguments	<string> specifies the destination folder.
Returns	<string>
Examples	CALCULATE[:SEARCH :TEST]:LIMIT[:STATE]:MATCH:FILE:LOCATION? might return <i>c:\rsamap files</i> , indicating the destination folder.

CALCulate[:SEARch|:TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:NAME:BASE

Sets or queries the file basename for “search match” output files.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate[:SEARch :TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:NAME:BASE <string> CALCulate[:SEARch :TEST]:LIMit[:STATe]:MATCh:FILE:NAME:BASE?

Arguments	<string> specifies the output file.
Returns	<string>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE[:SEARCH :TEST]:LIMIT[:STATE]:MATCH:FILE:NAME:BASE</code> sets the base filename as BASE.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:DELTA:X?</code> might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:MAXimum</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWER (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:Lower</code>
Arguments	None

Examples `CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:PEAK:Lower` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the center frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:SEM:MARKer1[:SET]:CENTER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the center frequency.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments <value>::=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker.

Examples CALCULATE:SEM:MARKER1:X 800MHz places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the spectrum trace.

CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker on the Spectral Emissions Mask trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEM:MARKer<x>:Y?

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:SEM:MARKER1:Y? might return -34.28, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X:FREQUENCY?

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker in the spectrogram.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X:FREQUENCY?

Related Commands [CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:X:FREQUENCY? might return 5.95E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 5.95 MHz.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the spectrogram.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME? might return -1.84E-3, indicating that the delta marker time is -1.84 ms.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the spectrogram.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X\[:TIME\]?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return -8.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -8.45 dB.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the line.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the line.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the line.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the line.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Related Commands	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:SET:CENTER</code> sets the center frequency to the Marker 1 frequency in the spectrogram.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X:FREQuency

Sets or queries the marker frequency in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X:FREQuency <value></code> <code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X:FREQuency?</code>
Related Commands	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>

Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the marker frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:X 800MHZ</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the marker time in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value></code> <code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the marker time.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:X:TIME -234.5us</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at -234.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:SGRam:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:SGRAM:MARKER1:Y? might return -34.28, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Related Commands	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.
Examples	CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>23.45</code> , indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity? (Query Only)

Returns the power density of the specified marker in the Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDENSity](#)
[CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without exponents. It is the power density of the selected marker in dBm/Hz.

Examples CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:POWER:DENSITY? might return
-80.2412563552, indicating that the power density is -80.24 dBm/Hz.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDENSity

Returns the integrated power density reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in the Spectrum measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum
The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDENSity

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated?](#)
[CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity?](#)

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without exponents. It is the integrated power density reading between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in dBm/Hz.

Examples CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:POWER:IDENSITY? might return
-78.5625446112, indicating that the integrated power density is -78.56 dBm/Hz.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated? (Query Only)

Returns the integrated power reading between the MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in the Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:INTEgrated?
Related Commands	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:IDENSity CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:POWer:DENSity?
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without exponents. It is the integrated power reading between MR (reference marker) and the selected marker in dBm.
Examples	CALC:SPEC:MARK1:POW:INTE? might return -12.4462022781, indicating the integrated power is -12.45 dBm.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:SET:CENTER sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the spectrum measurement.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<pre>CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACE { TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 } CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:TRACE?</pre>
Arguments	TRACE1 places the specified marker on Trace 1. TRACE2 places the specified marker on Trace 2. TRACE3 places the specified marker on n Trace 3. TRACE4 places the specified marker on Trace 4 (math trace). TRACE5 places the specified marker on Trace 5 (spectrogram). Trace 1 to 3 can be defined as Normal, Average, Max Hold or Min Hold using the command.
Examples	<pre>CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:TRACE</pre> TRACE1 places Marker 1 (M1) on Trace 1.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<pre>CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X <value> CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X?</pre>
Related Commands	CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRF> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:X 800MHZ` places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the spectrum trace.

CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:SPECTRUM:MARKER1:Y?` might return `-34.28`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker frequency for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:MAXIMUM` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the spectrum trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTer (No Query Form)

Sets the center frequency to the marker frequency in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>[:SET]:CENTER</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:SET:CENTER</code> sets the center frequency to the value at Marker 1.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:X <value></code> <code>CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). The start and stop frequencies are set using the DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALe]:START and DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALe]:STOP commands.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:X 800MHz</code> places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the spectrum trace.

CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker on the spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer<x>:Y?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SPURIOUS:MARKER1:Y?</code> might return <code>-34.28</code> , indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the Trellis diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker. Use the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:X:TIME?</code> might return <code>62.75</code> , indicating that the delta marker time is 62.75 symbols.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the Trellis diagram trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X\[:TIME\]?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in degrees.

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return -48.26, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is -48.26°.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the Trellis diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:MAXIMUM? moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the Trellis diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the Trellis diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the Trellis diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the Trellis diagram trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]

Sets or queries the horizontal position (time) of the selected marker in the Trellis diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME] <value>
CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:X[:TIME]?

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRF> specifies the horizontal position (time) of the marker. Use the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command to select the time unit: symbols (default) or seconds.

Examples CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:X:TIME 38.5 places Marker 1 (M1) at 38.5 symbols on the trace.

CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the Trellis diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:Y?

Related Commands [CALCulate:TDIagram:MARKer<x>:X\[:TIME\]](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Marker amplitude of the selected marker in degrees.

Examples `CALCULATE:TDIAGRAM:MARKER1:Y?` might return `212.3`, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at 212.3 °.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:DELTA:X?` might return `38.0E-9`, indicating that the delta marker time is 38.0 ns.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the time overview trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the [CALCulate:MARKer:ADD](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker.

Examples CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:MAXimum

Arguments None

Examples CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:MAXIMUM moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the left on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:PEAK:LOWER` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak to the right on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT](#)

Arguments None

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the selected marker on the time overview trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:X <value>`
`CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:X?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:Y?](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NRF>` specifies the horizontal position of the specified marker.
 Range: (analysis offset) to [(analysis offset) + (analysis length)].

Returns <NRf> is a floating point number that is the horizontal position of the specified marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:X 1.5us` places Marker 1 (M1) at 1.5 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the selected marker in the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:TOVerview:MARKer<x>:X](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker.

Examples `CALCULATE:TOVERVIEW:MARKER1:Y?` might return -34.28, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at -34.28 dBm.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker frequency for the specified marker on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Returns	<NRf> is the delta marker frequency for the specified marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:DELTA:X?</code> might return 1.28E+6, indicating that the delta marker frequency is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the specified marker on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	<NRf> is the delta marker amplitude for the specified marker.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:DELTA:Y?</code> might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude for Marker 1 (M1) is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the highest peak on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:MAXimum</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.

Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>

Arguments	None

Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:HIGHer</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.

Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the left on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:PEAK:LOWer` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the right on the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the `CALCulate:MARKer:ADD` command.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT</code> moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak to the right on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:TRACe

Sets or queries the trace on which the specified marker is placed in the Transmission Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the <code>CALCulate:MARKer:ADD</code> command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:TRACe { TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 }</code> <code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	TRACE 1 places the specified marker on Trace 1. TRACE 2 places the specified marker on Trace 2. TRACE 3 places the specified marker on Trace 3.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:TRACe TRACE1</code> places Marker 1 (M1) on Trace 1.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position for the specified marker on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:X <value> CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:X ?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the specified marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Returns	<NRf> is the horizontal position of the specified marker.
Examples	CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:X 800E+6 places Marker 1 (M1) at 800 MHz on the trace.

CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the marker amplitude of the specified marker on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; MARKer0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer<x>:Y?
Returns	<NRf> is the amplitude at the specified marker position in dB.
Examples	CALCulate:TXGain:MARKer1:Y might return -23.45, indicating that the marker amplitude is -23.45 dB.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the time of the specified delta marker on the trace in the Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X[:TIME]?

Arguments <x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker

Returns <NR3>

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer1:DELTA:X:TIME? might return 3.1494-6, indicating that the frequency of the specified delta between Marker (M1) and MR is 3.1494-6.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Queries the marker magnitude of the specified marker in the Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?

Arguments <x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker

Returns <NRf> The magnitude for the selected marker

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer1:MAGNitude? might return 6.261E-3, indicating the magnitude of Marker 1(M1) is 6.261E-3.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Queries the phase readout of the specified marker in the Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?
Arguments	<x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker
Returns	<NRf> The phase readout for the selected marker
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer1:PHASe? might return 9.690, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 9.7°.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the symbol of the specified marker in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:SYMBol?
Arguments	<x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker
Returns	<NR3> = the symbol of the selected marker
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer1:SYMBol? might return 3.369E+3, indicating the symbol value of the Marker 1 (M1) is 3.369E+3.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:TYPE? (Query Only)

Queries the data type of the specified marker in Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:TYPE?

Arguments <x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker

Returns <String>
Either (Preamble | Header | Data | Guard)

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer1:TYPE? might return "Preamble", indicating the data type of the selected marker is "Preamble".

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the selected marker in Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer<x>:VALue?

Arguments <x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker

Returns <NR1>= the value of the selected marker

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONStE:MARKer1:VALue? might return "+1", indicating the value of the Marker 1 (M1) is "+1".

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker on the EVM trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?
Arguments	<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
Returns	<NRf> Delta marker time
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:DELTA:X? might return 1.28E-9, indicating that the delta marker time for Marker 1 (M1) is 1.28E-9 s.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker on the EVM trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Arguments	<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
Returns	<NRf> = Delta marker amplitude
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? might return 23.45, indicating that the delta marker amplitude for Marker 1 (M1) is 23.45 dB.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal (time) stamp of the selected marker on the EVM trace.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:X <value>
CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:X?

Arguments where
<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
<value>= <NRf>

Returns <NRf>

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWER 5.36 places Marker 1 (M1) at 5.36 μ s on the EVM trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position of the selected marker on the EVM trace.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:Y?

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns <NRf> Vertical position of marker

Examples `CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:Y?` might return -34.28, indicating the vertical position of Marker 1 (M1) is -34.28 dBm on the EVM trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker on the WLAN Constellation display. The units are either Frequency in Hz or Subcarrier number. To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Note that FREQuency is not an actual measurement of frequency, but is the subcarrier offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <NRf>`
`CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?`

Arguments Floating point number that indicates the desired subcarrier to which the marker should be moved. Subcarriers are traditionally numbered with both positive and negative offsets from the CF for the modulation scheme. Valid integral values range from -maxsubcarrier to maxsubcarrier, where the actual values depend on the modulation standard. Specifying a value of <NRf> outside of the range of subcarriers present in the burst selects the nearest valid subcarrier. Subcarriers can also be specified by frequency (also determined by modulation standard).

Returns Returns a unitless number representing the subcarrier number.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:CONST:MARK2:FREQ 2.0000` sets the position of Marker 2 (M2) to Subcarrier 2 (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier).

`CALC:WLAN:CONST:MARK2:FREQ?` might return 2.41575E+9, indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is positioned at 2.41575 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:CONStellation:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude value at the indicated marker position on the WLAN Constellation display.

<x> is optional. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CONStellation:MARKer<x>:MAGNitude?
Returns	Returns a unitless, floating point number indicating the magnitude at the selected marker position on the WLAN Constellation display.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:CONS:MARK1:MAGN? might return 35 indicating the magnitude at Marker 1 (M1) is 35.

CALCulate:WLAN:CONStellation:MARKer<x>:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the phase value at the indicated marker position on the WLAN Constellation display, in degrees.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:PHASe?</code>
Returns	Phase value of the signal in degrees between -180 and +180 as an ASCII encoded floating point number in standard engineering notation.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:CONS:MARK1:PHAS?</code> might return 35.74, indicating the phase readout of Marker 1 (M1) is 35.74°.

CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets the time offset value at the selected marker position on the points trace on the WLAN Constellation display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds. To set/query the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Note that TIME is a measurement of neither absolute nor elapsed time, but symbol offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME <NRF></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TIME?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the 0 based symbol or time offset from the start of packet burst. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of symbols in the burst. Specifying a value outside of the range of symbols present in the burst selects the nearest valid symbol.
Returns	Returns a unitless integer value in floating point format that represents the symbol associated with the position of the indicated marker, or the time offset.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:CONST:MARK3:TIME -234.5</code> moves Marker 3 (M3) to the 362.42µS position on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

CALC:WLAN:CONST:MARK3:TIME? might return 5.0000 indicating that Marker 3 is located at symbol 5 (assuming units have been set to Symbols).

CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the data type of the subcarrier for data at the indicated marker position - either pilot or data.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:TYPE?
Returns	Returns the decoded value of the subcarrier type to which the marker is attached as an ASCII encoded floating point number in standard engineering notation. Values are: 1.000 if the marker type is a pilot marker. 2.000 if the marker type is a data marker.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:CONS:MARK2:TYPE? might return 1.000 indicating Marker 2 (M2) is a pilot marker.

CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the points trace of the WLAN Constellation display.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:CONSt:MARKer<x>:VALue?</code>
Returns	Floating point number that represents the value readout at the selected marker position.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:CONS:MARK1:VAL?</code> might return 2.00, indicating the value readout at Marker 1 (M1) is 2.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#) to set the units.

<x> is the desired marker to query. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?</code>
Returns	Floating point number that represents the delta frequency value at the selected marker position.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:DELTA:X?</code> might return 1.28E+6 indicating that the delta frequency value for Marker 2 (M2) is 1.28 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position on the WLAN Channel Response display, in dB or degree.

<x> is the desired marker to query. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Marker 0 and the selected marker must be on the same plot (magnitude or phase); otherwise, it will result in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	Returns the vertical delta value for the points trace in dB or degree at the selected marker position.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK3:DELT:Y? might return -30, indicating a vertical delta value of -30 dB at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	None

Examples `CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:MAX` moves the marker to the highest peak on the trace on the WLAN Channel Response display.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESponse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:CRESponse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer`

Arguments None

Examples `CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:PEAK:HIGHER` moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESponse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak on the left on the trace in the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:CRESponse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:PEAK:LEFT` moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak on the left on the trace in the WLAN Channel Response display.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Arguments None

Examples CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:PEAK:LOW moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak lower on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments None

Examples CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK2:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak to the next peak on the right on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the value of the horizontal position (units in Frequency or Subcarrier) for the selected marker on the points trace in the WLAN Channel Response display.

To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X <NRf> CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:X?
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the value of the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").
Examples	CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK3:X 22 places Marker 3 at 22 Subcarrier on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier).

CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the amplitude at the selected marker position in the WLAN Channel Response measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer<x>:Y?
Returns	Floating point number that indicates the amplitude value at the selected marker position in dB or degrees.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:CRES:MARK1:Y?` might return `33.393856E-3` indicating the amplitude of Marker 1 is 0.033 dB.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display subcarrier graph.

To query the marker value of the points trace, use the query.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier?`

Returns Returns a floating point number that represents the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display subcarrier graph.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:AVER:SUBC?` might return `16.4`, indicating an EVM value of 16.4 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display subcarrier graph.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display symbol graph.

To query the marker value of the points trace, use the query.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBOL?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the EVM value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display symbol graph.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:AVER:SYMB?</code> might return 14.5, indicating an EVM value of 14.5 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN EVM display symbol graph.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)

Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the delta subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:DELTA:SUBCarrier?</code> might return 9.375 MHz, indicating a delta frequency value of 9.375 MHz at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBOL? (Query Only)

Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBOL?
Returns	Returns the delta time value at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:DELTA:SYMB? might return 4.0E-6 μ s, indicating a delta time value of 4 μ s at the Marker 3 (M3) position (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	Returns the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>-212.91</code> , indicating a vertical delta value of -212.91 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:FREQUENCY

Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker on the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Frequency in Hz or Subcarrier number. To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQUENCY](#).

Note that FREQUENCY is not an actual measurement of frequency, but is the subcarrier offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:FREQUENCY <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:FREQUENCY?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the desired subcarrier or frequency to which the marker should be moved. Subcarriers are traditionally numbered with both positive and negative offsets from the CF for the modulation scheme. Valid integral values range from <code>-maxsubcarrier</code> to <code>maxsubcarrier</code> , where the actual values depend on the modulation standard. Specifying a value of <NRf> outside of the range of subcarriers present in the burst selects the nearest valid subcarrier. Subcarriers can also be specified by frequency (also determined by modulation standard).

Returns	Returns a unitless number representing the subcarrier number or frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK2:FREQ 2.0000</code> sets the position of Marker 2 (M2) to Subcarrier 2 (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier). <code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK2:FREQ?</code> might return <code>2.41575E+9</code>, indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is positioned at 2.41575 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets the vertical marker value of the points trace on the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds. To set/query the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Note that TIME is a measurement of neither absolute nor elapsed time, but symbol offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:TIME <NRF></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:TIME?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the 0 based symbol or time offset from the start of packet burst. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of symbols in the burst. Specifying a value outside of the range of symbols present in the burst selects the nearest valid symbol.
Returns	Returns a unitless integer value in floating point format that represents the symbol associated with the position of the indicated marker, or the time offset.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:TIME 362.42E-6</code> moves Marker 3 (M3) to the 362.42µs position on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:TIME? might return 5.0000 indicating that Marker 3 is located at symbol 5 (assuming units have been set to Symbols).

CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value at the selected marker position on the points trace of the WLAN EVM display.

The EVM value of a marker on the average trace is queried by using the and [CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol?](#) queries.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:EVM:MARKer<x>:VALue?
Returns	Returns the EVM value at the selected marker position on the WLAN EVM display.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:EVM:MARK3:VAL? might return 11.9, indicating an EVM value of 11.9 percent for Marker 3 (M3).

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the specified marker at the maximum point on the trace in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK2:MAX</code> positions the Marker 2 (M2) at the maximum point on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:HIGH</code> moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak to the left on the trace in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT
Arguments	None
Examples	CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak to the left on the trace .

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer
Arguments	None
Examples	CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:LOW moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak lower on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK2:PEAK:RIGH</code> moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak to the next peak on the right on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position (units in Frequency or Subcarrier) for the selected marker on the points trace in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop frequency (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK3:X 22` places Marker 3 at 22 Subcarrier on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier).

CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the amplitude (vertical position) at the selected marker position in the WLAN Spectral Flatness measurement.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:FLATness:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Returns Floating point number that indicates the amplitude at the selected marker position in dB.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:FLAT:MARK1:Y?` might return `33.393856E-3` indicating the amplitude of Marker 1 is 0.033 dB.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

To query the value readout on the symbol graph, use [CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBOL?](#)

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display subcarrier graph.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK2:AVERAGE:SUBC?</code> might return <code>16.4</code> , indicating a value readout of 16.4 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display subcarrier graph.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

To query the value readout on the subcarrier graph, use [CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier?](#)

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the value readout at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display symbol graph.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK2:AVERAGE:SUBC?</code> might return <code>14.5</code> , indicating a Magnitude Error value of 14.5 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)

Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier?

Returns Returns a floating point number that represents the delta subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Examples CAL:WLAN:MERR:MARK2:DELTA:SUBC? might return 9.375 MHz, indicating a delta frequency value of 9.375 MHz at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBOL?</code>
Returns	Returns the delta time value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:DELTA:SYMB?</code> might return <code>4.0E-6</code> μ s, indicating a delta time value of 4 μ s at the Marker 3 (M3) position (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	Returns the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:DELTA:Y?</code> might return <code>-212.91</code> , indicating a vertical delta value of -212.91 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or queries the frequency value of the marker on the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Frequency in Hz or Subcarrier number. To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Note that FREQuency is not an actual measurement of frequency, but is the subcarrier offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the desired subcarrier or frequency to which the marker should be moved. Subcarriers are traditionally numbered with both positive and negative offsets from the CF for the modulation scheme. Valid integral values range from <code>–maxsubcarrier</code> to <code>maxsubcarrier</code> , where the actual values depend on the modulation standard. Specifying a value of <NRf> outside of the range of subcarriers present in the burst selects the nearest valid subcarrier. Subcarriers can also be specified by frequency (also determined by modulation standard).
Returns	Returns a unitless number representing the subcarrier number or frequency value in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK2:FREQ 2.0000</code> sets the position of Marker 2 (M2) to Subcarrier 2 (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier). <code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK2:FREQ?</code> might return <code>2.41575E+9</code> , indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is positioned at 2.41575 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets the time offset value at the selected marker position on the points trace on the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds. To set/query the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Note that TIME is a measurement of neither absolute nor elapsed time, but symbol offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME <NRF></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the 0 based symbol or time offset from the start of packet burst. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of symbols in the burst. Specifying a value outside of the range of symbols present in the burst selects the nearest valid symbol.
Returns	Returns a unitless integer value in floating point format that represents the time associated with the position of the indicated marker, or the time offset.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:TIME 362.42E-6</code> moves Marker 3 (M3) to the 362.42 μ S position on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Seconds). <code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:TIME?</code> might return 5.0000 indicating that Marker 3 is located at symbol 5 (assuming units have been set to Symbols).

CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the value readout at the selected marker position on the points trace of the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

The value readout of a marker on the average trace is queried by using the and [CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol?](#) queries.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue?</code>
Returns	Returns the decoded symbol value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:VAL?</code> might return <code>11.9</code> , indicating a value readout of 11.9 for Marker 3 (M3).

`CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)`

Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display subcarrier graph.

To query the marker value of the points trace, use the query.

`<x>`, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If `<x>` is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SUBCarrier?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display subcarrier graph.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK2:AVERAGE:SUBC?` might return 16.4, indicating a Phase Error value of 16.4 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display subcarrier graph.

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display symbol graph.

To query the marker value of the points trace, use the query.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBol?`

Returns Returns a floating point number that represents the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display symbol graph.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK2:AVERAGE:SUBC?` might return 14.5, indicating a Phase Error value of 14.5 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position on the average trace on the WLAN Phase Error display symbol graph.

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTa:SUBCarrier? (Query Only)

Queries the delta Subcarrier or frequency value (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTa queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SUBCarrier?</code>
Returns	Returns a floating point number that represents the delta subcarrier or frequency value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.
Examples	<code>CAL:WLAN:PERR:MARK2:DELTA:SUBC?</code> might return <code>9.375</code> MHz, indicating a delta frequency value of 9.375 MHz at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBOL? (Query Only)

Queries the delta time value in seconds or symbols (depending on which units have been set) at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.

Use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#) to set the units.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:SYMBOL?</code>
Returns	Returns the delta time value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK3:DELTA:SYMB?</code> might return <code>4.0E-6</code> μ s, indicating a delta time value of 4 μ s at the Marker 3 (M3) position (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?
Returns	Returns the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position.
Examples	CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK3:DELTA:Y? might return -212.91, indicating a vertical delta value of -212.91 percent at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Sets or queries the frequency value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display. The units are either Frequency in Hz or Subcarrier number. To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Note that FREQuency is not an actual measurement of frequency, but is the subcarrier offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the desired subcarrier or frequency to which the marker should be moved. Subcarriers are traditionally numbered with both positive and negative offsets from the CF for the modulation scheme. Valid integral values range from <code>–maxsubcarrier</code> to <code>maxsubcarrier</code> , where the actual values depend on the modulation standard. Specifying a value of <code><NRf></code> outside of the range of subcarriers present in the burst selects the nearest valid subcarrier. Subcarriers can also be specified by frequency (also determined by modulation standard).
Returns	Returns a unitless number representing the subcarrier number or frequency value in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK2:FREQ 2.0000</code> sets the position of Marker 2 (M2) to Subcarrier 2 (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier). <code>CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK2:FREQ?</code> might return <code>2.41575E+9</code> , indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is positioned at 2.41575 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets the time value (offset) at the selected marker position on the points trace on the WLAN Phase Error display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds. To set/query the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Note that TIME is a measurement of neither absolute nor elapsed time, but symbol offset within the analyzed packet burst.

`<x>`, which is optional, is the desired marker to use. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If `<x>` is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Commanding a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME <Nrf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:TIME?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the 0 based symbol or time offset from the start of packet burst. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of symbols in the burst. Specifying a value outside of the range of symbols present in the burst selects the nearest valid symbol.
Returns	Returns a unitless integer value in floating point format that represents the symbol associated with the position of the indicated marker, or the time offset.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK3:TIME 362.42E-6</code> moves Marker 3 (M3) to the 362.42µS position on the trace (assuming the units have been set to Seconds). <code>CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK3:TIME?</code> might return 5.0000 indicating that Marker 3 is located at symbol 5 (assuming units have been set to Symbols).

CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the points trace of the WLAN Phase Error display.

The Phase Error value of a marker on the average trace is queried by using the and [CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:AVERage:SYMBOL?](#) queries.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer<x>:VALue?</code>
Returns	Returns the Phase Error value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Phase Error display.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PERR:MARK3:VAL?` might return `11.9`, indicating a Phase Error value of 11.9 percent for Marker 3 (M3).

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X? (Query Only)

Returns the delta time value at the selected marker position in the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

<x> is the desired marker to query. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:X?`

Returns Floating point number that represents the delta time value at the selected marker position.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:DELT:X?` might return `1.28E-6` indicating that the delta time value for Marker 2 (M2) is 1.28 μ s.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical delta value for the points trace at the selected marker position on the WLAN Power vs. Time display, using the currently selected Amplitude unit. Set/query the amplitude unit with the command `SENSe:POWER:UNITs`.

<x> is the desired marker to query. Marker 0 is not valid for the DELTA queries. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. Valid integral values range from 1 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:DELTA:Y?</code>
Returns	Returns the vertical delta value for the points trace in the current Amplitude units at the selected marker position.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK3:DELT:Y?</code> might return <code>-12.91</code> , indicating a vertical delta value of -12.91 dB at the Marker 3 (M3) position.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Positions the specified marker at the maximum point on the trace in the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:MAXimum</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:MAX</code> positions the Marker 2 (M2) at the maximum point on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Calculate commands

Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:PEAK:HIGHer</code> moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the specified marker to the next peak on the left on the trace in the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:PEAK:LEFT</code> moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak on the left on the trace in the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWER (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer</code>

Arguments None

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:PEAK:LOW` moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak lower on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the marker to the next peak to the right on the trace on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT`

Arguments None

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK2:PEAK:RIGHT` moves Marker 2 (M2) to the next peak on the right on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the value of the horizontal position (in seconds) for the selected marker on the points trace in the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X <Nrf>`
`CALCulate:WLAN:PVTime:MARKer<x>:X?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the value of the horizontal position of the marker. Range: Start to Stop time (left to right edge of the horizontal axis). Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error (-222, "Data out of range").

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK3:X 1E-6` places Marker 3 at 1 μ s on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:PVTtime:MARKer<x>:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude (vertical position) at the selected marker position in the WLAN Power vs. Time display, using the currently selected Amplitude units. You can set/query the Amplitude units with the command `SENSe:POWER:UNITs`.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:WLAN:PVTtime:MARKer<x>:Y?`

Returns Floating point number that indicates the amplitude at the selected marker position in the currently selected Amplitude units.

Examples `CALC:WLAN:PVT:MARK1:Y?` might return `33.393856E-3` indicating the amplitude at the Marker 1 position is 0.033 dBm.

CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQuency

Assigns or queries the frequency value of the marker in the WLAN Symbol Table. The units are either Frequency in Hz or Subcarrier number. To set the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Note that FREQuency is not an actual measurement of frequency, but is the subcarrier offset within the analyzed packet burst.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to assign. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQUENCY <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:FREQUENCY?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the desired subcarrier or frequency to which the marker should be assigned. Subcarriers are traditionally numbered with both positive and negative offsets from the CF for the modulation scheme. Valid integral values range from $-\text{maxsubcarrier}$ to maxsubcarrier , where the actual values depend on the modulation standard. Specifying a value of <code><NRf></code> outside of the range of subcarriers present in the burst selects the nearest valid subcarrier. Subcarriers can also be specified by frequency (also determined by modulation standard).
Returns	Returns a unitless number representing the subcarrier number or frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:TABLE:MARK3:FREQ 2.0000</code> assigns Subcarrier 2 to Marker 3 (M3) (assuming the units have been set to Subcarrier). <code>CALC:WLAN:TABLE:MARK2:FREQ?</code> might return <code>2.00000E+9</code> , indicating that Marker 2 (M2) is assigned 2.00 MHz.

CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME

Sets or queries the vertical value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Symbol Table. The units are either Symbols or Seconds. To set/query the units, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME <NRf></code> <code>CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:TIME?</code>

Arguments	Floating point number that indicates the 0 based symbol or time offset from the start of packet burst. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of symbols in the burst. Specifying a value outside of the range of symbols present in the burst selects the nearest valid symbol.
Returns	Returns a unitless integer value in floating point format that represents the symbol associated with the indicated marker, or the time offset.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:TABLE:MARK3:TIME 362.42E-6</code> assigns 362.42 μs to Marker 3 (M3) (assuming the units have been set to Seconds). <code>CALC:WLAN:TABLE:MARK3:TIME?</code> might return 5.0000 indicating that symbol 5 is assigned to Marker 3.

CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue? (Query Only)

Queries the decoded symbol value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Symbol Table display.

<x>, which is optional, is the desired marker to query. 0 indicates MR, the reference marker. 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate markers M1, M2, M3, etc. If <x> is not supplied, the command works on the currently selected marker. Valid integral values range from 0 to the number of markers active for the display. Querying a marker which does not exist results in an execution error.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:WLAN:TABLE:MARKer<x>:VALue?</code>
Returns	Returns the decoded symbol value at the selected marker position on the WLAN Symbol Table display.
Examples	<code>CALC:WLAN:MERR:MARK3:VAL?</code> might return 11.9, indicating a decoded symbol value of 11.9 for Marker 3 (M3).

CALibration:ABORt (No Query Form)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Aborts any actions related to the alignments in progress.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	CALibration:ABORt
Arguments	None
Examples	CALIBRATION:ABORT aborts any actions related to the alignments in progress.

CALibration:AUTO

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Sets or queries whether or not to run alignments automatically.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	CALibration:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } CALibration:AUTO?
Arguments	OFF or 0 runs alignments on user request. Use the *CAL command to perform alignments. ON or 1 runs alignments as needed without user intervention. You have to restart measurement if interrupted.
Examples	CALIBRATION:AUTOON runs alignments automatically as needed.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>:LABel

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Sets or queries the name of the external loss table.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3 represent the External Loss Table 1 to 3, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>:LABel <name></code> <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>:LABel?</code>
Arguments	<name>::=<string> specifies the name of the external loss table.
Examples	<code>CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:EDIT1:LABEL "Sample Table 1"</code> names the External Loss Table 1 "Sample Table 1".

CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>:NEW (No Query Form)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Creates a new external loss table.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3 represent the External Loss Table 1 to 3, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>:NEW</code> <code><freq(1)>,<loss(1)>,<freq(2)>,<loss(2)>,...,<freq(n)>,<loss(n)></code>
Arguments	<freq(n)>,<loss(n)> specifies a pair of frequency (<NR3> in Hz) and loss (<NR3> in dB) in the external loss table. The setting range is:

- RSA5103B – 0 to 3 GHz
- RSA5115B – 0 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 0 to 26.5 GHz

Loss: -50 to +80 dB. (A negative value means a gain.)

Examples `CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:EDIT1:NEW 1.0E+9,2.2,1.5E+9,2.3` creates the External Loss Table 1 specifying the loss of 2.2 dB and 2.3 dB at the frequency of 1 GHz and 1.5 GHz, respectively.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:STATe

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Determines whether to enable or disable the external loss table.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3 represent the External Loss Table 1 to 3, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calibration commands

Syntax `CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x>:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the external loss table.
 ON or 1 enables the external loss table.

NOTE. *You can enable one or more tables at the same time.*

Examples `CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:EDIT3:STATE ON` enables the External Loss Table 3.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN[:MAGNitude]

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Sets or queries the external gain value. It can be enabled or disabled using the [CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN[:MAGNitude] <value></code> <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN[:MAGNitude]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the external gain value. Range: -50 to +30 dB.
Examples	<code>CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:GAIN:MAGNITUDE -10</code> sets the external gain to -10 dB.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN:STATe

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Determines whether to enable or disable the external gain value.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN:STATe?</code>
Related Commands	CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:GAIN[:MAGNitude]
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the external gain value. ON or 1 enables the external gain value.
Examples	<code>CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:GAIN:STATEON</code> enables the external gain value.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnal:PROBe:CONNEct? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Queries whether the external probe is connected to the analyzer or not.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calibration commands

Syntax `CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnAl:PROBe:CONNECT?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the external probe is not connected to the analyzer.

1 indicates that the external probe is connected to the analyzer.

Examples `CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:PROBE:CONNECT?` might return ON, indicating that the external probe is connected to the analyzer.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnAl:PROBe[:MAGNitude]? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Queries the external probe attenuation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Calibration commands

Syntax `CALibration:CORRection:EXTErnAl:PROBe[:MAGNitude]?`

Arguments None

Returns `<attenuation>::=<Nrf>` The probe attenuation value in dB.

Examples `CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:PROBE:MAGNITUDE?` might return 10, indicating that the probe attenuation is 10 dB.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe:STATe

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Determines whether or not to correct data for the external probe attenuation.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:PROBe:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not correct data for the external probe attenuation. ON or 1 corrects data for the external probe attenuation.
Examples	<code>CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:PROBE:STATEON</code> corrects data for the external probe attenuation.

CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Sets or queries the data type to apply the external loss table corrections.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	<code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE { TRACE DATA }</code> <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:TYPE</code>
Related Commands	CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe
Arguments	TRACe selects traces in the Spectrum, Spectrogram, Spurious, and Amplitude versus Time views. Selecting TRACe disables the <code>CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe</code> command.

DATA selects all acquired data. Selecting DATA enables the CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe command.

Examples CALIBRATION:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:TYPETRACE selects traces to apply the external loss table corrections.

CALibration:TXGain:ABORt (No Query Form)

Cancels a calibration.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain, Perform Calibration window

Group Calibration commands

Syntax CALibration:TXGain:ABORt

Arguments None.

Examples CALIBRATION:TXGAIN:ABORT cancels a calibration that is in process.

CALibration:TXGain[:ALL] (No Query Form)

Performs a calibration using the current settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain, Perform Calibration window

Group Calibration commands

Syntax CALibration:TXGain[:ALL]

Arguments None.

Examples CALIBRATION:TXGAIN[:ALL] performs a calibration using the current settings.

CALibration:TXGain:FINish? (Query Only)

Queries whether or not the calibration is completed.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain, Perform Calibration window
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	CALibration:TXGain:FINish?
Returns	0 indicates calibration is in progress. 1 indicates calibration is completed.
Examples	CALIBRATION:TXGAIN:FINISH? might return 1, indicating that the calibration is completed.

CALibration:TXGain:STATE? (Query Only)

Queries the calibration state for the Transmission Gain measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Calibration commands
Syntax	CALibration:TXGain:STATE?
Returns	CALIBRATED means that the unit has been calibrated and is making measurements at the same frequencies at which it was calibrated. CALIBRATED? means that the unit has been calibrated, but one or more of the operating conditions has changed. Operating conditions are Tracking Generator Output Power, Reference Level, Preamp On/Off, RF Attenuation, or Temperature (>5 °C from the calibrated temperature). INTERPOLATED means that the unit has been calibrated, but is making measurements at frequencies other than the calibration points and is interpolating the calibration between points.

Examples CALIBRATION:TXGAIN:STATE? might return CALIBRATED, indicating that the measurement has been calibrated with the current settings.

*CLS (No Query Form)

Clears the analyzer status data structures. Refer to Section 3, *Status and Events*, for the register information.

The *CLS command clears the following

- the Event Queue
- the Standard Event Status Register (SESR)
- the Status Byte Register (except the MAV bit; see below)

If the *CLS command immediately follows an <EOI>, the Output Queue and MAV bit (Status Byte Register bit 4) are also cleared. MAV indicates information is in the output queue. The device clear (DCL) GPIB control message will clear the output queue and thus MAV. *CLS does not clear the output queue or MAV. (A complete discussion of these registers and bits, and of event handling in general is described in the *Status and Events* section)

*CLS can suppress a Service Request that is to be generated by an *OPC. This will happen if a hardcopy output or single sequence acquisition operation is still being processed when the *CLS command is executed.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *CLS

Related Commands [*ESE](#), [*ESR?](#), [*SRE](#), [*STB?](#)

Arguments None

Examples *CLS clears the analyzer status data structures.

DISPlay:ACPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Channel power and ACPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:ACPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:ACPOWER:MARKER:SHOW:STATEON</code> shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:ACPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the power levels in the Channel power and ACPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:ACPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the power levels in the graph. ON or 1 shows the power levels in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:ACPOWER:PLEVEL:SHOW:STATEON</code> shows the power levels in the graph.

DISPlay:ACPower:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the Channel power and ACPR view.

Vertical offset = Reference level,
Vertical scale = 100 dB,

Horizontal offset = Center frequency, and
Horizontal scale = Default span

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:RESet:SCALE</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:ACPOWER:RESET:SCALE</code> resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:ACPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:ACPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:ACPOWER:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATEON</code> shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the Channel power and ACPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value>::=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal range. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	DISPLAY:ACPOWER:X:SCALE 10MHZ sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Channel power and ACPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:ACPOWER:X:SCALE:AUTO rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Channel power and ACPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:ACPower:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the minimum horizontal value. Range: $[(\text{center frequency}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$ to $[(\text{center frequency}) + (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$
Examples	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:X:SCALE:OFFSet 1.45GHz</code> sets the minimum horizontal value to 1.45 GHz in the Channel power and ACPR graph.

DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the channel power and ACPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:ACPOWER:Y:SCALE 100</code> sets the vertical range to 100 dB in the Channel power and ACPR graph.

DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Channel power and ACPR view.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:ACPOWER:Y:SCALE:AUTO rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the Channel power and ACPR graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:ACPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:ACPower:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments <value>::=<Nrf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples DISPLAY:ACPOWER:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5 sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm in the Channel power and ACPR graph.

DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the measurement view in the general purpose analog demodulation measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:DELeTe { AM | FM | PM }

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-28: Analog demodulation measurement views

Argument	View
AM	AM measurement (modulation factor versus time)
FM	FM measurement (frequency deviation versus time)
PM	PM measurement (phase deviation versus time)

If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is not running") will be returned.

Examples DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:DELeTeAM deletes the AM measurement view.

DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the general purpose analog demodulation measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:ADEMod:MEASview:NEW { AM | FM | PM }

Arguments (See Table 2-28 on page 2-477.) If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPLAY:AEMOD:MEASVIEW:NEWAM` creates the AM measurement view.

DISPlay:AEMod:MEASview:SElect

Selects a measurement view on the screen in the general purpose analog demodulation measurements. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AEMod:MEASview:SElect { AM | FM | PM }`
`DISPlay:AEMod:MEASview:SElect?`

Arguments (See Table 2-28 on page 2-477.) If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPLAY:AEMOD:MEASVIEW:SELECTAM` selects the AM measurement view.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the marker readout in the AM/FM/PM measurement view.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the marker readout on the screen.
 ON or 1 shows the marker readout on the screen.

Examples `DISPLAY:AM:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the marker readout in the AM measurement view.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Examples `DISPLAY:AM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the AM measurement view.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the AM/FM/PM measurement display.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:X:RSCale`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:AM:X:RSCALE` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the AM/FM/PM measurement display.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPlay:AM:X:SCALE:AUTO sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the AM/FM/PM measurement display.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:X[:SCALE]:FULL

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the AM/FM/PM measurement graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALE]:FULL <value> DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALE]:FULL?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. Range: 0 to 10 ²⁷ s.
Examples	DISPlay:AM:X:SCALE:FULL 35us sets the horizontal scale to 35 μs in the AM measurement.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the AM/FM/PM measurement graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</pre>
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the minimum horizontal value. Range: $-0.9 \times (\text{horizontal scale})$ to $+0.9 \times (\text{horizontal scale})$
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:AM:X:SCALE:OFFSET 20.075us</pre> sets the minimum horizontal value to 20.075 μs .

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the AM/FM/PM measurement display.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:{AM FM PM}:Y:RSCale</pre>
Arguments	None
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:AM:Y:RSCALE</pre> rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the AM measurement.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the AM/FM/PM measurement graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRF>` specifies the vertical range.
 The setting range depends on measurements as shown in the following table.

Setting range

Measurement	Setting range
AM	1% to 500%
FM	10 Hz to 120 MHz
PM	10° to 400°

Examples `DISPLAY:AM:Y:SCALE 75` sets the vertical range to 75% in the AM measurement graph.

DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) in the AM/FM/PM measurement graph.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose analog demodulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:{AM|FM|PM}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRF>` specifies the vertical offset.
 The setting range depends on measurements as shown in the following table.

Setting range

Measurement	Setting range
AM	–500% to +500%
FM	–(maxVertScale * (1 + 1.1) * 0.5) to +(maxVertScale * (1 + 1.1) * 0.5)
PM	–180° to +180°

Examples `DISPLAY:AM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5` sets the vertical offset to –12.5% in the AM measurement graph.

DISPlay:ANTenna:AZIMuth:SHOW:STATe

The command checks the Show Compass box in the UI to display the compass. The query form returns whether or not the Show Compass box is checked.

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:ANTenna:AZIMuth:SHOW:STATe { 1 0 ON OFF }</code> <code>DISPlay:ANTenna:AZIMuth:SHOW:STATe?</code>
Arguments	1 or ON sets compass to show. 0 or OFF sets compass to hide.
Returns	1 or ON means compass is set to show. 0 or OFF means compass is set to hide.

DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the specified audio analysis view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum, Audio Summary
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:DELeTe { SPECTrum SUMMary }</code>
Arguments	SPECTrum deletes the Audio Spectrum view. SUMMary deletes the Audio Summary view. If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AUDIO:MEASVIEW:DELETE SUMMARY</code> deletes the Audio Summary view.

DISPlay:AUDio:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new audio analysis view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum, Audio Summary
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:NEW { SPECTrum SUMMary }</code>
Arguments	<code>SPECTrum</code> creates a new Audio Spectrum view. <code>SUMMary</code> creates a new Audio Summary view. If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:NEW SUMMary</code> creates a new Audio Summary view.

DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:SElect

Selects an audio analysis view on the screen. The query returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum, Audio Summary
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:SElect { SPECTrum SUMMary }</code> <code>DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:SElect?</code>
Arguments	<code>SPECTrum</code> creates a new Audio Spectrum view. <code>SUMMary</code> creates a new Audio Summary view. If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:Audio:MEASview:SElect SPECTrum</code> selects the Audio Spectrum display.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:AUTO rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:START

Sets or queries the start frequency (left edge) of the audio spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:START <value>
DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:START?

Related Commands [DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:\[SCALE\]:STOP](#)

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the start frequency.

Examples DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:START 0 sets the start frequency to 0 Hz.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECtrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:STOP

Sets or queries the stop frequency (right edge) of the audio spectrum graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:STOP <value> DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:STOP?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:FREQuency:[SCALE]:START
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the stop frequency.
Examples	DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:[SCALE]:STOP 20E+3 sets the stop frequency to 20 kHz.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the readouts for the selected marker in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATE</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the view. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the view.
Examples	DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON shows the readout for the selected marker in the audio spectrum view.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scales in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:RESet:SCALE</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:RESet:SCALE</code> resets the horizontal and vertical scales.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATe

Determines whether or not to set the horizontal axis logarithmic in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the horizontal axis linear. ON or 1 sets the horizontal axis logarithmic.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATe ON</code> sets the horizontal axis logarithmic in the audio spectrum view.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:SHOW:NHARmonic:THReshold

Sets or queries the appearance of the non-harmonic threshold in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:SHOW:NHARmonic:THReshoId { SHADEd LINE OFF } DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:SHOW:NHARmonic:THReshoId?</pre>
Arguments	SHADEd uses shading for the non-harmonic threshold area in the display. LINE uses a line for the non-harmonic threshold area. OFF turns off the non-harmonic threshold in the display.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:SHOW:NHARMONIC:THRESHOLD SHADEd</pre> uses shading to identify the non-harmonic threshold area in the audio spectrum view.

DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:TABLE:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the results table in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:TABLE:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:TABLE:SHOW:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables (hides) the results table in the audio spectrum view. ON or 1 shows the results table in the audio spectrum view.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:TABLE:SHOW:STATE OFF</pre> hides the results table in the audio spectrum view.

DISPlay:AUdio:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe OFF</code> hides the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale in the audio spectrum view.

The range of the scale is from 0.1 dB to 200 dB.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE] <value> DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the vertical scale value in dB.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE] 100</code> sets the vertical scale to 100 dB.

DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:Audio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]:AUTO</code>

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:Y:[SCALE]:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical axis automatically.

DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical position (offset) in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:AUDio:SPECTrum:Y:[SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the vertical offset in dBm.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:Y:[SCALE]:OFFSET 150</code> sets the vertical offset to 150 dBm ² .

DISPlay:AVTime:LEGend:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend in the amplitude versus time view. The legend indicates the trace detection and function on the screen for each displayed trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AVTime:LEGend:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:AVTime:LEGend:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend. ON or 1 shows the trace legend.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:LEGEND:STATEON` shows the trace legend on the screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker on the screen in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:AVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker on screen.
ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker on screen.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:MARKER:SHOW:STATEON` shows the readout for the selected marker on screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the Amplitude versus Time view.

Vertical offset = Reference level,
Vertical scale = 100 dB,
Horizontal offset = Analysis offset, and
Horizontal scale = Analysis length

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:RESET` resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:AVTime:TRIGger:LEVel:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the power trigger level line on the screen in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:TRIGger:LEVel:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:AVTime:TRIGger:LEVel:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the power trigger level line.
 ON or 1 shows the power trigger level line.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:TRIGGER:LEVEL:STATEON` shows the power trigger level line on the screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:AVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATEON` shows the graticule grid on the screen in the Amplitude versus Time view.

DISPlay:AVTime:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Amplitude versus Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X:RSCale`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:RSCALE` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Amplitude versus Time view. Executing this command sets `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE` ON.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Related Commands [`DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATE`](#)

Arguments None

Examples `DISPlay:AVTime:X:SCALE:AUTO` sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:FULL](#) and [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#) commands.

ON or 1 specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:AVTime:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATe ON` specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:FULL

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the Amplitude versus Time graph. Programming a specified scale sets `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:FULL <value>`
`DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:FULL?`

Related Commands	DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe , DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. Use the DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum? and DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limits of the setting range.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:FULL 25.6us</code> sets the horizontal scale to 25.6 μ s.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:FULL
Returns	<code><NRf></code> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>18.135E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:FULL](#)

Returns `<NRf>` The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:MINIMUM?` might return `10.0E-9`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Amplitude versus Time graph. Programming a specified offset sets `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATe](#), [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:FULL](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value. Use the [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet:MAXimum?](#) and [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet:MINimum?](#) queries to get the upper and lower limits of the setting range.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET 800ns` sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the Amplitude versus Time graph.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Returns <NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MAXIMUM?` might return `-1.812E-3`, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -1.812 ms.

DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:AVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:AVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Returns <NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:AVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM?` might return `-16.28E-3`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -16.28 ms.

DISPlay:AVTime:Y:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Amplitude versus Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AVTime:Y:RSCaLe</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AVTIME:Y:RSCALE</code> rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:FULL

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Amplitude versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:FULL <value></code> <code>DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:FULL?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:AVTIME:Y:SCALE:FULL 100</code> sets the vertical range to 100 dB in the Amplitude versus Time graph.

DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the Amplitude versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:AVTime:Y[:SCALE]:FULL
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:AVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5</pre> sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm in the Amplitude versus Time graph.

DISPlay:BIBEmissions:MARKer<x>:SHOW:STATe

Sets or queries to show or hide the readout for the selected marker Bluetooth InBand Emission view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Marker 0 (reference marker) is invalid. The specified marker must be activated using the CALCulate:MARKer:ADD command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:BIBEmissions:MARKer<x>:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:BIBEmissions:MARKer<x>:SHOW:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:MARKER1:SHOW:STATE ON</pre> shows the readout for the Marker1 (M1) in the graph.

DISPlay:BIBEmissions:PLEvel:SHOW:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the power levels in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:BIBEmissions:PLEvel:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:BIBEmissions:PLEvel:SHOW:STATE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the power levels in the graph. ON or 1 shows the power levels in the graph.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPlay:BIBEMISSIONS:PLEVEL:SHOW:STATEON shows the power levels in the graph.

DISPlay:BIBEmissions:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:BIBEmissions:RESet:SCALE
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPlay:BIBEMISSIONS:RESET:SCALE resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule hidden or showing state.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATEON</pre> shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the Bluetooth InBand Emission graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:X[:SCALE]?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal range.
Returns	<NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:X:SCALE 10MHZ` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X[:SCALe]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:X:SCALE:AUTO` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency of the Bluetooth InBand Emission graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:BIBEmiSSions:X\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:X:SCALE:OFFSET 1.45GHZ` sets the center frequency to 1.45 GHz.

DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Bluetooth InBand Emission graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe] <value>`
`DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical range to 100 dB.

DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Bluetooth InBand Emission view.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BIBEmISSIONS:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:Y:SCALE:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:BIBEmissions:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the Bluetooth InBand Emission graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BIBEmissions:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:BIBEmissions:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:BIBEmissions:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:BIBEMISSIONS:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5` sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the display state of Constellation graticule grid.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { 0 | 1`
`| OFF | ON }`
`DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the grid. OFF or 0 turns off the grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSte:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe 1</code> turns on the grid in the Constellation plot.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSte:WINDow:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSte:WINDow:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe</code> <code>STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSte:WINDow:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:CONSte:WINDow:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe</code> ON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATiCuLe:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries graticule grid hidden or showing state in the Bluetooth eye diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe`
 `{ 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }`
 `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:`
 `STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE`
 ON shows the graticule grid in the eye diagram.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe] <value>`
 `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` the vertical range (1 to 100)

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y:SCALE 2.5` sets the vertical range to 2.5
 in the eye diagram.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>DISPlay:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) of the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> the minimum vertical scale offset, range (-50 to +50).
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Y:SCALE:OFFSet -0.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -0.5.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Shows or hides the graticule grid in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE</code> <code>{OFF ON 0 1}</code> <code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE</code> ON specifies to show the graticule grid.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> the vertical offset. Range: -60 MHz to +60 MHz.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:Y:SCALE:OFFSet -14.5E+3</code> sets the vertical offset to -14.5 kHz.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the specified Bluetooth analysis view.

Conditions	Measurement views: All.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:DELeTe</code> <code>{CONS SUMM FDVT EDI BOBW STAB BIBE DRIF}</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:NEW , DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:SELeT
Arguments	CONS deletes the BT Constellation view. SUMM deletes the BT Summary view. FDVT deletes the BT Freq Dev vs. Time view. EDI deletes the BT Eye Diagram view. BOBW deletes the BT 20dB BW view. STAB deletes the BT Symbol Table view. BIBE deletes the BT InBand Emission view. DRIF deletes the BT Drift Table view. If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running" will be returned.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:BLUETOOTH:MEASVIEW:DELETE CONS</code> deletes the BT Constellation view.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view for Bluetooth measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth measurements.

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:NEW
{CONS | SUMM | FDVT | EDI | BOBW | STAB | BIBE | DRIF}

Arguments CONS creates a new BT Constellation view.
SUMM creates a new BT Summary view.
FDVT creates a new BT Freq Dev vs. Time view.
EDI creates a new BT Eye Diagram view.
BOBW creates a new BT 20dB BW view.
STAB creates a new BT Symbol Table view.
BIBE creates a new BT InBand Emission view.
DRIF creates a new BT Drift Table view.

If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Examples DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:NEW CONS creates a new Bluetooth Constellation view.

DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:SELEct

Selects a measurement view on the screen in the Bluetooth measurements. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth measurements.

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:SELEct
{CONS | SUMM | FDVT | EDI | BOBW | STAB | BIBE | DRIF}
DISPlay:BLUEtooth:MEASview:SELEct?

Arguments	CONS selects the BT Constellation view. SUMM selects the BT Summary view. FDVT selects the BT Freq Dev vs. Time view. EDI selects the BT Eye Diagram view. BOBW selects the BT 20dB BW view. STAB selects the BT Symbol Table view. BIBE selects the BT InBand Emission view. DRIF selects the BT Drift Table view. If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>DISPlay:BLUETOOTH:MEASVIEW:SELECT EDI</pre> selects the Bluetooth Eye Diagram view.

DISPlay:BOBW:SElected:BANDwidth

Sets or queries the bandwidth to measure in the Bluetooth 20 dB BW view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB BW
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:BOBW:SElected:BANDwidth { XDBM XDB } DISPlay:BOBW:SElected:BANDwidth?</pre>
Arguments	XDBM selects the x dB bandwidth to measure. XDB selects the x dB bandwidth to measure.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>DISPlay:BOBW:SElected:BANDwidth XDB</pre> selects the x dB bandwidth to measure.

DISPlay:CCDF:LEGend:STATe

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend in the CCDF view. The legend indicates the trace detection and function on the screen for each displayed CCDF trace.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:CCDF:LEGend:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:CCDF:LEGend:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the trace legend.
 ON or 1 shows the trace legend.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:CCDF:LEGEND:STATEON` shows the trace legend on the screen.

DISPlay:CCDF:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:CCDF:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:CCDF:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:CCDF:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATEON` shows the graticule grid on the screen in the CCDF view.

DISPlay:CONSte:MPHase

Sets or queries the multiplication constant of the phase multiplication constellation display for a CPM signal. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to CPM.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:CONSte:MPHase { P1 | P2 | P4 | P8 | P16 | P32 }`
`DISPlay:CONSte:MPHase?`

Arguments The following table shows the arguments and phase multiplier.

Phase multiplication

Argument	Phase multiplier
P1	1
P2	2
P4	4
P8	8
P16	16
P32	32

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:CONSte:MPHASE P8` sets the phase multiplier to 8.

DISPlay:CONSte:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicUle:GRID:StAte { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicUle:GRID:StAte?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPlay:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICULE:GRID:StAteON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the measurement view in the general purpose digital modulation measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:DELeTe { CONStE DIQVtime EDiagram EVM FDVTime MERRor PERRor SIGNAlqual StABle TDiagram }</pre>
Arguments	The following table lists the arguments. The arguments are the string type.

Table 2-29: Modulation measurement views

Argument	View
CONStE	Constellation
DIQVtime	Demodulated I&Q versus Time
EDiagram	Eye diagram
EVM	EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) versus Time
FDVTime	Frequency deviation versus Time
MERRor	Magnitude error versus Time
PERRor	Phase error versus Time

Table 2-29: Modulation measurement views (cont.)

Argument	View
SIGNaqual	Signal quality
STABle	Symbol table
TDIagram	Trellis diagram

If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running" will be returned.

Examples `DISPlay:DDEMOD:MEASVIEW:DELETECONSte` deletes the constellation view.

DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the general purpose digital modulation measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:NEW { CONSte | DIQVtime | EDIagram
| EVM | FDVTime | MERRor | PERRor | SIGNaqual | STABle |
TDIagram }`

Arguments (See Table 2-29 on page 2-514.) If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPlay:DDEMOD:MEASVIEW:NEWCONSte` creates the constellation view.

DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:SElect

Selects a measurement view in the general purpose digital modulation measurements on the screen. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:SElect { CONSte DIQVtime EDiagram EVM FDVTime MERRor PERRor SIGNalqua1 STABle TDiagram } DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:SElect?</pre>
Arguments	(See Table 2-29 on page 2-514.) If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:DDEMOD:MEASVIEW:SELECTCONSte selects the constellation view.

DISPlay:DDEMod:RADix

Sets or queries the base of symbols. This command is effective in the symbol table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Symbol table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:DDEMod:RADix { BINary HEXadecimal } DISPlay:DDEMod:RADix?</pre>
Arguments	BINary selects binary notation. HEXadecimal selects hexadecimal notation.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:DDEMOD:RADIXBINary selects binary notation for the symbol table.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) for the time measurements in the general purpose digital modulation analysis. Programming a specified scale sets DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe] <value>
DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]?

Related Commands [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:AUTO:STATe](#), [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. Use the [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:MAXimum?](#) and [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:MINimum?](#) queries to get the upper and lower limits of the setting range. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Returns <NRf>

Examples DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE 1.5us sets the horizontal scale to 1.5 μ s.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the general purpose digital modulation analysis. Executing this command sets DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe ON.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:AUTO:STATe](#)

Arguments None

Examples `DISPlay:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:AUTO` sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]](#) and [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#) commands.

ON or 1 specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATE ON` specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALe]:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?</code>
Returns	<Nrf> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>18.135E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?</code>
Returns	<Nrf> The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:MINIMUM</code> might return <code>10.0E-9</code> , indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) for the time measurements in the general purpose digital modulation analysis. Programming a specified offset sets `DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>

Related Commands [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATe](#), [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<Nrf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value.

Use the [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet:MAXimum?](#) and [DISPlay:DDEMod:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet:MINimum?](#) queries to get the upper and lower limits of the setting range.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Returns `<Nrf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:OFFSET 20.075us` sets the minimum horizontal value to 20.075 μ s.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?`

Returns `<Nrf>` The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MAXIMUM?` might return `-1.812E-3`, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -1.812 ms.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?</code>
Returns	<NRF> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>-16.28E-3</code> , indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -16.28 ms.

DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Presets the horizontal scale to the default value for the time measurements in the general purpose digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DDEMod:X[:SCALE]:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:DDEMOD:X:SCALE:RESET</code> presets the horizontal scale to the default value.

DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range for the eye and trellis diagrams in the general purpose digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram, Trellis diagram
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NR1></code> specifies the horizontal range. Range: 1 to 16 symbols.
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:DIAGram:X:SCALE 3</code> sets the horizontal range to 3 symbols in the eye and trellis diagrams.

DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Presets the horizontal scale to the default value for the eye and trellis diagrams in the general purpose digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram, Trellis diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DIAGram:X[:SCALE]:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:DIAGram:X:SCALE:RESet</code> presets the horizontal scale to the default value for the eye and trellis diagrams.

DISPlay:DIQVtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DIQVtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code>

DISPlay:DIQVtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
	ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:DIQVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATEON shows the graticule grid on the screen in the Demodulated I&Q versus Time view.

DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Demodulated I&Q versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 μ V to 10 V.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPLAY:DIQVTIME:Y:SCALE 2.5 sets the vertical range to 2.5 V in the Demodulated I&Q versus Time graph.

DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Demodulated I&Q versus Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:DIQVTIME:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) of the Demodulated I&Q versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demodulated I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:DIQVtime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<Nrf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -5 to +5 V.
Returns	<code><Nrf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:DIQVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -0.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -0.5 V in the Demodulated I&Q versus Time graph.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet:DIVision

Sets or queries the DPXogram vertical time offset in divisions.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet:DIVision <value></code> <code>DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet:DIVision?</code>

Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> vertical offset value in divisions.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME:SCALE:OFFSET:DIVISION 10 sets the vertical time off set to 10 divisions.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the DPXogram vertical time scale per division.

Conditions	MMeasurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value> DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PDIVision?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> vertical value in divisions.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME:SCALE:PDIVISION 10 sets the vertical time scale to 10 seconds per division.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Presets the time scale and offset to the default value for the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:RESet

Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:DPX:DGRAM:TIME:SCALE:RESET presets the time scale and offset to the default value.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TSTamp:STATe

Determines whether to display the time stamp readout in the DPXogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TSTamp:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TSTamp:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the time stamp readout. ON or 1 shows the time stamp readout.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:DPX:DGRAM:TSTAMP:STATE 0 hides the time stamp readout in the DPXogram display.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the DPXogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:DGRAM:Y:AUTO` rescales the height scale automatically to fit the waveform to the DPXogram display.

DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the height scale of the DPXogram display to the default values:

Height position = 0 dB and Height scale = 100 dB.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:DGRAM:Y:RESET` resets the height scale of the DPXogram display.

DISPlay:DPX:LEGend:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend on the display. The legend indicates the trace detection and function on the screen for each displayed trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DPX:LEGend:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:DPX:LEGend:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend. ON or 1 shows the trace legend.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:DPX:LEGEND:STATE ON</code> shows the trace legend on the screen.

DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS

Sets or queries the vertical axis representation.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX Phase
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS { MODuTopi CONTinuous }</code> <code>DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS?</code>
Arguments	<code>MODuTopi</code> (modulo π) shows the phase constrained within $\pm 180^\circ$ along the vertical axis. <code>CONTinuous</code> shows the phase as continuous quantity along the vertical axis.
Returns	See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:PHASE:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS MODulo` selects modulo π representation for the vertical axis.

DISPlay:DPX:PHASe:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the DPX Phase view.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX Phase

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:PHASE:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:DPX:PHASE:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS:OFFSet?`

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -180° to $+180^\circ$.

Returns <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:PHASE:Y[:SCALE]:AXIS:OFFSET -158.5` sets the vertical offset to -158.5° in the view.

DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the screen in the DPX spectrum view.

DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:DPX:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the screen in the DPX spectrum view.

DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the DPX spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical offset. Range: -270 to +150 dBm. The amplitude unit is set by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command (default: dBm).

You can omit the unit in the argument. When you include the unit in the argument, only dBm is allowed. For the other amplitude units, omit the unit in the argument.

Returns <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSET -12.5dBm` sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm.

DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) in the DPX spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:POWeR:UNITs](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical scale (per division).
 Range: 2 to 20 dB/div.

Returns <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:DPX:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVISION0.5` sets the vertical scale to 0.5 dB/div.

DISPlay:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen in the eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICULE:GRID:STATe ON` shows the graticule grid on the screen in the eye diagram.

DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 μ to 100 (unitless).

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPlay:EDIagram:Y:SCALE 2.5` sets the vertical range to 2.5 in the eye diagram.

DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:EDIAGRAM:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) of the eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:EDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the minimum vertical value. Range: -50 to +50 (unitless).
Returns	<code><Nrf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:EDIAGRAM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -0.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -0.5 in the eye diagram.

DISPlay:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:EVM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the EVM view.

DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the EVM versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:EVM:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 to 100%.

Returns `<Nrf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:EVM:Y:SCALE 50` sets the vertical range to 50% in the EVM versus Time graph.

DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the EVM versus Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:EVM:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) of the EVM versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:EVM:Y[:SCALE]
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the minimum vertical value. Range: -100 to 100%.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:EVM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -9.5</code> sets the minimum vertical value to -9.5% in the EVM versus Time graph.

DISPlay:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:FDVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:FDVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON</pre> shows the graticule grid on the Frequency deviation versus Time view.

DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Frequency deviation versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical range. Range: 10 Hz to 120 MHz.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:FDVTIME:Y:SCALE 30MHZ</pre> sets the vertical range to 30 MHz in the Frequency deviation versus Time graph.

DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency deviation versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:FDVTIME:Y:SCALE:AUTO sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) in the Frequency deviation versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:FDVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -60 MHz to +60 MHz.

Returns <NRf>

Examples DISPLAY:FDVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -14.5MHZ sets the vertical offset to -14.5 MHz in the Frequency deviation versus Time graph.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Frequency or Phase Settling views.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the view. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the view.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPlay:FSETTLING:MARKer:SHOW:STATe ON shows the readout for the selected marker in the view.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TIME:DECimal

Sets or queries the number of values to the right of the decimal point to include in the Settling Time and Settling Time from Trigger results.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME:DECimal <value> DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME:DECimal?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NR1> specifies the number digits to the right of the decimal point to include in Settling Time and Settling Time from Trigger results. Range: 0 to 6.
Returns	<NR1>

Examples `DISPLAY:PSETTLING:TIME:DECIMAL 3` sets the number of values to the right of the decimal point to 3 for the Phase Settling time measurement.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:FSETTLING:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the screen for the Frequency Settling display.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the Settling Time graph. Programming a specified scale sets `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE] AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands	DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATeDISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet,
Arguments	<code><value>::={ <NRf> MAXimum MINimum }</code> specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. MAXimum and MINimum represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? and DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE 25.6us</code> sets the horizontal scale to 25.6 μ s.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency and Phase Settling views. Executing this command sets `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe` ON.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the <code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]</code> and <code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet</code> commands. ON or 1 specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATE ON</code> specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?</code>
Related Commands	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]</code>
Returns	<Nrf> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>18.135E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?
Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]
Returns	<NRF> The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
Examples	DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:MINIMUM? might return 10.0E-9, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Frequency versus Time graph. Programming a specified offset sets DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE] AUTO:STATE OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?
Related Commands	DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE , DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	<value>::={ <NRF> MAXimum MINimum } specifies the horizontal offset. MAXimum and MINimum represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively.

Use the `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?` and `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?` queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:OFFSET 800ns` sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the Frequency Settling graph.

`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)`

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?`

Related Commands `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet`

Returns <NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MAXIMUM?` might return `338.186000E-6`, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is 338.186 μ s.

`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)`

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Returns <NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples `DISPlay:FSETTLING:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM?` might return `-338.186000E-6`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is `-338.186 μs`.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Frequency versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical range. Range: 10 Hz to 120 MHz.

Returns <NRf>

Examples `DISPlay:FSETTLING:Y:SCALE 30E6` sets the vertical range to 30 MHz in the Frequency Settling graph.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency and Phase Settling views.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FSETTLING:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the center of the vertical axis) in the Frequency and Phase Settling graphs.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	<code>DISPlay:{FSETtling PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -60 MHz to +60 MHz.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -14.5E6</code> sets the vertical offset to -14.5 MHz in the Frequency Settling graph.

DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the Frequency and Phase Settling graphs.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical scale (per division).
 Range:
 ■ Frequency Settling (Hz/div) : 500 to the Maximum bandwidth of instrument
 ■ Phase Settling (degrees/div): 0.10 to X.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:PSETTLING:Y:SCALE:PDIVISION 2.7` sets the vertical scale to 27 degrees.

DISPlay:FVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:FVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON`
`| 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:FVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:FVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the Frequency versus Time view.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the Frequency versus Time graph. Programming a specified scale sets DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe] AUTO:STATe OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe] <value>
DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]?

Related Commands [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:AUTO:STATe](#), [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments <value>::={ <NRf> | MAXimum | MINimum } specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. MAXimum and MINimum represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively.

Use the [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:MAXimum?](#) and [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:MINimum?](#) queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples DISPLAY:FVTIME:X:SCALE 25.6us sets the horizontal scale to 25.6 μ s.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency versus Time view. Executing this command sets DISPlay:FVTime X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe ON.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATe](#)

Arguments None

Examples `DISPlay:FVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO` sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALE\]](#) and [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#) commands.

ON or 1 specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:FVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATE ON` specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]](#)

Returns <NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Examples `DISPlay:FVTime:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?` might return `18.135E-3`, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:MINimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:FVTime:X\[:SCALe\]](#)

Returns <NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Examples `DISPlay:FVTime:X:SCALE:MINIMUM?` might return `10.0E-9`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Frequency versus Time graph. Programming a specified offset sets `DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe] AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:AUTO:STATe , DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]
Arguments	<code><value>::={ <NRf> MAXimum MINimum }</code> specifies the horizontal offset. MAXimum and MINimum represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum? and DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET 800ns</code> sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the Frequency versus Time graph.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet
Returns	<code><NRf></code> The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:FVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>-1.812E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -1.812 ms.

DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Returns	<NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>-16.28E-3</code> , indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -16.28 ms.

DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Frequency versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical range. Range: 10 Hz to 120 MHz.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y:SCALE 30MHZ</code> sets the vertical range to 30 MHz in the Frequency versus Time graph.

DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Frequency versus Time view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:FVTIME:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the center of the vertical axis) in the Frequency versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:FVTime:Y[:SCALE]
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -60 MHz to +60 MHz.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:FVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -14.5MHz</code> sets the vertical offset to -14.5 MHz in the Frequency versus Time graph.

DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes a measurement view in the general signal viewing.

Conditions Measurement views: General signal viewing

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:DELeTe { SPECTrum | DPX | AVTime | FVTime | PHVTime | IQVTime | SGRam | TOVerview }`

Arguments The following table shows the arguments. The arguments are the string type.

Table 2-30: General signal viewing views

Argument	View
SPECTrum	Spectrum
DPX	DPX (Digital Phosphor) spectrum
AVTime	Amplitude versus Time
FVTime	Frequency versus Time
PHVTime	Phase versus Time
IQVTime	IQ versus Time
SGRam	Spectrogram
TOVerview	Time overview

If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASVIEW:DELETEDPX` deletes the DPX spectrum view.

DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the general signal viewing.

Conditions Measurement views: General signal viewing

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:NEW { SPECTrum | DPX | AVTime | FVTime | PHVTime | IQVTime | SGRam | TOVerview }`

Arguments (See Table 2-30 on page 2-553.) If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPLAY:GENERAL:MEASVIEW:NEWDPX` creates the DPX spectrum view.

DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:SElect

Selects a measurement view in the general signal viewing on the screen. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions Measurement views: General signal viewing

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:SElect { SPECTrum | DPX | AVTime | FVTime | PHVTime | IQVTime | SGRam | TOVerview }`
`DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:SElect?`

Arguments (See Table 2-30 on page 2-553.) If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.

The time overview (TOVerview) cannot be selected as the primary measurement. If you select it, the error (-200, "Execution error; Time Overview cannot be Primary measurement") will be returned. If you use the `DISPlay:GENeral MEASview:SElect?` query with the time overview as the only measurement active, the error (-200, "Execution error; Analysis selected is not running") will be returned.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:GENERAL:MEASVIEW:SELECTDPX` selects the DPX spectrum view.

DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:DElete (No Query Form)

Deletes a selected measurement view in the RF measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: RF measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:DELeTe { AM | FM | PM | CCDF | ACPower
| FSETtling | MCPower | OBW | PNOise | PSETtling | SPURious
| SEM }`

Arguments AM deletes the AM view.
FM deletes the AM view.
PM deletes the AM view.
CCDF deletes the CCDF view.
ACPower deletes the Channel power and ACPR view.
FSETtling deletes the Frequency Settling view.
MCPower deletes the MCPR view.
OBW deletes the Occupied Bandwidth view.
PNOise deletes the Phase Noise view (Option 11 only).
PSETtling deletes the Phase Settling view.
SPURious deletes the Spurious view.
SEM deletes the Spectral Emissions Mask view.
If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPlay:GPRF:MEASVIEW:DELETEACPower` deletes the Channel power and ACPR view.

DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the RF measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: RF measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:NEW { AM | FM | PM | CCDF | ACPower
| FSETtling MCPower | OBW | PNOise | PSETtling | SPURious
| SEM }`

Arguments	AM opens the AM view.
	FM opens the AM view.
	PM opens the AM view.
	CCDF opens the CCDF view.
	ACPower opens the Channel power and ACPR view.
	FSETtling opens the Frequency Settling view.
	MCPower opens the MCPR view.
	OBW opens the Occupied Bandwidth view.
	PNOise opens the Phase Noise view (Option 11 only).
	PSETtling opens the Phase Settling view.
	SPURious opens the Spurious view.
	SEM opens the Spectral Emissions Mask view.
	If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.
Examples	DISPLAY:GPRF:MEASVIEW:NEWACPower creates the Channel power and ACPR view.

DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:SElect

Selects a measurement view in the RF measurements on the screen. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:SElect { AM FM PM CCDF ACPower FSETtling MCPower OBW PNOise PSETtling SPURious SEM } DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:SElect?

Arguments	AM selects the AM view. FM selects the AM view. PM selects the AM view. CCDF selects the CCDF view. ACPower selects the Channel power and ACPR view. FSEtTling selects the Frequency Settling view. MCPower selects the MCPR view. OBW selects the Occupied Bandwidth view. PNOise selects the Phase Noise view (Option 11 only). PSEtTling selects the Phase Settling view. SPURious selects the Spurious view. SEM selects the Spectral Emissions Mask view. If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPlay:GPRF:MEASVIEW:SELECTACPower selects the Channel power and ACPR view.

DISPlay:IQVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:IQVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:IQVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:IQVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the RF I&Q versus Time view.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the RF I&Q versus Time graph. Programming a specified scale sets `DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]` `AUTO:STATE OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATE](#), [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value>::={ <NRF> | MAXimum | MINimum }` specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. `MAXimum` and `MINimum` represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:MAXimum?](#) and [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:MINimum?](#) queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE 100us` sets the horizontal scale to 100 μ s.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the RF I&Q versus Time view. Executing this command sets `DISPlay:IQVTime X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE ON`.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE] , DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

`DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe`

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe?</code>
Arguments	<code>OFF</code> or <code>0</code> specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE] and DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet commands. <code>ON</code> or <code>1</code> specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATE ON</code> specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

`DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? (Query Only)`

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Returns <NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?` might return `18.135E-3`, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:IQVTime:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Returns <NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE:MINIMUM?` might return `10.0E-9`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the RF I&Q versus Time graph. Programming a specified offset sets `DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE] AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe , DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	<code><value>::={ <NRf> MAXimum MINimum }</code> specifies the horizontal offset. <code>MAXimum</code> and <code>MINimum</code> represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? and DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X:SCALE:OFFSet 800ns</code> sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the RF I&Q versus Time graph.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Returns	<code><NRf></code> The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:IQVTime:X:SCALE:OFFSet:MAXimum?</code> might return <code>-1.812E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -1.812 ms.

DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum?
Related Commands	DISPlay:IQVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Returns	<NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.
Examples	DISPLAY:IQVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM? might return $-16.28\text{E}-3$, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -16.28 ms.

DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the RF I&Q versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]?
Related Commands	DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 μ to 10 V.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPLAY:IQVTIME:Y:SCALE 1.5 sets the vertical range to 1.5 V in the RF I&Q versus Time graph.

DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the RF I&Q versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:IQVTIME:Y:SCALE:AUTO sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the center of the vertical axis) in the RF I&Q versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:IQVTime:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -5 to +5 V.

Returns <NRf>

Examples DISPLAY:IQVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -82.75mV sets the vertical offset to -82.75 mV in the RF I&Q versus Time graph.

DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:IQVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESCale

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:IQVTIME:Y:SCALE:RESCALE rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the LTE ACLR display. It will enable or disable the checkbox in the Prefs tab of the LTE ACLR settings control panel. This command will not add the marker itself. It will only decide if the enabled marker readout is shown or hidden.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {OFF | ON | 1 | 0}
DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the LTE ACLR display.
ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the LTE ACLR display.

Returns OFF or 0 means the readout for the selected marker in the LTE ACLR display is hidden.
ON or 1 means the readout for the selected marker in the LTE ACLR display is showing.

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the display if the marker is enabled.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale of the LTE ACLR display graph to the default values.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:RESet:SCALE`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:RESET:SCALE` resets the horizontal and vertical scale of the graph to the default values.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:SHOW:LIMit

Sets or queries the appearance of the limits in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:SHOW:LIMit { SHADEd | LINE | OFF }`
`DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:SHOW:LIMit?`

Arguments SHADEd: denotes the limit area with shading.

LINE: delineates the limit area with a line.

OFF: turns off limits in the display.

Returns SHADED: means that the limit area is denoted with shading.

LINE: means that the limit area is delineated with a line.

OFF: means that the display of limits is off.

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:SHOW:LIMIT SHAD` sets the instrument to use shading to identify the limits of the graph in the display.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticules in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe {OFF | ON | 1 | 0}`
`DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticules in the graph.
 ON or 1 shows the graticules in the graph.

Returns 0 indicates that the graticules in the graph is hidden.
 1 indicates that the graticules in the graph is showing.

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF` hides the graticules in the graph.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:POWer:LEVEl:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the power readout in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:POWer:LEVEl:STATe {OFF | ON | 1 | 0}`
`DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:WINDow:TRACe:POWer:LEVEl:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the power readout in the display. ON or 1 shows the power readout in the display.
Returns	0 indicates that the power readout in the display is hidden. 1 indicates that the power readout in the display is showing.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:WINDOW:TRACE:POWER:LEVEL:STATE? might return 1, indicating that the power readout in the display is showing.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE <value> DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE?
Arguments	<value>:: <nrf> horizontal="" range<="" specifies="" td="" the=""></nrf>>
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE 10.000000000E+6 sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the horizontal axis to fit the display screen.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency of the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the center frequency.
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:OFFSET 1.450000000E+9</code> sets the center frequency to 1.45 GHz.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code>

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset of the trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the vertical offset.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE:OFFSET 40` sets the vertical position of the trace to 40 dBm.

DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the vertical range of the graph in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE <value>`
`DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the vertical range.

Returns <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:ACLR:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical range to 100 dB.

DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the LTE Channel Spectrum display. It will enable or disable the checkbox in the Prefs tab of the LTE Channel Spectrum settings control panel. This command will not add the marker itself. It will only decide if the enabled marker readout is shown or hidden.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {OFF | ON | 1 | 0}`
`DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.
 ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Returns OFF or 0 means the readout for the selected marker in the LTE Channel Spectrum display is hidden.
 ON or 1 means the readout for the selected marker in the LTE Channel Spectrum display is showing.

Examples `DISPLAY:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the display if the marker is enabled.

DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:RESet:SCALe (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale of the LTE Channel Spectrum display graph to the default values.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:RESet:SCALE</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:RESet:SCALE</code> resets the horizontal and vertical scale of the graph to the default values.

`DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE`

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE</code> <code>{OFF ON 1 0}</code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the LTE Channel Spectrum display. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the graticule in the LTE Channel Spectrum display is hidden. ON or 1 means the graticule in the LTE Channel Spectrum display is showing.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATE OFF</code> hides the graticules in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

`DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:X:SCALE`

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE <value> DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the horizontal range
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	DISP lay:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:X:SCALE 10.000000000E+6 sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISP lay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE:AU TO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP lay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE:AU TO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP lay:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:X:SCALE:AU TO rescales the horizontal axis to fit the display screen.

DISP lay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency of the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE:OFFSET <value></code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:X:SCALE:OFFSET?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the center frequency.
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:ACLR:X:SCALE:OFFSET 1.450000000E+9</code> sets the center frequency to 1.45 GHz.

DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the vertical range of the graph in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:Y:SCALE <value></code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:Y:SCALE?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the vertical range.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:Y:SCALE 100</code> sets the vertical range to 100 dB.

DISPlay:LTE:CHSpectrum:Y:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands

Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:Y:SCALE:AUTO DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:Y:SCALE:AUTO?
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:AUTO rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:Y:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset of the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:Y:SCALE:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:LTE:CHSPepectrum:Y:SCALE:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> specifies the vertical offset.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET 40 sets the vertical position of the trace to 40 dBm.

DISPlay:LTE:CONSte:SCALE

Sets or queries the scale (zoom) in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CONSte:SCALE <value> DISPlay:LTE:CONSte:SCALE?

Arguments	<value>:: <NRf> specifies the scale (zoom)
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:SCALE 5 zooms the display out by 5.

DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the horizontal offset in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:X:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:X:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value>:: <NRf> specifies the horizontal offset range.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:X:OFFSet 2.7 sets the horizontal offset to 2.7 units to the left.

DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:Y:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:LTE:CONStE:Y:OFFSet?

Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the vertical offset range. A positive value moves the offset up. A negative value moves the offset down and the display moves in the other direction.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:CONSTE:Y:OFFSET 2 sets the vertical offset to 2 units.

DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Closes the selected LTE measurement display in the application.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any LTE display
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:DELeTe { CONS ACLR CHSP PVT }
Arguments	CONS closes the LTE Constellation display. ACLR closes the LTE ACLR display. CHSP closes the LTE Channel Spectrum display. PVT closes the LTE Power vs Time display.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:MEASVIEW:DELETE ACLR closes the LTE ACLR display.

DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Opens a new LTE measurement display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any LTE display
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:NEW { CONS ACLR CHSP PVT }

Arguments	CONS opens the LTE Constellation display.
	ACLR opens the LTE ACLR display.
	CHSP opens the LTE Channel Spectrum display.
	PVT opens the LTE Power vs Time display.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:MEASVIEW:NEW ACLR opens a new LTE ACLR display.

DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:SElect

Selects an LTE measurement display in the application. The query returns the currently selected display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any LTE display
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:SElect { CONS ACLR CHSP PVT } DISPlay:LTE:MEASview:SElect?
Arguments	CONS selects the LTE Constellation display.
	ACLR selects the LTE ACLR display.
	CHSP selects the LTE Channel Spectrum display.
	PVT selects the LTE Power vs Time display.
Returns	CONS means the LTE Constellation display is selected.
	ACLR means the LTE ACLR display is selected.
	CHSP means the LTE Channel Spectrum display is selected.
	PVT means the LTE Power vs Time display is selected.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:MEASVIEW:SELECT ACLR selects the LTE ACLR display.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the marker readout on the LTE Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:LTE:PVTtime:MARKer:SHOW:STATE {OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:LTE:PVTtime:MARKer:SHOW:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the marker readout in the LTE Power vs Time display. ON or 1 shows the marker readout in the LTE Power vs Time display.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the marker readout in the LTE Power vs Time display is hidden. ON or 1 means the marker readout in the LTE Power vs Time display is showing.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON turns on the marker readout.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:LTE:PVTtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE {OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:LTE:PVTtime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the LTE Power vs Time display. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the LTE Power vs Time display.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the graticule in the LTE Power vs Time display is hidden. ON or 1 means the graticule in the LTE Power vs Time display is showing.
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF hides the graticules in the LTE Power vs Time display.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe

Sets or queries the vertical range of the LTE Power vs Time graph.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe <NRf>
DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALe?

Arguments <NRf> specifies the vertical range.

Returns <NRf>

Examples DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:X:SCALE 10 sets the horizontal range to 10 dB.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALE:Auto (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALE:Auto

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:X:SCALE:Auto rescales the horizontal axis to fit the display screen.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALE:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal scale to the default value for the time measurements for the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:X:SCALE:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPlay:LTE:PVTIME:X:SCALE:RESET resets the horizontal scale to the default value.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the LTE Power vs Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE <value> DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the horizontal range.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:LTE:PVTIME:Y:SCALE 100 sets the horizontal range to 100 ms.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform on the screen in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (top edge of the vertical axis) of the trace in the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:OFFSet?</code>

Arguments	<NRf> specifies the vertical offset.

Returns	<NRf>

Examples	<code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -10</code> sets the vertical position of the trace to -10 dBm.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:PDIVision

Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale for the LTE Power vs. Time display in dB/division. This is only a visual control for panning the graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:PDIVision <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:PDIVision?</code>

Arguments	<NRf> specifies the vertical scale in dB/div.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:Y:SCALE:PDIVISION 20 sets the vertical scale to 20.0 dB/div.

DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) to the default value for the time measurements for the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:LTE:PVTime:Y:SCALE:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:LTE:PVTIME:Y:SCALE:RESET resets the vertical scale and position (offset) to the default value.

DISPlay:MCPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the MCPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MCPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:MCPower:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:MCPOWER:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:MCPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the power levels in the MCPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MCPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:MCPower:PLEVel:SHOW:STATE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the power levels in the graph. ON or 1 shows the power levels in the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:MCPOWER:PLEVEL:SHOW:STATE ON shows the power levels in the graph.

DISPlay:MCPower:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the MCPR view.

Vertical offset = Reference level,
Vertical scale = 100 dB,
Horizontal offset = Center frequency, and
Horizontal scale = Default span

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MCPower:RESet:SCALE

Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:MCPOWER:RESET:SCALE resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:MCPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MCPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:MCPower:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	DISPLAY:MCPOWER:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the MCPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]?
Related Commands	DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the horizontal range. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `DISPLAY:MCPOWER:X:SCALE 10MHZ` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the MCPR view.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:MCPOWER:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the MCPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:MCPower:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>

Related Commands [DISPlay:MCPower:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value.
Range: [(center frequency) - (X scale) × 0.9] to [(center frequency) + (X scale) × 0.9]

Examples `DISPlay:MCPOWER:X:SCALE:OFFSET 1.45GHz` sets the minimum horizontal value to 1.45 GHz in the MCPR graph.

DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the MCPR graph.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:MCPower:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.

Examples `DISPlay:MCPOWER:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical range to 100 dB in the MCPR graph.

DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the MCPR view.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:MCPOWER:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the MCPR graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>

Related Commands	DISPlay:MCPower:Y[:SCALE]

Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples	<code>DISPLAY:MCPOWER:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm in the MCPR graph.

DISPlay:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the Magnitude Error versus Time view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	DISPLAY:MERROR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the Magnitude Error versus Time view.

DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Magnitude Error versus Time graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude Error versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]?
Related Commands	DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 to 100%.
Examples	DISPLAY:MERROR:Y:SCALE 50 sets the vertical range to 50% in the Magnitude error versus Time graph.

DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Magnitude error versus Time view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None

Examples `DISPLAY:MERROR:Y:SCALE:AUTO` sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) of the Magnitude error versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:MERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:MERRor:Y\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the minimum vertical value. Range: -100 to +100%.

Examples `DISPLAY:MERROR:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -9.5` sets the minimum vertical value to -9.5% in the Magnitude error versus Time graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically scales the Noise Figure graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure[:SCALe]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:NOIS:FIG:SCAL:AUTO` will automatically scale the Noise Figure graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule state in the Noise Figure display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the Noise Figure display.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule in the Noise Figure display.

Returns 0 means the graticule in the Noise Figure display is hidden (off).
 1 means the graticule in the Noise Figure display is showing (on).

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` will turn on the graticule in the Noise Figure display.
`DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE? 1` indicates that the graticule in the Noise Figure display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Sets or queries the trace legend state in the Noise Figure display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend in the Noise Figure display. ON or 1 shows the trace legend in the Noise Figure display.
Returns	0 means the trace legend in the Noise Figure display is hidden (off). 1 means the trace legend in the Noise Figure display is showing (on).
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON</code> will turn on the trace legend in the Noise Figure display. <code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE?</code> 1 indicates that the trace legend in the Noise Figure display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:MEASpoints:STATe

Sets or queries the measurement points state in the Noise Figure display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:MEASpoints:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:WINDow:TRACe:MEASpoints:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the measurement points in the Noise Figure display. ON or 1 shows the measurement points in the Noise Figure display.
Returns	0 means the measurement points in the Noise Figure display is hidden (off). 1 means the measurement points in the Noise Figure display is showing (on).
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE ON</code> will turn on the measurement points in the Noise Figure display. <code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE?</code> might return 1, indicating that the measurement points in the Noise Figure display are showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the Noise Figure graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency (offset) in the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:OFFSet <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:OFFSet?
Arguments	<NRf> is the center frequency (offset) in the Noise Figure display. Range: -1.9900 GHz to +5.0000 GHz
Returns	<NR3> is a floating point value with an exponent. This is the center frequency (offset) value.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X:OFFSet? might return 2.0000000009E+9, indicating that the center frequency (offset) value is 2.0000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:X[:SCALE]</code>
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the horizontal scale value of the display. Range: 100 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<code><NR3></code> = a floating point value with an exponent. This is the horizontal scale value.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:X:SCALE?</code> might return <code>2.9900000000E+9</code> , indicating that the horizontal scale value is 3.0 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale of the Noise Figure graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO:STATe

Sets the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph to on or off. The query form of the command returns the current state.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:AUTO:STATe?</code>

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to manual setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the analyzer is in manual mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 means the analyzer is in automatic mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:Y:AUTO:STATE ON sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:PDIVision

Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:PDIVision <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:PDIVision?
Arguments	<NRf> is the distance between graticule lines on the display. Range: 100 mdB to 5.00 dB
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:Y:PDIVISION? might return 1.5000000000, indicating that the distance between graticule lines on the display is 1.50 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:POSition

Sets or queries the vertical position of the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISE:FIGure:Y:POSition <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISE:FIGure:Y:POSition?</code>
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the vertical position of the Noise Figure display. Range: 5.12 to 26.5
Returns	<code><NR2></code> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical position value. The vertical position value
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:Y:POSITION?</code> might return 26.5000000000, indicating that the vertical position is 26.5.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALe

Sets or queries the vertical scale of the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALe <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALe?</code>
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the vertical scale of the Noise Figure display Range: 10.2 to 31.6
Returns	<code><NR2></code> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical scale value.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:Y:SCALE?</code> might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the vertical scale is 10.0 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALE:LINEar:STATe

Sets or queries whether the linear units are shown (on) or not shown (off) on the display.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALE:LINEar:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:NOISe:FIGure:Y:SCALE:LINEar:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to show the linear units on the display.
ON or 1 sets the analyzer to not show the linear units on the display.

Returns OFF or 0 indicates that the analyzer is set to show the linear units on the display.
ON or 1 indicates that the analyzer is set to not show the linear units on the display.

Examples DISPLAY:NOISE:FIGURE:Y:SCALE:LINEAR:STATE? might return 1, indicating that linear units are not showing on the display.

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically scales the Gain graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule state in the Gain display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe
{OFF|ON|0|1}
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the Gain display.
ON or 1 shows the graticule in the Gain display.

Returns 0 means the graticule in the Gain display is hidden (off).
1 means the graticule in the Gain display is showing (on).

Examples DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON will turn on the graticule in the Gain display.
DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE? might return 1, indicating that the graticule in the Gain display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Sets or queries the trace legend state in the Gain display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe { OFF | ON |
0 | 1 }
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe?

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend in the Gain display. ON or 1 shows the trace legend in the Gain display.
Returns	0 means the trace legend in the Gain display is hidden (off). 1 means the trace legend in the Gain display is showing (on).
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON will turn on the trace legend in the Gain display. DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE? 1 indicates that the trace legend in the Gain display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe

Sets or queries the measurement points state in the Gain display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATE {OFF ON 0 1} DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the measurement points in the Gain display. ON or 1 shows the measurement points in the Gain display.
Returns	0 means the measurement points in the Gain display is hidden (off). 1 means the measurement points in the Gain display is showing (on).
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE ON will turn on the measurement points in the Gain display. DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE? might return 1, indicating that the measurement points in the Gain display are showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the Gain graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency (offset) in the Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:OFFSet <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:OFFSet?
Arguments	<NRf> is the center frequency (offset) in the Gain display. Range: -1.9900 GHz to +5.0000 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the center frequency (offset) value.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:OFFSet? might return 2.0000000009E+9, indicating that the center frequency (offset) value is 2.0000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:X:SCALE

Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain

Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>l</code> ay:NOISe:GAIN:X:SCALe <NRf> DISP <code>l</code> ay:NOISe:GAIN:X:SCALe
Related Commands	DISP<code>l</code>ay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALe
Arguments	<NRf> is the horizontal scale of the Gain display. Range: 100 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the horizontal scale value.
Examples	DISP:NOIS:GAIN:X:SCAL? might return 2.9900000000E+9, indicating that the horizontal scale value is 3.0 GHz.

DISP`l`ay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale of the Gain graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>l</code> ay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO
Related Commands	DISP<code>l</code>ay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATe DISP<code>l</code>ay:NOISe:GAIN:X:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISP`l`ay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the Gain graph to on or off.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATe?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:AUTO
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to manual setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the analyzer is in manual mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 means the analyzer is in automatic mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:Y:AUTO:STATE ON</code> sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:PDIVision

Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the Gain display in dB.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:PDIVision <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:PDIVision?</code>
Related Commands	
Arguments	<NRf> is the distance between graticule lines on the Gain display.

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without exponents, which is the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.

Examples DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:Y:PDIVISION? might return 1.5000000000, indicating that the distance between graticule lines on the display is 1.50 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:POSition

Sets or queries the vertical position of the Gain display.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:POSition <NRf>
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:POSition?

Related Commands

Arguments <NRf> is the vertical position of the Gain display.
Range: 5.12 to 26.5

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without exponents, which is the vertical position value.

Examples DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:Y:POSITION? might return 26.5000000000, indicating that the vertical position is 26.5.

DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the vertical scale of the Gain display.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALE <NRf>
DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALE?

Related Commands

Arguments	<NRf> is the vertical scale of the Gain display. Range: 10.2 to 31.6
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical scale value.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:GAIN:Y:SCALE? might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the vertical scale is 10.0 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the selected Noise and Gain measurement view.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Noise and Gain displays
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:DELeTe { GAIN YFACTOR FIGURE TEMPERATURE TABLE UNCERTAINTY }

Related Commands [DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SELeT](#)
[DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:NEW](#)

Arguments	GAIN: Deletes the Gain display from the view. YFACTOR: Deletes the Y Factor display from the view. FIGURE: Deletes the Noise Figure display from the view. TEMPERATURE: Deletes the Noise Temperature display from the view. TABLE: Deletes the Noise Table display from the view. UNCERTAINTY: Deletes the Uncertainty Calculator display from the view.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:MEASVIEW:DELETE TABL will delete the Noise Table display view from the screen.

DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new Noise and Gain measurement view.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Noise and Gain displays
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:NEW { GAIN YFACTOR FIGure TEMPerature TABLE UNCertainty }
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SElect DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:DElete
Arguments	GAIN: Displays the Gain display. YFACTOR: Displays the Y Factor display. FIGure: Displays the Noise Figure display. TEMPerature: Displays the Noise Temperature display. TABLE: Displays the Noise Table display. UNCertainty: Displays the Uncertainty Calculator display.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:MEASVIEW:NEW YFAC will bring the Y Factor display up on the screen.

DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SElect

Selects a noise measurement view. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the DISPlay:WINDOW:OPTImized:MEASurement query.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Noise and Gain displays The measurement view must be displayed.
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SElect { GAIN | YFACTOR | FIGure | TEMPerature | TABLE | UNCertainty }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:SElect?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:DELeTe](#)
[DISPlay:NOISe:MEASview:NEW](#)

Arguments `GAIN`: Selects the Gain display.
`YFACTOR`: Selects the Y Factor display.
`FIGure`: Selects the Noise Figure display.
`TEMPerature`: Selects the Noise Temperature display.
`TABLE`: Selects the Noise Table display.
`UNCertainty`: Selects the Uncertainty Calculator display.

Returns `GAIN`: Means that the Gain display is selected.
`YFAC`: Means that the Y Factor display is selected.
`FIG`: Means that the Noise Figure display is selected.
`TEMP`: Means that the Noise Temperature display is selected.
`TABL`: Means that the Noise Table display is selected.
`UNC`: Means that the Uncertainty Calculator display is selected.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:MEASVIEW:SELECT GAIN` will select the Gain display.

DISPlay:NOISe:POWer:LINEar:STATe

Sets or queries whether the linear units are shown (on) or not shown (off) on the Noise Table display.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:POWer:LINEar:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:POWer:LINEar:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to show the linear units on the display. ON or 1 sets the analyzer to not show the linear units on the display.
Returns	OFF or 0 indicates that the analyzer is set to show the linear units on the display. ON or 1 indicates that the analyzer is set to not show the linear units on the display.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISe:POWeR:LINEAR:STATE? might return 1, indicating that linear units are not showing on the Noise Table display.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically scales the Noise Temperature graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature[:SCALe]:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule state in the Noise Temperature display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the Noise Temperature display. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the Noise Temperature display.

Returns 0 means the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is hidden (off).
1 means the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` will turn on the graticule in the Noise Temperature display.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE?` might return 1, indicating that the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Sets or queries the trace legend state in the Noise Temperature display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display.
ON or 1 shows the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display.

Returns 0 means the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display is hidden (off).
1 means the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON` will turn on the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE? 1` indicates that the trace legend in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe

Sets or queries the measurement points state in the Noise Temperature display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPeRature:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPeRature:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display. ON or 1 shows the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display.
Returns	0 means the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display is hidden (off). 1 means the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE ON will turn on the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display. DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE? might return 1, indicating that the measurement points in the Noise Temperature display are showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPeRature:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the Noise Temperature graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPeRature:X:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPeRature:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency (offset) value for the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPerature:X:OFFSet <NRf> DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPerature:X:OFFSet?</pre>
Arguments	<NRf> is the center frequency (offset) value. Range: -1.9900 GHz to +5.0000 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the center frequency (offset) value.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPerature:X:OFFSet? might return 2.000000009E+9, indicating that the center frequency (offset) value is 2.0000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPerature:X[:SCALE] <NRf> DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPerature:X[:SCALE]</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALE
Arguments	<NRf> is the horizontal scale of the Noise Temperature display. Range: 100 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the horizontal scale value.
Examples	DISP:NOIS:TEMP:X:SCAL? might return 2.9900000000E+9, indicating that the horizontal scale value is 3.0 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START

Sets or queries the Start Frequency value in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START?</pre>
Arguments	<NRf> is the Start Frequency value.
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Start Frequency value.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START 1.5 GHz sets the Start Frequency in the Noise Temperature display to 1.5000 GHz. DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:START? might return 1.5000000000E+9, indicating that the Start Frequency in the Noise Temperature display is 1.5000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:STOP

Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:STOP <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:X:STOP?</pre>
Arguments	<NRf> is the Stop Frequency value.
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Stop Frequency value.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:X:STOP 1.5 GHz` sets the Stop Frequency in the Noise Temperature display to 1.5000 GHz.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:X:STOP?` might return 1.5000000000E+9, indicating that the Stop Frequency in the Noise Temperature display is 1.5000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale of the Noise Temperature graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO`

Arguments None

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the graph to on or off.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:AUTO:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to manual setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.

ON or 1 sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.

Returns OFF or 0 means the analyzer is in manual mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.

ON or 1 means the analyzer is in automatic mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:Y:AUTO:STATE ON` sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:PDIVision

Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:PDIVision <NRf>`
`DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:PDIVision?`

Arguments `<NRf>` is the distance between graticule lines on the display.
 Range: 100 mdB to 5.00 dB

Returns `<NR2>` = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:TEMPERATURE:Y:PDIVISION?` might return 1.5000000000, indicating that the distance between graticule lines on the display is 1.50 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:POSition

Sets or queries the vertical position of the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:POSition <NRf>`
`DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:POSition?`

Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the vertical position of the Noise Temperature display. Range: 5.12 to 26.5
Returns	<code><NR2></code> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical position value. The vertical position value
Examples	<code>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPERature:Y:POSITION?</code> might return 26.5000000000, indicating that the vertical position is 26.5.

DISPlay:NOISe:TEMPerature:Y:SCALe

Sets or queries the vertical scale of the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPERature:Y:SCALe <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPERature:Y:SCALe?</code>
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the vertical scale of the Noise Temperature display. Range: 10.2 to 31.6
Returns	<code><NR2></code> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical scale value.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:NOISE:TEMPERature:Y:SCALe?</code> might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the vertical scale is 10.0 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESult:GAIN? (Query Only)

Queries the gain computed uncertainty value (dB).

Conditions	Measurement view: Uncertainty Calculator

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:GAIN?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:NFIGure?
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the gain computed uncertainty value (dB).
Examples	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:GAIN?</code> might return 783.0000000000E-3, indicating that the computed uncertainty value for gain is 0.783 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:NFIGure? (Query Only)

Queries the noise figure computed uncertainty value (dB).

Conditions	Measurement view: Uncertainty Calculator
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:NFIGure?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:GAIN?
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the noise figure computed uncertainty value (dB).
Examples	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:UNCERTainty:RESUlt:NFIGure?</code> might return 783.0000000000E-3, indicating that the computed uncertainty value for noise figure is 0.783 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically scales the Y Factor graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor

Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None

DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule state in the Y Factor display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor

Group	Display commands

Syntax	DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the Y Factor display. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the Y Factor display.

Returns	0 means the graticule in the Y Factor display is hidden (off). 1 means the graticule in the Y Factor display is showing (on).

Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON will turn on the graticule in the Y Factor display. DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE? might return 1, indicating that the graticule in the Y Factor display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Sets or queries the trace legend state in the Y Factor display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:LEGEnd:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:LEGEnd:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend in the Y Factor display. ON or 1 shows the trace legend in the Y Factor display.
Returns	0 means the trace legend in the Y Factor display is hidden (off). 1 means the trace legend in the Y Factor display is showing (on).
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON will turn on the trace legend in the Y Factor display. DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE? 1 indicates that the trace legend in the Y Factor display is showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe

Sets or queries the measurement points state in the Y Factor display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:WINDow:TRACe:MEASPoints:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the measurement points in the Y Factor display. ON or 1 shows the measurement points in the Y Factor display.
Returns	0 means the measurement points in the Y Factor display is hidden (off). 1 means the measurement points in the Y Factor display is showing (on).

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE ON` will turn on the measurement points in the Y Factor display.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:WINDOW:TRACE:MEASPOINTS:STATE?` might return 1, indicating that the measurement points in the Y Factor display are showing (on).

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the horizontal scale of the Y Factor graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:AUTO`

Arguments None

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the center frequency (offset) in the Y Factor display.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:OFFSet <NRf>`
`DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:OFFSet?`

Arguments <NRf> is the center frequency (offset) in the Y Factor display.
Range: -1.9900 GHz to +5.0000 GHz

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the center frequency (offset) value.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:X:OFFSET?` might return 2.0000000009E+9, indicating that the center frequency (offset) value is 2.0000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale of the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X[:SCALe] <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X[:SCALe]</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:NOISe:GAIN:Y:SCALe
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the horizontal scale of the Y Factor display. Range: 100 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<code><NR3></code> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the horizontal scale value.
Examples	<code>DISP:NOIS:YFAC:X:SCAL?</code> might return <code>2.9900000000E+9</code> , indicating that the horizontal scale value is 3.0 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:START

Sets or queries the Start Frequency value in the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:START <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:START?</code>
Arguments	<code><NRf></code> is the Start Frequency value in the Y Factor display.
Returns	<code><NR3></code> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Start Frequency value.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:X:START 1.5 GHz` sets the Start Frequency in the Y Factor display to 1.5000 GHz.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:X:START?` might return 1.5000000000E+9, indicating that the Start Frequency in the Y Factor display is 1.5000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:STOP

Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value Y Factor display.

Conditions Measurement views: Y Factor

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:STOP <NRf>`
`DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:X:STOP?`

Arguments `<NRf>` is the Stop Frequency value in the Y Factor display.

Returns `<NR3>` = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Stop Frequency value.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:X:STOP 1.5 GHz` sets the Stop Frequency in the Y Factor display to 1.5000 GHz.

`DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:X:STOP?` might return 1.5000000000E+9, indicating that the Stop Frequency in the Y Factor display is 1.5000 GHz.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale of the Y Factor graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO`

Arguments None

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the automatic vertical scale and position of the Y Factor graph to on or off.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analyzer to manual setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the analyzer is in manual mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph. ON or 1 means the analyzer is in automatic mode for setting of the vertical scale and position of the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:Y:AUTO:STATE ON sets the analyzer to automatically set the vertical scale and position of the graph.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:PDIVision

Sets or queries the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:PDIVision <NRF> DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:PDIVision?

Arguments	<NRf> is the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB. Range: 100 mdB to 5.00 dB
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the distance between graticule lines on the display in dB.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:Y:PDIVISION? might return 1.5000000000, indicating that the distance between graticule lines on the display is 1.50 dB.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:POSition

Sets or queries the vertical position of the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:POSition <NRf> DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:POSition?
Arguments	<NRf> is the vertical position of the Y Factor display. Range: 5.12 to 26.5
Returns	<NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical position value.
Examples	DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:POSITION? might return 26.5000000000, indicating that the vertical position is 26.5.

DISPlay:NOISe:YFACTOR:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the vertical scale of the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:Y:SCALE <NRf>`
`DISPlay:NOISE:YFACTOR:Y:SCALE?`

Related Commands

Arguments `<NRf>` is the vertical scale of the Y Factor display.
 Range: 10.2 to 31.6 dB

Returns `<NR2>` = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the vertical scale value.

Examples `DISPLAY:NOISE:YFACTOR:Y:SCALE?` might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the vertical scale is 10.0 dB.

DISPlay:OBWidth:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OBWidth:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:OBWidth:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the view.
 ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the view.

Examples `DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the view.

DISPlay:OBWidth:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Vertical offset = Reference level,
 Vertical scale = 100 dB,

Horizontal offset = Center frequency, and
Horizontal scale = Default span

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OBWidth:RESet:SCALe`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPlay:OBWidth:RESet:SCALe` resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:OBWidth:SElected:BANDwidth

Sets or queries the bandwidth (OBW or x dB BW) to measure in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OBWidth:SElected:BANDwidth { OBwidth | XDBbandwidth }`
`DISPlay:OBWidth:SElected:BANDwidth?`

Arguments `OBwidth` selects the occupied bandwidth to measure.
`XDBbandwidth` selects the x dB bandwidth to measure.

Examples `DISPlay:OBWidth:SElected:BANDwidthOBwidth` selects the occupied bandwidth to measure.

DISPlay:OBWidth:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OBWidth:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:OBWidth:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the horizontal range. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:X:SCALE 10MHZ sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALe]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:X:SCALE:AUTO rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:OBWidth:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:OBWidth:X\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the minimum horizontal value.
Range: [(center frequency) - (X scale) × 0.9] to [(center frequency) + (X scale) × 0.9]

Examples DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:X:SCALE:OFFSET 1.45GHZ sets the minimum horizontal value to 1.45 GHz in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE] <value>
DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]?

Related Commands [DISPlay:OBWidth:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.

Examples DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:Y:SCALE 100 sets the vertical range to 100 dB in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:Y:SCALE:AUTO rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:OBWidth:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:OBWidth:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples DISPLAY:OBWIDTH:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5 sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm in the Occupied Bandwidth view.

DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the scale (zoom) in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt[:SCALE] <value>
DISPlay:OFDM:CONSt[:SCALE]?

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the zoom setting in the OFDM Constellation view.

A positive value zooms out and a negative value zooms in.

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:CONSTE[:SCALE] 5 zooms the display out by 5

DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the horizontal offset in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:X:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:X:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the offset range.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:CONSTE:X:OFFSET 2.7 sets the horizontal offset to 2.7 units to the left.

DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:Y:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:OFDM:CONSte:Y:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the offset range. A positive value moves the offset up; and negative value moves the offset down.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:CONSTE:Y:OFFSET 2 sets the vertical offset to up 2 units.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO</code> rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the frequency offset.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency:OFFSet 1.45E+9</code> sets the frequency offset to 1.45 GHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:FREQuency[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value>::= <NRf>` specifies the horizontal range.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:CRESPONSE:FREQUENCY[:SCALE] 10E+6` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the magnitude automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:CRESPONSE:MAGNITUDE:AUTO` rescales the magnitude scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:OFFSet

Sets or queries the magnitude offset in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>::= <NRf>` specifies the magnitude offset.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:CRESPONSE:MAGNITUDE:OFFSET 5` sets the magnitude offset to 5 dB.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:PDIVision

Sets or queries the scale (per division) of the magnitude in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:PDIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude:PDIVision?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical scale (per division).

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:CRESPONSE:MAGNITUDE:PDIVISION 2.7` sets the vertical scale to 2.70 dB/div.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:CRESPONSE:PHASE:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet

Sets or queries the phase offset in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the phase offset.
Examples	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe:OFFSet -14.5 sets the minimum vertical value to -14.5 ° in the OFDM Channel response graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALE]

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Channel response graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALE]?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical range.
Examples	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALE] 30 sets the vertical range to 30 ° in the OFDM Channel response graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the OFDM Channel Response window measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT { MAGNitude PHASE } DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?</pre>
Arguments	MAGNitude selects the magnitude display. PHASE selects the phase display
Examples	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT PHASE selects the phase display.

DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the OFDM Channel Response view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 1 0} DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the graph. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the graph.
Examples	DISPlay:OFDM:CRESPonse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe OFF turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM EVM graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:FREQUENCY:AUTO rescales the frequency scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISP lay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset in the OFDM EVM graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP lay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:OFFSet <value> DISP lay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency:OFFSet
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency offset.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:FREQUENCY:OFFSET -21 sets the frequency offset to -21 subcarriers.

DISP lay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the OFDM EVM graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:FREQuency[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the horizontal range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:FREQUENCY[:SCALE] 10E+6</code> sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 }</code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATE ON</code> shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:AUTO</code>

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:TIME:AUTO</code> rescales the time scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:OFFSet

Sets or queries the time offset in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the magnitude offset.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:TIME:OFFSET -11.7</code> sets the time scale offset to -11.7 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the time scale in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:TIME[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the time scale.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:TIME[:SCALE] 13</code> sets the time scale to 13 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the OFDM EVM window measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT { BOTH SCARrier SYMBOLs } DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?</pre>
Arguments	SCARrier selects the subcarrier display. SYMBOLs selects the symbols display BOTH selects both displays.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:WINDOW:SELECT:PLOT SYMBOLs selects the symbols display.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 } DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the graph. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:Y:AUTO rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y:OFFSet?

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the vertical offset.

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:EVM:Y:OFFSET -20 sets the vertical offset to -20%.

DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the OFDM EVM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the vertical scale.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:EVM:Y[:SCALE] 200</code> sets the vertical scale to 200%.

DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes for the best display in the OFDM Spectral Flatness view.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:AUTO</code> automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes for the best display.

DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:X:AUTO</code> rescales the horizontal axis automatically for the best display.

DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis from the center of the OFDM WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 recenters the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset of the X axis from the center of the plot as a floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:X:OFFS 150</code> shifts the display to the left by 150%.

DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the value of the horizontal scale in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display. The units are Frequency or Subcarrier. To set the units, use the command `[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQUENCY`.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:X[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the value of the horizontal scale.
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:X:SCALE 32</code> sets the horizontal scale to 32.

DISP:OFDM:FLATness:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis scale and position values automatically in the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLATness:Y:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:Y:AUTO</code> automatically selects the vertical scale and position values.

DISP:OFDM:FLATness:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position), in percent terms, for the OFDM Spectral Flatness display. To set the Vertical Scale, use the command [DISP:OFDM:FLATness:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset from the center of the Y axis for the plot as a floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:Y:OFFS 150</code> sets the offset from the center (vertical position) of the plot to 150%.

DISPPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the OFDM Spectral Flatness display. To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISPPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y:OFFSet](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISPPlay:OFDM:FLATness:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value.
Examples	<code>DISP:OFDM:FLAT:Y:SCALE 10</code> sets the vertical scale value to 10.

DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the specified OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:DELeTe { CONSTe | SUMMary | STABLe | CRESponse | EVM | PERRor | MERRor | POWER }

Arguments CONSTe deletes the OFDM Constellation view.

SUMMary deletes the OFDM Summary view.

STABLe deletes the OFDM Symbol table view.

CRESponse deletes the OFDM Channel response view.

EVM deletes the EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) versus Time view.

PERRor deletes the Phase error versus Time view.

MERRor deletes the Magnitude error versus Time view.

POWER deletes the OFDM Power view.

If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.

Examples DISPlay:OFDM:MEASVIEW:DELETE CONSTe deletes the OFDM Constellation view.

DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new OFDM measurement view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:MEASview:NEW { CONSTe | SUMMary | STABLe | CRESponse | EVM | PERRor | MERRor | POWER }

Arguments	CONStE creates a new OFDM Constellation view.
	SUMMArY creates a new OFDM Summary view.
	STABlE creates a new OFDM Symbol table view.
	CREResponse creates a new OFDM Channel response view.
	EVM creates a new EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) versus Time view.
	PERRor creates a new Phase error versus Time view.
	MERRor creates a new Magnitude error versus Time view.
	POWEr creates a new OFDM Power view.
	If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.
Examples	DISPlAY:OFDM:MEASVIEW:NEW:CONStE creates a new OFDM Constellation view.

DISPlAY:OFDM:MEASview:SElect

Selects a OFDM measurement view on the screen. The query returns the currently selected view.

Selecting a measurement optimizes it. Other measurements may be optimized as a side effect. Refer to the [DISPlAY:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?](#) query.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlAY:OFDM:MEASview:SElect { CONStE SUMMArY STABlE CREResponse EVM PERRor MERRor POWER } DISPlAY:OFDM:MEASview:SElect?
Arguments	CONStE creates a new OFDM Constellation view.
	SUMMArY creates a new OFDM Summary view.
	STABlE creates a new OFDM Symbol table view.
	CREResponse creates a new OFDM Channel response view.
	EVM creates a new EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) versus Time view.
	PERRor creates a new Phase error versus Time view.

MERRor creates a new Magnitude error versus Time view.

POWER creates a new OFDM Power view.

If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MEASVIEW:SELECT:STABLE` selects the OFDM symbol table view.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the OFDM Magnitude error graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value>::= <NRf>` specifies the horizontal range.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:FREQUENCY[:SCALE] 10E+6` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Magnitude error graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:FREQUENCY[:SCALE]:AUTO` rescales the frequency scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset in the OFDM Magnitude error graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the frequency offset.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:FREQUENCY[:SCALE]:OFFSET -26` sets the offset to -26 subcarriers.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 1 | 0 }`
`DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
 ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the time scale in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE] <value>
DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]?

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the time scale.

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:TIME[:SCALE] 50 sets the time scale to 50 subcarriers.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO rescales the time scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the time offset in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</pre>
Arguments	<value>::= <NRf> specifies the time offset.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSET -47 sets the offset to -47 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the OFDM Magnitude error window measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT { BOTH SCARrier SYMBOLs } DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?</pre>
Arguments	SCARrier selects the subcarrier display. SYMBOLs selects the symbols display BOTH selects both displays.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:WINDOW:SELECT:PLOT SYMBOLs selects the symbols display.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 }</code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the graph. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF</code> turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:Y:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y:OFFSet?</code>

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the vertical offset.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:Y:OFFSET -90` sets the vertical scale offset to -90%.

DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the OFDM Magnitude error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the vertical scale.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:MERROR:Y[:SCALE] 100` sets the vertical scale to 100%.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the OFDM Phase error graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALE]?`

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the horizontal range.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:PERRor:FREQUENCY[:SCALE] 10E+6` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Phase error graph.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:PERROR:FREQUENCY[:SCALE]:AUTO rescales the frequency scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:FREQuency[:SCALe]:OFFSet?

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the frequency offset.

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:PERROR:FREQUENCY[:SCALE]:OFFSET -26 sets the frequency scale offset to -26 subcarriers.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:State { OFF ON 1 0 }</code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:State?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:State ON</code> shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the time scale in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the time scale.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE] 50</code> sets the time scale to 50 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:AUTO</code> rescales the time scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the time offset in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the time offset.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:PERRor:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet -17</code> sets the time scale offset to -17 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the OFDM Phase error window measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT { BOTH SCARrier SYMBols }</code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?</code>
Arguments	<code>SCARrier</code> selects the subcarrier display. <code>SYMBols</code> selects the symbols display

BOTH selects both displays.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:ERROR:WINDOW:SELECT:PLOT SYMBOLS` selects the symbols display.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF
| ON | 1 | 0 }`
`DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the graph.
ON or 1 shows the graticule in the graph.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:ERROR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF` turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:ERROR:Y:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>::= <NRf>` specifies the horizontal range.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:ERROR:Y:OFFSET -173` sets the vertical offset to -173° .

DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:OFDM:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value>::= <NRf>` specifies the vertical scale.

Examples `DISPLAY:OFDM:ERROR:Y[:SCALE] 200` sets the vertical scale to 200° .

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:AUTO] (No Query Form)

Rescales the frequency automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Power graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:AUTO]</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:AUTO]</code> rescales the frequency scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:OFFSet]

Sets or queries the frequency offset in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:OFFSet] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:OFFSet]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the frequency offset.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:OFFSet] -26</code> sets the frequency offset to -26 subcarriers.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the OFDM Power graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:FREQuency[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the horizontal range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:FREQUENCY[:SCALE] 10E+6</code> sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 }</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON</code> shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:AUTO (No Query Form)]

Rescales the time automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:AUTO]</code>

Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:TIME[:AUTO] rescales the time scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME:OFFSet

Sets or queries the time offset in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME:OFFSet <value> DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value>::= <NR1> specifies the time offset.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:TIME:OFFSET? might return 2.00000 indicating the offset is 2 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the time scale in the OFDM Phase error view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:TIME[:SCALE]?
Arguments	<value>::= <NRf> specifies the time scale.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:TIME[:SCALE] 46 sets the time scale to 46 symbols.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the OFDM Power window measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:SElect:PLOT { BOTH SCARrier SYMBOLs } DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?</pre>
Arguments	SCARrier selects the subcarrier display. SYMBOLs selects the symbols display BOTH selects both displays.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:WINDOW:SELECT:PLOT SYMBOLs selects the symbols display.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 } DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the graph. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:Y:AUTO rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the OFDM Power view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y:OFFSet?

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the horizontal range.

Examples DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:Y:OFFSET -37.29 sets the vertical offset to -37.29 dBm.

DISPlay:OFDM:POWer:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the OFDM Power view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:OFDM:Power:Y[:SCALE] <value> DISPlay:OFDM:Power:Y[:SCALE]?</pre>
Arguments	<value>::= <NRf> specifies the vertical scale.
Examples	DISPLAY:OFDM:POWER:Y[:SCALE] 64.48 sets the vertical scale to 64.48 dB.

DISPlay:P25:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:P25:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:P25:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	0 means that the graticule grid is hidden. 1 means that the graticule grid is showing.
Examples	DISPLAY:P25:CONSTE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE</code> <code>{OFF ON 0 1}</code> <code>DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Returns	0 means that the graticule grid is hidden. 1 means that the graticule grid is showing.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:P25:EDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE ON</code> shows the graticule grid on the screen in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

DISP: P25: EDIagram: Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale (Hz) of the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP: P25: EDIagram: Y[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISP: P25: EDIagram: Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical scale value (no units). Range is 1 to 100
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the vertical scale value in Hz.
Examples	<code>DISP: P25: EDI: Y: SCAL 0.0005</code> sets the vertical scale to 500 μHz in the display. <code>DISP: P25: EDI: Y: SCAL ?</code> might return 500.0000000000E-6, indicating that the vertical scale is 500 μHz.

DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None.
Returns	0 indicates the vertical scale is set to automatically fit the waveform to the screen in the P25 Eye Diagram display. 1 indicates the vertical scale is not set to automatically fit the waveform to the screen in the P25 Eye Diagram display.
Examples	DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet DISPlay:P25:EDiagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the minimum vertical value. Range is -50 to +50 (no units).
Returns	Vertical offset value.

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:EDIAGRAM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSET -0.5` sets the vertical offset to -0.5 in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

DISPlay:P25:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the specified P25 measurement display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:MEASview:DELeTe { FDVT | EDI | PVT | CONS | SUMM }`

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:MEASview:NEW](#)
 [DISPlay:P25:MEASview:SELeT](#)

Arguments FDVT: Frequency Deviation vs Time display
 EDI: P25 Eye Diagram display
 PVT: Power vs Time display
 CONS: P25 Constellation display
 SUMM: P25 Summary display

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:MEASVIEW:DELETE CONS` deletes the P25 Constellation display.

DISPlay:P25:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new P25 measurement view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:MEASview:NEW { FDVT | EDI | PVT | CONS | SUMM }`

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:MEASview:SELeT](#)

[DISPlay:P25:MEASview:DELeTe](#)

Arguments	FDVT: Frequency Deviation vs Time display
	EDI: P25 Eye Diagram display
	PVT: Power vs Time display
	CONS: P25 Constellation display
	SUMM: P25 Summary display

NOTE. *If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on the screen, the error -200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running" will be returned.*

Examples	DISPlay:P25:MEASVIEW:NEW PVT creates a new view of the Power vs Time display.

DISPlay:P25:MEASview:SELeCt

Selects a P25 measurement display. The query form returns the currently selected display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 measurements

Group	Display commands

Syntax	DISPlay:P25:MEASview:SELeCt { FDVT EDI PVT CONS SUMM }

Related Commands	DISPlay:P25:MEASview:NEW
	DISPlay:P25:MEASview:DELeTe

Arguments	FDVT: Frequency Deviation vs Time display
	EDI: P25 Eye Diagram display
	PVT: Power vs Time display
	CONS: P25 Constellation display
	SUMM: P25 Summary display

NOTE. *If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on the screen, the error -200, "Execution error; Measurement not running" will be returned.*

Returns FDVT: Frequency Deviation vs Time display
 EDI: P25 Eye Diagram display
 PVT: Power vs Time display
 CONS: P25 Constellation display
 SUMM: P25 Summary display

Examples DISPLAY:P25:MEASVIEW:SELECTCONS selects the P25 Constellation display.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the value of the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]
 DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]?

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X\[:SCALe\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments Floating point number that represents the value of the scale (width), in seconds, when using horizontal Full Burst view.

Returns Horizontal scale value.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:BURST:X[:SCALE] 5.0E-6 sets the width of the display to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Full Burst view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:BURST:X[:SCALE]:AUTO automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the starting time (position) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments Floating point number that represents the starting time (position) value, in seconds, when using horizontal Full Burst view.

Returns Horizontal offset value.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:BURST:X[:SCALE]:OFFSET 5.0E-6 sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S for horizontal Full Burst view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Full Burst view on the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALe]:RESet

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:BURSt:X\[:SCALe\]:AUTO](#)

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:BURST:X[:SCALE]:RESET resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Full Burst view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]<NRf>
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALe]?

Related Commands

Arguments Floating point number that represents the scale (width), in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Returns Horizontal scale value.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:FALL:X[:SCALE] 5.0E-6 sets the width of the graph to 5.000 μ S when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X\[:SCALE\]:RESet](#)

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value for the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments Floating point number that represents the value of the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Returns Horizontal offset value.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSET 5.0 sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Falling Edge view on the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESet

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESET resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the marker readout on the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Arguments ON or 1 specifies to show the marker readout. OFF or 0 specifies to turn the marker readout off.

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:MARKER:SHOW:STATE? might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]?

Arguments Floating point number that represents the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

Returns Scale value.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:RISE:X[:SCALE] 5.0E-6 sets the width of the graph to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display to automatic.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X\[:SCALE\]:RESet](#)

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the starting time value (offset), in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Related Commands	DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the value of the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, for the horizontal Rising Edge view.
Returns	Horizontal scale view
Examples	DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSET 5.0e-6 sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Rising Edge view on the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESet
Related Commands	DISPlay:P25:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet
Examples	DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESET resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Sets or queries which view to use for the P25 Power vs. Time display. Select from Full Burst, Rising Edge or Falling Edge.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:SElect:PLOT{BURS|RISE|FALL}
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?

Related Commands

- Arguments**
- BURSt sets the view to Full Burst, which displays the entire packet, with vertical lines indicating the length of the burst.
 - RISE sets the view to Rising Edge, which zooms the display into the interval around the burst rising edge, with vertical lines indicating the 10% to 90% Power-On Ramp time.
 - FALL sets the view to Falling Edge, which zooms the display into the interval around the burst Falling Edge, with vertical lines indicating the 90% to 10% Power-Down Ramp time.

Returns DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:SElect:PLOT BURS sets the view to Full Burst.

Examples DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:WINDOW:SELECT:PLOT? might return RISE, indicating that the view has been set to Rising Edge.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE

Sets or queries the graticule state in the Power vs Time display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:P25:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the Power vs. Time display.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule in the Power vs. Time display.

Returns 0 means the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is hidden (off).
 1 means the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` will turn on the graticule in the Noise Temperature display.
`DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE?` might return 1, indicating that the graticule in the Noise Temperature display is showing (on).

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALE] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y\[:SCALE\]:PDIVision](#)

Arguments <NRf> = a numeric value for the vertical scale in dB.

Returns <NR2> = a floating point number without an exponent, which is the vertical scale value.

Examples `DISP:P25:PVT:Y:SCAL 10.5` sets the vertical scale value to 10.50 dB.
`DISP:P25:PVT:Y:SCAL ?` might return 10, indicating that the vertical scale is 10.00 dB.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values for the P25 Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y\[:SCALe\]:AUTO](#)

Examples DISP:P25:PVT:Y:SCAL:AUTO specifies to reset the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the P25 Power vs. Time display.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the vertical offset (top edge of the vertical axis) for the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet<NRf>
DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments Floating point number between limits that specifies the value of the vertical offset. Positive inputs move the plot down and negative inputs move the plot up (as viewed by the user).

Returns The value of the vertical offset for the P25 Power vs. Time display as a floating point number.

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSET -10` sets the vertical offset to -10 dBm.

DISPlay:P25:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale for the P25 Power vs. Time display, in dB/division. This is only a visual control for panning the graph.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:PVTIME:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision<Nrf>`
`DISPlay:P25:PVTIME:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:P25:PVTIME:Y\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments Floating point value that represents the value of the vertical scale, in dB/division, for the P25 Power vs. Time display.

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:PVTIME:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVISION 20` sets the vertical scale to 20.0 dB/division.

DISPlay:P25:RADix

Set or queries the symbol radix for the P25 Symbol Table display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Symbol Table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:P25:RADix { QUAT | BIN | MODS }`

Arguments QUATernary: sets the symbols base to quaternary.
 BINary: sets the symbols base to binary.
 MODsymbols: sets the symbols to modular.

Returns QUAT: means that the symbols base is set to Quaternary.
 BINary: means that the symbols base is set to Binary.
 MODsymbols: means that the symbols base is set to ModSymbols (modular).

Examples `DISPLAY:P25:RADIX`

DISPlay:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the graticule grid view state for the Phase error versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON
 | 0 | 1 }`
 `DISPlay:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Examples `DISPLAY:ERROR:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the
 graticule grid on the Phase error versus Time view.

DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Phase error versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
 `DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PERRor:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 to 360°.

Examples `DISPLAY:ERROR:Y:SCALE 30` sets the vertical range to 30 ° in the Phase error versus Time graph.

DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Phase error versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:ERROR:Y:SCALE:AUTO` sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) of the Phase error versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PERRor:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PERRor:Y\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the minimum vertical value. Range: -360 to +360°.

Examples `DISPLAY:ERROR:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -14.5` sets the minimum vertical value to -14.5° in the Phase Error versus Time graph.

DISPlay:PHVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PHVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PHVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
 ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Examples `DISPLAY:PHVTIME:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the Frequency versus Time view.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the Phase versus Time graph. Programming a specified scale sets `DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]` `AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PHVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:AUTO:STATe](#), [DISPlay:PHVTime:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments	<code><value>::={ <Nrf> MAXimum MINimum }</code> specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time. MAXimum and MINimum represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? and DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.
Examples	DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE 1.5ms sets the horizontal scale to 1.5 ms.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Phase versus Time view. Executing this command sets DISPlay:PHVTime:X[SCALE]:AUTO:STATe ON.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO
Related Commands	DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO sets the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe

Determines whether to set the horizontal scale automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the horizontal scale is set manually. To set it, use the DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE] and DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet commands. ON or 1 specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE:AUTO:STATE ON</code> specifies that the horizontal scale is set automatically.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:MAXimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>18.135E-3</code> , indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 18.135 ms.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:MINimum?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> The lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X:SCALE:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>10.0E-9</code> , indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal scale setting range is 10.0 ns.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the Phase versus Time graph. Programming a specified offset sets `DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe OFF`.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet</code> <code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:AUTO:STATe , DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE] ,
Arguments	<code><value>::={ <Nrf> MAXimum MINimum }</code> specifies the horizontal offset. <code>MAXimum</code> and <code>MINimum</code> represent the upper and lower limits of the setting range, respectively. Use the DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MAXimum? and DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet:MINimum? queries to get the upper and lower limit values of the setting range.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PHVTime:X:SCALE:OFFSet 800ns</code> sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the Phase versus Time graph.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Queries the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MAXimum?

Related Commands [DISPlay:PHVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MAXIMUM? might return -1.812E-3, indicating that the upper limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -1.812 ms.

DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum? (Query Only)

Queries the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PHVTime:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet:MINimum?

Related Commands [DISPlay:PHVTime:X\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range.

Examples `DISPLAY:PHVTIME:X:SCALE:OFFSET:MINIMUM?` might return `-16.28E-3`, indicating that the lower limit of the horizontal offset setting range is -16.28 ms.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Phase versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PHVTime:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 to 1T °.

Examples `DISPLAY:PHVTIME:Y:SCALE 180` sets the vertical range to 180 ° in the Phase versus Time graph.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Phase versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:PHVTIME:Y:SCALE:AUTO` sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS

Sets or queries the vertical axis representation.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS { MODulo π CONTinuous } DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS?
Arguments	MODulo π (modulo π) shows the phase constrained within $\pm 180^\circ$ along the vertical axis. CONTinuous shows the phase as continuous quantity along the vertical axis.
Examples	DISPlay:PHVTime:Y:SCALE:AXIS MODulo π selects modulo π representation for the vertical axis.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:REFerence

Sets or queries which time point in the analysis period to use as the zero-phase-value reference.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:REFerence <value> DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:AXIS:REFerence?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the phase reference time.
Examples	DISPlay:PHVTime:Y:SCALE:AXIS:REFERENCE 1.5us sets the phase reference time to 1.5 μ s.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the center of the vertical axis) in the Phase versus Time graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet?

Related Commands [DISPlay:PHVTime:Y\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -0.5T to +0.5T°.

Examples DISPLAY:PHVTIME:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -158.5 sets the vertical offset to -158.5 ° in the Phase versus Time graph.

DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:RESCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the Phase versus Time waveform to the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PHVTime:Y[:SCALe]:RESCale

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:PHVTIME:Y:SCALE:RESCALE rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the Phase versus Time waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PNOise:LEGend:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend on the display. The legend indicates the trace detection and function on the screen for each displayed trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:LEGend:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PNOise:LEGend:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the trace legend.
ON or 1 shows the trace legend.

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:LEGEND:STATE ON shows the trace legend on the screen.

DISPlay:PNOise:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the phase noise view.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PNOise:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:PNOise:RESet:SCALe (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the phase noise view.

Vertical offset = -50 dBc/Hz,
Vertical scale = 100 dB,
Horizontal start = 10 Hz, and
Horizontal stop = 1 GHz

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:RESet:SCALe

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:RESET:SCALE resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:PNOise:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PNOise:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the phase noise view.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:X:SCALE:AUTO rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:START

Sets or queries the start frequency (left edge) of the phase noise graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:START <value>
DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:START?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the start frequency.
Range: 10 mHz to 100 MHz.

Note that (start frequency) = $10^4 \times$ (stop frequency).

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:X:SCALE:START 10Hz sets the start frequency to 10 Hz in the phase noise graph.

DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:STOP

Sets or queries the stop frequency (right edge) of the phase noise graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:STOP <value>
DISPlay:PNOise:X[:SCALe]:STOP?

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the stop frequency.
Range: 100 Hz to 1 THz.
Note that (start frequency) = $10^4 \times$ (stop frequency).

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:X:SCALE:STOP 2GHZ sets the stop frequency to 2 GHz in the phase noise graph.

DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the phase noise graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe] <value>
DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]?

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.

Examples DISPLAY:PNOISE:Y:SCALE 100 sets the vertical range to 100 dB for the phase noise graph.

DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the phase noise view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PNOISE:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the phase noise graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -200 to +20 dBc/Hz.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PNOISE:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBc/Hz for the phase noise graph.

DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the phase noise graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:PNOise:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<Nrf>` specifies the vertical scale (per division).
 Range: 0.01 to 20 dB/div.

Examples `DISPLAY:PNOISE:Y:SCALE:PDIVISION 5` sets the vertical scale to 5 dB/div.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CURRent:BIN

Sets or queries the current bin number where the indicator is positioned from the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CURRent:BIN <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CURRent:BINDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:HISTogram:CURRent:BIN?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NR1>` sets the current bin number.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:CURRENT:BIN 50` sets the current bin number to 50.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the scale auto value in the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:AUTO <value>`

Arguments `<value> :: = <NR1>` sets the auto scale value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:AUTO1` sets the auto scale value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:RESEt (No Query Form)

Resets the current scale in the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:RESEt <value>`

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` resets the scale value

Returns `<value> :: = <NR1>` resets the scale value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:RESET` sets the scale value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the X auto value in the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:AUTO<value>`

Arguments `<value> :: = <NR1>` sets the X auto value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:X:AUTO 1` sets the X auto value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:NUMBer

Sets or queries the current X scale number from the histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:NUMBer<value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:NUMBerDISPlay: PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:NUMBer?
Arguments	<value> :: = <NR1> sets the X scale value.
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:NUMBer 50 sets the X scale value to 50.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the current X offset number from the histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:OFFSet<value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:OFFSetDISPlay: PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: = <NR1> sets the X offset value.
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:OFFSet 2 sets the X scale offset value to 2.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Sets the current X reset scale in the histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:RSCale<value></code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the X reset scale value.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:X:RSCALE 1</code> sets the X reset scale value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the current Y auto value in the histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:AUTO<value></code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the Y auto value.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:AUTO 1</code> sets the Y auto value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:FULL

Sets or queries the current Y scale full number from the histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:FULL<value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:FULLDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:FULL?`

Arguments `<value> :: = <NR1>` sets the Y scale full value

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:Y:FULL 10` sets the Y scale value to 10

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:OFFSet

Sets the current Y offset numbering the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:OFFSet<value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:OFFSetDISPlay:`
`PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value> :: = <NR1>` sets the Y scale offset value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:Y:OFFSET 2` sets the Y scale offset value to 2

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:RSCale (No Query Form)

Sets the current Y reset scale in the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:RSCale<value>`

Arguments `<value> :: = <NR1>` sets the Y reset scale value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:Y:RSCALE 1` sets the Y reset scale value to 1.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:STOP? (Query Only)

Queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) in the cumulative histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SCALE:Y:STOP?`

Arguments `<y_stop> :: = <Nrf>` is the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SCALE:Y:STOP?` might return 0, indicating that the minimum vertical value is 0 in the pulse cumulative histogram display.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries the current graticule selection from the histogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?`

Arguments 0 sets the display without graticule (box is unchecked)
 1 sets the display with graticule (checkbox is checked)

Returns 0 or 1, `<Nrf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE1` sets the display with graticule option checked.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MFRReqerror

Sets or queries the Max Frequency error measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MFRReqerror <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MFRReqerrorDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MFRReqerror?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRF>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:MFRREQERROR 1` enables the Max Frequency Error measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:ATX

Sets or queries the Peak Power measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:ATX <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:ATXDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:ATX?`

Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox
	1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <Nrf>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:ATX 1 enables the Average Transmitted Power measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:AVERage

Sets or queries the Average ON Power measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:AVERage <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:AVERagedISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:AVERage?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox
	1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <Nrf>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:AVERAGE 1 enables the Average ON Power measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRODb

Sets or queries the Droop dB measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoDb <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoDbDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:DRoDb?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoDb 1` enables the Droop
 dB measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoOp

Sets or queries the Droop measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoOp <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoOpDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:DRoOp?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DRoOp 1` enables the Droop
 measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTPct

Sets or queries the Duty Factor (%) measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTPct <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTPctDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTPct?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTPct 1</code> enables the Duty Factor(%) measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTRatio

Sets or queries the Duty Factor (Ratio) measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTRatio <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTRatioDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTRatio?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:DUTRatio 1</code> enables the Duty Factor (Ratio) measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FABS

Sets or queries the Absolute Frequency measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FABS <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FABSDISPlay:PULSe: CUMulative:STATistics:FABS?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FABS 1 enables the Absolute Frequency measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FALL

Sets or queries the Fall Time measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FALL <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FALLDISPlay:PULSe: CUMulative:STATistics:FALL?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATISTICS:FALL 1` enables the Fall Time measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FDELta

Sets or queries the Delta Frequency measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FDELta <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FDELtaDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FDELta?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:FDELTA 1` enables the Delta Frequency measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FRDeviation

Sets or queries the Frequency Deviation measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FRDeviation <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FRDeviationDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:FRDeviation?`

Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:FRDEVIATION 1 enables the Frequency Deviation measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRAMplitude

Sets or queries the Response Amplitude measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRAMplitude <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRAMplitudedISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRAMplitude?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:IRAMPLITUDE 1 enables the Response Amplitude measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRTime

Sets or queries the Impulse Response Time measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRTime <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRTimeDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:IRTime?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:IRTIME 1</code> enables the Impulse Response Time measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVEDb

Sets or queries the Overshoot dB measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVEDb <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVEDbDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVEDb?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:OVEDB 1</code> enables the Overshoot dB measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVERshoot

Sets or queries the Overshoot measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVERshoot <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVERshootDISPlay:PULSe: CUMulative:STATistics:OVERshoot?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:OVERshoot 1 enables the Overshoot measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PHDeviation

Sets or queries the Phase Deviation measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PHDeviation <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PHDeviationDISPlay:PULSe: CUMulative:STATistics:PHDeviation?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PHDeviation 1 enables the Phase Deviation measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFD

Sets or queries the Pulse-Pulse Frequency Difference measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFD <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFD</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFD?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFD 1</code> enables the Pulse-Pulse Frequency Difference measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFrequency

Sets or queries the Pulse-pulse carrier frequency measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFrequency <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFrequency</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPFrequency?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRF>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:PPFREQUENCY 1` enables the Pulse-pulse carrier frequency phase measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPOWER

Sets or queries the Peak Power measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPOWER <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPOWERDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:PPOWER?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRF>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:PPOWER 1` enables the Peak Power measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPD

Sets or queries the Pulse-Pulse Phase Difference measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPD <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:PPPD?`

Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox
	1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <Nrf>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:PPPD 1 enables the Pulse-Pulse Phase Difference measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPHase

Sets or queries the Pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPHase <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPHaseDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:PPPHase?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox
	1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <Nrf>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:PPPHASE 1 enables the Pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RINTerval

Sets or queries the Repetition Interval measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RINTERval <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RINTERvalDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:RINTERval?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:RINTERVAL 1` enables the Repetition Interval measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPDb

Sets or queries the Ripple dB measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPDb <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPDbDISPlay:PULSe:`
`CUMulative:STATistics:RIPDb?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:RIPDB 1` enables the Ripple dB measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPPLE

Sets or queries the Ripple measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPPlE <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPPlE</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPPlE?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RIPPlE 1</code> enables the Ripple measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RISE

Sets or queries the Rise Time measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RISE <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RISE</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RISE?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RISE 1</code> enables the Rise Time measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSFreqerror

Sets or queries the RMS Frequency error measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSFreqerror <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSFreqerrorDISPlay: PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSFreqerror?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSFREQERROR 1 enables the RMS Frequency error measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSPherror

Sets or queries the Max Frequency error measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSPherror <value> DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RMSPherrorDISPlay:PULSe: CUMulative:STATistics:RMSPherror?
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:RMSPHERROR 1` enables the Max Frequency Error measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RRATe

Sets or queries the Repetition Rate measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RRATe <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RRATeDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:RRATe?`

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox
1 checks the checkbox

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:RRATE 1` enables the Repetition Rate measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:WIDTH

Sets or queries the Pulse Width measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:WIDTH <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:WIDTHDISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:WIDTH?`

Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <NRF>
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:WIDTH 1 enables the Pulse Width measurement.

DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the measurement view in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulsed RF measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:DELeTe { RESuLt TRACe STATistics }
Arguments	RESuLt deletes the pulse table view. TRACe deletes the pulse trace view. STATistics deletes the pulse statistics view. If you attempt to delete a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:MEASVIEW:DELETETRACe deletes the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulsed RF measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:NEW { RESuLt TRACe STATistics }</code>
Arguments	<code>RESuLt</code> opens the pulse table view. <code>TRACe</code> opens the pulse trace view. <code>STATistics</code> opens the pulse statistics view. If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:NEWSTATistics</code> creates the pulse statistics view.

DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SELEct

Selects a measurement view in the pulsed RF measurements on the screen. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulsed RF measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SELEct { RESuLt TRACe STATistics }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SELEct?</code>
Arguments	<code>RESuLt</code> selects the pulse table view. <code>TRACe</code> selects the pulse trace view. <code>STATistics</code> selects the pulse statistics view. If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement not running") will be returned.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SELEctTRACe</code> selects the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM (No Query Form)

Sets the chosen display from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM <arg1></code>
Arguments	<arg1> is FVT or TVT or BOTH
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM BOTH</code> sets the display type to both.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:FRAME:INFOrmation

Sets or queries the Frame Info parameter is enabled or not from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:FRAME:INFOrmation <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:FRAME:INFOrmationDISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:FRAME:INFOrmation?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <Nrf>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM:FRAME:INFORMATION 1</code> enables the Frame Info parameter.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:FRAME

Sets or queries the Marker frame number from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:FRAME <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:FRAMEDISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:FRAME?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the marker frame number.
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM:MARKER:FRAME 5</code> sets the marker frame number to 5.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Sets or queries the Show Marker readout in graph option from the Prefs tab of the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATeDISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox
Returns	0 or 1, <code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM:MARKER:SHOW:STATE 1</code> enables the Show Marker readout in graph parameter.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the current X scale frequency start value from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:START <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:STARTDISPlay:</code> <code>PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:START?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the X scale frequency start value.
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:START 43</code> sets X scale frequency start value to 43.

DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:STOP

Sets or queries the current X scale frequency stop value from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:STOP <value></code> <code>DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:STOPDISPPlay:</code> <code>PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:FREQUENCY:STOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the X scale frequency stop value.
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:STOP 155</code> sets X scale frequency stop value to 155.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:RSCale (No Query Form)

Restores the horizontal axis of start frequency and stop frequency to default value in the Frequency vs Time plot of Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTime:RSCale

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:FVTIME:RSCALE restores the horizontal axis of start frequency and stop frequency to default value.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Restores the horizontal axis of position and scale to default value in the Time vs Time plot of Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:RSCale

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:RSCALE restores the horizontal axis of position and scale to default value.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime (No Query Form)

Sets the scale value in the Time vs Time of Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime <value></code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the scale value in Time vs Time.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTIME 1</code> sets the scale value to 1.

DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime:OFFSet (No Query Form)

Sets the scale value in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime:OFFSet <value></code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: = <NR1></code> sets the X scale offset value.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTIME:OFFSET 1</code> sets the X scale offset value to 1.

DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:Y:FRAME:FULL

Sets or queries the frame scale value in the Pulse-Ogram display in fast frame mode acquisition.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:Y:FRAME:FULL <value></code> <code>DISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:Y:FRAME:FULLDISPPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:Y:FRAME:FULL?</code>

Arguments <value> :: = <NR1> sets the frame scale value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:Y:FRAME:FULL 4` sets the frame scale value to 4.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:SCALE:Y:FRAME:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frame offset value in the Pulse-Ogram display in fast frame mode acquisition.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:SCALE:Y:FRAME:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:SCALE:Y:FRAME:OFFSetDISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:`
`SCALE:Y:FRAME:OFFSet?`

Arguments <value> :: = <NR1> sets the frame offset value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM:SCALE:Y:FRAME:OFFSET 2` sets the frame offset value to 2.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:TVTime:SMOOTH:POINTS

Sets or queries the value of Smooth points from the Traces tab in Time vs Time display of the Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:TVTime:SMOOTH:POINTS <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM:TVTime:SMOOTH:POINTS`
`TVTime:SMOOTH:POINTS?`

Arguments <value> :: = <NR1> sets the smooth points value.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM:TVTIME:SMOOTH:POINTS 5` sets the smooth points value to 5.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:ATX

Determines whether or not to show the average transmitted power measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:ATX { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:ATX?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the average transmitted power measurement result.
 ON or 1 shows the average transmitted power measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:ATX ON` shows the average transmitted power measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:AVERage

Determines whether or not to show the average on power measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:AVERage { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:AVERage?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the average on power measurement result.
 ON or 1 shows the average on power measurement result in the results table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:AVERAGE ON` shows the average on power measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DRODb

Determines whether or not to show the droop measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DRODb { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DRODb?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the droop measurement result in dB.
ON or 1 shows the droop measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:DRODB ON` shows the droop measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DROOp

Sets or queries showing the droop measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DROOp { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DROOp?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the droop measurement result. ON or 1 shows the droop measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:DROOP ON shows the droop measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DUTPct

Determines whether or not to show the duty factor (%) measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DUTPct { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DUTPct?
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the duty factor measurement result. ON or 1 shows the duty factor measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:DUTPCT ON shows the duty factor (%) measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:DUTRatio

Determines whether or not to show the duty factor (ratio) measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DUTRatio { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:DUTRatio?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the duty factor measurement result. ON or 1 shows the duty factor measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:DUTRATIO ON</code> shows the duty factor (ratio) measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FABS

Determines whether or not to show the absolute frequency measurement result in the Pulse Table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FABS {OFF ON 0 1}</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the absolute frequency measurement result in the pulse table. ON or 1 shows the absolute frequency measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:FABS ON</code> shows the absolute frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FALL

Determines whether or not to show the fall time measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FALL { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FALL?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the fall time measurement result. ON or 1 shows the fall time measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FALL ON</code> shows the fall time measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FDELta

Determines whether or not to show the delta frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FDELta { OFF ON 0 1 }</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the delta frequency measurement result. ON or 1 shows the delta frequency measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:FDELta ON</code> shows the delta frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FRDeviation

Determines whether or not to show the frequency deviation measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FRDeviation { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:FRDeviation?

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the frequency deviation measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the frequency deviation measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:FRDEVIATION ON shows the frequency deviation measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRAMplitude

Sets or queries showing the impulse response amplitude measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRAMplitude { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRAMplitude?

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the Impulse Response Amplitude measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the Impulse Response Amplitude measurement result in the results table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:IRAMPLITUDE ON` shows the Impulse Response Amplitude measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRTime

Sets or queries showing the Impulse Response Time measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRTime { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:IRTime?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the Impulse Response Time measurement result.
 ON or 1 shows the Impulse Response Time measurement result in the results table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:IRTIME ON` shows the Impulse Response Time measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:MFRqerror

Determines whether or not to show the maximum frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:MFRqerror { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:MFRqerror?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the maximum frequency error measurement result.
 ON or 1 shows the maximum frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:MFREQERROR ON` shows the maximum frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:MPHerror

Determines whether or not to show the maximum phase error measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:MPHerror { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:MPHerror?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the maximum phase error measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the maximum phase error measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:MPHERROR ON` shows the maximum phase error measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:OVEDb

Determines whether or not to show the Overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:OVEDb { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:OVEDb?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the Overshoot measurement result in dB. ON or 1 shows the Overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:OVEDB ON shows the Overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:OVERshoot

Sets or queries whether or not to show the Overshoot measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:OVERshoot { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:OVERshoot?
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the Overshoot measurement result. ON or 1 shows the Overshoot measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:OVERSHOOT ON shows the Overshoot measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PHDeviation

Determines whether or not to show the phase deviation measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESUlt:PHDeviation { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESUlt:PHDeviation?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the phase deviation measurement result. ON or 1 shows the phase deviation measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PHDEVIATION ON</code> shows the phase deviation measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESUlt:PPPD

Determines whether or not to show the pulse to pulse phase measurement result in the Pulse Table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESUlt:PPPD {OFF ON 0 1}</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the pulse to pulse phase measurement result in the pulse table. ON or 1 shows the pulse to pulse phase measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PPPD ON</code> shows the pulse to pulse frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESUlt:PPFD

Determines whether or not to show the pulse to pulse frequency measurement result in the Pulse Table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:PPFD {OFF ON 0 1}
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the pulse to pulse frequency measurement result in the pulse table. ON or 1 shows the pulse to pulse frequency measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PPFD ON shows the pulse to pulse frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:PPFrequency

Determines whether or not to show the pulse-pulse carrier frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:PPFrequency { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:PPFrequency?
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the pulse-pulse carrier frequency measurement result. ON or 1 shows the pulse-pulse carrier frequency measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PPFREQUENCY ON shows the pulse-pulse carrier frequency measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPOWer

Determines whether or not to show the peak power measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPOWer { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPOWer?

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the peak power measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the peak power measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PPOWER ON shows the peak power measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPPHase

Determines whether or not to show the pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPPHase { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:PPPHase?

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:PPPHASE ON` shows the pulse-pulse carrier phase measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RINTerval

Determines whether or not to show the repetition interval measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RINTerval { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RINTerval?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the repetition interval measurement result.
 ON or 1 shows the repetition interval measurement result in the results table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RINTERVAL ON` shows the repetition interval measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPDb

Sets or queries showing the ripple measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPDb { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPDb?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the ripple measurement result in dB.
 ON or 1 shows the ripple measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RIPDB ON` shows the ripple measurement result in dB in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPPlE

Sets or queries showing the ripple measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPPlE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RIPPlE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 does not show the ripple measurement result.
ON or 1 shows the ripple measurement result in the pulse table.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RIPPLE ON` shows the ripple measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RISE

Determines whether or not to show the rise time measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RISE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RISE?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the rise time measurement result. ON or 1 shows the rise time measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RISE ON shows the rise time measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RMSFreqerror

Determines whether or not to show the RMS frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:RESuIt:RMSFreqerror { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:PULSe:RESuIt:RMSFreqerror?
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the RMS frequency error measurement result. ON or 1 shows the RMS frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RMSFREQERROR ON shows the RMS frequency error measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESult:RMSPherror

Determines whether or not to show the RMS phase error measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:RMSPHerror { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:RMSPHerror?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the RMS phase error measurement result. ON or 1 shows the RMS phase error measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RMSPHERROR ON</code> shows the RMS phase error measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:RRATe

Determines whether or not to show the repetition rate measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:RRATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:RRATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the repetition rate measurement result. ON or 1 shows the repetition rate measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:RRATE ON</code> shows the repetition rate measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:TIME

Determines whether or not to show the time measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:TIME { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:TIME?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the time measurement result. ON or 1 shows the time measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:TIME ON</code> shows the time measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:WIDTh

Determines whether or not to show the pulse width measurement result in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:WIDTh { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:RESuLt:WIDTh?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not show the pulse width measurement result. ON or 1 shows the pulse width measurement result in the pulse table.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:RESULT:WIDTH ON</code> shows the pulse width measurement result in the pulse table.

DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer

Sets or queries a pulse to measure. For the selected pulse, the statistics view indicates the measurement result while the table view highlights it, and the trace view displays the waveform.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer <number>
DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer?

Arguments <number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of pulse to measure.
Range: -(the number of acquired pulses before the time reference) to +(the number of acquired pulses after the time reference).

Zero (0) represents the pulse at the analysis time reference specified using the [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:REference](#) command. The number of acquired pulses depends on the analysis range.

Returns <NR1>

Examples DISPLAY:WINDOW:SELECT:NUMBER -28 measures the pulse #-28.

DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult

Sets or queries which result is shown in the pulse trace and statistics views.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult { AVERage | PPOWER | ATX |
WIDTH | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATE | DUTPct | DUTRatio |
RIPPlE | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot | OVEDb | PPPHase
| PPFrequency | RMSFreqerror | MFFreqerror | RMSPherror |
MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude
| IRTIME }
DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-31: Pulse results

Argument	Result
AVERage	Average on power
PPOWer	Peak power
ATX	Average transmitted power
WIDTh	Pulse width
RISE	Rise time
FALL	Fall time
RINterval	Repetition interval
RRATe	Repetition rate
DUTPct	Duty factor (%)
DUTRatio	Duty factor (ratio)
RIPPlE	Ripple
RIPDb	Ripple (dB)
DROOp	Droop
DRODb	Droop (dB)
OVERshoot	Overshoot
OVEDb	Overshoot (dB)
PPPHase	Pulse-pulse carrier phase
PPFRequency	Pulse-pulse carrier frequency
RMSFRequerror	RMS frequency error
MFRRequerror	Maximum frequency error
RMSPherror	RMS phase error
MPHerror	Maximum phase error
FRDeviation	Frequency deviation
PHDeviation	Phase deviation
FDELta	Delta frequency
IRAMplitude	Impulse Response Amplitude
IRTime	Impulse Response Sidelobe Offset Time from Mainlobe

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:SELECT:RESULTAVERAGE` shows the average on power result in the pulse trace and statistics views.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer:SHOW:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the marker readout in the statistics graph. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to FFT.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer:SHOW:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:MARKer:SHOW:STATE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the marker readout. ON or 1 shows the marker readout.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON</code> shows the marker readout in the statistics graph.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT

Sets or queries how to show the statistics graph.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT { TREND FFT TTrend HISTogram }</code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT?</code>
Arguments	TREND shows the statistics result along with the pulse number. FFT shows the statistics result transformed into the frequency domain by FFT. TTrend shows the statistics result along with time. HISTogram shows the histogram statistics results.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOTTREND` shows the statistics result along with the pulse number.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid in the statistics view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe {
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the statistics view.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis to fit the waveform to the screen in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X:RSCale`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X:RSCALE` rescales the horizontal axis of the statistics graph.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:NUMBer

Sets or queries the horizontal full scale in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:NUMBer <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:NUMBer?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the horizontal full scale. The setting range depends on the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command parameters as shown in the table below.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT	Setting range
TREND	1 to 1000
FFT	1 Hz to 120 MHz

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X:SCALE:NUMBer 50` sets the horizontal full scale to 50 pulses when the plot is trend.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (the first pulse to show) in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the number of the first pulse.
Range: $-(X - X/10)$ to $+(X - X/10)$
where X is the horizontal scale set by the `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X[:SCALE]:NUMBer` command.

Returns `<NRf>`.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:X:SCALE:OFFSET 120` sets the first pulse number to #120.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis to fit the waveform to the screen in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y:RSCale`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:Y:RSCALE` rescales the vertical axis of the statistics graph.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:FULL

Sets or queries the vertical full scale in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:FULL <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:FULL?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the vertical full scale. The setting range depends on the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command parameters and the measurement items as shown in the following table.

<code>DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT</code>	Measurement item	Setting range
TREND	Average on power, Peak power, Average transmitted power	0.1 to 200 dB
	Pulse width, Rise time, Fall time, Repetition interval	1 n to 5 Ms
	Repetition rate	100 m to 100 MHz
	Duty factor, Ripple	1 to 100%
	Droop	1 to 200%
	Pulse-pulse carrier phase	1 to 360°
FFT	All	10 to 200 dB

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:STATISTICS:Y:SCALE:FULL 100` sets the vertical full scale to 100 dB.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical offset. The vertical offset is the value at the top or the bottom edge of the graph depending on measurement items. The setting range depends on the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command parameters and the measurement items as shown in the table below.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT	Measurement item	Setting range	Offset position ¹
TREND	Average on power, Peak power, Average transmitted power	-170 to +50 dBm	Top (Bottom for the unit of Volts or Watts)
	Pulse width, Rise time, Fall time, Repetition interval	0 to 5 Ms	Bottom
	Repetition rate	0 to 100 MHz	Bottom
	Duty factor, Ripple	0 to 100%	Bottom
	Droop	0 to +100%	Bottom
	Pulse-pulse carrier phase	-180 to +180°	Bottom
FFT	All	-400 to +100 dB	Top

¹ indicates whether the offset is the value at the top or the bottom edge of the graph.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y:SCALE:OFFSET 24.8` sets the maximum vertical value to 24.8 dBm in the statistics graph.

DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:STOP? (Query Only)

Queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) in the statistics graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:Y[:SCALE]:STOP?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Returns `<y_stop> :: <Nrf>` is the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:Y:SCALE:STOP?` might return `-150.0`, indicating that the minimum vertical value is -150 dBm in the pulse statistics graph.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the marker readout in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the marker readout.
ON or 1 shows the marker readout.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the marker readout on the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:POINT:SHOW

Determines whether to show or hide the measurement points and lines in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:POINT:SHOW { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:POINT:SHOW?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the measurement points and lines.
ON or 1 shows the measurement points and lines.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:POINT:SHOW ON` shows the measurement points and lines in the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF
| ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON` shows the graticule grid on the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis to fit the waveform to the screen in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X:RSCale`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:X:RSCALE` rescales the horizontal axis in the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal full scale in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the horizontal full scale.
Range: 10 ns to acquisition memory capacity.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:X:SCALE 5.5E-6` sets the horizontal scale to 5.5 μ s.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:FULL

Sets or queries the full-scale reference for the horizontal rescale.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:FULL { SELEcted | MAXimum }`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:FULL?`

Arguments `SELEcted` uses the selected pulse for the full-scale reference.
`MAXimum` uses the maximum pulse for the full-scale reference.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:X:SCALE:FULL` **SE**lected uses the selected pulse for the full-scale reference.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X\[:SCALe\]:PDIVision](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value.
 Range: $[(\text{analysis offset}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$ to $[(\text{analysis offset}) + (\text{analysis length}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.1]$

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:X:SCALE:OFFSET 937.5E-9` sets the minimum horizontal value to 937.5 ns.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the horizontal full scale in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDIVision?`

Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the horizontal full scale. Range: 10 ns to acquisition memory capacity.
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:X:SCALE:PDIVISION 5.5E-6</code> sets the horizontal scale to 5.5 μ s.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y:RSCale (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis to fit the waveform to the screen in the pulse trace view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y:RSCale</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y:RSCALE</code> rescales the vertical axis in the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:FULL

Sets or queries the vertical full scale in the pulse trace view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:FULL <value></code> <code>DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:FULL?</code>

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical full scale.
 Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:Y:SCALE:FULL 100` sets the vertical full scale to 100 dB.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y\[:SCALE\]:STOP?](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:Y:SCALE:OFFSET 23.5` sets the vertical offset to 23.5 dBm.

DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:STOP? (Query Only)

Queries the minimum vertical value (bottom edge) in the pulse trace view.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:STOP?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:PULSe:TRACe:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<y_stop> :: <Nrf> is the minimum vertical value (bottom edge).
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:TRACE:Y:SCALE:STOP? might return -150.0, indicating that the minimum vertical value is -150 dBm in the pulse trace view.

DISPlay:SEM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:SEM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 1 0 } DISPlay:SEM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph. ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
Examples	DISPLAY:SEM:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:SEM:RESet:SCALE (No Query Form)

Resets the scale in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:SEM:RESet:SCALE
Arguments	None

Examples `DISPLAY:SEM:RESET:SCALE` resets the scale in the view.

DISPlay:SEM:SHOW:LIMit

Sets or queries the appearance of the limits in the Spectral Emissions Mask view

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SEM:SHOW:LIMit { SHADEd | LINE | OFF }`
`DISPlay:SEM:SHOW:LIMit?`

Arguments `SHADEd` uses shading for the limit area in the display.
`LINE` uses a line for the limit area.
`OFF` turns off the limits in the display.

Examples `DISPLAY:SEM:SHOW:LIMIT SHADEd` uses shading to identify the limits in the display.

DISPlay:SEM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SEM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 1 | 0 }`
`DISPlay:SEM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments `OFF` or `0` hides the graticule in the graph.
`ON` or `1` shows the graticule in the graph.

Examples `DISPLAY:SEM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF` turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SEM:X[:SCALE]:AUTO` rescales the horizontal scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:START

Sets or queries the start frequency (left edge) of the Spectral Emissions Mask graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:START <value>`
`DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:START?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the start frequency.

Examples `DISPLAY:SEM:X[:SCALE]:START 10Hz` sets the start frequency to 10 Hz in the graph.

DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:STOP

Sets or queries the stop frequency (right edge) of the Spectral Emissions Mask graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:STOP <value>
DISPlay:SEM:X[:SCALE]:STOP?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the start frequency.

Examples DISPLAY:SEM:X[:SCALE]:STOP 2GHZ sets the stop frequency to 2 GHz in the graph.

DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE] <value>
DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]?

Arguments <value>::= <NRf> specifies the vertical scale.

Examples DISPLAY:SEM:Y[:SCALE] 200 sets the vertical scale to 200 MHz.

DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code> rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::= <NRf></code> specifies the horizontal range.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SEM:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSET 40</code> sets the vertical position to 40 dBm.

DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the spectrogram view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:AUTO</code>

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:AUTO` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset (the value at the center of the horizontal axis) in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the frequency offset.
 Range: $[(\text{center frequency}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$ to $[(\text{center frequency}) + (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:OFFSET 1.45GHz` sets the frequency offset to 1.45 GHz in the spectrogram.

DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:SCAle

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:SCAle <value>`
`DISPlay:SGRam:FREQuency:SCAle?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the horizontal range.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `DISPlay:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:SCALE 10MHZ` sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:SGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Sets or queries the display of the Marker legend in the Spectrogram graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe`
`DISPlay:SGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 removes or turns off the Marker legend.
ON or 1 displays or turns on the Marker legend.

Examples `DISPlay:SGRAM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe ON` turns on the display of the Marker legend in the spectrogram graph.

DISPlay:SGRAM:SELeCted:TIMeStamp

Sets or queries the display of the time stamp in the Spectrogram graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRAM:SELEcted:TIMEstamp`
`DISPlay:SGRAM:SELEcted:TIMEstamp?`

Arguments OFF or 0 removes or turns off the time stamp.
 ON or 1 displays or turns on the time stamp.

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:SELECTED:TIMESTAMP?` queries the display status of the time stamp in the spectrogram graph.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the graph to the screen in the spectrogram view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical axis (time) offset (bottom line number) in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCAlE](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the time offset.
Range: Line #0 to 125000. Zero (0) represents the latest line.

Examples DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:OFFSET 15 sets the time offset to Line #15.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet:DIVisions

Sets or queries the Vertical offset or Position in divisions.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet:DIVisions <value>
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet:DIVisions?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> sets the vertical offset value in divisions. Range is -130,000 to +130,000.

Examples DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:OFFSET:DIVISIONS 10 sets the vertical offset to 10 divisions

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent

Sets or queries the Overlap in percent. Note that changing this value may change the time per division [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCAlE:PER:DIVision](#) value.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent
DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the overlap in percent.

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:OVERLAP:PERCENT 1.0E1` sets the overlap to 10%.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCAle

NOTE. *The user interface on the instrument no longer presents this setting. However, the command is still function. Setting this value will change the TIME:PER:DIVision value.*

Sets or queries the vertical scale (the amount of time in each line) in the spectrogram. The vertical axis is composed of successive spectral displays. The new spectra can be added at a timed rate specified by this command. For example, if you set the scale to -5, one line is displayed every 5 spectra.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCAle <value>`
`DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCAle?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` specifies the vertical scale.
Range: -1023 to 0. Zero (0) displays every spectrum.

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE -5` displays one line every 5 spectra in the spectrogram.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVision

Sets or queries the vertical Time/division value. Note that changing this value may change the [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent](#) value.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVision <value>`
`DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVision?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the time per division in seconds.

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVISION?` might return
1.1160000000E-3.

DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SPECTrums:PERLine? (Query Only)

Queries the Spectrums/Line value.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SPECTrums:PERLine?`

Examples `DISPLAY:SGRAM:TIME:SPECTRUMS:PERLINE?` might return a 1.0000000000
as a response.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:AUTO` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset (the value at the center of the horizontal axis) in the spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency\[:SCALE\]](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the frequency offset.
 Range: $[(\text{center frequency}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$ to $[(\text{center frequency}) + (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$

Examples `DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:OFFSET 1.45GHZ` sets the frequency offset to 1.45 GHz in the spectrum.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal range of the spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency[:SCALE]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SPECTrum:FREQuency:OFFSet](#)

Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the horizontal range. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:SCALE 10MHZ sets the horizontal range to 10 MHz.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:MARKer:NOISe:MODE

Determines whether to enable or disable the marker noise mode in the spectrum view. In this mode, the marker readout indicates amplitude in dBm/Hz. It is valid for all markers except for the reference marker.

NOTE. To use the marker noise mode, select dBm as the power unit by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:SPECTrum:MARKer:NOISe:MODE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:SPECTrum:MARKer:NOISe:MODE?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the marker noise mode. ON or 1 enables the marker noise mode.
Examples	DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:MARKER:NOISE:MODE ON enables the marker noise mode.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:SCALe:LOG:STATe

Determines whether or not to set the horizontal axis logarithmic in the Spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATE?</pre>
Related Commands	DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABel
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the horizontal axis linear (default). ON or 1 sets the horizontal axis logarithmic. Executing DISPlay:SPECTrum:SCALE:LOG:STATE ON sets DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABel SSFReq.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:SCALE:LOG:STATE ON</pre> sets the horizontal axis logarithmic in the Spectrum view.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON</pre> shows the graticule grid on the screen in the spectrum measurement.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the trace legend in the Spectrum view. The legend indicates the trace detection and function on the screen for each displayed spectrum trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:SPECTrum:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend. ON or 1 shows the trace legend.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON</code> shows the trace legend on the screen in the spectrum measurement.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABel

Sets or queries the labels for the horizontal (X) axis in the Spectrum view. The labels are indicated beneath the spectrum graph on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABel { SSFReq CFSPan }</code> <code>DISPlay:SPECTrum:X:LABel?</code>
Arguments	SSFReq sets the labels to the start and stop frequencies. CFSPan sets the labels to the center frequency and span.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:X:LABEL SSFReq</code> sets the labels to the start and stop frequencies for the horizontal axis in the Spectrum view.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE] <value>
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]?

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB. The amplitude unit is set by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

You can omit the unit in the argument. When you include the unit in the argument, only dB is available. For the amplitude units Watts, Volts, and Amps, omit the unit in the argument.

Examples DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:Y:SCALE 50dB sets the vertical range to 50 dB in the Spectrum view.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:AUTO rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -270 to +150 dBm. The amplitude unit is set by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command (default: dBm).

You can omit the unit in the argument. When you include the unit in the argument, only dBm is allowed. For the other amplitude units, omit the unit in the argument.

Examples DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5dBm sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the spectrum graph.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value>
DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the vertical scale (per division). Range: 0.01 to 20 dB/div.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:PDIVISION 0.5` sets the vertical scale to 0.5 dB/div.

DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale of the spectrum graph to the default values:
Vertical offset = Reference level and Vertical scale = 100 dB

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPECTrum:Y[:SCALE]:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SPECTRUM:Y:SCALE:RESET` resets the vertical scale to the default values in the Spectrum view.

DISPlay:SPURious:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the Spurious view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPURious:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:SPURious:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker in the graph.
ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

Examples `DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:SPURious:RESet:SCALe (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values described below in the Spurious view.

Vertical offset = 0 dBm,
Vertical scale = 100 dB,
Horizontal offset = Center frequency, and
Horizontal scale = Default span

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPURious:RESet:SCALe

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:RESET:SCALE resets the horizontal and vertical scale to the default values.

DISPlay:SPURious:SCALe:LOG:STATe

Determines whether or not to set the horizontal axis logarithmic in the Spurious view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPURious:SCALe:LOG:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:SPURious:SCALe:LOG:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the horizontal axis linear (default).
ON or 1 sets the horizontal axis logarithmic.

Examples DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:SCALE:LOG:STATE ON sets the horizontal axis logarithmic in the Spurious view.

DISPlay:SPURious:SElect:NUMBer

Sets or queries the spurious number in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:SPURious:SElect:NUMBer <number> DISPlay:SPURious:SElect:NUMBer?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the spurious number. Range: 1 to the number of spurious signals. Use the FETCh:SPURious:COUnT? or READ:SPURious:COUnT? query to get the number of spurious signals.
Examples	DISPlay:SPURious:SElect:NUMBer 7 selects the spurious #7.

DISPlay:SPURious:SHOW:LIMit

Sets or queries how to display the limits.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:SPURious:SHOW:LIMit { SHADEd LINE OFF } DISPlay:SPURious:SHOW:LIMit?
Arguments	SHADEd displays the limits with shade. LINE displays the limits with line only. OFF hides the limits.
Examples	DISPlay:SPURious:SHOW:LIMit LINE displays the limits with line only.

DISPlay:SPURious:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SPURious:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:SPURious:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON</code> shows the graticule grid on the screen.

DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:START

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the spectrum graph in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:START <value> DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:START?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the minimum horizontal value. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:X:SCALE:START 1.61GHz</pre> sets the minimum horizontal value to 1.61 GHz in the spectrum graph.

DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:STOP

Sets or queries the maximum horizontal value (right edge) of the spectrum graph in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:STOP <value> DISPlay:SPURious:X[:SCALE]:STOP?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the minimum horizontal value. Range: ■ RSA5103AB – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:X:SCALE:STOP 2.16GHz` sets the maximum horizontal value to 2.16 GHz in the spectrum graph.

DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the spectrum graph in the Spurious view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical range to 100 dB in the Spurious view.

DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the Spurious view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:Y:SCALE:AUTO` rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the spectrum graph in the Spurious view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:SPURious:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -270 to +150 dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples DISPLAY:SPURIOUS:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -12.5 sets the vertical offset to -12.5 dBm in the spectrum graph.

DISPlay:TDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:TDIagram:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid.
ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.

Examples DISPLAY:TDIAGRAM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON shows the graticule grid on the screen in the trellis diagram.

DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the trellis diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe] <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the vertical range. Range: 1 ° to 1 T°.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:TDIAGRAM:Y:SCALE 2.5</code> sets the vertical range to 2.5 ° in the trellis diagram.

DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the trellis diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:TDIAGRAM:Y:SCALE:AUTO</code> sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (center point of the vertical axis) of the Trellis diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TDIagram:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the vertical offset. Range: -1 T° to +1 T°.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:TDiagram:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -28.5</code> sets the vertical offset to -28.5 ° in the Trellis diagram.

DISPlay:TG:MEASview:DELeTe TXGain (No Query Form)

This command removes the Transmission Gain display icon from the Selected displays filed of the Selected Displays window.

Conditions	Measurement view: Select Displays window
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TG:MEASview:DELeTe TXGain</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISPlay:TG:MEASVIEW:DELETE TXGAIN</code>

DISPlay:TG:MEASview:NEW TXGain (No Query Form)

This command opens a new Transmission Gain measurement display window.

Conditions	Measurement view: Select Displays window
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TG:MEASview:NEW TXGain</code>

Related Commands**Arguments****Examples** `DISPLAY:TG:MEASVIEW:NEW TXGAIN`

DISPlay:TG:MEASview:SElect TXGain

This command selects the Transmission Gain display icon in the Select Display window and queries if the display is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement view: Select Displays window**Group** Display commands**Syntax** `DISPlay:TG:MEASview:SElect TXGain { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:TG:MEASview:SElect TXGain?`**Arguments** OFF or 0 deselects the Transmission Gain display icon.
ON or 1 selects the Transmission Gain display icon.**Returns** 0 means the icon is not selected.
1 means the icon is selected.**Examples** `DISPLAY:TG:MEASVIEW:SELECT TXGAIN`

DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:NAVigator:STATe

Sets or queries whether the navigator view of the Time Overview display is on or off.

Conditions Measurement view: Time Overview**Group** Display commands**Syntax** `DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:NAVigator:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:NAVigator:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the Time Overview display to not show in Navigator View mode. ON or 1 sets the Time Overview display to show in Navigator View mode.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that the Time Overview display is not in Navigator View mode. ON or 1 means that the Time Overview display is in Navigator View mode.
Examples	DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:WINDOW:NAVIGATOR:STATE ON will set the Time Overview display to show in Navigator View mode.

DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TIME:MODE

Sets or queries the type of time analysis to be performed for the Time Overview display.

Conditions Measurement view: Time Overview

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TIME:MODE { ANALYsis | SPECTrum | LINKed }
DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TIME:MODE?

Related Commands

Arguments	ANALYsis sets the type of analysis time to Analysis length, which is the period of time within the acquisition record over which all other measurements (such as Amplitude vs. Time) are made. SPECTrum sets the type of analysis time to Spectrum length, which is the period of time within the acquisition record over which the spectrum is calculated. LINKed sets the type of analysis time to lock the Spectrum length and Analysis length together so that the data used to produce the Spectrum display is also used for measurement displays.
Returns	ANAL means that the type of time analysis is set to Analysis. SPEC means that the type of time analysis is set to Spectrum. LINK means that the type of time analysis is set to Linked.

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:WINDOW:TIME:MODE?` might return `SPEC`, which indicates that the type of analysis time is set to Spectrum, which is the period of time within the acquisition record over which the spectrum is calculated.

DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Time overview
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule grid. ON or 1 shows the graticule grid.
Examples	<pre>DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE ON</pre> shows the graticule grid on the screen in the time overview.

DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe

Sets or queries the trace legend state in the Time Overview display to on (showing) or off (hidden).

Conditions	Measurement view: Time Overview
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:TOVerview:WINDow:TRACe:LEGend:STATe?</pre>
Related Commands	
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace legend in the Time Overview display. ON or 1 shows the trace legend in the Time Overview display.
Returns	0 means the trace legend in the Time Overview display is hidden (off). 1 means the trace legend in the Time Overview display is showing (on).

- Examples** `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE ON` will turn on the trace legend in the Time Overview display.
- `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:WINDOW:TRACE:LEGEND:STATE? 1` indicates that the trace legend in the Time Overview display is showing (on).

DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (full-scale time) of the time overview.

- Conditions** Measurement views: Time overview

- Group** Display commands

- Syntax** `DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALE]?`

- Related Commands** [DISPlay:TOVerview:X\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#)

- Arguments** `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the horizontal scale in full-scale time.
 Range: 10 ns to the acquisition memory capacity.
- You can see the acquisition memory capacity using the [\[SENSe\]:ACQuisition:MEMory:CAPacity\[:TIME\]?](#) query.

- Examples** `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:X:SCALE 12.5us` sets the horizontal scale to 12.5 μ s.

DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal scale and offset automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the time overview.

- Conditions** Measurement views: Time overview

- Group** Display commands

- Syntax** `DISPlay:TOVerview:X[:SCALE]:AUTO`

- Arguments** None

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:X:SCALE:AUTO` sets the horizontal scale and offset automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:TOVerView:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the minimum horizontal value (left edge) of the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TOVerView:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:TOVerView:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:TOVerView:X\[:SCALe\]](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the minimum horizontal value.
 Range: $[(\text{analysis offset}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.9]$ to $[(\text{analysis offset}) + (\text{analysis length}) - (\text{X scale}) \times 0.1]$

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:X:SCALE:OFFSET 800ns` sets the minimum horizontal value to 800 ns in the time overview.

DISPlay:TOVerView:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical range of the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TOVerView:Y[:SCALe] <value>`
`DISPlay:TOVerView:Y[:SCALe]?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:TOVerView:Y\[:SCALe\]:OFFSet](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:Y:SCALE 50` sets the vertical range to 50 dBm in the time overview.

DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale and offset automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:Y:SCALE:AUTO` sets the vertical scale and offset automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) in the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALe]:OFFSet?`

Related Commands [`DISPlay:TOVerview:Y\[:SCALe\]`](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the vertical offset. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples `DISPLAY:TOVERVIEW:Y:SCALE:OFFSET -80` sets the vertical offset to -80 dBm in the time overview.

DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALE]:RESCale (No Query Form)

Sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TOVerview:Y[:SCALE]:RESCale

Arguments None

Examples DISPlay:TOVerview:Y:SCALE:RESCale sets the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:TXGain:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Displays or hides the marker readout, but not the marker itself, on the graph area.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TXGain:MARKer:SHOW:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:TXGain:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the readout for the selected marker.
ON or 1 shows the readout for the selected marker.

Returns OFF or 0 means that the readout for the selected marker is hidden.
ON or 1 means that the readout for the selected marker is showing.

Examples DISPlay:TXGAIN:MARKER:SHOW:STATE ON shows the readout for the marker on the display.

DISPlay:TXGain[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical scale.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TXGain[:SCALe]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:TXGAIN[:SCALE]:AUTO rescales the horizontal and vertical scale automatically.

DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe

Displays or hides the graticule grid in the display. Queries whether the graticule grid is hidden or showing.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:GRATICule:GRID:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticule.
ON or 1 shows the graticule.

Returns OFF or 0 means that the graticule is hidden.
ON or 1 means that the graticule is showing.

Examples DISPLAY:TXGAIN:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF will hide the graticule.

DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:POINts:SHOW:STATe

Sets to mark each measurement point on the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:POINts:SHOW:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:POINts:SHOW:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides each measurement point on the trace. ON or 1 shows each measurement point on the trace.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that each measurement point on the trace is hidden. ON or 1 means that each measurement point on the trace is showing.
Examples	DISPlay:TXGain:WINDow:TRACe:POINts:SHOW:STATe 1 shows each measurement point on the trace.

DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Resets the scale of the horizontal axis to contain the complete trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:AUTO resets the scale of the horizontal axis to contain the complete trace.

DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:LOG:STATe

Sets or queries the display to show the frequency axis in a logarithmic scale.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:LOG:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:LOG:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the frequency axis in linear scale. ON or 1 sets the frequency axis in logarithmic scale.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that the frequency axis is set to linear scale. ON or 1 means that the frequency axis is set to logarithmic scale.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:TXGAIN:X:SCALE:LOG:STATE 1</code> sets the frequency axis to logarithmic scale.

DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:STARt

Sets the Zoom Start frequency. This only affects the start frequency shown on the graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:STARt <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALe]:STARt?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> is a floating point number that is the zoom start frequency.
Returns	See Arguments.

Examples `DISPLAY:TXGAIN:X:SCALE:START 1E9` sets the zoom start frequency to 1 GHz.

DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:STOP

Sets the Zoom Stop frequency. This only affects the stop frequency shown on the graph.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:STOP <value>`
`DISPlay:TXGain:X[:SCALE]:STOP?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the zoom stop frequency.

Returns A floating point value that is the zoom stop frequency.

Examples `DISPLAY:TXGAIN:X:SCALE:STOP 1E9` sets the zoom stop frequency to 1 GHz.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value in dB.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the vertical scale in dB.

Returns A floating point value that is the vertical scale in dB.

Examples `DISPLAY:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical scale to 100 dB.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically scales the plot vertically.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISPLAY:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE:AUTO automatically scales the plot vertically.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:BOTTom

Sets or queries the bottom of the vertical position of the display.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:BOTTom <value>
DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:BOTTom?

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the bottom of the vertical position of the display.

Returns A floating point value that is the bottom of the vertical position of the display.

Examples DISPLAY:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE:BOTTOM -100 sets the bottom of Y axis to -100 dB.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the vertical scale (per division) of the graph.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the vertical scale (per division).
Returns	A floating point value that is the vertical scale (per division) of the graph.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE:PDIVision 0.5</code> sets the vertical scale to 0.5 dB/div.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:POSition

Sets or queries the vertical position of the trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:POSition <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:POSition?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the vertical position.
Returns	A floating point value that is the vertical position.
Examples	<code>DISPlay:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE:PDIVision 0</code> sets the vertical position to 0 dB.

DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:TOP

Sets or queries the top of the vertical scale.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:TOP <value></code> <code>DISPlay:TXGain:Y[:SCALE]:TOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::=<NRf></code> specifies the top of the vertical scale.
Returns	A floating point value that is the top of the vertical scale.
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:TXGAIN:Y:SCALE:TOP 10</code> sets the vertical top to 10 dB.

DISPlay:WINDow:ACTive:MEASurement? (Query Only)

Queries the active measurement views.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WINDow:ACTive:MEASurement?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><view1>,<view2>,...,<view(n)></code> Where <code><view(n)> :: <string></code> is the view name as shown in the following table.

Table 2-32: Measurement view mnemonic

Return value	Measurement view	Display group
"SPEC"	Spectrum	General signal viewing
"DPX"	DPX (Digital Phosphor) spectrum	
"MAGVT"	Amplitude versus Time	
"ACP"	Channel power and ACPR	
"FVT"	Frequency versus Time	
"PHVT"	Phase versus Time	
"IQVT"	RF I&Q versus Time	
"SGRam"	Spectrogram	
"TOV"	Time overview	
"AM"	Amplitude modulation	Analog Modulation
"FM"	Frequency modulation	
"PM"	Phase modulation	
"CONS"	Constellation	General purpose digital modulation
"DIQV"	Demodulated I&Q versus Time	
"EDI"	Eye Diagram	
"EVM"	EVM versus Time	
"FVDT"	Frequency deviation versus Time	
"MERR"	Magnitude error versus Time	
"PERR"	Phase error versus Time	
"SIGN"	Signal quality	
"STAB"	Symbol table	
"TDI"	Trellis Diagram	RF measurements
"CCDF"	CCDF	
"MCP"	MCPR (Multiple Carrier Power Ratio)	
"OBW"	Occupied bandwidth	
"PNO"	Phase noise	
"SPUR"	Spurious	
"STAT"	Pulse statistics	Pulsed RF
"RES"	Pulse table (results table)	
"TRAC"	Pulse trace	

Examples

DISPLAY:WINDOW:ACTIVE:MEASUREMENT? might return "SPEC", "TRAC", indicating that the views of spectrum and pulse trace are displayed on the screen.

DISPlay:WINDow:COLor:SCHeMe

Sets or queries the color scheme for displaying traces and background on the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WINDow:COLor:SCHeMe { THUNDERstorm | BLIZZard | CLASSic }`
`DISPlay:WINDow:COLor:SCHeMe?`

Arguments THUNDERstorm displays the background in dark blue.

BLIZZard displays the background in white. It saves ink when printing the screen image.

CLASSic displays the background in black (default).

Examples `DISPLAY:WINDOW:COLOR:SCHEME BLIZZard` displays the background in white.

DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement? (Query Only)

Queries the measurement views that are optimized. "Optimized" means that there is a perfect match between the view's settings and the actual acquisition parameters to meet the specifications. When multiple measurements are running at one time, the measurements can have different requirements for setting the acquisition hardware. You can make a measurement optimized by selecting it using the following commands:

- `DISPlay:GENeral:MEASview:SElect` for the general signal viewing
- `DISPlay:DDEMod:MEASview:SElect` for the digital modulation views
- `DISPlay:GPRF:MEASview:SElect` for the RF measurement views
- `DISPlay:PULSe:MEASview:SElect` for the pulsed RF measurement views

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Display commands

Syntax	DISPlay:WINDow:OPTimized:MEASurement?
Arguments	None
Returns	<view1>,<view2>,...,<view(n)> Where <view(n)> :: <string> is the view name as shown in the table. (See Table 2-32 on page 2-794.)
Examples	DISPlay:WINDow:OPTIMIZED:MEASUREMENT? might return "SPEC", "MCP", indicating that the views of spectrum and MCPR are optimized.

DISPlay:WLAN:CONSt[:SCALE]

Sets the magnification value (zoom factor) for the WLAN constellation plot.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:CONSt[:SCALE] <NRf> DISPlay:WLAN:CONSt[:SCALE]?
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the scale factor. Valid inputs are any floating point number between 0.1 and 10. A positive value zooms in and a negative value zooms out.
Returns	A floating point number indicating the current magnification value.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:CONS:SCAL 5.0 zooms the display out by a factor of 5.

DISPlay:WLAN:CONSt:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis from the center of the WLAN Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:CONSte:X:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:CONSte:X:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the Constellation plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 recenters the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset of the X axis from the center for the Constellation plot as a floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:CONST:X:OFFS 1</code> shifts the constellation display to the left by 1.

DISP:WLAN:CONSte:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset of the vertical axis from the center for the WLAN Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:CONSte:Y:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:CONSte:Y:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the constellation plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset of the Y axis from the center for the Constellation display as a floating point number.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CONST:Y:OFFS 1` shifts the constellation display up by 1.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical values for the best display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:CRESPonse:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:AUTO` automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical values.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:FREQ:AUTO` automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:START

Specifies or queries the horizontal start value (left edge) on the WLAN Channel Response display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>l</code> ay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:START <NRf> DISP <code>l</code> ay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:START?
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal start value (left edge) on the graph.
Returns	The returned value indicates the Subcarrier (for non-b standards only) or frequency shown at the left edge of the display.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:CRES:FREQ:START 2.41e9 sets the horizontal start value (left edge) to 2.41 GHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:STOP

Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the WLAN Channel Response display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>l</code> ay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:STOP <NRf> DISP <code>l</code> ay:WLAN:CRESPonse:FREQuency:STOP?

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:FREQ:STOP 8.1250e9` sets the horizontal stop value to 8.1250 GHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical magnitude offset (position) and scale values to automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN Channel Response magnitude graph.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:MAGN:AUTO` rescales the vertical magnitude offset (position) and scale values automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (position in the center of the vertical axis) in the WLAN Channel Response magnitude graph.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude:OFFSet <NRF>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude:OFFSet?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the vertical offset in dB.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:MAGN:OFFS 5` sets the vertical offset to 5 dB.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale for the WLAN Channel Response magnitude display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude[:SCALE] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude[:SCALE]?`

Arguments Floating point number that represents the vertical scale value in dB.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:MAGN:SCAL 5.0` sets the vertical scale to 5 dB.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the marker readout on the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments `ON` or `1` specifies to show the marker readout.
`OFF` or `0` specifies to turn the marker readout off.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:MARK:SHOW:STATE ON` specifies to turn the marker readout on.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical phase value automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:PHAS:AUTO` rescales the vertical phase value automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe:OFFSet

Sets or queries the vertical offset (position in the center of the vertical axis) in the WLAN Channel Response phase graph.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe:OFFSet <NRF>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe:OFFSet?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the vertical offset (position) in degrees.

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:CRESPONSE:PHASE:OFFSET -14.5` sets the vertical offset value to -14.5° in the WLAN Channel Response phase graph.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the phase value for the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALe] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe[:SCALe]?`

Arguments Floating point number that represents the phase value in degrees.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:PHASE:SCAL 5` sets the vertical scale to 5 degrees for the display.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed in the WLAN Channel Response display view. Select from Magnitude, Phase, or Both.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT`
`{MAGNitude|PHASe|BOTH}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESPonse:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?`

Arguments `MAGNitude` displays the Magnitude graph.
`PHASe` displays the Phase graph.

BOTH displays both graphs.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:CRES:WIND:SEL:PLOT PHAS` displays the Phase graph on the WLAN Channel Response analysis display.

DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Sets or queries whether to show the graticule grid on the WLAN Channel Response analysis display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:CRESponse:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?`

Arguments ON or 1 specifies to show the graticule.
OFF or 0 specifies to turn it off.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:CRES:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID:STATE ON` specifies to turn the graticule on.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQ:AUTO` automatically rescales the horizontal Subcarrier (frequency) values to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:RESet (No Query Form)

Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values for the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQ:RES` automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier start and stop values for the WLAN EVM display.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STARt

Specifies or queries the horizontal start value (left edge) on the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STARt <NRf>`
`DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STARt?`

Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal start value (left edge) on the graph.
Returns	The returned value indicates the Subcarrier (for non-b standards only) or frequency shown at the left edge of the display.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQ:START 2.41e9</code> sets the horizontal start value (left edge) to 2.41e9 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STOP

Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STOP <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQuency:STOP?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the display.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:FREQ:STOP 8.1250</code> sets the horizontal stop value to 8.1250 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the Marker readout on the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATE {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:MARKer:SHOW:STATE?</code>
Arguments	<code>ON</code> or <code>1</code> specifies to show the Marker readout. <code>OFF</code> or <code>0</code> specifies to turn the Marker readout off.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:MARK:SHOW:STATE ON</code> specifies to turn the Marker readout on.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values to provide the best display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:EVM[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:SCALE:AUTO</code> automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values to provide the best display.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal start and stop values to fit the waveform to the WLAN EVM display, and also enables Auto horizontal scaling so the waveform will remain properly scaled as burst lengths change.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO sets the horizontal start and stop values to fit the waveform to the display, and also enables Auto horizontal scaling.

DISP`lay`:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO:STATE

When enabled, sets the horizontal symbol scale value automatically for the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO:STATE {0 1 OFF ON} DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO:STATE?
Arguments	ON or 1 sets the horizontal symbol scale value automatically. OFF or 0 specifies to stop setting the horizontal symbol scale value automatically.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:EVM:TIME:AUTO:STATE ON specifies to the horizontal symbol scale value automatically.

DISP`lay`:WLAN:EVM:TIME:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP_lay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:TIME:RES</code> resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN EVM display.

DISP_lay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:START

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value for the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP_lay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:START <NRf></code> <code>DISP_lay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:START?</code>

Arguments	Floating point number.

Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:EVM:TIME:START 40</code> sets the horizontal symbol start value of the WLAN EVM display to 40 Symbols (assuming the units have been set to Symbols).

DISP_lay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:STOP

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value for the WLAN EVM display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:STOP <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:TIME:STOP?`

Arguments Floating point number.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:TIME:STOP 804.96e-6` sets the horizontal symbol stop value for the WLAN EVM display to 804.960 μ s (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed in the WLAN EVM display. Select from Symbols, Subcarriers, or Both.

To set the Time units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#). To set the Frequency units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#). To set the Radix, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:RADix](#).

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT {SYMBOLs|SCARier|BOTH}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?`

Arguments `SYMBOLs` displays the Symbols graph.
`SCARier` displays the Subcarriers graph.
`BOTH` displays both graphs.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:WIND:SEL:PLOT SCAR` displays the Subcarrier graph on the WLAN EVM display.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe</code> {0 1 OFF ON}
	DISP <code>lay:WLAN:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to show the graticule.
	OFF or 0 specifies to turn it off.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:EVM:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID:STATE ON specifies to turn the graticule on.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay:WLAN:EVM:Y:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:EVM:Y:AUTO automatically sets the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN EVM display.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position), in percent terms, for the WLAN EVM display. To set the vertical scale, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y\[:SCALe\]](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet <NRf> DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet?
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the EVM plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset from the center of the Y axis for the Error Magnitude Vector plot as a floating point number.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFS 150 sets the offset from the center (vertical position) of the EVM plot to 150 %.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN EVM display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:RESet
Arguments	None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:Y:RES` specifies to reset the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN EVM display.

DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y[:SCALe]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the WLAN EVM display. To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y[:SCALe] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y[:SCALe]?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value for the WLAN EVM display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:EVM:Y:SCALE 10` sets the vertical scale value for the WLAN EVM display to 10.

DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes for the best display in the WLAN Spectral Flatness view.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:AUTO`

Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:FLAT:AUTO automatically rescales the horizontal and vertical axes for the best display.

DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X:AUTO

Arguments None

Examples DISP:WLAN:FLAT:X:AUTO rescales the horizontal axis automatically for the best display.

DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset of the horizontal axis from the center of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:FLATness:X:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:FLATness:X:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 recenters the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset of the X axis from the center of the plot as a floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:FLAT:X:OFFS 150</code> shifts the display to the left by 150 %.

DISP:WLAN:FLATness:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the horizontal scale value in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display. The units are Frequency or Subcarrier. To set the units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#)

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:FLATness:X[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:FLATness:X[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the horizontal scale.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:FLAT:X:SCALE 32</code> sets the horizontal scale value to 32.

DISP:WLAN:FLATness:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the vertical axis scale and position values in the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:FLATness:Y:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:FLAT:Y:AUTO automatically selects the vertical scale and position values.

DISP`lay`:WLAN:FLATness:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position), in percent terms, for the WLAN Spectral Flatness display. To set the Vertical Scale, use the command [DISP`lay`:WLAN:FLATness:Y\[:SCALE\]](#).

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:FLATness:Y:OFFSet <NRf> DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:FLATness:Y:OFFSet?
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.

- Returns** The value of the offset from the center of the Y axis for the plot as a floating point number.
- Examples** `DISP:WLAN:FLAT:Y:OFFS 150` sets the offset from the center (vertical position) of the plot to 150 %.

DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the WLAN Spectral Flatness display. To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y:OFFSet](#).

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Display commands
- Syntax** `DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y[:SCALE] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:FLATness:Y[:SCALE]?`
- Arguments** Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value.
- Examples** `DISP:WLAN:FLAT:Y:SCALE 10` sets the vertical scale value to 10.

DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes the selected measurement view in the WLAN display.

If you attempt to delete a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MEASview:DELe`
`{SUMMary|FLATness|CONStellation|EVM|MERRor|PERRor|CRESpone|STABLe|PVTi`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	WLAN measurement view
SUMMary	Summary measurements
FLATness	Spectral Flatness measurement
CONStellation	Constellation measurement
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude measurement
MERRor	Magnitude Error vs. Time
PERRor	Phase Error vs. Time
CRESpone	Channel Response measurement
STABLe	Symbol Table
PVTi	Power Vs. Time

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MEAS:DEL PERR` deletes the Phase Error measurement view.

DISP:WLAN:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new measurement view in the WLAN display.

If you attempt to open a view that is currently displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MEASview:NEW`
`{SUMMary|FLATness|CONStellation|EVM|MERRor|PERRor|CRESpone|STABLe|PVTi`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	WLAN measurement view
SUMMary	Summary measurements
FLATness	Spectral Flatness measurement
CONStellation	Constellation measurement

Argument	WLAN measurement view
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude measurement
MERRor	Magnitude Error vs. Time
PERRor	Phase Error vs. Time
CRESPonse	Channel Response measurement
STABle	Symbol Table
PVTime	Power Vs. Time

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MEASVIEW:NEW CONSTELLATION` creates the Constellation measurement view.

DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:SElect

Selects a measurement view on the screen in the WLAN measurements. The query command returns the currently selected view.

If you attempt to select a view that is not displayed on screen, the error (-200, "Execution error; Measurement is already running") will be returned.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:SElect`
`{SUMMARY|FLATness|CONSTellation|EVM|MERRor|PERRor|CRESPonse|STABle|PVTime}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:MEASview:SElect?`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	WLAN measurement view
SUMMARY	Summary measurements
FLATness	Spectral Flatness measurement
CONSTellation	Constellation measurement
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude measurement
MERRor	Magnitude Error vs. Time
PERRor	Phase Error vs. Time
CRESPonse	Channel Response measurement
STABle	Symbol Table
PVTime	Power Vs. Time

- Examples** `DISP:WLAN:MEASVIEW:SEL CONSTELLATION` selects the Constellation measurement view.
- `DISP:WLAN:MEASVIEW:SEL?` might return FLAT, indicating that the Spectral Flatness measurement view is the currently selected view.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Display commands
- Syntax** `DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:AUTO`
- Arguments** None
- Examples** `DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:AUTO` automatically rescales the horizontal Subcarrier (frequency) values to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:RESet (No Query Form)

Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Display commands
- Syntax** `DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:RESet`
- Arguments** None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:FREQ:RES` automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier start and stop values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:START

Specifies or queries the horizontal start value (left edge) on the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:START <NRf>`
`DISP:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:START?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the horizontal start value (left edge) on the graph.

Returns The returned value indicates the Subcarrier (for non-b standards only) or frequency shown at the left edge of the display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:FREQ:START 2.41e9` sets the horizontal start value (left edge) to 2.41e9 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:STOP

Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:STOP <NRf>`
`DISP:WLAN:MERRor:FREQuency:STOP?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:FREQ:STOP 8.1250` sets the horizontal stop value to 8.1250 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISP:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the marker readout on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`DISP:WLAN:MERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?`

Arguments `ON` or `1` specifies to show the marker readout.
`OFF` or `0` specifies to turn the marker readout off.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:MARK:SHOW:STATE ON` specifies to turn the marker readout on .

DISP:WLAN:MERRor[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values to provide the best display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERR:SCALE:AUTO</code> automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal values to provide the best display.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO (No Query Form)

Sets the horizontal start and stop values to fit the waveform to the WLAN Magnitude Error display, and also enables Auto horizontal scaling so the waveform will remain properly scaled as burst lengths change.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO</code>

Arguments	None

Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERR:TIME:AUTO</code> sets the horizontal start and stop values to fit the waveform to the display, and also enables Auto horizontal scaling.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATe

When enabled, automatically sets the horizontal symbol scale value for the WLAN MERR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATE {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATE?`

Arguments `ON` or `1` sets the horizontal symbol scale value automatically.
`OFF` or `0` specifies to stop setting the horizontal symbol scale value automatically.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:TIME:AUTO:STATE ON` specifies to the horizontal symbol scale value automatically.

DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:TIME:RES` resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STARt

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value for the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:START <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:START?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERR:TIME:START 40</code> sets the horizontal symbol start value of the WLAN Magnitude Error display to 40 Symbols (assuming the units have been set to Symbols).

DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STOP

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value for the WLAN Magnitude Error display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STOP <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:MERRor:TIME:STOP?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERR:TIME:STOP 804.96e-6</code> sets the horizontal symbol stop value for the WLAN Magnitude Error display to 804.960 μ s (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

DISP:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Specifies or queries which graphs are displayed in the WLAN Magnitude Error display. Select from Symbols, Subcarriers, or Both.

To set the Time units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#). To set the Frequency units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#). To set the Radix, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:RADix](#).

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:SELEct:PLOT {SYMBols SCARier BOTH} DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:SELEct:PLOT?
Arguments	SYMBols displays the Symbols graph. SCARier displays the Subcarriers graph. BOTH displays both graphs.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:MERR:WIND:SEL:PLOT SCAR displays the Subcarrier graph on the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

DISPPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Shows or hides the graticule grid on the display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe {0 1 OFF ON} DISPPlay:WLAN:MERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to show the graticule. OFF or 0 specifies to turn it off.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID:STATE ON` specifies to turn the graticule on.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:Y:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:Y:AUTO` automatically sets the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the offset from the center (vertical position), in percent terms, for the WLAN Magnitude Error display. To set the vertical scale, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y\[:SCALE\]](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:Y:OFFSet <NRf>`
`DISP:WLAN:MERRor:Y:OFFSet?`

Arguments Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the Magnitude Error plot at least partially visible

on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.

Returns The offset from the center of the Y axis for the Magnitude Error plot as a floating point number.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:Y:OFFS 150` sets the offset from the center of the vertical axis of the Magnitude Error plot to 150 %.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISP:WLAN:MERRor:Y:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:MERR:Y:RES` specifies to reset the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.

DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the WLAN Magnitude Error display. To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:EVM:Y:OFFSet](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y[:SCALE] <NRf></code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:MERRor:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value for the WLAN Magnitude Error display.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:MERR:Y:SCALE 10</code> sets the vertical scale for the WLAN Magnitude Error display to 10.

DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically rescales the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen in the WLAN Phase Error display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:FREQ:AUTO</code> automatically rescales the horizontal Subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:RESet (No Query Form)

Automatically resets the horizontal subcarrier (frequency) start and stop values for the WLAN Phase Error display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:FREQ:RES</code> automatically resets the horizontal Subcarrier start and stop values for the WLAN Phase Error display.

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:START

Specifies or queries the horizontal start value (left edge) on the WLAN Phase Error display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:START <NRF></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:START?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal start value (left edge) on the display.
Returns	The readout indicates the Subcarrier (for non-b standards only) or frequency shown at the left edge of the display.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:FREQ:START -8.1250</code> sets the horizontal start value to -8.1250 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:STOP

Specifies or queries the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the WLAN Phase Error display. The units are either Frequency (Hz) or Subcarriers, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:STOP <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:FREQuency:STOP?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the horizontal stop value (right edge) on the display.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:FREQ:STOP 8.1250</code> sets the horizontal stop value to 8.1250 MHz (assuming the units have been set to Frequency).

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Show or hides the Marker readout on the WLAN Phase Error display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to show the Marker readout. OFF or 0 specifies to turn the Marker readout off.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:MARK:SHOW:STATE ON</code> specifies to turn the Marker readout on.

DISP:WLAN:PERRor[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal settings to provide the best display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:PERRor[:SCALE]:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PERRor:SCALE:AUTO automatically adjusts all vertical and horizontal settings to provide the best display.

DISP`lay`:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the horizontal symbol start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen for the WLAN Phase Error vs. Symbol plot. In addition, sets the state for this feature to ON.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP <code>lay</code> :WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PERR:TIME:AUTO sets the instrument to automatically select the horizontal symbol start and stop values to fit the waveform to the screen, and turns the AUTO feature on.

DISP`lay`:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATe

When enabled, automatically sets the horizontal symbol scale value for the WLAN Phase Error display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATE {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:AUTO:STATE?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to set the Analysis Time value automatically. OFF or 0 specifies to turn stop setting the Analysis Time value automatically.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:TIME:AUTO:STATE ON</code> specifies to set the Analysis Time value automatically, based on the requirements of the selected display

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN Phase Error Average vs. Symbol display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:TIME:RES</code> resets the horizontal symbol start and stop values for the WLAN Phase Error Average vs. Symbol display.

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:START

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol start value for the WLAN Phase Error Average vs. Symbol display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:START <Nrf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:START?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:TIME:START 40</code> sets the horizontal symbol start value of the Average vs. Symbol display to 40 Symbols (assuming the units have been set to Symbols).

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:STOP

Sets or queries the horizontal symbol stop value for the WLAN Phase Error Average vs. Symbol display. The units are either Symbols or Seconds, and are set using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:STOP <Nrf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:TIME:STOP?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:TIME:STOP 804.960</code> sets the horizontal symbol stop value for the Average vs. Symbol display to 804.960 μ s (assuming the units have been set to Seconds).

DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Specifies or queries which displays are displayed in the WLAN Phase Error analysis display (Symbols, Subcarriers, or Both).

To set the Time units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME](#). To set the Frequency units, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency](#). To set the Radix, use [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:RADix](#).

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT {SYMBOLs SCARier BOTH} DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:SElect:PLOT?
Arguments	SYMBOLs displays the Symbols graph. SCARier displays the Subcarriers graph. BOTH displays both graphs.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PERR:WIND:SEL:PLOT SCAR displays the Subcarrier graph on the WLAN Phase Error analysis display.

DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATilcule:GRID:STATE`
 `{0|1|OFF|ON}`
 `DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:WINDow:TRACe:GRATilcule:GRID:STATE?`

Arguments `ON` or `1` specifies to show the graticule.
 `OFF` or `0` specifies to turn it off.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PERR:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID:STATE ON` specifies to turn the graticule on.

DISP^lay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN Phase Error Symbol and Subcarrier plots.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y:AUTO` automatically selects the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN Phase Error Symbol and Subcarrier plots.

DISP^lay:WLAN:PERRor:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the offset from the center (vertical position), in percent terms, for the WLAN Phase Error Symbol and Subcarrier plots. To set the Vertical Scale, use the command [DISP^lay:WLAN:PERRor:Y\[:SCALE\]](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number between limits which are set as a function of the current scale value guaranteed to keep the plot at least partially visible on the display. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up. 0 re-centers the plot.
Returns	The value of the offset from the center of the Y axis for the Phase Error plot as a floating point number.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y:OFFS 150</code> sets the offset from the center (vertical position) of the Phase Error plot to 150 %.

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN Phase Error Symbol and Subcarrier plots.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y:RES</code> specifies to reset the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN Phase Error plot.

DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the WLAN Phase Error plots. To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISP:WLAN:PERRor:Y:OFFSet](#).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y[:SCALE] <Nrf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PERR:Y:SCALE 10</code> sets the vertical scale value to 10.

DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the value of the scale (width), in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE] <Nrf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the value of the scale (width), in seconds, when using horizontal Full Burst view.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:BURS:X:SCALE 5.0E-6</code> sets the width of the display to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Full Burst view.

DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:BURS:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the starting time (position) value, in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Full Burst view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <NRf></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the starting time (position) value, in seconds, when using horizontal Full Burst view.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:BURS:X:OFFFSET 5.0E-6</code> sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S for horizontal Full Burst view.

DISP:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Full Burst view on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:PVTtime:BURSt:X[:SCALE]:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PVT:BURST:X:SCALE:RESET resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Full Burst view.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:X[:SCALE] <NRf> DISPlay:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:X[:SCALE]?
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the scale (width), in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PVT:FALL:X:SCALE 5.0E-6 sets the width of the graph to 5.000 μ S when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value for the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <NRF></code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the value of the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X:SCALE 5.0</code> sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S when using the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Falling Edge view on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X[:SCALE]:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:X:SCALE:RESET</code> resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Falling Edge view.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:MARKer:SHOW:STATe

Shows or hides the marker readout on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:MARKer:SHOW:STATe {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:MARKer:SHOW:STATe?</code>
Arguments	<code>ON</code> or <code>1</code> specifies to show the marker readout. <code>OFF</code> or <code>0</code> specifies to turn the marker readout off.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:MARK:SHOW:STATE ON</code> specifies to turn the marker readout on.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:time:RISE:X[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE] <Nrf></code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]?</code>
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the scale (width) value, in seconds, for the horizontal Rising Edge view.
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X:SCALE 5.0E-6</code> sets the width of the graph to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display in the horizontal Rising Edge view of the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X:SCALE:AUTO</code> automatically sets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the best display.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the starting time value (offset), in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display when using the horizontal Rising Edge view.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet <Nrf> DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X[:SCALE]:OFFSet?
Arguments	Floating point number that represents the value of the starting time (offset) of the graph, in seconds, for the horizontal Rising Edge view.
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X:OFFSET 5.0e-6 sets the starting time (position) of the graph to 5.000 μ S for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Rising Edge view on the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X[:SCALE]:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	DISP:WLAN:PVT:RISE:X:SCALE:RESET resets the starting time (position) and scale (width) values for the horizontal Rising Edge view.

DISP:WLAN:PVT:WINDow:SElect:PLOT

Specifies or queries which view to use for the WLAN Power vs. Time display. Select from Full Burst, Rising Edge or Falling Edge.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:SELeCt:PLOT {BURSt RISE FALL}</code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:SELeCt:PLOT?</code>
Arguments	BURSt sets the view to Full Burst, which displays the entire packet, with vertical lines indicating the length of the burst. RISE sets the view to Rising Edge, which zooms the display into the interval around the burst rising edge, with vertical lines indicating the 10% to 90% Power-On Ramp time. FALL sets the view to Falling Edge, which zooms the display into the interval around the burst Falling Edge, with vertical lines indicating the 90% to 10% Power-Down Ramp time.
Returns	<code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:WIND:SEL:PLOT BURS</code> sets the view to Full Burst. <code>DISP:WLAN:PVT:WIND:SEL:PLOT?</code> might return RISE, indicating that the view has been set to Rising Edge.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Shows or hides the graticule grid on the screen.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to show the graticule. OFF or 0 specifies to turn it off.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID:STATE ON` specifies to turn the graticule on.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the vertical scale value for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

To set the vertical position (offset) value, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y\[:SCALE\]:OFFSet](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE] <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments Floating point number that specifies the vertical scale value for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:Y:SCALE 10` sets the vertical scale value to 10 dB.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically selects the vertical scale and position values for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:Y:AUTO` automatically selects the vertical scale and position values for the display.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet

Sets or queries the value of the vertical offset (top edge of the vertical axis) for the WLAN Power vs. Time display. To set the vertical scale, use the command [DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y\[:SCALE\]](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:OFFSet?`

Arguments Floating point number between limits which specifies the value of the vertical offset. Positive inputs push the plot down (as viewed by the user) and negative inputs push the plot up.

Returns The value of the vertical offset for the WLAN Power vs. Time display as a floating point number.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:Y:OFFS -10` sets the vertical offset to -10 dBm.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision

Sets or queries the value of the vertical scale for the WLAN Power vs. Time display, in dB/division. This is only a visual control for panning the graph.

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <NRf>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?`

Arguments Floating point value that represents the value of the vertical scale, in dB/division, for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:Y:SCALE:PDIV 20` sets the vertical scale to 20.0 dB/division.

DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:PVTime:Y[:SCALE]:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `DISP:WLAN:PVT:Y:RES` specifies to reset the vertical scale and position (offset) values for the WLAN Power vs. Time display.

DISPlay:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVMUnits

Sets or queries the EVM Units setting in the WLAN Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVMUnits {PERCent | DB}`
`DISPlay:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVMUnits?`

Arguments PERCent. Units in the WLAN Summary display are shown as percentages.
DB. Units in the WLAN Summary display are shown in decibels (dB).

***ESE**

Sets or queries the bits in the Event Status Enable Register (ESER). The ESER prevents events from being reported to the Status Byte Register (STB). Refer to Section 3, *Status and Events*, for the register information.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *ESE <value>
*ESE?

Related Commands [*CLS](#), [*ESR?](#), [*SRE](#), [*STB?](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> is a value in the range from 0 through 255.
The binary bits of the ESER are set according to this value.

Examples *ESE 145 sets the ESER to binary 10010001, which enables the PON, EXE, and OPC bits.

*ESE? might return the string *ESE 184, showing that the ESER contains the binary value 10111000.

***ESR? (Query Only)**

Returns the contents of the Standard Event Status Register (SESR). *ESR? also clears the SESR (since reading the SESR clears it). Refer to Section 3, *Status and Events*, for the register information.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *ESR?

Related Commands [*CLS](#), [*ESE](#), [*SRE](#), [*STB?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> representing the contents of the SESR by a 0 to 255 decimal number.

Examples *ESR? might return the value 213, showing that the SESR contains binary 11010101.

FETCh:ACPower? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Channel power and ACPR measurement results for all available channels.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:ACPower?

Arguments None

Returns <chan_power>, <acpr_lower(1)>, <acpr_upper(1)>, <acpr_lower(2)>, <acpr_upper(2)>, ... <acpr_lower(n)>, <acpr_upper(n)>

Where

<chan_power> is the average power of the main channel as the power reference in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

<acpr_lower(n)> is the ACPR for the lower channel #n in dB.

<acpr_upper(n)> is the ACPR for the upper channel #n in dB.

The number of n depends on the setting of the [SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs command.

Examples FETCh:ACPOWER? might return 4.227, -28.420, -23.847, -22.316, -29.225, indicating (average power of the main channel) = 4.227 dBm, (ACPR for the lower channel 1) = -28.420 dB, (ACPR for the upper channel 1) = -23.847 dB, (ACPR for the lower channel 2) = -22.316 dB, and (ACPR for the upper channel 2) = -29.225 dB.

FETCH:ACPower:CHANnel:POWer? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average power of the main channel (power reference) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:ACPower:CHANnel:POWer?
Arguments	None
Returns	<chan_power> :: <NRF> is the average power of the main channel in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	FETCH:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:POWER? might return 4.227, indicating that the average power of the main channel is 4.227 dBm.

FETCH:ACPower:SPECTrum? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns spectrum trace data of the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:ACPower:SPECTrum?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:ACPOWER:SPECTRUM?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data)
 for the spectrum trace data of the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

FETCH:{AM|FM|PM}? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the trace data in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, and PM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{AM|FM|PM}?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the modulation factor in percent (AM), frequency deviation in Hz (FM), or phase deviation in degrees (PM) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:AM?` might return `#3156xxxx...` (156-byte data) for the AM
 measurement trace.

FETCH:AM:AMIndex? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the modulation depth which is the (positive peak modulation factor -
 negative peak modulation factor)/2 returned as a percentage (%).

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AM:AMIndex?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> the modulation index.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AM:AMINDEX?</code> might return <code>77.1854035556E-3</code> , indicating the modulation index is 0.0772% or 77.2 m%.

FETCh:AM:AMNegative? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the negative peak modulation factor (–AM) in the AM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AM:AMNegative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><-AM> :: <NRf></code> is the negative peak modulation factor in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:AM:AMNEGATIVE?</code> might return <code>–23.4</code> , indicating the negative peak modulation factor is –23.4%.

FETCh:AM:AMPositive? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the positive peak modulation factor (+AM) in the AM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AM:AMPositive?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><+AM> :: <NRf></code> is the positive peak modulation factor in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:AM:AMPOSITIVE?</code> might return <code>43.8</code> , indicating the positive peak modulation factor is 43.8%.

FETCh:AM:RESult? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the AM measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AM:RESult?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><+AM>, <-AM>, <Total AM></code> Where <code><+AM> :: <NRf></code> is the positive peak modulation factor in percent (%). <code><-AM> :: <NRf></code> is the negative peak modulation factor in percent (%). <code><Total AM> :: <NRf></code> is the (peak to peak modulation factor)/2 in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:AM:RESULT?</code> might return <code>62.63, -50.89, 56.76</code> .

FETCh:AUDio:FERRor? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the carrier frequency error in the audio measurement.

This command is only available for FM and PM measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AUDio:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the carrier frequency error.
Examples	FETCh:AUDio:FERRor? might return 419.9529809622 indicating that the audio frequency error is approximately 420 Hz.

FETCh:AUDio:FREQuency? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the audio frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AUDio:FREQuency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the audio frequency.
Examples	FETCh:AUDio:FREQuency? might return 5.8239462705E+3 indicating that the audio frequency is 5.824 kHz.

FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.

The number of harmonics appear in the results table in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?
Related Commands	FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT?
Arguments	None
Returns	<count> ::= <NR1> the number of harmonics in the measurement view.
Examples	FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT? might return 3 indicating that there are three harmonics in the measurement.

FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the amplitude of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> the amplitude of the specified harmonic in dBc.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HARMonic3:AMPLitude?</code> might return <code>-2.861</code> indicating that amplitude of the third harmonic is -2.86 dBc.

FETCH:AUDIO:HARMonic<x>:FREQUENCY? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDIO:HARMonic:HNUMber](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HARMonic<x>:FREQUENCY?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDIO:HARMonic:HNUMber

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> the frequency of the specified harmonic.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HARMonic3:FREQUENCY?</code> might return <code>17.4718007813E+3</code> indicating that the frequency of the third harmonic is 17.472 kHz.

FETCH:AUDIO:HNOise? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the difference between the current RMS modulation value and the reference value.

This information is only available when the Hum & Noise is measurement is enabled; see the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle](#) command. The reference value is stored after capturing the reference by pressing the Capture Reference button or by enabling the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDio:HNOise?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle [SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the difference between the Hum & Noise reference and the actual signal in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HNOISE?</code> might return <code>0.00 dB</code> indicating that there is no difference between the Hum & Noise reference and the actual signal.

FETCH:AUDio:HNREFerence? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Hum and Noise RMS modulation reference value.

The value is stored after capturing the reference by pressing the Capture Reference button or by enabling the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence](#) command. This information is only available when the Hum & Noise measurement is enabled; see the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle](#) command.

For AM signal types, the reference represents modulation depth. For FM signal types, the reference represents frequency deviation. For PM signal types the reference represents phase. For Direct signal types the reference represents power.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HNREFERENCE?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:AUDIO:HNOise:ENABle[SENSe]:AUDIO:HNOise:REFerence
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> the Hum & Noise reference frequency.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HNREFERENCE?</code> might return <code>20.581121E+3</code> indicating that the Hum & Noise reference frequency is 20.58 kHz.

FETCH:AUDIO:HPTPeak? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the half peak-to-peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HPTPeak?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the half peak modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:HPTPEAK?</code> might return <code>125.28231E+3</code> indicating that the half peak modulation excursion is 125.28 kHz.

FETCH:AUDIO:MODDist? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the modulation distortion for the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:AUDio:MODDist?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the modulation distortion.

Examples `FETCh:AUDIO:MODDIST?` might return `98.6282113` indicating that the modulation distortion is 98.628%.

FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of non-harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.

The number of non-harmonics appear in the results table in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT?`

Related Commands [FETCh:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<count> ::= <NR1>` the number of non-harmonics in the measurement view.

Examples `FETCH:AUDIO:NHARMONIC:COUNT?` might return 7 indicating that there are seven harmonics in the measurement.

FETCH:AUDIO:NHARMonic<x>:AMPLitude? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific non-harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDIO:HARMonic:NHNumber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:AUDIO:NHARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDIO:HARMonic:NHNumber](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in dBc.

Examples `FETCH:AUDIO:NHARMonic3:AMPLitude?` might return -2.861 indicating that amplitude of the third non-harmonic is -2.86 dBc.

FETCH:AUDIO:NHARMonic<x>:FREQuency? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific non-harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDIO:HARMonic:NHNumber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:FREQUENCY?</code>
Related Commands	CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> the frequency of the specified non-harmonic.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AUDio:NHARmonic3:FREQUENCY?</code> might return <code>17.4718007813E+3</code> indicating that the frequency of the third non-harmonic is 17.472 kHz.

FETCh:AUDio:PNEGative? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the minus peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:PNEGative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the minus peak modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AUDIO:PNEGATIVE?</code> might return <code>-196.04321E+3</code> indicating that the minus peak modulation excursion is -196.04 kHz.

FETCh:AUDio:POWer? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the carrier power or signal power depending the signal type.

If the signal type is Direct, the returned value is the average power of the input signal. If the signal type is AM, FM, or PM, the returned value is the carrier power; the average power of the carrier signal with the modulation removed.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:AUDio:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the carrier or signal power in dBm.

Examples FETCh:AUDIO:POWER? might return -22.231123 indicating that the carrier power is -22.23 dBm.

FETCh:AUDio:PPOStive? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the positive peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:AUDio:PPOStive?

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the positive peak modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:PPOSITIVE?</code> might return <code>215.04321E+3</code> indicating that the positive peak modulation excursion is -215.04 kHz.

FETCH:AUDio:RMS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the RMS modulation excursion for the audio measurement (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDio:RMS?</code>

Arguments	None

Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the RMS modulation excursion.

Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:RMS?</code> might return <code>20.575039E+3</code> indicating that RMS modulation excursion is 20.575 kHz.

FETCH:AUDio:SINad? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:SINad?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the RMS modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AUDIO:SINAD?</code> might return <code>176.229024E-3</code> indicating that the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement is 0.18 dB.

FETCh:AUDio:SNOise? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the signal level to noise level with the harmonic distortion and non-harmonic distortion components removed.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:SNOise?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the signal level to noise level.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AUDIO:SNOISE?</code> might return <code>-12.8156364</code> indicating the signal level to noise level is -12.82 dB.

FETCh:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the audio spectrum trace data for the audio measurement.

The `<x>` represents trace 1 for this measurement. No other traces are supported.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><date(1)><data(2)> . . . <data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE.488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe1?</code> might return <code>#516004xxxx . . .</code> (16004 byte data) for the audio measurement.

FETCh:AUDio:THDist? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the percentage of the total harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AUDio:THDist?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:AUDio:THDist:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the percentage of the total harmonic distortion.

Examples `FETCH:AUDIO:THDIST?` might return `53.332921` indicating the percentage of total harmonic distortion is 53.333%.

FETCH:AUDIO:THDist:DB? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the total harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:AUDIO:THDist:DB?`

Related Commands [FETCH:AUDIO:THDist?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the total harmonic distortion in dB.

Examples `FETCH:AUDIO:THDIST:DB?` might return `-5.46009` indicating that the total harmonic distortion is -5.46 dB.

FETCH:AUDIO:TNHDist? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:AUDIO:TNHDist?`

Related Commands [FETCH:AUDIO:TNHDist:DB?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:TNHDIST?</code> might return <code>297.332921</code> indicating the percentage of total non-harmonic distortion is 297.333%.

FETCH:AUDio:TNHDist:DB? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the total non-harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:AUDio:TNHDist:DB?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:AUDio:TNHDist?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the total non-harmonic distortion in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AUDIO:TNHDIST:DB?</code> might return <code>9.46009</code> indicating that the total harmonic distortion is 9.46 dB.

FETCH:AVTime:AVERage? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the RMS (root-mean-square) value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AVTime:AVERAge?
Arguments	None
Returns	<avg> :: <NRf> is the RMS amplitude in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	FETCh:AVTIME:AVERAGE? might return -2.53, indicating the RMS amplitude is -2.53 dBm.

FETCh:AVTime:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd|FOURth}? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the trace data in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, THIRd, and FOURth represent Trace 1, Trace 2, Trace 3, and Math trace, respectively. The traces can be specified by the TRACe<x>:AVTime command subgroup.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:AVTime:{FIRSt SECond THIRd FOURth}?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the n th data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

Examples `FETCH:AVTIME:FIRST?` might return `#3156xxxx...` (156-byte data) for Trace 1.

FETCH:AVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:AVTime:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [FETCH:AVTime:MAXLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<max> :: <Nrf>` is the maximum Amplitude in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:AVTIME:MAXIMUM?` might return `-2.84`, indicating the maximum amplitude is -2.84 dBm.

FETCH:AVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the time at which the amplitude is maximum for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:AVTime:MAXLocation?`

Related Commands	FETCh:AVTime:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time at the maximum in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AVTIME:MAXLOCATION?</code> might return <code>25.03E-9</code> , indicating the amplitude is maximum at 25.03 ns.

FETCh:AVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the minimum value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AVTime:MINimum?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:AVTime:MINLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum amplitude in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCH:AVTIME:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>-57.64</code> , indicating the minimum amplitude is -57.64 dBm.

FETCh:AVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the time at which the amplitude is minimum for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AVTime:MINLocation?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:AVTime:MINimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time at the minimum in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:AVTIME:MINLOCATION?</code> might return <code>450.7E-9</code> , indicating the amplitude is minimum at 450.7 ns.

FETCh:AVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the measurement results for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:AVTime:RESult?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max>, <max_time>, <min>, <min_time>, <rms></code> Where

`<max> :: <NRf>` is the maximum amplitude in dBm.
`<max_time> :: <NRf>` is the time at the maximum in seconds.
`<min> :: <NRf>` is the minimum amplitude in dBm.
`<min_time> :: <NRf>` is the time at the minimum in seconds.
`<rms> :: <NRf>` is the RMS amplitude in dBm.
 The unit of amplitude can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:AVTIME:RESULT?` might return
`-2.68,48.62E-6,-82.47,22.11E-6,-8.24`, indicating that
 the maximum amplitude is -2.68 dBm at 48.62 μ s,
 the minimum amplitude is -82.47 dBm at 22.11 μ s, and
 the RMS amplitude is -8.24 dBm.

FETCH:BIBEmissions:FTX? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the band number corresponding to the transmitted FTX detected in the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BIBEmissions:FTX?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NR1>` the band number.

Examples `FETCH:BIBEMISSIONS:FTX?` might returns 39 indicating the band number
 corresponding to transmitted FTX.

FETCH:BIBEmissions:POWer? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns all channel power results from the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BIBEmIssions:POWer?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><Band0_power>,<Band1_power>,<Band2_power>,...<Band78_power></code> Where: <code>Bandx_power</code> is the integrated power in that band. All power values are in dBm
Examples	<code>FETCh:BIBEMISSIONS:POWER?</code> might return 4.227,-28.420,-23.847,...,-29.225, indicating: (integrated power for Band 0) = 4.227 dBm, (Integrated power for Band 1) = -28.420 dBm, (Integrated power for Band 2) = -23.847 dBm, and (Integrated power for Band 78) = -29.225 dBm.

FETCh:BIBEmIssions:RESULts:STATus? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BIBEmIssions:RESULts:STATus?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>FETCh:BIBEMISSIONS:RESULTS:STATUS?</code> returns the Pass/Fail status result on the display.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error in Hz in the Bluetooth Constellation. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<freq_error> ::= <NRf>` the frequency error.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor?` Might return `-10.7E+3`, which is a frequency error of `-10.7 kHz`.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONSte:TRACe? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Queries the Bluetooth Constellation trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONSte:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q1><I(2)><Q2> . . . <I(n)><Qn>`

Where:

`<num_digit>` is the number of bytes in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<I(n)> and <Qn> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth data point. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:CONStE:TRACe?` might return `#43848xxxx . . .` (3848-byte data) for the trace.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency deviation vs. time trace data with the X values in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)>`

Where

<num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>.

<num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<Y(1)> and <X(1)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the frequency deviation versus time trace.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error in the Bluetooth eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><freq_error> ::= <NRf></code> the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FERRor?</code> might return <code>-10.7E+3</code> , indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:HORiz:SCALe? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of the horizontal scale in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:HORiz:SCALe?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> ::= <NR3></code> the horizontal scale value.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:HORIZ:SCALE?</code> might return <code>2</code> indicating the horizontal scale value is 2 symbols.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:I? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the I vs. time trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:I?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)></code> Where <num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>. <num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(1)> and <X(1)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:I?</code> might return <code>#3160xxxx...</code> (160-byte data) for the I vs. time trace.

FETCH:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Q? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Q vs. time trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Q?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)></code> Where <num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>. <num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(1)> and <X(1)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Q?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Q vs. time trace.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digits><num_bytes><data(1)><data(2)> . . . <data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digits>` is the number of bytes in `<num_bytes>`.

`<num_bytes>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the frequency deviation in Hz at the n^{th} datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the trace.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERROr? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error from the Bluetooth Constellation diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERROr?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3>, the frequency error value in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR?</code> might return 0.0000 indicating the frequency error is 0.0000 Hz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error type in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	1 indicates the error is automatically detected. 0 indicates the error is not automatically detected.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE?</code> might return 1 indicating the frequency error is automatically detected.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble) in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble)
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?</code> might return -207.6465301514 indicating the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble)

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?</code> might return -207.6465301514 indicating the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:INTERval? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:INTERval?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNF5:INTERval?` might return 16, indicating the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred. Here 16 refers to the 16th interval and that the drift of frequency offset calculated in the 16th interval from that calculated in the 11th interval is the maximum among those calculated 50 us away.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset of the intervals in the payload from the preamble packet in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR3> the maximum drift of frequency offset calculated in payload intervals from the offset calculated in the preamble.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZero?` might return -207.6465301514, indicating that the maximum drift of frequency offset calculated in payload intervals from the offset calculated in the preamble is -207.6465301515 Hz.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO:INTERval? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the interval (n) at which the maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ occurred in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display. (The $f_n - f_0$ indicates the drift of the frequency offset calculated in each payload interval from the offset calculated in the preamble.)

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO:INTERval?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the interval at which the maximum drift ($f_n - f_0$) occurred.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZero:INTERval?` might return 16, indicating that at the 16th payload interval, the maximum drift occurred. $f(16) - f(0)$ is the maximum drift among all $f(n) - f(0)$.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum frequency offset in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time, CF Offset

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the maximum frequency offset value.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?</code> might return -189.4632263184, the frequency offset value.

FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum frequency offset interval in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time, CF Offset
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the maximum frequency offset interval.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval?</code> might return 271 indicating that the maximum drift $f(n) - f(0)$ occurred at the 271st payload interval.

FETCH:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the offset calculated in the preamble region in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time, CF Offset

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the offset calculated in the preamble region.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?</code> might return 106.4204711914, indicating the offset calculated in the preamble region.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average frequency value when the selected test pattern is Other in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the average frequency.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F?</code> might return 140.8309531250E+3, the average frequency value.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F2F1ratio? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average ratio value for the high and low frequency deviation in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the average ratio value.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio?</code> might return 24.37E-3, the average ratio value.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FONE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average frequency deviation for the low deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FONE?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FONE?</code> might return 139.8309531250E+3, the average frequency deviation for the low deviation pattern.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:FTWO? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average frequency deviation for the high deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FTW0?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:FTW0?</code> might return <code>139.8309531250E+3</code> , the average frequency deviation for the high deviation pattern.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed to obtain average drift results from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT?</code> might return 8, the number of packets analyzed.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the drift f_1-f_0 from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the drift f1–f0 value.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO?</code> might return 2.846E+3 indicating that the drift f1–f0 value is 2.846 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO:STATUS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail drift f1–f0 result status in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the drift f1–f0 is within the specified limit.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum drift of the fn–fn-5 value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the fn–fn-5 value.

Examples FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5? might return 2.846E+3 indicating that the maximum drift fn–fn-5 value in the preamble region is -2.846 kHz.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:STATus? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail status of the maximum fn–fn-5 drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:STATus?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the maximum drift f_n – f_n-5 is within the specified limit.

`FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO? (Query Only)`

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum drift f_n – f_0 from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the f_n – f_0 value.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO?` might return 4.846E+3 indicating that the drift f_n – f_0 value in the preamble region is 4.846 kHz.

`FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO:STATUS? (Query Only)`

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the f_n – f_0 maximum drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO:STATUS?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ is within the specified limit.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the maximum frequency offset present in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the maximum frequency offset value in the packet.
Examples	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX? might return 7.446E+3 indicating that the maximum frequency offset value in the packet is 7.446 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset maximum in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the maximum frequency offset in the packet is within the specified limit.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency offset value in the preamble region from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the frequency offset value in the preamble region.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble?</code> might return 3.546E+3 indicating that the frequency offset value in the preamble region is 3.546 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble:STATUs? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset in the preamble region.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBLE:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the frequency offset in the preamble region is within the specified limit.

`FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT? (Query Only)`

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for ΔF average from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?</code> might return 3 indicating that three packets were analyzed.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the $\Delta F1$ avg from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT? might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the percentage of the $\Delta F2$ Max values that are above the specified limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE?` might return 99.2 indicating that 99.2% of the deltaF2 maximum values are above the specified limit.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the $\Delta F2Max\%$ from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?` might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:STATUS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F2Max\%$ field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating the Pass/Fail status of the $\Delta F_{2Max\%}$ field in the Bluetooth summary.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the ΔF_{avg} value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the delta F value.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F?</code> might return 2.8723E+3 indicating the delta F average is 2.8723 kHz.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the ratio of the $\Delta F2_{avg}$ to $\Delta F1_{avg}$ from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the value of the delta F1 to delta F2 ratio.
Examples	FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1RATIO? might return 225.12E+3 indicating the average ratio is 22.5.12 kHz.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio:STATus? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F2_{avg}/\Delta F1_{avg}$ field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:F2F1ratio:STATus?
Arguments	None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1RATIO:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F1_{avg}$ field.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the $\Delta F1_{avg}$ value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the delta F1 value.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE?` might return 155.3672E+3 indicating the delta F1 average is 155.3672 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE:STATUS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F1_{avg}$ from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail results status.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the delta F1 average is within the limit.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the $\Delta F2_{avg}$ value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the delta F2 value.
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO?</code> might return 225.12E+3 indicating that the delta F2 value is 225.12 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the average output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMArY:OUTPut:POWEr:AVErAge?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the average output power value in dBm.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE?</code> might return -29.1 indicating that the average output power is -29.1 dBm.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMArY:OUTPut:POWEr:AVErAge:STATUs? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the average output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMArY:OUTPut:POWEr:AVErAge:STATUs?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail results status.
Examples	<code>FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the average output power is within the specified limit.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMArY:OUTPut:POWEr:COUNt? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the calculation of the output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:COUNT? might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:COUNT? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for calculation of the output power for EDR from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:COUNT? might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:DPSK? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:DPSK?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst.

Examples FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:DPSK? might return -29.2 indicating that the average output power is -29.2 dBm.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:GFSK? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:OUTPut:POWEr:EDR:GFSK?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:GPSK?` might return -29.1 indicating that the average output power is -29.1 dBm.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the peak output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` the peak output power value in dBm.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK?` might return -29.3 indicating that the peak output power is -29.3 dBm.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the peak output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns `<string>` the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the peak output power is within the specified limit.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:CRC? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Basic Rate value of the CRC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:CRC?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the CRC field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:Basic Rate:CRC?` Might return “0x9DB0” indicating the value of the CRC field in hexadecimal.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:ARQN? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of ARQN field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:ARQN?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> the value of the ARQN field.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:Basic Rate:HEADer:ARQN?` might return 0.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of Flow field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> the flow value.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW?` might return 1.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:HEC? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of HEC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:HEC?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the HEC field.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:HEC?` might return “00110010” indicating the value of the HEC field in binary.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:LT:ADDRess? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the LT address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:LT:ADDRess?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the LT address.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:LT:ADDR?` might return “101” indicating the LT address in binary.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of SEQN field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> the value of the SEQN field.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN?` might return 1.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of Type field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the type field.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE?` might return “00001111” indicating the type field in binary.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Basic Rate payload length from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the payload length.

Examples `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth?` might return “0101010011” indicating the payload length value in binary.

FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:PREAmble? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the preamble of the Basic Rate packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:PREAmble?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the preamble of the packet.

Examples `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:PREAmble?` might return “0101” indicating the preamble is 0101 in binary.

FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the sync word from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the sync word.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD?` might return “Ox4F36F2CEE85390CB” indicating the sync word in hexadecimal format.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the packet type of the Basic Rate signal from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the packet type.

Examples `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE?` might return “DH5” indicating that the DH5 packet is being analyzed.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCess:ADDRes? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the 32-bit Access Address from the Bluetooth Summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCess:ADDRes?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the 32-bit Access Address.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:ACCESS:ADDRESS?` might return “0x71764129” indicating the Access Address in hexadecimal.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of the CRC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the CRC field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:CRC?` might return “0xAAAAAA” indicating value CRC field in hexadecimal.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the value of the length field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the length field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:LENGTH?` might return “100101” indicating value length field in binary.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDRes? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Rx address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDRes?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Rx address.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:RX:ADDRESS?`
might return 0.00000000 indicating Rx Address.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDRes? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Tx address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDRes?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Tx address.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TX:ADDRESS?`
might return 0.00000000 indicating Tx Address.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TYPE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the PDU type from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TYPE?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the PDU type.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TYPE?` might return “0010” indicating the PDU type in binary.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PREAMBLE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the preamble of the BLE packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PREAMBLE?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the preamble of the packet.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PREAMBLE?` might return “01010101” indicating the preamble is 01010101 in binary.

FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the packet type from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the BLE packet type.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:TYPE?` might return “BLE_TEST” indicating the BLE test signal is being analyzed.

FETCH:CCDF? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the CCDF measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:CCDF?`

Related Commands

Arguments None

Returns <avg_amp1>, <avg_ccdf>, <crest_factor>, <amp1_10>, <amp1_1>, <amp1_p1>, <amp1_p01>, <amp1_p001>, <amp1_p0001>

Where

<avg_amp1> is the average amplitude in dBm.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

<avg_ccdf> is the average CCDF in percent.

<crest_factor> is the crest factor in dB.

<amp1_10> is the amplitude at CCDF of 10% in dB.

<amp1_1> is the amplitude at CCDF of 1% in dB.

<amp1_p1> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.1% in dB.

<amp1_p01> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.01% in dB.

<amp1_p001> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.001% in dB.

<amp1_p0001> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.0001% in dB.

Examples FETCH:CCDF? might return
 -33.35, 35.8, 9.75, 3.88, 7.07, 8.50, 9.25, 9.72, 9.74, indicating
 (average amplitude) = -33.35 dBm,
 (average CCDF) = 35.8%,
 (crest factor) = 9.75 dB,
 (amplitude at CCDF of 10%) = 3.88 dB,
 (amplitude at CCDF of 1%) = 7.07 dB,
 (amplitude at CCDF of 0.1%) = 8.50 dB,
 (amplitude at CCDF of 0.01%) = 9.25 dB,
 (amplitude at CCDF of 0.001%) = 9.72 dB, and
 (amplitude at CCDF of 0.0001%) = 9.74 dB.

FETCh:CCDF:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd}:X? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the horizontal values of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, and THIRd represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:CCDF:{FIRST SECond THIRd}:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)></code> is the horizontal value (dB) of the CCDF graph at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:CCDF:FIRST:X?</code> might return <code>#41024xxxx...</code> (1024-byte data) for the horizontal values of Trace 1.

FETCH:CCDF:{FIRST|SECond|THIRd}:XY? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the horizontal and vertical value pairs of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics `FIRST`, `SECond`, and `THIRd` represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:CCDF:{FIRST SECond THIRd}:XY?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)><y(n)></code> is the horizontal value (dB) and vertical value (%) pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:CCDF:FIRST:XY?` might return `#41024xxxx...` (1024-byte data) for the horizontal and vertical value pairs of Trace 1.

FETCH:CCDF:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd}[:Y]? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the vertical values of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, and THIRd represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:CCDF:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd}[:Y]?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<y(n)>` is the vertical value (%) of the CCDF graph at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:CCDF:FIRST:Y?` might return `#41024xxxx...` (1024-byte data) for the vertical values of Trace 1.

FETCH:CONSte:FERRor? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error in Hz. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency of the analyzer.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:CONStE:FERRor?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:EVM:FERRor?
Arguments	None.
Returns	<code><freq_error> :: <NRf></code> which is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:CONStE:?</code> might return <code>-10.7E+3</code> , which is a frequency error of <code>-10.7 kHz</code> .

FETCH:CONStE:RESuLts? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the constellation measurement results of EVM RMS, peak and location displayed on the bottom of the screen.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:CONStE:RESuLts?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	For modulation types 2 4 8 16FSK or C4FM: <code>FSK_deviation_Avg_Leftmost, FSK_deviation_Avg_Rightmost</code> Where <code>FSK_deviation_Avg_Leftmost</code> is the average FSK deviation of the left-most symbol in Hz. <code>FSK_deviation_Avg_Rightmost</code> is the average FSK deviation of the right-most symbol in Hz. For all other valid modulation types: <code><EVM_RMS>, <EVM_peak>, <location></code> Where <code><EVM_RMS> :: <NRf></code> is the RMS EVM in percent (%).

<EVM_peak> :: <NRf> is the peak EVM in percent (%).
 <location> :: <NRf> is the peak location in symbol number.
 The time unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.

Examples FETCH:CONStE:RESUlTS? might return 2.841, 3.227, 68.000, indicating that the RMS EVM is 2.841% and the peak EVM is 3.227% at symbol #68.

FETCh:CONStE:TRACe? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the constellation trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:CONStE:TRACe?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q(1)><I(2)><Q(2)>...
 <I(n)><Q(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<I(n)> and <Q(n)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth data point. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:CONStE:TRACe? might return #43848xxxx... (3848-byte data) for the constellation trace data.

FETCh:DDEMod:STABLe? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the symbol table data.

Conditions Measurement views: Symbol table

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DDEMod:STABle?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the symbol table data at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:DDEMOD:STABLE?</code> might return <code>#3512xxxx...</code> (512-byte data) for the symbol table.

FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:LENGth? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the length of the synch word in the symbol table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Symbol table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:LENGth?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:POSition?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NR1></code> indicates the length of the synch word in symbols.
Examples	<code>FETCh:DDEMOD:SYNCH:WORD:LENGTH?</code> might return 3, indicating the length of the synch word is three symbols.

FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:POSition? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the position of the synch word in the symbol table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Symbol table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:POSition?
Related Commands	FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:LENGth?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> indicates what symbol number the synch word begins at in the table. Zero (0) represents the first symbol in the table. A “-1” indicates that the synch word was not found.
Examples	FETCh:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:POSition? might return 10, indicating the synch word begins at 11 th symbol in the table.

FETCh:DIQVtime:FERRor? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the frequency error in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:DIQVtime:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:DIQVTIME:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:DIQVtime:I? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the I versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DIQVtime:I?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the I level in volts at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:DIQVTIME:I?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

FETCH:DIQVtime:Q? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the Q versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DIQVtime:Q?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the Q level in volts at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCH:DIQVTIME:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q versus Time trace.

FETCH:DPX:DDENSITY? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the calculated density for the selected region in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:DPX:DDENSITY?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> value.
Examples	FETCH:DPX:DDENSITY? might return a DPX signal density value of 24.4802413393.

FETCH:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNt? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the number of lines in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> number of lines in the measurement.
Examples	<code>FETCh:DPX:DGRAM:LINE:COUNT?</code> might return 40 indicating that there were 40 lines in the measurement.

FETCh:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns the time scale offset in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> The time offset in the DPXogram measurement in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:DPX:DGRAM:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSET?</code> might return "0.000 s" indicating that the time scale offset was 0.000 s.

FETCh:DPX:RESults:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

This command does not apply to SignalVu-PC or connected instruments.

Returns waveform data of specified trace <x> in the DPX spectrum measurement, where x is 1 to 5. The traces 1–4 are in the standard form. Trace 5 is the bitmap trace and its data is returned in a binary block. Trace 6 is the DPXogram trace on DPX spectrum plots. Trace 7 is the Ogram line in the DPXogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DPX:RESuLts:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	<code><NR1></code>
Returns	For traces 1 to 4: <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the amplitude of the trace sample at the n^{th} data point. <code><data(n)></code> is in the 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The format is a binary block of 32 bit floating point values. Each value ranges from 0 to 1.0, where 1.0 represents 100%.
Examples	<code>FETCh:DPX:RESULTS:TRACE1?</code> might return <code>#42004xxxx...</code> (2004-byte of data) for the waveform data of trace one (1).

FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:BER? (Query Only)

Returns the Tx BER measurement BER results.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX:Frequency
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:BER?</code>
Related Commands	
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NR1></code> is the calculated BER.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:BER?` might return 9.1135684130E-6.

FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:BITS? (Query Only)

Returns the number of bits counted in the active Tx BER measurement session.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX:Frequency

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:BITS?`

Related Commands

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> is the number of bits counted in the current Tx BER measurement session.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:BITS?` might return
72.0820000000E+12.

FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:ERRORS? (Query Only)

Returns the number of errors counted in the active Tx BER measurement session.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX:Frequency

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:ERRORS?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> is the number of errors counted in the current Tx BER measurement session.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:ERRORS?` might return 1.0000000000.

FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:STATe? (Query Only)

Returns the state of the Tx BER measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX:Frequency

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:STATe?`

Returns IDLE indicates the Tx BER measurement is not running.
 ACTIVE indicates the Tx BER measurement is in progress.
 SYNC indicates the instrument is in the process of syncing with the data pattern.
 DONE indicates the Tx BER measurement is finished.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:STATE?` might return ACTIVE indicating the instrument is measuring the Tx BER.

FETCH:DPX:TRACe:AVERAge? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the average trace in the DPX spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TRACe:AVERAge?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`
 Where
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the amplitude of the average trace at the nth data point in dBm,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TRACE:AVERAGE?` might return `#42004xxxx...` (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the average trace.

FETCH:DPX:TRACE:BITMap? (Query Only)

Returns a data block of the DPX spectrum measurement bitmap waveform data.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TRACE:BITMap?`

Arguments None

Returns A binary block of 32-bit floating point values (IEEE standard single precision floating point format). Each value ranges from 0 to 1.0, where 1.0 represents 100%. Bitmaps have 201 rows and 801 columns. Data[0] is the first column in the first row, data[801] is the first column in the 2nd row, and so on.

Bitmap values are returned in the following order: Top left pixel first, then the rest of the top row, after that row by row. In other words, the pixels in the bitmap are returned from left to right and top to bottom; one row at a time.

Examples `FETCH:DPX:TRACE:BITMAP?` might return `#6644004xxxx...`

FETCH:DPX:TRACE:MATH? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the math trace in the DPX spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:DPX:TRACE:MATH?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the amplitude of the math trace at the nth data point in dBm, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	FETCH:DPX:TRACE:MATH? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the math trace.

FETCH:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the maximum trace in the DPX spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX spectrum
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the amplitude of the maximum trace at the nth data point in dBm, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	FETCH:DPX:TRACe:MAXIMUM? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the maximum trace.

FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the minimum trace in the DPX spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MINimum?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the amplitude data of the minimum trace at the nth data point in dBm,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCh:DPX:TRACe:MINIMUM? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the minimum trace.

FETCh:EDIagram:FDEViation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation versus Time trace data with the X values.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EDIagram:FDEViation?

Related Commands

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

$\langle Y(n) \rangle$ and $\langle X(n) \rangle$ is the frequency deviation in Hz and time (symbols) pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:EDIAGRAM:FDEVIATION?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the frequency deviation versus Time trace.

FETCH:EDIagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:EDIagram:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns $\langle \text{freq\_error} \rangle :: \langle \text{NRf} \rangle$ is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:EDIAGRAM:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:EDIagram:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data in the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:EDIagram:I?`

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<Y(n)><X(n)> is the I level (normalized) and time (symbols) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:EDIAGRAM:I? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

FETCh:EDlagram:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data in the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EDlagram:Q?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<Y(n)><X(n)> is the Q level (normalized) and time (symbols) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:EDIAGRAM:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q versus Time trace.

FETCh:EVM:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EVM:FERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples FETCh:EVM:FERRor? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCh:EVM:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EVM:PEAK?

Related Commands [FETCh:EVM:PINDEX?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak> :: <NRf> is the peak EVM value in percent (%).

Examples FETCh:EVM:PEAK? might return 1.32, indicating the peak EVM value is 1.32%.

FETCh:EVM:PINdex? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the EVM peak.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EVM:PINdex?

Related Commands [FETCh:EVM:PEAK?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak_time> :: <NRf> is the time at the EVM peak in symbol number.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCh:EVM:PINDEX? might return 68.000, indicating that the EVM peak is at symbol #68.

FETCh:EVM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:EVM:RMS?

Arguments None

Returns <rms> :: <NRf> is the RMS EVM value in percent (%).

Examples `FETCH:EVM:RMS?` might return `0.582`, indicating the RMS EVM value is 0.582%.

FETCH:EVM:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:EVM:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the EVM value at the n^{th} data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:EVM:TRACE?` might return `#42036xxxx...` (2036-byte data) for the EVM versus Time trace.

FETCH:FDVTime:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Frequency deviation versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:FDVTime:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<freq_error> :: <NRf>` is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:FDVTIME:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:FDVTime:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency deviation versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:FDVTime:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the frequency deviation in Hz at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:FDVTIME:TRACE?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Frequency deviation versus Time trace.

FETCH:{FM|PM}:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Frequency modulation or Phase modulation measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FM|PM}:FERRor?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <Nrf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	FETCH: {FM PM}: FERROR? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:FM:PHALf? (Query Only)

Returns the half peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk/2) in the FM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: FM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH: FM: PHALf?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Pk-Pk/2> :: <Nrf> is the half peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.
Examples	FETCH: FM: PHALF? might return 628.9E+3, indicating the half peak-peak frequency deviation is 628.9 kHz.

FETCH:FM:PNEGative? (Query Only)

Returns the negative peak frequency deviation (-Pk) in the FM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: FM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH: FM: PNEGative?
Arguments	None

Returns <-Pk> :: <NRf> is the negative peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples FETCH:FM:PNEGATIVE? might return -495.6E+3, indicating the negative peak frequency deviation is -495.6 kHz.

FETCh:FM:PPOSitive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak frequency deviation (+Pk) in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:FM:PPOSitive?

Arguments None

Returns <+Pk> :: <NRf> is the positive peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples FETCH:FM:PPOSITIVE? might return 763.2E+3, indicating the positive peak frequency deviation is 763.2 kHz.

FETCh:FM:PTPeak? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk) in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:FM:PTPeak?

Arguments None

Returns <Pk-Pk> :: <NRf> is the peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:FM:PTPEAK?` might return `1.258E+6`, indicating the peak-peak frequency deviation is 1.258 MHz.

FETCh:FM:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the FM measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:FM:RESult?`

Arguments None

Returns `<+Pk>`, `<-Pk>`, `<RMS>`, `<Pk-Pk>`, `<Pk-Pk/2>`

Where

`<+Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the positive peak frequency deviation in Hz.

`<-Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the negative peak frequency deviation in Hz.

`<RMS>` :: `<NRf>` is the RMS frequency deviation in Hz.

`<Pk-Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.

`<Pk-Pk/2>` :: `<NRf>` is the half peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:FM:RESULT?` might return
`763.2E+3,-494.6E+3,271.2E+3,1.258E+6,628.9E+3`.

FETCh:FM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency deviation in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:FM:RMS?`

Arguments None

Returns <RMS> :: <NRf> is the RMS frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples FETCH:FM:RMS? might return 271.2E+3, indicating the RMS frequency deviation is 271.2 kHz.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FTTime? (Query Only)

Returns the settling time from the trigger position in seconds. The settling time is measured from the trigger point (see :FETCH:FSETtling:TRIGger:TIME).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FTTime?

Arguments None

Returns <value> :: <NRf> is the settling time in seconds.

Examples FETCH:FSETTLING:FTTIME? might return 44.8300E-6, indicating the settling time is 44.83 μ s.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]? (Query Only)

Returns whether the input signal passes the mask test.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]?

Arguments None

Returns 0 is returned if the signal fails the mask test.

1 is returned if the signal passes the mask test.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:MASK:PASS?` might return 1, indicating the signal passed (did not exceed the mask limits).

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency? (Query Only)`

Returns the frequency at which the signal is considered settled.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the frequency at which the signal is settled.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:SETTLED:FREQUENCY?` might return `2.44838E+9`, indicating the input signal frequency at the point where the signal is considered settled is 2.44838 GHz.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]? (Query Only)`

Returns whether the input signal is settled with the tolerance range.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 is returned if the signal is not settled within the tolerance range.

1 is returned if the signal is settled within the tolerance range.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:SETTLED:PASS?` might return 1, indicating the signal is settled within the tolerance range.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME? (Query Only)`

Returns the settled time in seconds. The settled time is measured from the measurement start point.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <NRf>` is the settled time in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:SETTLED:TIME?` might return `299.830000E-6`, indicating the settled time is 299.83 μ s.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]? (Query Only)`

Returns whether the input signal is settled within the specified tolerance and the signal is settled longer than the Minimum Settled Duration ([\(\[SENSe\]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum\)](#)).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 is returned if the signal is not settled within the tolerance range and minimum settled duration..

1 is returned if the signal is settled within the tolerance range and minimum settled duration.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:SLMSD:PASS?` might return 1, indicating the signal is settled within the tolerance range and the minimum settled duration.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:START:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the start time for the measurement in seconds. The start time is measured from the start of the analysis period.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:START:TIME?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the time in seconds when the measurement started.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:START:TIME?` might return `251.4300E-6`, indicating the measurement started 251.43 μ s after the beginning of the analysis period.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the settling time in seconds. The settling time is measured from the start time (see `:FETCH:FSETtling:START:TIME`).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TIME?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> :: <Nrf> is the settling time in seconds.
Examples	FETCH:FSETTLING:TIME? might return 48.4000E-6, indicating the settling time is 48.4 μ s.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency or Phase values of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X?
Arguments	None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) or phase (degrees) at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:FSETTLING:TRACE1:X? might return #574232xxxx... (74232-byte data) for the frequency values of Trace 1.

FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the time and frequency or phase value pairs of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)><y(n)></code> is the time and frequency or phase value pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:FSETTLING:TRACE2:XY?</code> might return <code>#574232xxxx...</code> (74232-byte data) for the time and frequency pairs of the Trace 2.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]? (Query Only)`

Returns the frequency or phase values of the specified trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><y(n)></code> is the frequency or phase value at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:TRACE1:Y?` might return `#575148xxxx...` (75148-byte data) for the frequency values of Trace 1.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRIGger:TIME? (Query Only)`

Returns the time when the trigger occurred in seconds.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRIGger:TIME?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the time in seconds after the measurement start point when the trigger occurred.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:TRIGGER:TIME?` might return `2.255E-6`, indicating the time when the trigger occurred 255 μ s after the start of the measurement.

`FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:VALue? (Query Only)`

Returns the settled value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:VALue?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the settling value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:VALUE?` might return `2.44838155E+9`, indicating the settled frequency is 2.44838 GHz.

FETCH:FSETtling:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the settled error in Hz in Frequency Settling. Only for Frequency Settling Time measurement. In Frequency Settling:

- When Target Reference is set to Auto, Settled Error = 0.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Settling

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:FSETtling:ERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` returns the settled error in Hz.
 When Target Reference is set to Auto, Settled Error = 0.
 When Target Reference is set to Meas Freq:

$$\text{Settled Error} = \text{Settled Frequency} - (\text{Measurement Frequency} + \text{Offset})$$

Examples `FETCH:FSETTLING:FTIME?` might return 0, indicating the Target Reference is set to Auto.

FETCH:FVTime? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:FVTime?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the frequency in Hz at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCH:FVTIME? might return #3156xxxx... (156-byte data) for the Frequency versus Time trace.

FETCH:FVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:FVTime:MAXimum?
Related Commands	FETCH:FVTime:MAXLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<max> :: <NRF> is the maximum frequency drift in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:FVTIME:MAXIMUM? might return 2.625E+6, indicating the maximum frequency drift is 2.625 MHz.

FETCH:FVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the frequency drift is maximum.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MAXLocation?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:FVTime:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is maximum.
Examples	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MAXLOCATION?</code> might return <code>25.03E-9</code> , indicating the frequency drift is maximum at 25.03 ns.

FETCh:FVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MINimum?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:FVTime:MINLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum frequency drift in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>-6.618E+6</code> , indicating the minimum frequency drift is -6.618 MHz.

FETCh:FVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the frequency drift is minimum.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MINLocation?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:FVTime:MINimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is minimum.
Examples	<code>FETCh:FVTime:MINLOCATION?</code> might return <code>450.7E-9</code> , indicating the frequency drift is minimum at 450.7 ns.

FETCh:FVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency versus Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:FVTime:RESult?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max>,<max_time>,<min>,<min_time></code> Where <code><max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum frequency drift in Hz. <code><max_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is maximum. <code><min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum frequency drift in Hz. <code><min_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is minimum.

Examples `FETCH:FVTIME:RESULT?` might return
`2.625E+6,25.03E-9,-6.618E+6,450.7E-9`, indicating
the maximum frequency drift is 2.625 MHz at 25.03 ns and
the minimum frequency drift is -6.618 MHz at 450.7 ns.

FETCH:IQVTime:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:IQVTime:I?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the I level in volts at the n^{th} data point,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:IQVTIME:I?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the I
versus Time trace.

FETCH:IQVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:IQVTime:MAXimum?`

Related Commands	FETCh:IQVTime:MAXLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum I or Q level in volts. Use the TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I or TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q command to select the trace.
Examples	<code>FETCH:IQVTIME:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>1.214</code> , indicating the maximum I or Q level is 1.214 V.

FETCh:IQVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the I or Q level is maximum.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:IQVTime:MAXLocation?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:IQVTime:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is maximum.
Examples	<code>FETCH:IQVTIME:MAXLOCATION?</code> might return <code>175.3E-9</code> , indicating the I or Q level is maximum at 175.3 ns.

FETCh:IQVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:IQVTime:MINimum? [imum]</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:IQVTime:MINLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min> :: <Nrf></code> is the minimum I or Q level in volts. Use the TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I or TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q command to select the trace.
Examples	<code>FETCh:IQVTime:MINIMUM?</code> might return <code>-370.5E-3</code> , indicating the minimum I or Q level is -370.5 mV.

FETCh:IQVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the I or Q level is minimum.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:IQVTime:MINLocation?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:IQVTime:MINimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><min_time> :: <Nrf></code> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is minimum.
Examples	<code>FETCh:IQVTime:MINLOCATION?</code> might return <code>450.7E-9</code> , indicating the I or Q level is minimum at 450.7 ns.

FETCH:IQVTime:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:IQVTime:Q?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the Q level in volts at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:IQVTIME:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q versus Time trace.

FETCH:IQVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the RF I&Q versus Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:IQVTime:RESult?

Arguments None

Returns <max>,<max_time>,<min>,<min_time>

Where

<max> :: <Nrf> is the maximum I or Q level in volts.

<max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is maximum.

<min> :: <NRf> is the minimum I or Q level in volts.

<min_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is minimum.

Use the [TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I](#) or [TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q](#) command to select the trace.

Examples `FETCH:IQVTIME:RESULT?` might return
`1.214,175.3E-9,-370.5E-3,450.7E-9`, indicating
the maximum I or Q level is 1.214 V at 175.3 ns and
the minimum I or Q level is -370.5 mV at 450.7 ns.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of rows in the results table of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS:COUNT?`

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS:COUNT?` might return 7, indicating there are seven rows in the results table.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the bandwidth value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

The parameter <x> is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:BANDwidth?</code>
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:BANDWIDTH?</code> might return <code>4.515000000E+6</code> , which indicates a bandwidth for Channel 1 of 4.515 MHz.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:CHANnel:NAME? (Query Only)

Returns the channel name of the specified index in the results table of the LTE ACLR display. The minimum index will be 1 and the maximum index will be the count of the channels in the results table.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <code><x></code> is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:CHANnel:NAME?</code>
Returns	<code><string></code>
Examples	<code>FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS2:CHANNEL:NAME?</code> might return “B”, which is the name of channel 2.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency offset of the specified channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <code><x></code> is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:FREQUENCY:OFFSET?`

Returns `<NR3>`

Examples `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:FREQUENCY:OFFSET?` might return 5.000000000E+6 which indicates the frequency offset of Channel 1 is 5 MHz.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the lower absolute value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

The parameter `<x>` is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:ABSolute?`

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:INTEG:LOWER:ABSOLUTE?` might return -53.3921980303, which indicates the lower absolute value of Channel 1 is -53.3921980303 dBm.

NOTE. The actual units depends on the choice made from the units tab of the Analysis control panel.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the lower relative value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

The parameter `<x>` is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTEg:LOWEr:RELative?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs1:INTEg:LOWEr:RELATIVE?</code> might return -53.3921980303 which indicates lower relative value of Channel 1 is -53.3921980303 dB.

FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTEg:UPPEr:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the upper absolute value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <code><x></code> is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTEg:UPPEr:ABSolute?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs1:INTEg:UPPEr:ABSOLUTE?</code> might return -53.3921980303 which indicates upper absolute value of Channel 1 is -53.3921980303 dBm.

NOTE. *The actual units depends on the choice made from the units tab of the Analysis control panel.*

FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITs<x>:INTEg:UPPEr:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the upper relative value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <code><x></code> is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEg:UPPER:RELative?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:INTEG:UPPER:RELATIVE?</code> might return -53.3921980303 which indicates upper relative value of Channel 1 is -53.3921980303 dB.

FETCh:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power level in the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:REFerence:POWer?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:POWER?</code> might return -16.92, indicating that the reference power level is -16.92 dBm.

FETCh:LTE:ACLR:RESUIts:STATUs? (Query Only)

Returns the pass or fail status of the LTE ACLR display measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:ACLR:RESUIts:STATUs?</code>

Returns 0: means measurement status is FAIL.
1: means measurement status is PASS.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:RESULTS:STATUS?` might return 1, indicating that the LTE ACLR measurement status is PASS.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:X?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>`
Where,
`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
`<x(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:XY?`

- Returns** `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`
 Where,
 `<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
 `<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 `<x(n)><y(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
- Examples** `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:XY?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.

FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: LTE ACLR
- Group** Fetch commands
- Syntax** `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:Y?`
- Returns** `#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>`
 Where,
 `<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
 `<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 `<y(n)>` is the amplitude (dB) at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
- Examples** `FETCH:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:Y?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the amplitude of the spectrum trace.

FETCH:LTE:CHSPpectrum:OBW? (Query Only)

Returns the Occupied Bandwidth (OBW) in Hz of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement view.

- Conditions** Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:OBW?</code>
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	<code>FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:OBW?</code> might return 1.0851851250E+6, indicating the Occupied Bandwidth is 1.09 MHz.

FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:POWer:CHANnel? (Query Only)

Returns the Channel Power value in LTE Channel Spectrum display. The result will be in dBm (by default) or in the units chosen from the Units tab of the Analysis Control panel.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:POWer:CHANnel?</code>
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:POWer:CHANnel?</code> might return -14.9248560147, indicating that the Channel Power is -14.92 dBm.

FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:SPEctrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:LTE:CHSPepectrum:SPEctrum?</code>

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of the data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:SPECTRUM?` might return `#43204 xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

FETCH:LTE:CONStE:CELL:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Cell ID value LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:CELL:ID?`

Returns `<NR1>`

Examples `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:CELL:ID? ?` might return 112, indicating CELLID measurement number is 112.

FETCH:LTE:CONStE:FREQuency:ERRor? (Query Only)

Queries Frequency Error value in Hz LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:FREQuency:ERRor?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:FREQUENCY:ERROR?` might return -71.9780578613, indicating frequency error value is -71.9780578613 Hz.

FETCH:LTE:CONStE:GROUp:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Group ID value LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:GROUp:ID?`

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:GROUp:ID? ?` might return 160, indicating Group ID measurement number is 160.

FETCH:LTE:CONStE:SECTor:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Sector ID value for the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:SECTor:ID?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:LTE:CONStE:SECTor:ID?` might return 2, indicating the Sector ID value is 2.

FETCH:LTE:PVTime:OFFSlot:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the TOff power measurement value in dBm/MHz for the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:PVTime:OFFSlot:POWer?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:LTE:PVTIME:OFFSLOT:POWER?` might return -76.11514587403, indicating the offslot power is -76.11514 dBm/MHz.

FETCH:LTE:PVTime:RESUlts:STATUs

Returns the pass or fail status for the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:PVTime:RESUlts:STATUs`

Returns 0: means measurement status is FAIL.
1: means measurement status is PASS.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:PVTIME:RESULTS:STATUS` might return 1, indicating the measurement status is PASS.

FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:X?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where, <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:X?</code> might return <code>#43204</code> (3204-byte data), which represents the time in seconds (horizontal values).

FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:XY?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where, <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:XY?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) pair at the n^{th} data point.

FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values (power) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:Y?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where,

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:Y?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power).

FETCH:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels? (Query Only)

Returns the power of adjacent channels in order of increasing frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels?`

Arguments None

Returns <acpr_lower(n)>, ... <acpr_lower(2)>, <acpr_lower(1)>, <acpr_upper(1)>, <acpr_upper(2)>, ... <acpr_upper(n)>

Where

<acpr_lower(n)> is the ACPR for the lower channel #n in dB.

<acpr_upper(n)> is the ACPR for the upper channel #n in dB.

To add a pair of upper and lower adjacent channels, use the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:ADD](#) command.

Examples FETCH:MCPOWER:ADJACENT:CHANNELS? might return -4.420, -4.847, -4.316, -4.225, indicating
 (ACPR for the lower channel 2) = -4.420 dB,
 (ACPR for the lower channel 1) = -4.847 dB,
 (ACPR for the upper channel 1) = -4.316 dB, and
 (ACPR for the upper channel 2) = -4.225 dB.

FETCH:MCPower:CHANnel:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:MCPower:CHANnel:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <ref_power>: <NRf> is the reference power in dBm.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.
 To select the power reference, use the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:RCHannels?](#) commands.

Examples FETCH:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:POWER? might return 4.227, indicating that the reference power is 4.227 dBm.

FETCH:MCPower:MAIN:CHANnels? (Query Only)

Returns the power of main channels in order of increasing frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:MCPower:MAIN:CHANne1s?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><power_main(1)>, <power_main(2)>, ... <power_main(n)></code> Where <code><power_main(n)></code> is the power of main channel #n in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. To specify the main channels, use the <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN</code> commands.
Examples	<code>FETCh:MCPOWER:MAIN:CHANNELS?</code> might return <code>-2.420, -2.847, -2.316, -2.225</code>, indicating (power of the main channel 1) = -2.420 dBm, (power of the main channel 2) = -2.847 dBm, (power of the main channel 3) = -2.316 dBm, and (power of the main channel 4) = -2.225 dBm.

FETCh:MCPower:SPECTrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the MCPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:MCPower:SPECTrum?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:MCPOWER:SPECTRUM?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data)
 for the spectrum trace data of the MCPR measurement.

FETCH:MERRor:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:MERRor:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRF> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:MERRor:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency
 error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:MERRor:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:MERRor:PEAK?`

Related Commands [FETCH:MERRor:PINDEX?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak> :: <Nrf> is the peak magnitude error in percent (%).

Examples FETCH:MERROR:PEAK? might return 1.57, indicating the peak magnitude error is 1.57%.

FETCH:MERROR:PINDEX? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the magnitude error peak.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:MERROR:PINDEX?

Related Commands [FETCH:MERROR:PEAK?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak_time> :: <Nrf> is the time at the magnitude error peak in symbol number. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCH:MERROR:PINDEX? might return 68.000, indicating that the magnitude error peak is at symbol #68.

FETCH:MERROR:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:MERROR:RMS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><rms> :: <Nrf></code> is the RMS magnitude error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCH:MERROR:RMS?</code> might return <code>0.382</code> , indicating the magnitude error is 0.382% RMS.

FETCH:MERROR:TRACE? (Query Only)

Returns the Magnitude error versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:MERROR:TRACE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the magnitude error in percent (%) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:MERROR:TRACE?</code> might return <code>#42036xxxx...</code> (2036-byte data) for the Magnitude error versus Time trace.

FETCH:NOISE:GAIN:TRACE<x>:RESULT? (Query Only)

This query returns the gain value in mdB of the specified trace in the Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:NOISe:GAIN:TRACe<x>:RESuIt?</code>
Returns	The gain value in mdB of the specified trace.
Examples	<code>FETCh:NOISe:GAIN:TRACE1:RESULT?</code> might return -88.7, indicating that the gain is -88.7 mdB

FETCh:NOISe:TABLE:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns Noise Table data. A total of 7 values per frequency (28 bytes per frequency) is returned. The number of frequencies returned depends on the settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:NOISe:TABLE:VALue?</code>
Returns	Returns an array of floats (size of 4 bytes each) defined as: ■ First frequency gain, noise figure, noise factor, y factor, noise temperature, power hot, power cold ■ Second frequency gain, noise figure, noise factor, y factor, noise temperature, power hot, power cold
Examples	<code>FETCh:NOISe:TABLE:VALUE?</code> might return #3308, indicating that the

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:FREQuency:ERRor (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Bluetooth 20dB BW display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth 20dB BW
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:FREQuency:ERROr?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:FREQuency:ERROr</code> might return -999.1 kHz, indicating the frequency error is -999.1 kHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:RESUlts:STATUs (Query Only)

Returns the test result as Pass or Fail in the Bluetooth 20dB BW display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20dB BW
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:RESUlts:STATUs</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	PASS means the test passed. FAIL means the test failed. INVALID means there was an error and the test did not complete.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:RESUlts:STATUs</code> might return Pass or Fail or Invalid for Bluetooth 20dB BW display.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBB:POWer (Query Only)

Returns the x dB BW Ref Power value for the selected bandwidth as shown in the Bluetooth 20dB BW display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth 20dB BW
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBB:POWer?</code>
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBB:POWer</code> might return -9.0197525024, indicating that the x dB reference power for the selected bandwidth is -9.0197525024 dB.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBbandwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value where it is X dB less from the value at the center frequency.

Set the measurement direction using the appropriate inward or outward command before issuing this command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBbandwidth?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth? , FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the X dBm bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBbandwidth?</code> might return 89.12000E+3 indicating the difference between the higher and lower frequency points is 89.12 kHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured inwards (coming from the ends to the center frequency).

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBANDwidth?](#), [FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the input X dBm value in Hz.

Examples FETCh:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:BANDWIDTH? might return 1.251840000E+6 indicating that the bandwidth corresponding to the input XdBm vaue is 1.2518 MHz measured in the inward direction.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency?

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the left frequency in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:LEFT:FREQUENCY?` might return 2.401E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the X dbm value to the left of the center frequency is 2.401GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?`

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the right frequency in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?` might return 2.445E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the XdBm value to the right of the center the frequency is 2.445 GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured outwards (from the center frequency to the ends).

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?`

Related Commands [FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBANDwidth?](#), [FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` the input X dBm value in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:BANDWIDTH?` might return 1.2518400000E+6 indicating that the bandwidth corresponding to the output XdBm vaue is 1.2518 MHz measured in the outward direction.

FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQUENCY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwith

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQUENCY?`

Related Commands [FETCH:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` the left frequency in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:LEFT:FREQUENCY?` might return 2.401E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the X dbm value to the left of the center frequency is 2.401GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency?

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the Right frequency in Hz.

Examples FETCh:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:RIGHT:FREQUENCY? might return 2.445E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the XdBm value to the right of the center the frequency is 2.445 GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the occupied bandwidth in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth?`

Arguments None

Returns `<OBW> :: <NRf>` is the occupied bandwidth in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH?` might return `4.0E+6`, indicating the occupied bandwidth is 4 MHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the left (lower) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?`

Related Commands [`FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?`](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<OBW_left_freq> :: <NRf>` is the left frequency in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:LEFT:FREQUENCY?` might return `1.498E+9`, indicating the left frequency is 1.498 GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the left frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?`

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<OBW_left_level> :: <NRf>` is the level at the left frequency in dB.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:LEFT:LEVEL?` might return `-23.5`, indicating the level at the left frequency is -23.5 dB.

FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWer?`

Arguments None

Returns `<OBW_ref_power> :: <NRf>` is the reference power in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:POWER?` might return `-10.0`, indicating the reference power is `-10 dBm`.

`FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)`

Returns the right (higher) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?`

Related Commands [`FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?`](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<OBW_right_freq> :: <NRF>` is the right frequency in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?` might return `1.502E+9`, indicating the right frequency is `1.502 GHz`.

`FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel? (Query Only)`

Returns the level at the right frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?`

Related Commands [`FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?`](#)

Arguments None

Returns <OBW_right_level> :: <NRf> is the level at the right frequency in dB.

Examples FETCH:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:RIGHT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the right frequency is -23.5 dB.

FETCH:OBWidth:SPECTrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:OBwidth:SPECTrum?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCH:OBWIDTH:SPECTRUM? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

FETCH:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the x dB bandwidth in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:OBwidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth?

Arguments	None
Returns	<xdBW> :: <Nrf> is the x dB bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:BANDWIDTH? might return 2.0E+6, indicating the x dB bandwidth is 2 MHz.

FETCH:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQUENCY? (Query Only)

Returns the left (lower) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:OBwidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQUENCY?
Related Commands	FETCH:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?
Arguments	None
Returns	<xdBW_left_freq> :: <Nrf> is the left frequency in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:LEFT:FREQUENCY? might return 1.498E+9, indicating the left frequency is 1.498 GHz.

FETCH:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVEL? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the left frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:OBwidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVEL?

Related Commands [FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <xdbBW_left_level> :: <NRf> is the level at the left frequency in dB.

Examples FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the left frequency is -23.5 dB.

FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the x dB bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <xdbBW_ref_power> :: <NRf> is the reference power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer? might return -10.0, indicating the reference power is -10 dBm.

FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the right (higher) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?

Related Commands	FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQuency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<xdbBW_right_freq> :: <Nrf> is the right frequency in Hz.
Examples	FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency? might return 1.502E+9, indicating the right frequency is 1.502 GHz.

FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the right frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel?
Related Commands	FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVel?
Arguments	None
Returns	<xdbBW_right_level> :: <Nrf> is the level at the right frequency in dB.
Examples	FETCh:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the right frequency is -23.5 dB.

FETCh:OFDM:APOWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:APower?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><apower>::<NRf></code> the average power in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:APower?</code> might return <code>-23.4584459235</code> indicating the average power is <code>-23.46</code> dB.

FETCh:OFDM:APower:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-to-average power in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:APower:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><apower_peak>::<NRf></code> is the peak-to-average power in dBm.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:APower:PEAK?</code> might return <code>10.4140096289</code> indicating that peak-to-average power is <code>10.41</code> dBm.

FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation magnitude data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:MAGNitude?</code>

Related Commands	FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:PHASe? FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:TYPE? FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:VALue?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the n th data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:MAGNitude? might return #510400xxxx... (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation phase values of the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:PHASe?
Related Commands	FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:MAGNitude? FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:TYPE? FETCh:OFDM:CONSt:VALue?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the n th data point in 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:PHASE?` might return `#510400xxxx...` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation context value of the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE?`

Related Commands [FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude?](#)
[FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe?](#)
[FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} data point in 16-bit little endian integers. The integers must be translated to the proper context as listed below.

Integer value	Type (context)
0	Pilot
1	Data
2	Unused or Null

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE?` might return `#41352` (1352-byte data) for the measurement. The actual data must be decoded to the context type using the table above.

FETCH:OFDM:CONStE:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation value (decoded symbol) of the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude? FETCh:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe? FETCh:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the n th data point in 16-bit little endian integers.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?</code> might return <code>#41352</code> indicating 1352 bytes of data for the measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:CPE? (Query Only)

Returns the Common Pilot Error magnitude for the OFDM measurement

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:CPE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the RMS magnitude error in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:CPE?` might return `3.7868041505` indicating that the CPE is 3.787%.

FETCh:OFDM:CRESpOse:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the channel response magnitude data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OFDM:CRESpOse:MAGNitude?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:CRESPONSE:MAGNITUDE?` might return `#3804xxxx. . . .` (804 byte data) for the measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:CRESpOse:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the channel response phase data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OFDM:CRESpOse:PHASe?`

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

- <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
- <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
- <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:OFDM:CRESPONSE:PHASE? might return #3804xxxx. . . (804 byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

Examples FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:ALL? might return -20.1872549032 indicating the data is -20.19 dB for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:DATA?</code> might return <code>-20.1872549032</code> indicating the data is <code>-20.19</code> dB for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILOTS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:PILOTS?</code> might return <code>-20.2872549032</code> indicating the data is <code>-20.29</code> dB for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL?</code>
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:ALL?` might return `19.3223863840` indicating the data is 19.322% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:DATA?` might return `19.3223863840` indicating the data is 19.322% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:PILOts?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:PILOTS?` might return `10.8543863840` indicating the data is 10.854% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:ALL?` might return `99.00000` indicating the data is 99 for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all data subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:DATA?` might return `99.00000` indicating the data is 99 for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILots?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:PILOTS?` might return `88.00000` indicating the data is 88for the measurement

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL?` might return `2.00000` indicating the data is 2 for the measurement

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?` might return `2.00000` indicating the data is 2 for the measurement

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS?` might return `1.00000` indicating the data is 1 for the measurement

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:ALL?` might return `-26.9012093267` indicating the data is `-26.90` for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:DATA?` might return `-26.8477116269` indicating the data is `-26.85` for the measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILots?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` data in dB.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:PILOTS?` might return `-33.0589143032` indicating the data is `-33.06` dB.

FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:ALL?` might return `225.0743627548` indicating the data is 225.074% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:DATA?` might return `260.6973409653` indicating that the data is 260.697% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILOts?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:PILOTS?` might return `210.8103863840` indicating the data is 210.810% for the measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:EVM:TRACE2?` might return `#252xxxx. . .` (52 byte data) for the Average versus Symbols measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency error reading for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:OFDM:FERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> frequency error.
Examples	<code>FETCH:OFDM:FERROR?</code> might return <code>82.8617142098E+3</code> indicating the frequency error was 82.86 kHz.

FETCH:OFDM:FLATness:PASS? (Query Only)

Queries whether the average power levels of subcarriers across the signal bandwidth on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:OFDM:FLATness:PASS?</code>
Returns	Returns "1" in the case that all data remains within the defined limits, and "0" otherwise.
Examples	<code>FETCH:OFDM:FLAT:PASS?</code> might return 1, which means that the average power levels of subcarriers across the signal bandwidth remain within the defined limits.

FETCH:OFDM:FLATness:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the summary results of each segment of the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:RESuIt?</code>
Returns	The data is returned as 12 comma delineated text values. The specific values are : ■ minimum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:FLAT:RES?</code> might return <code>-6.0000000000,-17.0626174659E-3,3.9829373825,12.0000000000,19.979260861</code> which represents the summary results of each segment of the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the OFDM Spectral Flatness trace data. When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix (symbol deviation per subcarrier). When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average Deviation vs Subcarrier.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:FLAT:TRACE2?</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) which represents the data for the Average Deviation vs. Subcarrier trace.

FETCh:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance? (Query Only)

Returns the gain imbalance for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> gain imbalance in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:GAIN:IMBALANCE?</code> might return <code>-57.746E-3</code> indicating that the gain imbalance is <code>-0.057746</code> dB.

FETCh:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the IQ origin offset for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> gain imbalance in dB.

Examples FETCh:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet? might return -53.47017 indicating that the IQ origin offset is -53.47 dB.

FETCh:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude error trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:MERROR:TRACE2` might return `#3108xxxx.` . . . (108-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection? (Query Only)

Returns the direction of the packet in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection?`

Arguments None

Returns One of the following values.

UP specifies that the packet is in the up direction.

DOWN specifies that the packet is in the down direction.

BOTH specifies that the packet is both directions.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:PACKET:DIRECTION?` might return `DOWN` indicating that the packet was in the down direction.

FETCH:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the phase error trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe2</code> might return <code>#3100xxxx. . .</code> (100-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:POWer:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the power trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When `<x>` is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When `<x>` is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When `<x>` is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:OFDM:POWer:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:POWER:TRACE2` might return `#296xxxx.` . . . (96-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

FETCH:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the quadrature offset in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> quadrature offset in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:QUADRATURE:OFFSET?` might return `-99.9` indicating that the offset is `-99°`.

FETCH:OFDM:SCARriers? (Query Only)

Returns the number of subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:SCARriers?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> number of subcarriers.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:SCARRIERS?` might return `200.0000` indicating that there are 200 subcarriers in the measurement.

FETCh:OFDM:SCARriers:SPACing? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier spacing for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:SCARRIERS:SPACing?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` subcarrier spacing.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:SCARRIERS:SPACING?` might return `90.000E+3` indicating that the subcarrier spacing is 90.000 kHz.

FETCh:OFDM:STABle:VALUe? (Query Only)

Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:OFDM:STABle:VALUe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:STABLE:VALUE?` might return `#43848` indicating that there are 3848 bytes in the symbol table.

FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol clock error for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> symbol clock error in ppm.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERRor?` might return `422.7135479929` indicating that the symbol clock error was 422.714 ppm.

FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNt? (Query Only)

Returns the number of symbols for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNt?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> number of symbols in the measurement.

Examples `FETCH:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNT?` might return `25.00000` indicating that there were 25 symbols for the measurement.

FETCH:P25:CONStE:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in Hz. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency of the analyzer.

When Frequency Error is in Auto mode, this query returns the frequency error value. When in Manual mode, it returns the frequency offset.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:CONStE:FERRor?`

Returns `<freq_error> :: <NRf>`, which is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:P25:CONStE:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, which is a frequency error of -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:P25:CONStE:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the P25 Constellation display trace data.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:CONStE:TRACe?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q(1)><I(2)><Q(2)>...<I(n)><Q(n)>`

Where:

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<I(n)> and <Q(n)> are the normalized I- and Q- coordinate values at the n th data point. 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:P25:CONSTE:TRACE?` might return `#43848xxxx...` (3848-byte data) for the P25 Constellation trace data.

FETCH:P25:EDiagram:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace data with the X value.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:EDIagram:FDEVIation?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>`

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<Y(n)> and <X(n)> are the frequency deviation in Hz and time (symbols) coordinate pair at the n th data point. 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:P25:EDIAGRAM:FDEVIATION?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

FETCH:P25:EDiagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

When Frequency Error is in Auto mode, this query returns the frequency error value. When in Manual mode, it returns the frequency offset.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:EDIagram:FERRor?</code>
Returns	<code><freq_error>::<NRf></code> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:EDIAGRAM:FERROR?</code> might return <code>-10.7E+3</code> , indicating the frequency Error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCH:P25:EDIagram:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:EDIagram:I?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><Y(n)></code> and <code><X(n)></code> are the normalized I- and time (symbols) coordinate values at the <i>n</i>th data point. 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:EDIAGRAM:I?</code> might return <code>#3160xxxx...</code> (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

FETCH:P25:EDIagram:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:EDIagram:Q?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><Y(n)></code> and <code><X(n)></code> are the normalized Q- and time (symbols) coordinate values at the <i>n</i>th data point. 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:EDIAGRAM:Q?</code> might return <code>#3160xxxx...</code> (160-byte data) for the Q Versus Time trace.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from poweron to powerdown (or the end of waveform, if that occurs before powerdown), in seconds, for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh?</code>
Returns	Floating point number that represents the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from power on to power down (or the end of waveform, if that occurs before power down), in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTIME:BURST:WIDTH?</code> might return <code>156.0000000000E-6</code> , which represents a width of the burst packet of 156 μ s.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the start time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?</code> might return 6e-6, which indicates that the start time of the falling edge is at 6 μ s.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the stop time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?</code> might return 7e-6, which indicates the stop time of the falling edge is at 7 μ s.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:P25:PVTime:RTIME?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTIME:RISE:TIME?</code> might return 6e-6, which indicates the start time of the rising edge is 6 μ s.

FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the start time of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME? FETCH:P25:PVTime:RTIME?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTIME:RISE:TIME:START?</code> might return 6e-6, which indicates the start time of the rising edge is at 6 μ s.

FETCH:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the stop time of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START? FETCh:P25:PVTime:RTIME? FETCh:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTIME:RISE:TIME:STOP?</code> might return 7e-6, which indicates the width of the rising edge is 7 μ s.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:RTIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTime:RTIME?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:P25:PVTime:RISE:TIME?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:PVTIME:RTIME?</code> might return 7e-6, which indicates the width of the rising edge is 7 μ s.

FETCh:P25:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values (power) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTTime:TRACE[:Y]?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<lt;data(n)>< code=""> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the <i>n</i>th data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.</lt;data(n)><></code>
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:PVTIME:TRACE[:Y]?</code> might return <code>#43204</code> (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

FETCH:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt: SRA (Query Only)

Returns Limit of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt: SRA</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	might return PASS, FAIL or NA.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT: SRA</code>

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement result.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS
Arguments	None
Returns	PASS means the result passed. FAIL means the result failed. NA means there is nothing to return.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:.DEVIATION:POSPEAK

Returns the Frequency Deviation, positive peak measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY: .DEVIATION:POSPEAK
Arguments	<integer>,<integer>
Returns	Frequency Deviation, positive peak, result
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY: .DEVIATION:POSPEAK <-2,-6> indicates the coordinate value of the Frequency Deviation positive peak.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:.DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS

Returns the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY: .DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY: .DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY (Query Only)

Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY
Arguments	None
Returns	Frequency Accuracy measurement result
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the status of Frequency Accuracy measurement's result.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK:STATUS (Query Only)

Queries the status of Frequency Deviation, negative peak result in the P25 Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION: NEGPEAK:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>
PASS indicates that the test passed.
FAIL indicates that the test failed.
NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION: NEGPEAK:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating that the Frequency Deviation for negative peak test result is Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Deviation, negative peak, measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK`

Arguments None

Returns Frequency Deviation measurement result

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS (Query Only)

Queries the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak result in the P25 Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK: STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK: STATUS` might return Pass, indicating that the Frequency Deviation for positive peak test result is Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Error measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	Frequency Error measurement result

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA? (Query Only)

Returns the Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement result
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA?</code>

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	PASS, FAIL or NA.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS</code> might return PASS, indicating that the status is passed.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF?</code>
Returns	HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF?</code> would return the HCPM Pmax-off measurement result.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pmax-off measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS?` might
Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON?`

Returns HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON?` would return
HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns Status of HCPM Pmax-on measurement status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS?` might
Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pss-max measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS?

Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement results.

Examples FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS? would return the HCPM Pss-max measurement result.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS?

Arguments None

Examples FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pss-min measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM?</code>
Returns	HCPM Pss-min measurement results.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM?</code> would return the HCPM Pss-min measurement result.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns status of HCPM Pss-min measurement status based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?</code> might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Offslot power results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT?</code>

Returns HCPM Offslot power results.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT?` would return the HCPM Offslot power result.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns Status of HCPM Offslot measurement based on the limit.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS?` might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI (Query Only)

Returns P_ACP_HI value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI?` might return -37.963 indicating the P_ACP_HI value is -37.96 dBm.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW (Query Only)

Returns P_ACP_LOW value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW?` might return -40.125 indicating P_ACP_LOW value is -40.13 dBm.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN (Query Only)

Returns Min Pk ACPR value which is displayed on P25 Summary Display.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN?` might return 47.96 indicating Min Pk ACPR value is 47.96 dBm

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of Min Pk ACPR value based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF (Query Only)

Returns RF measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of RF measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:POWEr:MEASurement:RF:STATUs</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	PASS, FAIL, or NA.
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS</code> might return PASS, indicating that PASS is the status result of the measurement.

FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM t_error_1 acquisition count in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 2 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNment:TERRor:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> Range is 0 to 5
Examples	<code>FETCh:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT</code> might return 1, indicating HCPM t_error_1 acquisition count is 1.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS (Query Only)

Queries the status of the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results in the P25 Summary display .

This is applicable when phase 2 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS might return Pass, indicating that the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement test result is Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TObSync:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's tob_sync acquisition count in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 2 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSYNC:ACQ:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> Range is 0 to 5
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSYNC:ACQ:COUNT</code> might return 2, indicating HCPM Time alignment's tob_sync acquisition count is 2.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 2 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR: ONE:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR: ONE:STATUS</code> might return Pass, indicating that the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement test result is Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM t_error_0 acquisition count in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 2 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR: ZERO:ACQ:COUNT?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> Range is 0 to 5
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR: ZERO:ACQ:COUNT might return 3, indicating HCPM t_error_0 acquisition count is 3.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:.ZERO:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:.ZERO:STATUS?
Arguments	None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:.ZERO:STATUS?` Might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns HCPM t_error_1 acquisition count.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT?`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 average is computed.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT?`

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE:.ACQ:COUNT?`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE?`

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE?`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ZERO?`

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ZERO?`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TOBSync?

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.

Examples FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TOBSYNC?

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:.ENCODer? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
.ENCODer?

Returns Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Examples FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
.ENCODER?

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:.ENCODER:BI:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: .ENCODER:BI:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time , busy/idle, measurement results.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: .ENCODER:BI:STATUS?</code> might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:.ENCODER:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: .ENCODER:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
.ENCODER:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:.COUNT:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle, acquisition count over which the Busy/Idle Attack time average is computed.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ACQ:.COUNT:BI?`

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle, acquisition count over which the
Busy/Idle Attack time average is computed.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ACQ:.COUNT:BI?`

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ACQ:COUNT`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT` might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time (Busy/Idle) measurement results in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 1 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.

Examples `FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating that the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time (Busy/Idle) measurement test result was Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results in P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 1 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER: STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER: STATUS</code> might return Pass, indicating that Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement test result is Pass.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER?</code>
Returns	Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER?</code>

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI?
Returns	Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time , busy/idle, measurement results.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI?

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER

FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTAck:TIME:POWEr:BI (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTAck:TIME: POWEr:BI
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCh:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI

FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTAck:TIME:POWEr:BI:STATUs (Query Only)

Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:P25:SUMMAry:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:ATTAck:TIME: POWEr:BI:STATUs
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCh:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI?

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER?

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THROUGHPUT:DELAY (Query Only)

Returns Throughput delay measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THROUGHPUT:DELAY
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THROUGHPUT:DELAY

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns Throughput delay acquisition counts.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay average is computed.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?
Returns	Throughput delay acquisition counts.
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?

FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy:STATUs (Query Only)

Returns status of Throughput delay measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy:STATUs
Arguments	None
Examples	FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy:STATUs might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy? (Query Only)

Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy?
Returns	Throughput delay measurement results.
Examples	FETCh:P25:SUMMary:TRIGger:MEASurement:PHASe1:THRUpot:DELAy?

FETCh:PERRor:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PERRor:FERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><freq_error> :: <NRf></code> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PERRor:FERRor?</code> might return <code>-10.7E+3</code> , indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCh:PERRor:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PERRor:PEAK?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:PERRor:PINdex?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><peak> :: <NRf></code> is the peak phase error in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PERRor:PEAK?</code> might return <code>0.683</code> , indicating the peak phase error is 0.683 °.

FETCh:PERRor:PINdex? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the phase error peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PERRor:PINdex?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:PERRor:PEAK? , [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><peak_time> :: <NRf></code> is the time at the phase error peak in symbol number. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PERRor:PINDEX?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the phase error peak is at symbol #68.

FETCH:PERRor:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PERRor:RMS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><rms> :: <NRf></code> is the RMS phase error in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PERRor:RMS?</code> might return <code>0.746</code> , indicating the phase error is 0.746° RMS.

FETCh:PERRor:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase error versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PERRor:TRACe?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the phase error in degrees at the nth data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCh:PERRor:TRACe? might return #42036xxxx... (2036-byte data) for the Phase error versus Time trace.

FETCh:PHVTime? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PHVTime?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
<data(n)> is the phase in degrees at the nth data point,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PHVTIME?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Phase versus Time trace.

FETCH:PHVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PHVTime:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [FETCH:PHVTime:MAXLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<max> :: <NRf>` is the maximum phase in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PHVTime:MAXIMUM?` might return `153.8`, indicating the maximum phase is 153.8 °.

FETCH:PHVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase is maximum.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PHVTime:MAXLocation?`

Related Commands [FETCh:PHVTime:MAXimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the phase is maximum.

Examples FETCH:PHVTIME:MAXLOCATION? might return 175.3E-9, indicating the I or Q level is maximum at 175.3 ns.

FETCh:PHVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PHVTime:MINimum?

Related Commands [FETCh:PHVTime:MINLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <min> :: <NRf> is the minimum phase in degrees.

Examples FETCH:PHVTIME:MINIMUM? might return -176.3, indicating the minimum phase is -176.3 °.

FETCh:PHVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase is minimum.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PHVTime:MINLocation?`

Related Commands [FETCH:PHVTime:MINimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<min_time> :: <NRf>` is the time in seconds at which the phase is minimum.

Examples `FETCH:PHVTIME:MINLOCATION?` might return `450.7E-9`, indicating the phase is minimum at 450.7 ns.

FETCH:PHVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase versus Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PHVTime:RESult?`

Arguments None

Returns `<max>,<max_time>,<min>,<min_time>`

Where

`<max> :: <NRf>` is the maximum phase in degrees.

`<max_time> :: <NRf>` is the time in seconds at which the phase is maximum.

`<min> :: <NRf>` is the minimum phase in degrees.

`<min_time> :: <NRf>` is the time in seconds at which the phase is minimum.

Examples `FETCH:PHVTIME:RESULT?` might return `153.8,175.3E-9,-176.3,450.7E-9`, indicating the maximum phase is 153.8 ° at 175.3 ns and the minimum phase is -176.3 ° at 450.7 ns.

FETCH:PM:PNEGative? (Query Only)

Returns the negative peak phase deviation (–Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PM:PNEGative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><-Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the negative peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PM:PNEGATIVE?</code> might return <code>-23.42</code> , indicating the positive peak phase deviation is <code>-23.42 °</code> .

FETCh:PM:PPOSitive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak phase deviation (+Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PM:PPOSitive?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><+Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the positive peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PM:PPOSITIVE?</code> might return <code>26.87</code> , indicating the positive peak phase deviation is <code>26.87 °</code> .

FETCh:PM:PTPeak? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-peak phase deviation (Pk-Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PM:PTPeak?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><Pk-Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the peak-peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PM:PTPEAK?</code> might return <code>46.34</code> , indicating the peak-peak phase deviation is <code>46.34 °</code> .

FETCh:PM:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the PM measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PM:RESult?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><+Pk> , <-Pk> , <RMS> , <Pk-Pk></code> Where <code><+Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the positive peak phase deviation in degrees. <code><-Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the negative peak phase deviation in degrees. <code><RMS> :: <NRf></code> is the RMS phase deviation in degrees. <code><Pk-Pk> :: <NRf></code> is the peak-peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PM:RESULT?</code> might return <code>22.89 , -23.45 , 15.12 , 46.34</code> .

FETCh:PM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase deviation in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PM:RMS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<RMS> :: <NRf> is the RMS phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	FETCH:PM:RMS? might return 15.12, indicating the RMS frequency deviation is 15.12 °.

FETCH:PNOise:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns all results of the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PNOise:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Cpower>,<Ferror>,<Pnoise>,<Tjitter>,<Rjitter>,<RFM> Where <Cpower> :: <NRf> is the carrier power in dBm. <Ferror> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz. <Pnoise> :: <NRf> is the RMS phase noise in degrees. <Tjitter> :: <NRf> is the total jitter in seconds. <Rjitter> :: <NRf> is the random jitter in seconds. <RFM> :: <NRf> is the residual FM in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:PNOISE:ALL? might return -9.455,1.235E+6,51.43,2.312E-9,4.178E-9,14.58, indicating Carrier power: -9.455 dBm,

Frequency error: 1.235 MHz,
RMS phase noise: 51.43 °,
Total jitter: 2.312 ns,
Random jitter: 4.178 ns, and
Residual FM: 14.58 Hz.

FETCH:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier frequency error in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Carrier frequency error in Hz.

Examples FETCH:PNOISE:CARRIER:FERROR? might return 1.235E+6, indicating that the carrier frequency error is 1.235 MHz.

FETCH:PNOise:CARRier:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier power in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PNOise:CARRier:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Carrier power in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:CARRIER:POWER?` might return `-9.455`, indicating that the carrier power is -9.455 dBm.

FETCH:PNOise:JITTer? (Query Only)

Returns the jitter in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PNOise:JITTer?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Jitter in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:JITTER?` might return `2.312E-9`, indicating that the jitter is 2.312 ns.

FETCH:PNOise:RESidual:FM? (Query Only)

Returns the residual FM in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PNOise:RESidual:FM?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Residual FM in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:RESIDUAL:FM?` might return `14.58`, indicating that the residual FM is 14.58 Hz.

FETCH:PNOise:RMS:PNOise? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase noise in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PNOise:RMS:PNOise?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS phase noise in degrees.

Examples FETCH:PNOISE:RMS:PNOISE? might return 51.43, indicating that the RMS phase noise is 51.43 °.

FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the nth data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of Trace 1.

FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and phase noise pairs of the specified trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:XY?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<x(n)><y(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) and phase noise (dBc/Hz) pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:XY?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequency and phase noise pairs of the Trace 1.

FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the phase noise values of the specified trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>[:Y]?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<y(n)>` is the phase noise (dBc/Hz) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:Y` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the phase noise values of Trace 1.

FETCH:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer? (Query Only)

Returns the outliers value exceeding the upper limit in pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:OUTLIER:HIGHER?` might return 0.000, which is the value for the outliers that have exceeded the upper limit in the pulse cumulative histogram.

FETCH:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer? (Query Only)

Returns the outliers value below the lower limit in pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:OUTLIER:LOWER?` might return 0.000, which is the value for the outliers below the lower limit in the pulse cumulative histogram.

FETCH:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSE:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of pulses in the bin in the pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSE:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:PULSE:COUNT?` might return 0 for the number of pulses in the bin.

FETCH:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSE:TOTAL? (Query Only)

Returns the total number of pulses in the pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULSE:TOTAL?`

Arguments None

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:PULSE:TOTAL?` might return 16 for total number pulses in the pulse cumulative histogram.

FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics

Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in the pulse cumulative statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics <arg1>,<arg2>

Arguments **arg1** can be one of the following measurements:

{AVERage | PPOWer | ATX | WIDTH | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATe
| DUTPct | DUTRatio | RIPple | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot
| OVEDb | PPPHase | PPFRequency | RMSFreqerror | MFReqerror |
RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude
| IRTIME | PPPD | PPFD | FABS}

arg2 can be one of the following statistics results:

{TPCOunt|MAX|MAXTs|MIN|MINTs|PK2PK|AVG|SD|ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_timestamp> | <min> | <min_timestamp> | <pk_pk> | <std_dev> | <
for one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> |
<fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pcmt> |
<duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> |
<droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> |
<pp_freq><rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> |
<p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq>
| <freq_dev><phase_dev> | <dlt_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> |
<imp_resp_time>

Where

<avg_on> :: <Nrf>is the average power transmitted during pulse ON.
<pk_pwr> :: <Nrf>is the Maximum power during pulse on.
<pk_pwr> :: <Nrf>is the average power transmitted.
<width> :: <Nrf>is the time from the rising edge to the falling edge at the -3
dB /-6 dB level (50%) of the user selected 100% level.
<rise> :: <Nrf>is the time required for a signal to rise from 10% to 90% (or
20% to 80%) of the user selected 100% level.
<fall> :: <Nrf>is the time required for a signal to fall from 90% to 10% (or
80% to 20%) of the user selected 100% level.

`<rep_int> :: <NRf>` is the time from a pulse rising edge to the next pulse rising edge.
`<rep_rate> :: <NRf>` is the inverse of repetition interval.
`<duty_factor_pcmt> :: <NRf>` is the ratio of the width to the pulse period, expressed as a percentage.
`<duty_fact_ratio> :: <NRf>` is the ratio of the pulse width to the pulse period.
`<ripple> :: <NRf>` is the Ripple is the peak-to-peak ripple on the pulse top.
`<ripple_db> :: <NRf>` is the Ripple measurement expressed in dB.
`<droop> :: <NRf>` is the Droop is the power difference between the beginning and the end of the pulse On time.
`<droop_db> :: <NRf>` is the Droop measurement expressed in dB.
`<ovrshoot> :: <NRf>` is the amount by which the signal exceeds the 100% level on the pulse rising edge.
`<ovrshoot_db> :: <NRf>` is the Over shoot measurement expressed in dB.
`<pp_phase> :: <NRf>` is the phase difference between the selected pulse and the previous pulse in the analysis window.
`<pp_freq> :: <NRf>` is the difference between the frequency of the current pulse and frequency of the previous pulse.
`<rms_phase_err> :: <NRf>` is the RMS average of the Phase vs Time trace, computed over the Measurement Time.
`<rms_freq_err> :: <NRf>` is the RMS average of the Freq Error vs. Time trace.
`<p2p_phase> :: <NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and the first pulse.
`<p2p_freq> :: <NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and immediate previous pulse.
`<pk_phase_err> :: <NRf>` is the maximum phase error.
`<abs_freq> :: <NRf>` is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point.
`<freq_dev> :: <NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time.
`<phase_dev> :: <NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the ON time of a pulse.
`<d1ta_freq> :: <NRf>` is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency.
`<imp_resp_amp> :: <NRf>` is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe.
`<imp_resp_time> :: <NRf>` is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS AVERage,MAX` might return -1.3594852284, which is the max average value for the Average ON measurement.

FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the frame count value in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT
Arguments	None
Returns	<frame_count> Where <frame_count> :: <NRf> is the total number of fast frames in the acquisition.
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT? might return 100 for the total number of fast frames in the acquisition in Pulse-Ogram.

FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW (Query Only)

Returns the resolution bandwidth value only when Frequency vs Time display is opened in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW
Arguments	None
Returns	<rbw> Where <rbw> :: <NRf>RBW is a readout available only when Frequency vs Time display is opened.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:OGRAM:RBW?` might return `222.9199886322E+3` for RBW in Pulse-Ogram.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced <arg1>,<arg2>`

Arguments **arg1** can be one of the following measurements:
 {AVERage | PPOWer | ATX | WIDTH | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATe
 | DUTPct | DUTRatio | RIPPLE | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot
 | OVEDb | PPPHase | PPFRequency | RMSFreqerror | MFReqerror
 | RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation |
 IRAMplitude | IRTIME | PPPD | PPFD | FABS}
arg2 can be one of the following statistics results:
 {TPCOunt | MAX | MAXTs | MIN | MINTs | PK2PK | AVG | SD | ALL}

Examples `FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:ADVANCEDAVERage,MAX` might return `-1.3594852284` for Average ON value in pulse cumulative statistics

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX? (Query Only)

Returns the average transmitted power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<ATX(1)>,< ATX(2)>,...<ATX(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><ATX(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the average transmitted power for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dBm. The unit can be changed to watts by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. This measurement gives valid results only for power units (Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:ATX?</code> might return 0,-18.57,-18.73,-18.20,-18.53 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the average on power in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:AVERage?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,< avg(1)>,< avg(2)>,...<avg(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><avg(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the average on power for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. This measurement gives valid results only for power units (Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:AVERAGE?</code> might return 0,-2.354,-2.368,-2.343,-2.358 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DRODb? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DRODb?
Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DROOp?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <droop(1)>, <droop(2)>, ... <droop(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><droop(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the droopdB for the pulse number [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in percent (%) of watts or volts.
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:RESULT:DRODB? might return 1, -0.4, 0.32, 0.2, -0.1 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DROOp? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DROOp?
Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:DRODb?
Arguments	None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <droop(1)>, <droop(2)>, ... <droop(n)>

Where
 <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.
 <droop(n)> :: <NRf> is the droop for the pulse number [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in percent (%) of watts or volts.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:DROOP? might return 0, -270.9E-3, -193.0E-3, -242.7E-3, -177.5E-3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (%) in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <duty_pct(1)>, <duty_pct(2)>, ... <duty_pct(n)>

Where
 <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.
 <duty_pct(n)> :: <NRf> is the duty factor for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in percent (%).

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:DUTPCT? might return 0, 28.94, 28.96, 29.00, 29.01 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTRatio? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESuLt]:DUTRatio?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <duty_ratio(1)>, <duty_ratio(2)>, ... <duty_ratio(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><duty_ratio(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the duty factor for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> (no unit).
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:DUTRATIO?</code> might return <code>0, 289.4E-3, 289.6E-3, 290.0E-3, 290.1E-3</code> for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSE[:RESuLt]:FABS? (Query Only)

Returns the computed absolute frequency from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESuLt]:FABS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <abs_freq(1)>, <abs_freq(2)>, ... <abs_freq(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><abs_freq(n)> :: <NR1></code> is the absolute frequency for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:FABS?</code> might return <code>1.0000000000, 919.8726400000E+6, 1.1664642560E+9, 1.1866586880E+9, 1.1867939840E+9, 1.1882243840E+9, 933.2595840000E+6, 1.1729175040E+9, 1.1818649600E+9,</code>

1.1868037120E+9, 1.1832893440E+9, 933.4762880000E+6, 1.1805880320E+9, 1.1844794880E+9, 1.1914785280E+9, 1.1929450240E for is the number of the first pulse and the absolute frequency for each pulse.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FALL? (Query Only)

Returns the fall time in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FALL?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>,<fall(1)>,<fall(2)>,...<fall(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<fall(n)> :: <NRf> is the fall time for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:FALL? might return 0,110.3E-9,90.45E-9,95.03E-9,111.9E-9 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta? (Query Only)

Returns the computed delta frequency from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <freq_delta(1)>, <freq_delta(2)>, ...
<freq_delta(n)>

Where
 <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.
 <freq_delta(n)> :: <NRf> is the frequency delta for the pulse with the
 number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:FDELTA? might return
 1.0000000000, 163.6692962646, 82.8298492432, 21.8995475769, 89.2963562012, 4
 for the first pulse and each pulse found.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FRDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:FRDeviation?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <freq_dev(1)>, <freq_dev(2)>, ...
<freq_dev(n)>

Where
 <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.
 <freq_dev(n)> :: <NRf> is the frequency deviation for the pulse with the
 number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:FRDEVIATION? might return 1, 740.6E+3,
 736.5E+3, 718.3E+3, 672.2E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:IRAMplitude? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse impulse response amplitude measurement in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe[:RESUlt]:IRAmplitude?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<amplitude(1)>,<amplitude(2)>,...<amplitude(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><amplitude(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the sidelobe level, in dB, from the mainlobe for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code>.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:RESUlt:IRAmPLITUDE?</code> might return 1.0000000000, -45.3, -47.5, -50.2 for Pulse 1 through 3.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESUlt]:IRTime? (Query Only)

Returns the impulse response time in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe[:RESUlt]:IRTime?</code>
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <time(1)>, <time(2)>,....<time(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><time(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the sidelobe offset time from the mainlobe for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:RESUlt:IRTIME?</code> might return 1.0000000000, 806.6708687693E-9, -846.6595318168E-9, -873.3477443457E-9 for Pulse 1 through 3.

FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:MFRreqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:MFRreqerror?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <max_freq_err(1)>, <max_freq_err(2)>, ...
<max_freq_err(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<max_freq_err(n)> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency error for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:MFRREQERROR? might return
1, 597.5E+3, 675.8E+3, 642.8E+3, 598.2E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:MPHerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum phase error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:MPHerror?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <max_phase_err(1)>, <max_phase_err(2)>, ...
<max_phase_err(n)>

Where

`<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1>` is the first pulse number.
`<max_phase_err(n)> :: <NRf>` is the maximum phase error for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:MPHERROR?` might return 1, -9.221, -8.413, -11.853, -10.258 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:OVEDb? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:OVEDb?`

Related Commands [FETCH:PULSe\[:RESuLt\]:OVERshoot?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>, <overshoot(1)>, <overshoot(2)>, ... <overshoot(n)>`
 Where
`<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1>` is the first pulse number.
`<overshoot(n)> :: <NRf>` is the overshoot for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in dB.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:OVERDB?` might return 1, 1.2, 2.3, 1.0, 0.2 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:OVERshoot? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:OVERSHOOT?</code>
Related Commands	FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:OVEDb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <overshoot(1)>, <overshoot(2)>, ... <overshoot(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><overshoot(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the overshoot for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in percent (%) of watts or volts.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:OVERSHOOT?</code> might return <code>1, 1.2, 2.3, 1.0, 0.2</code> for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PHDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the phase deviation in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PHDeviation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <phase_dev(1)>, <phase_dev(2)>, ... <phase_dev(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><phase_dev(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the phase deviation for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:PHDEVIATION?</code> might return <code>1, 11.658, 9.640, 10.509, 8.272</code> for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFD? (Query Only)

Returns the computed pulse to pulse frequency difference from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFD?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <ppfd(1)>, <ppfd(2)>, ... <ppfd(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<ppfd(n)> :: <NRf> is the pulse to pulse frequency difference with the number of [first_pulse_num + n — 1] in Hz.

Examples FETCh:PULSe[:RESULT]:PPFD? might return 1.0000000000,"-", 246.5916160000E+6, 20.1943520000E+6, 135.2960000000E+3, 1.4304160000E+6, -254.9647520000E+6, 239.6579520000E+6, 8.9474560000E+6, 4.9386560000E+6, -3.5143840000E+6, -249.8130240000E+6, 247.1117760000E+6, 3.8915200000E+6, 6.9989120000E+6, 1.4665920000E+6 is the number of the first pulse and the pulse frequency difference for each pulse.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFrequency? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:PPFrequency?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <pp_freq(1)>, <pp_freq(2)>, ... <pp_freq(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<pp_freq(n)> :: <NRf> is the pulse-pulse carrier frequency for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:PPFREQUENCY? might return
0, 0.000, 1.258E+3, -3.121E+3, 1.862E+3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:PPOWer? (Query Only)

Returns the peak power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:PPOWer?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <pk_power(1)>, <pk_power(2)>, ...
<pk_power(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<pk_power(n)> :: <NRf> is the peak power for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in dBm.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

This measurement gives valid results only for power units(Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).

Examples FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:PPOWER? might return
0, -2.26, -2.27, -2.23, -2.25 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPD? (Query Only)

Returns the computed pulse to pulse phase difference from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPPD?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <pppd(1)>, <pppd(2)>, ... <pppd(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><pppd(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the pulse to pulse phase difference with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n — 1]</code> in Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPPD?</code> might return 1.0000000000,"-", 96.2469482422, 24.9118175507, 5.8206896782, 16.7037734985, -151.8063964844, 100.7584228516, 36.6761512756, -3.8614616394, 12.9028282166, -150.9820556641, 130.5854492188, 9.1259155273, -7.4177660942, 6.0613451004, -142.4224853516 is the number of the first pulse and the pulse to pulse phase difference for each pulse.

FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPPHase? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPPHase?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <pp_phase(1)>, <pp_phase(2)>, . . . <pp_phase(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number.

`<pp_phase(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the pulse-pulse carrier phase for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:PPHASE?` might return
0,0.000,21.66,46.76,57.56 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RINTerval? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition interval in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RINTerval?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>,<rep_int(1)>,<rep_int(2)>,...<rep_int(n)>`
Where
`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.
`<rep_int(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the repetition interval for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:RINTERVAL?` might return
0,16.03E-6,16.08E-6,16.07E-6,16.02E-6 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RIPDb? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RIPDb?`

Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPPlE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<ripple(1)>,<ripple(2)>,...<ripple(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><ripple(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the ripple for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSE:RESULT:RIPDB?</code> might return <code>1,0.4,0.32,0.2,0.1</code> for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPPlE? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPPlE?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPDb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<ripple(1)>,<ripple(2)>,...<ripple(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><ripple(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the volts or watts ripple for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSE:RESULT:RIPPLE?</code> might return <code>0,106.5E-3,177.6E-3,148.3E-3,148.5E-3</code> for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE? (Query Only)

Returns the rise time in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>,<rise(1)>,<rise(2)>,...<rise(n)>
Where
<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.
<rise(n)> :: <NRf> is the rise time for the pulse with the number of
[first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.

Examples FETCh:PULSe:RESULT:RISE? might return 0,92.94E-9,115.9E-9,
115.1E-9,97.45E-9 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFreqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFreqerror?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>,<RMS_freq_err(1)>,<RMS_freq_err(2)>,...
<RMS_freq_err(n)>
Where
<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

`<RMS_freq_err(n)> :: <NRf>` is the RMS frequency error for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:RMSFREQERROR?` might return 1, 51.54E+3, 69.20E+3, 64.21E+3, 51.02E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RMSPherror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RMSPherror?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>, <RMS_phase_err(1)>, <RMS_phase_err(2)>, ... <RMS_phase_err(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<RMS_phase_err(n)> :: <NRf>` is the RMS phase error for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:RMSPHERROR?` might return 1, 908.4E-3, 752.8E-3, 981.7E-3, 886.4E-3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RRATE? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition rate in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RRATE?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<rep_rate(1)>,<rep_rate(2)>,...<rep_rate(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <rep_rate(n)> :: <NRf> is the repetition rate for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:RRATE? might return 0,62.50E+3,62.52E+3,62.51E+3,62.49E+3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the time in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:TIME?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<time(1)>,<time(2)>,...<time(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <time(n)> :: <NRf> is the time for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:RESULT:TIME? might return 1,7.937E-3,8.436E-3,6.504E-3,9.876E-3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

FETCH:PULSe[:RESuLt]:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse width in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe[:RESuLt]:WIDTh?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <width(1)>, <width(2)>, ... <width(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><width(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the pulse width for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:RESULT:WIDTH?</code> might return <code>0,4.630E-6,4.632E-6,4.639E-6,4.642E-6</code> for Pulse 0 to 3.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced</code>
Arguments	arg1 can be one of the following measurements: {AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTh RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPPlE RIPDb DROOp DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFReqerror MFReqerror RMSPherror MPHerror FRDeviation FDELta PHDeviation IRAMplitude IRTime PPPD PPFD FABS} arg2 can be one of the following statistics results: {TPCOunt MAX MAXTs MIN MINTs PK2PK AVG SD ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt>|<max>|<max_timestamp>|<min>|<min_timestamp>|pk_pk|std_dev|<all>
for one of the following selected measurement

<avg_on>|<pk_pwr>|<avg_tx>|<width>|<rise>|<fall>|<rep_int>|<rep_rate>|<

Where

<avg_on> :: <NRf> is the average power transmitted during pulse ON

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVANCED AVERAge,MAX might return
-1.3594852284 for Average ON value in Pulse Statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:ATX? (Query Only)

Returns the average transmitted power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:ATX?

Arguments None

Returns <ATX_avg>,<ATX_min>,<ATX_max>

Where

<ATX_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of the average transmitted power.

<ATX_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of the average transmitted power.

<ATX_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of the average transmitted power.

Unit: dBm.

The unit can be changed to watts by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Volt is invalid in the average transmitted power measurement.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:ATX? might return -18.51,-18.74,-18.12 for
the average transmitted power in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:AVERAge? (Query Only)

Returns the average on power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:AVERage?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><avg_avg>, <avg_min>, <avg_max></code> Where <code><avg_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average of the average on power. <code><avg_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum of the average on power. <code><avg_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum of the average on power. Unit: dBm. The unit can be changed to watts by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:AVERAGE?</code> might return <code>-2.35, -2.36, -2.34</code> for the average on power in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb?</code>
Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DROOp?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><droop_avg>, <droop_min>, <droop_max></code> Where <code><droop_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average droop.

<droop_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum droop.
 <droop_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum droop.
 Unit: in dB.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:DRODB?` might return `22.67E-3, -613.5E-3, 633.8E-3` for the droop in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:DROOp? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TRENd.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:DROOp?`

Related Commands [FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <droop_avg>, <droop_min>, <droop_max>

Where

<droop_avg> :: <NRf> is the average droop.
 <droop_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum droop.
 <droop_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum droop.
 Unit: Percent (%) by watts.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:DROOP?` might return `22.67E-3, -613.5E-3, 633.8E-3` for the droop in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (%) in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TRENd.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><duty_pct_avg>,<duty_pct_min>,<duty_pct_max></code> Where <code><duty_pct_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average duty factor. <code><duty_pct_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum duty factor. <code><duty_pct_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum duty factor. Unit: Percent (%).
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:DUTPCT? might return 2.437,2.310,2.657 for the duty factor (%) in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><duty_ratio_avg>,<duty_ratio_min>,<duty_ratio_max></code> Where <code><duty_ratio_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average duty factor. <code><duty_ratio_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum duty factor. <code><duty_ratio_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum duty factor. Unit: None.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:DUTRATIO?` might return `24.37E-3,23.11E-3,26.57E-3` for the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FABS (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FABS`

Arguments None

Returns `<fabs_avg>,<fabs_min>,<fabs_max>`

Where

`<fabs_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average of fabs.

`<fabs_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum of fabs.

`<fabs_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum of fabs.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:FABS` might return `1.1196544000E+9,919.8726400000E+6,1.1929450240E+9` for the absolute frequency in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FALL? (Query Only)

Returns the fall time in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FALL?`

Arguments None

Returns <fall_avg>, <fall_min>, <fall_max>

Where

<fall_avg> :: <NRf> is the average fall time.

<fall_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum fall time.

<fall_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum fall time.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:FALL? might return 70.27E-9, 69.62E-9, 71.27E-9 for the fall time in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta? (Query Only)

Return the delta frequency in the pulse statistics.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta?

Arguments None

Returns <freq_delta_avg>, <freq_delta_min>, <freq_delta_max>

Where

<freq_delta_avg> :: <NRf> is the average frequency deviation.

<freq_delta_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum frequency deviation.

<freq_delta_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency deviation.

Unit: Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:FDELTA? might return 77.9785690308, -110.1940994263, 287.8957519531 for the frequency delta in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FRDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:FRDeviation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><freq_dev_avg>,<freq_dev_min>,<freq_dev_max></code> Where <code><freq_dev_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average frequency deviation. <code><freq_dev_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum frequency deviation. <code><freq_dev_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum frequency deviation. Unit: Hz.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:FRDEVIATION?</code> might return <code>754.1E+3</code> , <code>660.5E+3</code> , <code>835.2E+3</code> for the frequency deviation in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRAMplitude? (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Impulse Response Amplitude measurement in the pulse statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRAMplitude?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><amp_avg>,<amp_min>,<amp_max></code> Where <code><amp_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average of the impulse response amplitude. <code><amp_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum of the impulse response amplitude. <code><amp_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum of impulse response amplitude. Unit: dB.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRAMPLITUDE?` might return -45.3, -47.1, -43.2 for the impulse response amplitude in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime? (Query Only)

Returns the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime?`

Returns `<avg_avg>, <avg_min>, <avg_max>`

Where

`<avg_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average of the impulse response time.

`<avg_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum of the impulse response time.

`<avg_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum of impulse response time.

Unit: seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRTIME?` might return -2.35, -2.36, -2.34 for the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value at a certain pulse number in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber`

Arguments None

Returns <max_pulse_no>
Where
<max_pulse_no> :: <NRf> is the maximum value at a pulse number.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:MAX:PULSE:NUMBER might return 15 for the maximum pulse number in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:MFReqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:MFReqerror?

Arguments None

Returns <max_freq_err_avg>, <max_freq_err_min>, <max_freq_err_max>
Where
<max_freq_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of maximum frequency error.
<max_freq_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of maximum frequency error.
<max_freq_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of maximum frequency error.
Unit: Hz.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:MFREQERROR? might return 645.0E+3, 555.6E+3, 738.8E+3 for the maximum frequency error in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMber? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value at a certain pulse number in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMBER?
Arguments	None
Returns	<min_pulse_no> Where <min_pulse_no> :: <NRf> is the minimum value at a pulse number.
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:MIN:PULSe:NUMBER? might return 1 for the minimum pulse number in the pulse statistics

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum phase error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror?
Arguments	None
Returns	<max_phase_err_avg>,<max_phase_err_min>,<max_phase_err_max> Where <max_phase_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of maximum phase error. <max_phase_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of maximum phase error. <max_phase_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of maximum phase error. Unit: Degrees.
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:MPHERROR? might return -11.47, -17.18, -7.61 for the maximum phase error in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND or TTREnd.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?
Related Commands	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><overshoot_avg></code> , <code><overshoot_min></code> , <code><overshoot_max></code> Where <code><overshoot_avg></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the average overshoot. <code><overshoot_min></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the minimum overshoot. <code><overshoot_max></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the maximum overshoot. Unit: dB.
Examples	FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:OVEDB? might return 0.3,0.1,0.5 for the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND or TTREnd.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?

Related Commands [FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <overshoot_avg>, <overshoot_min>, <overshoot_max>

Where

<overshoot_avg> :: <NRf> is the average overshoot.

<overshoot_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum overshoot.

<overshoot_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum overshoot.

Unit: Percent (%) by watts or volts.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:OVERSHOOT?` might return 0.3, 0.1, 0.5 for the overshoot in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the phase deviation in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation?`

Arguments None

Returns <phase_dev_avg>, <phase_dev_min>, <phase_dev_max>

Where

<phase_dev_avg> :: <NRf> is the average phase deviation.

<phase_dev_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum phase deviation.

<phase_dev_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum phase deviation.

Unit: Degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PHDEVIATION?` might return 11.678, 7.694, 17.374 for the phase deviation in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFD

Arguments None

Returns <ppfd_avg>, <ppfd_min>, <ppfd_max>

Where

<ppfd_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of ppfd.

<ppfd_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of ppfd.

<ppfd_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of ppfd.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFD might return
365.4186562500E+3,-267.5911040000E+6,247.1117760000E+6 for the
pulse-pulse frequency difference in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFrequency? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFrequency?

Arguments None

Returns <pp_freq_avg>, <pp_freq_min>,>, <pp_freq_max>

Where

`<pp_freq_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average pulse-pulse carrier frequency.
`<pp_freq_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum pulse-pulse carrier frequency.
`<pp_freq_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum pulse-pulse carrier frequency.
 Unit: Hz.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFREQUENCY?` might return `1.135E+3,311.3E+3,-262.8E+3` for the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:PPOwer? (Query Only)

Returns the peak power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:PPOwer?`

Arguments None

Returns `<pk_power_avg>,<pk_power_min>,<pk_power_max>`

Where

`<pk_power_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average peak power.
`<pk_power_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum peak power.
`<pk_power_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum peak power.
 Unit: dBm.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPOWER?` might return `-2.273,-2.313,-2.235` for the peak power in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><pppd_avg>, <pppd_min>, <pppd_max></code> Where <code><pppd_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average of pppd. <code><pppd_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum of pppd. <code><pppd_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum of pppd.
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:PPPD</code> might return -1.1131216288, -151.8063964844, 130.5854492188 for the pulse-pulse phase difference in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPHase? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPHase?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><pp_phase_avg>, <pp_phase_min>, <pp_phase_max></code> Where <code><pp_phase_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average pulse-pulse carrier phase. <code><pp_phase_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum pulse-pulse carrier phase. <code><pp_phase_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum pulse-pulse carrier phase. Unit: Degrees.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPHASE?` might return
`-9.298E-3,-254.3E-3,311.7E-3` for the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the
pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RINterval? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition interval in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when
[DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RINterval?`

Arguments None

Returns `<rep_int_avg>,<rep_int_min>,<rep_int_max>`

Where

`<rep_int_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average repetition interval.

`<rep_int_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum repetition interval.

`<rep_int_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum repetition interval.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RINTERVAL?` might return
`240.5E-6,217.9E-6,281.2E-6` for the repetition interval in the
pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when
[DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb?`

Related Commands [FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPple?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <ripple_avg>,<ripple_min>,<ripple_max>

Where

<ripple_avg> :: <NRf> is the average ripple.

<ripple_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum ripple.

<ripple_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum ripple.

Unit: dB.

Examples FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPDB? might return
160.4E-3,83.78E-3,287.7E-3 for the ripple in dB in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPple? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when
[DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPple?

Related Commands [FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <ripple_avg>,<ripple_min>,<ripple_max>

Where

<ripple_avg> :: <NRf> is the average ripple.

<ripple_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum ripple.

<ripple_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum ripple.

Unit: Percent (%) by watts or volts.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPPLE?` might return
160.4E-3, 83.78E-3, 287.7E-3 for the ripple in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RISE? (Query Only)

Returns the rise time in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RISE?`

Arguments None

Returns `<rise_avg>,<rise_min>,<rise_max>`

Where

`<rise_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average rise time.

`<rise_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum rise time.

`<rise_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum rise time.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RISE?` might return 105.4E-9, 91.65E-9,
116.2E-9 for the rise time in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<RMS_freq_err_avg>, <RMS_freq_err_min>, <RMS_freq_err_max> Where <RMS_freq_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of RMS frequency error. <RMS_freq_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of RMS frequency error. <RMS_freq_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of RMS frequency error. Unit: Hz.
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RMSFREQERROR? might return 63.67E+3, 45.49E+3, 81.28E+3 for the RMS frequency error in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror?
Arguments	None
Returns	<RMS_phase_err_avg>, <RMS_phase_err_min>, <RMS_phase_err_max> Where <RMS_phase_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of RMS phase error. <RMS_phase_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of RMS phase error. <RMS_phase_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of RMS phase error. Unit: Degrees.
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:RMSPHERROR? might return 1.032, 604.5E-3, 1.606 for the RMS phase error in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RRATe? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition rate in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:RRATe?

Arguments None

Returns <rep_rate_avg>, <rep_rate_min>, <rep_rate_max>

Where

<rep_rate_avg> :: <NRf> is the average repetition rate.

<rep_rate_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum repetition rate.

<rep_rate_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum repetition rate.

Unit: Hz.

Examples FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:RRATE? might return 62.50E+3, 62.49E+3, 62.52E+3 for the repetition rate in the pulse statistics.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse width in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTh?

Arguments None

Returns <width_avg>, <width_min>, <width_max>

Where

<width_avg> :: <NRf> is the average pulse width.

<width_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum pulse width.

<width_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum pulse width.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:WIDTH?` might return 4.636E-6, 4.630E-6, 4.643E-6 for the pulse width in the pulse statistics.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult` command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT` command before executing this query.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:X?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data1><data2>...data<n>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the horizontal value of the statistics graph at the n^{th} data point.

The unit is trace number (Plot = Trend), Hz (Plot = FFT), second (Plot = Time Trend) or current measurement unit (Plot = Histogram).

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:X?` might return #264xxxx... (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect: RESult` is set to `WIDTHh`.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal and vertical values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command before executing this query.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:XY?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data1><data2>...data<n> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the horizontal value of the statistics graph at the n^{th} data point. <data(n+1)> is the vertical value of the statistics graph at the n^{th} data point. For horizontal values, the unit is trace number (Plot = Trend), Hz (Plot = FFT), second (Plot = Time Trend) or current measurement unit (Plot = Histogram). For vertical values, the unit is current measurement unit (Plot = Trend or Time Trend), dB (Plot = FFT), count (Plot = Histogram) 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:XY? might return #264xxxx... (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when DISPlay:PULSe:SElect: RESult is set to WIDTHh.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command before executing this query.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS[:Y]?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the amplitude at the n^{th} data point. The unit is current measurement unit (Plot = Trend or Time Trend), dB (Plot = FFT), count or percent (Plot = Histogram) 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit of power is selected by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS[:Y]?</code> might return <code>#264xxxx...</code> (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult is set to <code>WIDTH</code>.

FETCH:PULSe:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the time values of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:PULSe:TRACe:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><X(1)><X(2)>...<X(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <x(n)> is the time in seconds at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:TRACE:X?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the time values of the trace.

FETCH:PULSe:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBER](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:PULSe:TRACe:XY?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The vertical unit depends on measurement results: Hz for frequency error and deviation, degrees for phase error and deviation, otherwise dBm. The vertical unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWER:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:TRACE:XY?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace.

FETCh:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the amplitude (dBm) at the nth data point,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit depends on measurement results: Hz for frequency error and deviation, degrees for phase error and deviation, otherwise dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples FETCh:PULSe:TRACe:Y? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the vertical values of the pulse trace.

FETCh:RFIN:IQ? (Query Only)

Returns time-domain IQ data for a specific acquisition data record. You can set a range of IQ pairs optionally. The instrument needs to be in stopped mode. If not in stopped mode, it returns the execution error (-200).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:RFIN:IQ? <rec_ID>[,<begin_num>,<end_num>]

Arguments	<rec_ID> specifies the acquisition data record ID number. <begin_num> specifies the beginning number of IQ pairs. <end_num> specifies the end number of IQ pairs. Use the FETCh:RFIN:RECORD:IDS? query to get the beginning and end ID's of acquisition data records.
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q(1)><I(2)><Q(2)>...<I(n)><Q(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <I(n)> and <Q(n)> are the time-domain IQ data pair. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. To find out the range of IQ pairs, use the FETCh:RFIN:IQ:HEADer? query. The returned value of <num_sample> is the number of IQ pairs. NOTE. Do not fetch a large number of IQ pairs because of memory limitation.
Examples	FETCh:RFIN:IQ? 10,25,350 might return #43848xxxx... (3848-byte data) for the record #10, ranging from 25th to 350th IQ pair.

FETCh:RFIN:IQ:HEADer? (Query Only)

Returns the header information for a specific acquisition data record. The instrument needs to be in stopped mode. If not in stopped mode, it returns the execution error (-200).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:RFIN:IQ:HEADer? <rec_ID>
Arguments	<rec_ID> specifies the acquisition data record ID number. Use the FETCh:RFIN:RECORD:IDS? query to get the beginning and end ID's of acquisition data records.
Returns	,<sampling_freq>,<num_sample>,<center_freq>,<acq_BW>,<ref_level>,<trig_pos>,<time_stamp>,<FastFrame_ID>

Where

`<span>` :: `<NR3>` is the span in Hz.
`<sampling_freq>` :: `<NR3>` is the sampling frequency in Hz.
`<num_sample>` :: `<NR3>` is the number of samples.
`<center_freq>` :: `<NR3>` is the center frequency in Hz.
`<acq_BW>` :: `<NR3>` is the acquisition bandwidth in Hz.
`<ref_level>` :: `<NR3>` is the reference level in dBm.
`<trig_pos>` :: `<NR3>` is the trigger position in seconds.
`<time_stamp>` :: `<string>` is the time stamp.
`<FastFrame_ID>` :: `<NR1>` is the Fast Frame ID: Zero or positive number.
 If the Fast Frame is disabled, the ID will be negative.

Examples `FETCH:RFIN:IQ:HEADER? 10` might return `40.0E+6,50.0E+6,4.027E+3,1.5E+9,40.0E+6,0.0,20.242E-6,"10/31/2007 1118:32 AM",-1`, indicating
 Span: 40 MHz,
 Sampling frequency: 50 MHz,
 Number of samples: 4027,
 Center frequency: 1.5 GHz,
 Acquisition bandwidth: 40 MHz,
 Reference level: 0 dBm,
 Trigger position: 20.242 μ s,
 Time stamp: 10/31/2007 1118:32 AM, and
 Fast Frame ID: -1

FETCh:RFIN:IQ:SCALE? (Query Only)

Returns the internal RF linear data scaling factor contained in the .tiq file header. The scaling factor can be used to convert digital IQ output (Option 05) values into real IQ values.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:RFIN:IQ:SCALE?`

Related Commands [FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NR3> The RF linear data scaling factor.

Examples FETCH:RFIN:IQ:SCALE? might return 19.553E-6 for the scaling factor.

FETCh:RFIN:IQ:VHeader? (Query Only)

Returns the verbose header information for a specific acquisition data record. The instrument needs to be in stopped mode. If not in stopped mode, it returns the execution error (-200).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:RFIN:IQ:VHeader? <rec_ID>

Arguments <rec_ID> specifies the acquisition data record ID number.

Use the [FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS?](#) query to get the beginning and end ID's of acquisition data records.

Returns ,<sampling_freq>,<num_sample>,<center_freq>,<acq_BW>,<ref_level>,<trig_pos>,<time_stamp>,<FastFrame_ID>

Where

 :: <NR3> is the span in Hz.

<sampling_freq> :: <NR3> is the sampling frequency in Hz.

<num_sample> :: <NR3> is the number of samples.

<center_freq> :: <NR3> is the center frequency in Hz.

<acq_BW> :: <NR3> is the acquisition bandwidth in Hz.

<ref_level> :: <NR3> is the reference level in dBm.

<trig_pos> :: <NR3> is the trigger position in seconds.

<time_stamp> :: <string> is the time stamp.

<FastFrame_ID> :: <NR1> is the Fast Frame ID: Zero or positive number. If the Fast Frame is disabled, the ID will be negative.

Examples FETCH:RFIN:IQ:VHEADER? 10 might return
 110.0000000000E+6,150.0000000000E+6,4.0270000000E+3,
 2.7000000000E+9,110.0000000000E+6,0.0000,20.2420000000E-6,
 "7/9/2013 8:38:25.9305101 -07:00:00",-1, indicating
 Span: 110 MHz,
 Sampling frequency: 150 MHz,

Number of samples: 4027,
 Center frequency: 2.7 GHz,
 Acquisition bandwidth: 110 MHz,
 Reference level: 0 dBm,
 Trigger position: 20.242 μ s,
 Time stamp: 10/31/2007 1118:32 AM,
 Fast Frame ID: -1

FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS? (Query Only)

Returns the beginning and end ID numbers of acquisition data.

NOTE. *The instrument needs to be in stopped mode. If not in stopped mode, it returns the execution error (-200).*

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:RFIN:RECOrd:IDS?

Arguments None

Returns <begin_ID>, <end_ID>

Where

<begin_ID> :: <NR1> is the beginning ID of acquisition data.

<end_ID> :: <NR1> is the end ID of acquisition data.

NOTE. *"-1,-1" is returned when the span changes and the acquisition is armed, but the acquisition has not yet occurred.*

Examples FETCh:RFIN:RECORD:IDS? might return 1, 147, indicating the beginning and end ID's of acquisition data are 1 and 147, respectively.

FETCh:SEM:MHITs:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of rows in the results table in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITS:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> The number of rows in the table.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITS:COUNT?</code> might return 7 indicating there are seven rows in the results table.

FETCh:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> Absolute amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <code><x></code> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITS2:AMPLitude:ABSolute?</code> might return <code>-73.17</code> indicating that the absolute amplitude of signal in row 2 is <code>-73.17</code> dBm.

FETCh:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Relative amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITs2:AMPLitude:RELative?</code> might return <code>-91.81</code> indicating that the relative amplitude of mask hit signal in row 2 is <code>-91.81</code> dBm.

FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Relative amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SEM:MHITs4:FREQuency?</code> might return <code>2.235E+6</code> indicating the frequency for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>2.235</code> MHz.

FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:ABSolute?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Absolute integration amplitude of the specified signal in dBm.
<x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples FETCh:SEM:MHITs4:INTEg:ABSolute? might return -75.14 indicating that the absolute integration amplitude for mask hit signal in row 4 is -75.14 dBm.

FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:SEM:MHITs<x>:INTEg:RELative?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Relative integration amplitude of the specified signal in dBm.
<x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:MHITS4:INTEg:RELative?` might return `-85.14` indicating that the relative integration amplitude for mask hit signal in row 4 is `-85.14` dBm.

FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute margin for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRF>` Absolute margin of the specified signal in dB.
 `<x>` specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:MHITS4:MARGin:ABSolute?` might return `-62.33` indicating that the absolute margin for mask hit signal in row 4 is `-62.33` dB.

FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative margin for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRF>` Relative margin of the specified signal in dB.

<x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:MHITS4:MARGIN:RELATIVE?` might return `-62.33` indicating that the relative margin for mask hit signal in row 4 is `-62.33` dB.

FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:OFFSET? (Query Only)

Returns the offset for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SEM:MHITS<x>:OFFSET?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> specifies the mask hit offset.
<x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:MHITS4:OFFSET?` might return `BL` indicating the offset for mask hit signal in row 4 is `BL`.

FETCH:SEM:PASS? (Query Only)

Returns the pass/fail limit test result in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SEM:PASS?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 (fail) or 1 (pass)

Examples FETCH:SEM:PASS? might return 1, indicating that the limit test was successful.

FETCH:SEM:REF:POWER? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power level in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:SEM:REF:POWER?

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> specifies the reference power.

Examples FETCH:SEM:REF:POWER? might return -16.92 dBm indicating that the reference power level is -16.92 dBm.

FETCH:SEM:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:SEM:SPECTrum:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>
Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <x(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:SPECTRUM:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data)
 for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

FETCH:SEM:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SEM:SPECTrum:XY?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <x(n)><y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:SEM:SPECTRUM:XY?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data)
 for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.

FETCH:SEM:SPECTrum[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SEM:SPECTrum[:Y]?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)></code> is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SEM:SPECTRUM[:Y]?</code> might return <code>#516020xxxx...</code> (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

FETCh:SGRam? (Query Only)

Returns trace data of a line in the spectrogram. The line is selected using the [TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SGRam?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

Examples `FETCH:SGRAM?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the line in the spectrogram.

FETCH:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the Spectrum measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 5.

NOTE. *TRACe5 (spectrogram) is valid when the spectrum and spectrogram measurements are running.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?`

Related Commands `TRACe<x>:SPECTrum` command subgroup

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:SPECTRUM:TRACE1?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for Trace 1 in the Spectrum measurement.

FETCH:SPURious:CARRier:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier power in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SPURious:CARRier:POWer?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Carrier power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:POWER?</code> might return 4.227, indicating that the carrier power is 4.227 dBm.

FETCh:SPURious:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of spurious signals in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SPURious:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The number of spurious signals.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SPURIOUS:COUNT?</code> might return 4, indicating that the spurious count is 4.

FETCh:SPURious:PASS? (Query Only)

Returns the pass/fail limit test result in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:SPURious:PASS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	0 (fail) or 1 (pass).
Examples	<code>FETCH:SPURIOUS:PASS?</code> might return 1, indicating that the limit test was successful.

FETCH:SPURious:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SPURious:SPECTrum:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)></code> is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:X?</code> might return <code>#516020xxxx...</code> (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

FETCH:SPURious:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SPURious:SPECTrum:XY?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)><y(n)></code> is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. - The amplitude unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:XY?</code> might return <code>#516020xxxx...</code> (16020-byte data) for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

FETCh:SPURious:SPECTrum[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitudes of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SPURious:SPECTrum[:Y]?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><y(n)></code> is the amplitude (dBm) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. - The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:Y?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the amplitudes of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Absolute amplitude of the specified spurious signal in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:AMPLITUDE:ABSOLUTE?` might return `-19.782`, indicating that the absolute amplitude of Spurious #1 is -19.782 dBm.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal in dB. Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) command to set the power reference.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:AMPLITUDE:RELATIVE?` might return `-9.782`, indicating that the relative amplitude of Spurious #1 is -9.782 dB.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Absolute frequency of the spurious signal in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:FREQUENCY:ABSOLUTE?` might return `2.235E+9`, indicating that the absolute frequency of Spurious #1 is 2.235 GHz.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative frequency of the specified spurious signal to the carrier in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to `CARRier`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Relative frequency of the spurious signal to the carrier in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:FREQUENCY:RELATIVE` might return `3.634E+6`, indicating that the relative frequency of Spurious #1 is 3.634 MHz.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Absolute amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:ABSOLUTE?` might return `-50.0`, indicating that the absolute amplitude of the limit for Spurious #1 is -50 dBm.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMIT:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMIT:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns <Nrf> Relative amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in dB. Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REference](#) command to set the power reference.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:RELATIVE?` might return `-10.0`, indicating that the relative amplitude of the limit for Spurious #1 is -10 dB.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation? (Query Only)

Returns whether the specified spurious signal exceeds the limit or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 (under the limit) or 1 (over the limit).

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:VIOLATION?` might return `1`, indicating that Spurious #1 exceeds the limit.

FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency range in which the specified spurious signal occurred.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> "A" to "T" representing Range A to T, respectively.

Examples `FETCH:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:RANGE` might return `"E"`, indicating that Spurious #1 is in Range E.

FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Frequency deviation in Hz.
Examples	FETCh:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION? might return 12.68E+3, indicating the frequency deviation is 12.68 kHz.

FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE? (Query Only)

Returns the number of columns and the values in the frequency deviation table for a signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Dev_Num>,{<Freq_dev_Max>,<Freq_dev_Min>,<Freq_dev_Avg>} Where

<Dev_Num> :: <NR1> is the number of columns in the frequency deviation table.

= 2 (2FSK), 4 (4FSK, C4FM), 8 (8FSK), or 16 (16FSK)

<Freq_dev_Max> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency deviation in Hz.

<Freq_dev_Min> :: <NRf> is the minimum frequency deviation in Hz.

<Freq_dev_Avg> :: <NRf> is the average frequency deviation in Hz.

The dataset <Freq_dev_Max>, <Freq_dev_Min>, <Freq_dev_Avg> is returned for each symbol in ascending order of its level (for example, in order of symbol -3, -1, +1, and +3 for 4FSK).

Examples FETCH:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TABLE? might return 2, 1.257E+3, 1.039E+3, 1.162E+3, 1.586E+3, 1.298E+3, 1.425E+3 for the frequency signal, populating the results table as follows.

Deviations	-1	+1
Maximum	1.257 kHz	1.586 kHz
Minimum	1.039 kHz	1.298 kHz
Average	1.162 kHz	1.425 kHz

FETCH:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Frequency error in Hz.

Examples FETCH:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR? might return 612.043E+3, indicating that the frequency error is 612.043 kHz.

FETCH:SQUALITY:GAIN:IMBalance? (Query Only)

Returns the gain imbalance in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:GAIN:IMBalance?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Gain imbalance in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:GAIN:IMBALANCE?</code> might return <code>-57.746E-3</code> , indicating that the gain imbalance is -0.057746 dB.

FETCh:SQUality:ORIGin:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the origin offset in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:ORIGin:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Origin offset in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:ORIGIN:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>-44.968</code> , indicating that the origin offset is -44.968 dB.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak EVM in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM?</code> might return <code>4.276</code> , indicating that the peak EVM is 4.276%.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak EVM in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:DB?</code> might return <code>-27.358</code> , indicating that the peak EVM is -27.358 dB.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the peak offset EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak offset EVM in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>-37.624</code> , indicating the peak offset EVM is -37.624 dB.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the EVM is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The time in symbol number at which the EVM is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:LOCATION?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the EVM is peak at symbol #68.000.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the offset EVM is peak.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> The time in symbol number at which the offset EVM is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:LOCATION:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>123.00</code> , indicating that the offset EVM is peak at symbol #123.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the peak offset EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak offset EVM in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>1.298</code> , indicating the peak offset EVM is 1.298%.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the peak FSK error in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:FERROR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak FSK error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:FERROR?</code> might return <code>9.136</code> , indicating the peak FSK error is 9.136%.

FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the peak magnitude error (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak magnitude error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR?</code> might return <code>3.595</code> , indicating that the peak magnitude error is 3.595%.

FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the peak magnitude error (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:DB?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Peak magnitude error in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR:DB?</code> might return <code>-28.583</code> , indicating that the magnitude error is -28.583 dB.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the magnitude error is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> The time in symbol number at which the magnitude error is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCh:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR:LOCATION?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the magnitude error is peak at symbol #68.

FETCh:SQUality:PEAK:PERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the peak phase error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak phase error in degrees.
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:PERROR?</code> might return <code>1.907</code> , indicating that the peak phase error is <code>1.907 °</code> .

FETCH:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase error is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The time in symbol number at which the phase error is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSE]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:PEAK:PERROR:LOCATION?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the phase error is peak at symbol #68.

FETCH:SQUALity:QUADrature:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the quadrature error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALity:QUADrature:ERRor?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Quadrature error in degrees.
Examples	FETCH:SQUALITY:QUADRATURE:ERROR? might return -14.264E-3, indicating that the quadrature error is -0.014264°.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RHO? (Query Only)

Returns the ρ (waveform quality) value in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:SQUALITY:RHO?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> ρ value.
Examples	FETCH:SQUALITY:RHO? might return 998.703E-3, indicating that ρ is 0.998703.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in percent (%).

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM?` might return `2.417`, indicating that the RMS EVM is 2.417%.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in dB.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB?` might return `-32.356`, indicating that the RMS EVM is -32.356 dB.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSET? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS offset EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSET?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS offset EVM in dB.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSET?` might return `-41.276`, indicating the RMS offset EVM is -41.276 dB.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS offset EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:OFFSet?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS offset EVM in percent (%).

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:OFFSET?` might return `0.783`, indicating the RMS offset EVM is 0.783%.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS FSK error percent in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:FERRor?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS FSK error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:FERROR?</code> might return <code>1.815</code> , indicating the RMS FSK error is 1.815%.

FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:MER:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS MER (Modulation Error Ratio) in dB in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:MER:DB?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS MER in dB.
Examples	<code>FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:MER:DB?</code> might return <code>27.394</code> , indicating that the RMS MER is 27.394 dB.

FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:MERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:SQUALity:RMS:MERRor?</code>
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> RMS magnitude error in percent (%).

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:MERROR?` might return `1.837`, indicating that the RMS magnitude error is 1.837%.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS MERROR in dB.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB?` might return `-34.706`, indicating that the magnitude error is -34.706 dB.

FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:PERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:PERROR?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS phase error in degrees.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:RMS:PERROR?` might return `893.472E-3`, indicating that the RMS phase error is 0.893472 °.

FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:LENGTH? (Query Only)

Returns the number of analyzed symbols.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:LENGTH?`

Related Commands

Returns `<NR1>` indicates the length of the synch word in symbols.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:LENGTH?` might return `3`, indicating the length is three symbols.

FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:RATE? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the calculated symbol rate in Hz.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality
It is valid when the modulation type is 2|4|8|16FSK and `[:SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh` is ON.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:RATE?`

Related Commands [`\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh`](#)

Returns `<NRf>` is the calculated symbol rate in Hz.

Examples `FETCH:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE?` might return `95.24E+3`, indicating the calculated symbol rate is 95.24 kHz.

FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:RATE:ERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the symbol rate error in percent (%).

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality It is valid when the modulation type is 2 4 8 16FSK and [:SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh is ON.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:SQUALity:SYMBOL:RATE:ERROR?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh
Returns	<NRf> is the symbol error percent (%).
Examples	FETCH:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE:ERROR? might return -0.002, indicating that the symbol rate error is -0.002%.

FETCH:TDIagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the trellis diagram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:TDIagram:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	FETCH:TDIAGRAM:FERROR? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

FETCh:TDIagram:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Trellis diagram trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:TDIagram:TRACe?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(n)><X(n)> is the phase in degrees and the time in symbols pair at the nth data point. The 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCh:TDIAGRAM:TRACE? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Trellis diagram trace.

FETCh:TOVerview? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the time overview.

Conditions	Measurement views: Time overview
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:TOVerview?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `FETCH:TOVERVIEW?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the trace in the time overview.

FETCH:TXGain:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the mean value of the trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:TXGain:AVERage?`

Returns <NRf> is the averaged value of the trace points in dB.

Examples `FETCH:TXGAIN:AVERAGE?` might return 2.3, indicating that the mean value of the trace is 2.3 dB.

FETCH:TXGain:MAX? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum trace value.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:TXGain:MAX?`

Returns <NRf> is the maximum value of the trace in dB.

Examples `FETCH:TXGAIN:MAX?` might return -3.45, indicating the maximum trace value is -3.45 dB.

FETCH:TXGain:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the maximum trace value.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:TXGain:MAXLocation?`

Returns <NRf> is the frequency at the maximum trace value.

Examples `FETCH:TXGAIN:MAXLOCATION?` might return 1E9, indicating the maximum trace value is at 1 GHz.

FETCH:TXGain:MIN? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum trace value.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:TXGain:MIN?`

Returns <NRf> is the frequency at the minimum trace value in dB.

Examples `FETCH:TXGAIN:MIN?` might return -30, indicating the minimum trace value is -30 dB.

FETCH:TXGain:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the minimum trace value.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:TXGain:MINLocation?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code> is the frequency at the minimum trace value.
Examples	<code>FETCh:TXGAIN:MINLOCATION?</code> might return <code>1E6</code> , indicating the minimum trace value is at 1 MHz.

FETCh:TXGain:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data of the selected trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <code><x></code> is the trace 1, 2, or 3.
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:TXGain:TRACe<x>?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the amplitude in dB at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCh:TXGain:TRACe1?</code> might return <code>#43204xxxx...</code> (3204 byte data) for Trace 1 in the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM? (Query Only)

Queries the maximum EVM value in data Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = EVM value
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM?</code> might return -42.482, indicating the EVM value present in the analysis data is -42.482 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM Peak value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = EVM peak value
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK?</code> might return -35.325, indicating the EVM peak value is -35.325 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM peak symbol value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = symbol value
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL?</code> might return 6.312, indicating the EVM peak symbol value is 6.312.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERRor? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency Error value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3>= frequency error
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERRor?</code> might return 3.344+3, indicating the frequency error value is 3.344 kHz.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Queries IQ Origin Offset value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSet?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = IQ Origin Offset value
Examples	FETCH:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSEt? might return -51.841, indicating the IQ Origin Offset value is -51.841 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM versus time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACe?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte> <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow <data(n)> is the EVM value at the nth data point in percent (%), <data(n)> follows 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	FETCH:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACE? might return #42036xxxx... (2036-byte data), indicating the EVM versus time trace data.

FETCh:WLAN:CONStE:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude data for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:CONSt:MAGNitude?</code>
Returns	Returned data is in the form <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:CONS:MAGN?</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:WLAN:CONSt:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the phase values for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:CONSt:PHASe?</code>
Returns	Returned data is in the form <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> where ■ <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> ■ <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow ■ <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:CONS:PHAS?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:CONStE:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the type (context) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:CONStE:TYPE?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)>`
Where
`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
`<data(n)>` is the data value at the *n*th data point in 16-bit little endian integers. The integers must be translated to the proper context as listed below.
Integer value Type (context):

- 1 Pilot
- 2 Data

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:CONS:TYPE?` might return `#41352..` (1352-byte data) for the measurement. The actual data must be decoded to the context type using the table above.

FETCh:WLAN:CONStE:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns the value (decoded symbol) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in 16-bit little endian integers.
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?</code> might return <code>#41352</code> indicating 1352 bytes of data for the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:MAGNitude?</code>
Returns	Returned data is in the form <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	<code>FETC:WLAN:CRESt:MAGN?</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the phase data of the WLAN Channel Response measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe?
Returns	Returned data is in the form #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>.. <lt;data(n)> </lt;data(n)> where ■ <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte> ■ <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow ■ <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	FETCh:WLAN:CRESPonse:PHASe? might return #510400.. (10400-byte data) representing the phase data for the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:EVM:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN EVM trace.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:EVM:TRACE<x>?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:EVM:TRAC2?</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:WLAN:FLATness:PASS? (Query Only)

Queries whether the average power level values of the subcarriers across the signal bandwidth on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:FLATness:PASS?</code>
Returns	Returns "1" in the case that all data remains within the defined limits, and "0" otherwise.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:FLAT:PASS?</code> might return 1, which means that the average power level values of the subcarriers across the signal bandwidth remain within the defined limits.

FETCh:WLAN:FLATness:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:FLATness:RESult?
Returns	The data is returned as 12 comma delineated text values. The specific values are :
	■ minimum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:FLAT:RES?` might return
`-6.0000000000,-17.0626174659E-3,3.9829373825,12.0000000000,19.979260861`
 which represents the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

FETCH:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the WLAN Spectral Flatness trace data. When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix (symbol deviation per subcarrier). When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average Deviation vs Subcarrier.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..
 Where:
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.`

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:FLAT:TRACE2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Magnitude Error trace.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>`

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:MERR:TRAC2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCh:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Phase Error trace.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>`

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PERR:TRAC2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of the burst packet, in dBm, for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:POWer?`

Returns Floating point number that represents the average power of the burst packet, in dBm.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:BURST:POWER?` might return `-1.99`, which represents the value of the average power of the burst packet of -1.99 dBm.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down (or end of waveform, if that occurs before Power-Down), in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:WIDTh?</code>
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down (or end of waveform, if that occurs before Power-Down), in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:BURST:WIDTH?</code> might return <code>156.0000000000E-6</code> , which represents a width of the burst packet of 156 μ S.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME?</code>
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME?</code> might return <code>7e-6</code> , which indicates the width of the falling edge is 7 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the start time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:TIME:START?</code>
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME:STAR?</code> might return <code>6e-6</code> , which indicates that the start time of the falling edge is at 6 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the stop time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:time:FALL:TIME:STOP?</code>
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME:STOP?</code> might return <code>7e-6</code> , which indicates the stop time of the falling edge is at 7 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVT:time:FTIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:PVT:time:FTIME?</code>

- Returns** Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.
- Examples** `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME?` might return `7e-6`, which indicates the width of the falling edge is 7 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Fetch commands
- Syntax** `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME?`
- Returns** Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
- Examples** `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME?` might return `7e-6`, which indicates the width of the rising edge is 7 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the start time of the rising edge, in seconds.

- Conditions** Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
- Group** Fetch commands
- Syntax** `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START?`
- Returns** Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME:STAR?` might return `6e-6`, which indicates the start time of the rising edge is at 6 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the stop time of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME:STOP?` might return `7e-6`, which indicates the stop time of the rising edge is at 7 μ s.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RTIME? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:RTIME?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME?` might return `7e-6`, which indicates the width of the rising edge is 7 μ s.

FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:X?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..Where:
<num_digit> the number of digits in <num_byte>.
<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCh:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:X might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the time in seconds (horizontal values) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value and vertical value pair at the nth data point.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:XY?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) pair at the nth data point.

FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]?`

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:Y?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

FETCH:WLAN:STABLE:VALUe? (Query Only)

Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table for the WLAN measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:STABle:VALue?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:STABLE:VALUE?</code> might return <code>#43848</code> indicating that there are 3848 bytes of data in the symbol table.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:INDeX? (Query Only)

Returns the index of the analyzed packet within the analysis record.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:INDeX?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:BURSt:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of all symbols in the packet, including Preamble and Data segments.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:BURSt:POWer?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dBm.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-to-average burst power factor in the WLAN measurement. The ratio of the highest instantaneous signal power level to the average signal power.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:CERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol clock error in the WLAN measurement.
Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:CERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in parts per million.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:CPE? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error of the pilots over all data symbols.
Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:CPE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for all subcarriers in the WLAN measurement or for all chips depending on the selected standard.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ALL?</code>

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value occurred.

Available only for 802.11b

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value over the first 1000 chips occurred.

Only available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for the data subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:DATA?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value measured over the first 1000 chips.

Available only for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for the pilots in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:PILOts?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the ALL peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOts?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the reported EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NR1>`

FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NR1>`

FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers in the WLAN measurement and for all chips for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in dB

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the average RMS EVM value in the WLAN measurement over the selected number of bursts.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in dB

FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.
Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:DATA?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:MAXIMUM? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum RMS EVM value in the WLAN measurement over the selected number of bursts.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:MAXIMUM?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

FETCH:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM RMS data for the 1k chips in the WLAN measurement measured over the first 1000 chips.

Only available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:EVM:RMS:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:EVM:RMS:PILOts?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the measurement frequency setting.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in kHz.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:HEADer? (Query Only)

Returns the received packet header information for the WLAN measurement.
Applies to the 802.11b standard only.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:HEADer?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMArY:HTSig? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet HT-SIGNAL. Applies to the 802.11n standard only.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:HTSig?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:IQOffset? (Query Only)

Returns the average magnitude of the DC subcarrier level relative to total signal power.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:IQOffset?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:LSIG? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet (legacy) SIGNAL symbols fields. Applies to the 802.11n standard only.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:LSIG?`

Arguments None

Returns Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:PACKet? (Query Only)

Returns the type and number of symbols, EVM-RMS and average power of the Preamble and Data portions of the packet.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:PACKet?`

Arguments None

Returns Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:PACKet:DMODulation? (Query Only)

Returns the modulation used in the Data symbols.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:PACKet:DMODulation?`

Returns <string> The data modulation being used.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:FORMat? (Query Only)

Returns the packet format setting for the WLAN measurement

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:FORMat?

Arguments None

Returns <string> The packet format setting.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:GUARd? (Query Only)

Returns the packet guard interval used by the DATA symbols.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:PACKet:GUARd?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The packet guard interval, 1/4 or 1/8.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:SIG? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet SIGNAL symbols fields.

Available only for 802.11agjp.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:SIG?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:VHTSig:A? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(A) symbols fields.

Available only for 802.11ac.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:VHTSig:A?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

FETCh:WLAN:SUMMAry:VHTSig:B? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(B) symbols fields.

Available only for 802.11ac.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:SUMMary:VHTSig:B?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

***IDN? (Query Only)**

Returns the analyzer identification code.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	IEEE common commands
Syntax	<code>*IDN?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	The analyzer identification code in the following format <pre>TEKTRONIX,RSAXXXXX,<serial_number>,<firmware_version></pre> Where TEKTRONIX indicates that the manufacturer is Tektronix. RSAXXXXX is the model number (RSA5103B, RSA5106B, RSA5115B, or RSA5126B). <serial_number> is the serial number. <firmware_version> is the firmware version.
Examples	*IDN? might return the response TEKTRONIX,RSA5126B,B000111,FV2.6.1500.

INITiate:CONTInuous

Determines whether to place the analyzer in the single or the continuous acquisition mode.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Initiate commands

Syntax INITiate:CONTInuous { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
INITiate:CONTInuous?

Related Commands [INITiate:RESumeINITiate\[:IMMediate\]](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 places the analyzer in the single acquisition mode. To initiate the acquisition, use the INITiate[:IMMediate] command. To stop acquisition when a trigger is not present, and to avoid a 2.7 hour time-out, send the free-run trigger command, TRIGger:SEquence:STATus 0. Then, send the command INITiate:CONTInuous OFF. This sequence ensures a minimal delay before the INIT:CONT OFF command completes.

ON or 1 places the analyzer in the continuous acquisition mode. To initiate the acquisition, use the INITiate[:IMMediate] command. To stop the acquisition in the continuous mode, send the following command: INITiate:CONTInuous OFF

Returns See Arguments.

Examples INITIATE:CONTINUOUS ON places the analyzer in the continuous acquisition mode.

INITiate[:IMMediate] (No Query Form)

Starts input signal acquisition.

NOTE. It is an overlapped command, which does not finish executing before the next command starts executing. Use the *OPC(?) and *WAI commands to synchronize all pending operations to the execution of this command.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group	Initiate commands
Syntax	INITiate[:IMMediate]
Related Commands	*OPC , *TRG , *WAI , INITiate:CONTInuous
Arguments	None
Examples	INITIATE:IMMEDIATE starts input signal acquisition.

INITiate:RESume (No Query Form)

Restarts signal processing.

Resume is only applicable when FastFrame is enabled, and when the instrument is stopped while analyzing the frames. When the instrument is stopped, measurements will finish processing and the system might stop before all of the frames of an acquisition are processed (when acquisition is stopped, the system stops as soon as all measurements say they are finished processing the current acquisition). However, the instrument saves all of the frames to the Acquisition History (Data Cache), and when INITiate:RESume is sent, it will begin processing at the first frame of the last acquisition that was not processed (the one after the last frame processed), and process all of these remaining frames before starting a new acquisition. If INITiate is sent instead, any remaining frames are discarded and a new acquisition is started immediately. If FastFrame is off, or there are no remainder frames, or the acquisition was aborted rather than stopped, then INITiate:RESume and INITiate are the same.

Conditions	Measurement views: All FastFrame enabled
Group	Initiate commands
Syntax	INITiate:RESume
Related Commands	*OPC , *TRG , *WAI , INITiate:CONTInuous INITiate[:IMMediate]
Arguments	None

Examples `INITIATE:RESUME` restarts input signal acquisition.

INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:INTerpolation

Sets or queries the interpolation setting to use with the indicated external gain table.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax `INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:INTerpolation { LINEar | LOGarithmic }`
`INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:INTerpolation`

Related Commands [INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:NEW](#)

Arguments `LINEar` select when the frequency scale of the spectrum or spurious measurements are linear.
`LOGarithmic` select when the frequency scale of the spectrum is logarithmic.

Examples `INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT1:INTerpolation LINEar` uses linear interpolation when applying External correction Table one (1) to the chosen waveforms.

INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:NEW

Creates the indicated external loss table from a series of frequency and gain value pairs.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax `INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:NEW`
`<freq(1)>,<gain(1)>,<freq(2)>,<gain(2)>,...,<freq(n)>,<gain(n)>`
`INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:NEW?`

Related Commands [INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:TYPE](#)

Arguments <freq(n)>, <gain(n)> specifies a pair of frequency (<NR3> in Hz) and gain (+ | -<NR3> in dB) in the external correction table.

NOTE. Do not include a unit suffix (such as Hz, dBm, or dB) with the arguments for this command.

The setting range is:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Loss: -50 to +30 dB. Negative values indicate loss and positive values indicate gain. Resolution is 0.1 dB.

Examples `INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT?:NEW 1.0E+9,-2.2,-1.5E+9,-2.3` creates the External correction Table specifying a loss of 2.2 dB at 1 GHz and a loss of 2.3 dB at 1.5 GHz.

INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:TYPE

Sets or queries the data type to use when applying the external loss table corrections.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax `INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:TYPE { TRACE | DATA }`
`INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:TYPE`

Related Commands [INPut:CORRection:EXTernal:EDIT<x>:NEW](#)

Arguments TRACE selects traces in the Spectrum, Spectrogram, Spurious, and Amplitude versus Time views. Selecting TRACE disables the CALibration:CORRection:EXTernal:GAIN:STATE command.

DATA selects all acquired data. Selecting DATA enables the CALibration:CORRection:EXTeRnal:GAIN:STATe command.

Examples INPUT:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:TYPETRACE selects traces to apply the external loss table corrections.

INPut:{MLEVe|RLEVe}

Sets or queries the reference level.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax INPut:{MLEVe|RLEVe} <value>
INPut:{MLEVe|RLEVe}?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the reference level. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.

Examples INPUT:RLEVEL -10 sets the reference level to -10 dBm.

INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation

Sets or queries the input attenuation. Programming a specified attenuation sets INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation <value>
INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation?

Related Commands [INPut\[:RF\]:ATTenuation:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> specifies the input attenuation.
Range: 0 to 75 dB in 5 dB steps.

Examples `INPUT:RF:ATTENUATION 20` sets the input attenuation to 20 dB.

INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO

Determines whether to set the input attenuation automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax `INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the input attenuation is set manually.
To set it, use the [INPut\[:RF\]:ATTenuation](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the input attenuation is set automatically according to the reference level.

Examples `INPUT:RF:ATTENUATION:AUTO ON` specifies that the input attenuation is set automatically.

INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:MONitor:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable to monitor attenuator use.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Input commands

Syntax `INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:MONitor:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`INPut[:RF]:ATTenuation:MONitor:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables to monitor attenuator use.

ON or 1 enables to monitor attenuator use.

Examples `INPUT:RF:ATTENUATION:MONITOR:STATE ON` enables to monitor attenuator use.

INPut[:RF]:GAIN:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the internal preamp.

Conditions Measurement views: All (Option 50 or 51 only)

Group Input commands

Syntax INPut[:RF]:GAIN:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
INPut[:RF]:GAIN:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the internal preamp.
ON or 1 enables the internal preamp.

Examples INPUT:RF:GAIN:STATE ON enables the internal preamp.

INPut[:RF]:PRESelector:STATe

Sets or queries the Preselector setting. The preselector uses input filters for image suppression when the span of the instrument allows for their use.

Conditions Only available when a RSA7100A is connected with SignalVu-PC.

Group Fetch commands

Syntax INPut[:RF]:PRESelector:STATe { AUTO | ON | OFF}
INPut[:RF]:PRESelector:STATe ?

Arguments AUTO : This setting balances maximizing acquisition bandwidth with image suppression.
ON : sets the preselector to always be on, independent of span.
OFF : setting bypasses the preselector filters (except for the LPF, which is always present) when the span is greater than the allowed acquisition bandwidth.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples INPUT[:RF]:PRESELECTOR:STATE OFF sets the preselector to OFF.

MMEMory:{AM|FM|PM}:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the AM/FM/PM measurement trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM, FM, PM
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is .AmVsTime (AM), .FmVsTime (FM), or .PmVsTime (PM). You can omit the extension.
Examples	MMEMORY:AM:LOAD:TRACE "Sample1" loads the trace data from the <i>Sample1.AmVsTime</i> file in the AM measurement.

MMEMory:{AM|FM|PM}:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM, FM, PM
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 } MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:SHOW:TRACe<x>?
Related Commands	MMEMory:{AM FM PM}:LOAD:TRACe
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	MMEMORY:FM:SHOW:TRACE2 ON enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:{AM|FM|PM}:STORE:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the AM/FM/PM measurement trace data in the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:{AM|FM|PM}:STORE:TRACe <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is .AmVsTime (AM), .FmVsTime (FM), or .PmVsTime (PM). You can omit the extension.

Examples MMEMORY:AM:STORE:TRACE "Sample1" stores the trace data in the *Sample1.AmVsTime* file in the AM measurement.

MMEMory:AUDio:LOAD:FILTer (No Query Form)

Loads a user-defined audio filter from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:AUDio:LOAD:FILTer <file_name>

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:FILTer:SOURce?](#)

Arguments <file_name> ::= <string> specifies the filter file to load.

Examples MMEMORY:AUDIO:LOAD:FILTER "filter4" loads the user-defined filter4 file for the measurement.

MMEMory:AVTime:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the Amplitude versus Time trace data from the specified file.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:AVTime:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is <code>.AmplVsTime</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:AVTIME:LOAD:TRACE1 "Sample1"</code> loads Trace 1 data from the <i>Sample1.AmplVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:AVTime:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:AVTime:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>MMEMory:AVTime:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</code>
Related Commands	MMEMory:AVTime:LOAD:TRACe<x>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:AVTIME:SHOW:TRACE2 ON</code> enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:AVTime:STORe:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the Amplitude versus Time trace data in the specified file.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:AVTime:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is .AmplVsTime. You can omit the extension.

Examples MMEMORY:AVTIME:STORE:TRACE1 "Sample1" stores Trace 1 data in the *Sample1.AmplVsTime* file.

MMEMory:CALibration:LOAD:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the external loss table from a specified file.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3 represent External Loss Table 1 to 3, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:CALibration:LOAD:CORRection:EXTErnal:EDIT<x>
<file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to load the external loss table from. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples MMEMORY:CALIBRATION:LOAD:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:EDIT1 "Table1" loads the External Loss Table 1 from the *Table1.csv* file.

MMEMory:CALibration:STORe:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the external loss table to a specified file.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3 represent External Loss Table 1 to 3, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:CALibration:STORe:CORRection:EXTeRnal:EDIT<x> <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to store the external loss table to. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.
Examples	MMEMORY:CALIBRATION:STORE:CORRECTION:EXTERNAL:EDIT1 "Table1" stores the External Loss Table 1 to the <i>Table1.csv</i> file.

MMEMory:CCDF:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the CCDF trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:CCDF:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is .CCDF. You can omit the extension.
Examples	MMEMORY:CCDF:LOAD:TRACE1 "Sample1" loads Trace 1 data from the <i>Sample1.CCDF</i> file.

MMEMory:CCDF:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:CCDF:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
MMEMory:CCDF:SHOW:TRACe<x>?

Related Commands [MMEMory:CCDF:LOAD:TRACe<x>](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples MMEMORY:CCDF:SHOW:TRACE2 ON enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:CCDF:STORe:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the CCDF trace data in the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:CCDF:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is .CCDF. You can omit the extension.

Examples MMEMORY:CCDF:STORe:TRACE1 "Sample1" stores Trace 1 data in the *Sample1.CCDF* file.

MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:MEASurement:UOTHer (No Query Form)

Loads a user-defined measurement filter from the specified file.

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:MEASurement:UOTHer <file_name>

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFerence](#)
[\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement](#)

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the filter file to load.

Examples MMEMORY:DDEMOD:LOAD:FILTER:MEASUREMENT:UOTHER "Table2" loads User other filter from the file Table2.csv.

MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:MEASurement:USER<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the user-defined measurement filter from the specified file. The parameter <x> specifies one of the User Meas Filters, 1 to 3. The filter file must have a .csv file extension, though you may omit the file extension in the command line.

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:MEASurement:USER<x> <file_name>

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFerence](#)
[\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement](#)

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the filter file to load.

Examples MMEMORY:DDEMOD:LOAD:FILTER:MEASUREMENT:USER1 "Table1" loads User Meas Filter 1 from the file Table1.csv.

MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:REFerence:UOTHer (No Query Form)

Loads the specified user-defined reference filter, UOTHer, from a specified file.

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:REFeRence:UOTHer <file_name></code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFeRence [SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement
Arguments	<code><file_name> :: <string></code> specifies the reference filter file to load. The file extension is type .csv.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:DDEMOD:LOAD:FILTER:REFERENCE:UOTHER "FinalFilt"</code> loads the filter file FinalFilt.csv into the filter reference UOTHER.

MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:REFeRence:USER<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the specified user-defined reference filter, USER1 | 2 | 3 from a specified file.

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:FILTer:REFeRence:USER<x> <file_name></code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFeRence
Arguments	<code><file_name> :: <string></code> specifies the reference filter file to load. The file extension is type .csv.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:DDEMOD:LOAD:FILTER:REFERENCE:USER2 "DUTFilt2"</code> loads the filter file DUTFilt2.csv into the filter reference USER2.

MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:SYMBol:MAP (No Query Form)

Loads the specified symbol map filename. The setting correlates to the field, User Symbol Map (per Modulation Type) on the Advanced Params tab in the Digital Modulation settings.

Group	Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:DDEMod:LOAD:SYMBOL:MAP <file_name>`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#)

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the symbol map file to load. The file extension is type `.txt`.

Examples `MMEMORY:DDEMOD:LOAD:SYMBOL:MAP "C:\usymmap.txt"` identifies the file to load for the symbol map.

MMEMory:DPX:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the DPX spectrum trace data from the specified file.

The parameter `<x>` = 1, 2, 3, or 5; TRACe4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:DPX:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is `.dpt`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:DPX:LOAD:TRACE1 "Sample1"` loads Trace 1 data from the *Sample1.dpt* file.

MMEMory:DPX:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:DPX:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:DPX:SHOW:TRACe<x>?`

Related Commands [MMEMory:DPX:LOAD:TRACe<x>](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
 ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMORY:DPX:SHOW:TRACE2 ON` enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:DPX:STORe:TRACe<x>

Stores the DPX spectrum trace data in the specified file.
 The parameter <x> = 1 to 5; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:DPX:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name>`

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store trace data.
 The file extension is .dpt. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:DPX:STORE:TRACE1 "Sample1"` stores Trace 1 data in the *Sample1.dpt* file.

MMEMory:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:LOAD:PATtern (No Query Form)

Loads the Tx BER User data pattern from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX:Frequency

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:LOAD:PATtern <file_name>`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern](#), [\[SENSe\]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REPeat](#)

Arguments `<file_name>` :: `<string>` that specifies the file (path) from which to load the User data pattern.
The file type containing the data pattern must be in CSV format. See the instrument Help for details on creating a user pattern file.

Examples `MMEMORY:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:LOAD:PATTERN "C:\RSA5100B Files\Example Files\SampleUserPattern.csv"` loads the user pattern defined in SampleUserPattern.csv.

[MMEMory:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LOAD:TRACe<x>

Loads the Frequency or Phase Settling Time trace data from the specified file. The parameter `<x>` = 1 or 2; only Trace1 and Trace2 are used for settling time measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency or Phase Settling

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `[MMEMory:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name>` :: `<string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data.

Examples `MMEMORY:PSETTLING:LOAD:TRACE1 "Wfm1"` loads Trace1 data from the Wfm1 file.

[MMEMory:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled Frequency or Phase Settling trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting "Show recalled trace" in the Trace control panel.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<pre>[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 } [MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</pre>
Related Commands	[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:LOAD:TRACe<x>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	MMEMORY:PSETTLING:SHOW:TRACE1 ON enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace1.

[MMEMory:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:STORE:TRACe<x>

Stores the Frequency or Phase Settling trace data in the specified file. The parameter <x> = 1 or 2; only Trace1 and Trace2 are used for Frequency and Phase Settling.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<pre>[MMEMory:{FSETtling PSETtling}:STORE:TRACe<x> <file_name></pre>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store trace data.
Examples	MMEMORY:PNOISE:STORE:TRACE1 "TRACE1" stores Trace 1 data in the TRACE1 file.

MMEMory:FVTime:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the Frequency versus Time trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:FVTime:LOAD:TRACe <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is <code>.FreqVsTime</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:FVTIME:LOAD:TRACE"Sample1"</code> loads the Frequency versus Time trace data from the <i>Sample1.FreqVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>MMEMory:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</code>
Related Commands	MMEMory:FVTime:LOAD:TRACe
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:FVTIME:SHOW:TRACE2 ON</code> enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:FVTime:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the Frequency versus Time trace data in the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:FVTime:STORe:TRACe <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is <code>.FreqVsTime</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:FVTIME:STORE:TRACE"Sample1"</code> stores the Frequency versus Time trace data in the <i>Sample1.FreqVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:I (No Query Form)

Loads I trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:I <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is <code>.RFIQVsTime</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:IQVTIME:LOAD:TRACE:I"Sample1"</code> loads the I trace data from the <i>Sample1.RFIQVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:Q (No Query Form)

Loads Q trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:Q <file_name></code>

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is `.RFIQVsTime`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:IQVTIME:LOAD:TRACE:Q"Sample2"` loads the I trace data from the *Sample2.RFIQVsTime* file.

MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe:I

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe:I { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe:I?`

Related Commands [MMEMory:IQVTime:LOAD:TRACe:I](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
 ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMORY:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACE:I ON` enables display of the recalled data loaded in the Trace.

MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>:Q

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMemory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>:Q { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMemory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>:Q?`

Related Commands [MMEMemory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe<x>:Q](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
 ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMemory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACE3:Q ON` enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace3.

MMEMemory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:I (No Query Form)

Stores I trace data in the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMemory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:I <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is `.RFIQVsTime`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMemory:IQVTIME:STORE:TRACE:I"Sample1"` stores the I trace data in the *Sample1.RFIQVsTime* file.

MMEMemory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:Q (No Query Form)

Stores Q trace data in the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMemory:IQVTime:STORE:TRACe:Q <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is `.RFIQVsTime`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:IQVTIME:STORE:TRACE:Q"Sample2"` stores the Q trace data in the *Sample2.RFIQVsTime* file.

MMEMory:LOAD:IQ (No Query Form)

Loads time-domain IQ waveform into the acquisition memory from a file.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:LOAD:IQ <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to load IQ data from. The file extension is `.tiq`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:LOAD:IQ"IQ1"` loads IQ data from the *IQ1.tiq* file.

MMEMory:LOAD:STATE (No Query Form)

Loads the instrument setup from a specified file for the currently selected view.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:LOAD:STATE <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to load the instrument setup from. The file extension is `.setup`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:LOAD:STATE"STATE1"` loads the instrument setup from the *STATE1.setup* file.

MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the trace data from a specified file for the currently selected view.

Conditions Measurement views (See Table 2-33.)

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>

Related Commands [MMEMory:STORe:TRACe](#)

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to load the trace data from. The file extension is named for the measurement view as shown in the following table. The trace file is not available in some views which are indicated by "NA" in the file extension column.

For the views that allow multiple-trace display, select the trace to load or store using the command listed in the trace selection column in the following table. You can load the specified trace with any trace data that you saved in the view if the traces have the same units. For example, you can load Trace 2 with Trace 1 data that you saved.

Table 2-33: Trace file extension and trace selection command

Display group	Measurement view	File extension	Trace selection
General signal viewing	Spectrum	Specan	TRACe<x>:SPEctrum:SElect
	DPX spectrum	dpt	TRACe<x>:DPX:SElect
	Amplitude versus Time	AmplVsTime	TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect
	Frequency versus Time	FreqVsTime	NA
	Phase versus Time	PhaseVsTime	NA
	RF I&Q versus Time	RFIQVsTime	NA
	Spectrogram	Sogram	NA
	Time overview	NA	NA
General purpose analog modulation (Option 21 only)	AM	AmVsTime	NA
	FM	FmVsTime	NA
	PM	PmVsTime	NA

Table 2-33: Trace file extension and trace selection command (cont.)

Display group	Measurement view	File extension	Trace selection
General purpose digital modulation (Option 21 only)	Constellation	NA	NA
	Demodulated I & Q versus Time	NA	NA
	Eye Diagram	NA	NA
	EVM versus Time	NA	NA
	Frequency Deviation versus Time	NA	NA
	Magnitude error versus Time	NA	NA
	Phase error versus Time	NA	NA
	Signal quality	NA	NA
	Symbol table	NA	NA
	Trellis Diagram	NA	NA
RF measurements	CCDF	CCDF	TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect
	Channel power and ACPR	NA	NA
	MCPR	NA	NA
	Occupied Bandwidth	NA	NA
	Phase noise (Option 11 only)	PhaseNoise	TRACe<x>: {FSETtling PSETtling}:SElect
	Spurious	NA	NA
Pulsed RF	Pulse statistics	NA	NA
	Pulse table	NA	NA
	Pulse trace	NA	NA

Examples `MMEMORY:LOAD:TRACE"TRACE1"` loads the trace data from the *TRACE1.Specan* file when the spectrum view is selected.

MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:LOAD:TABLE (No Query Form)

Loads the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified .csv file.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:LOAD:TABLE <string>`

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file from which to load the LTE ACLR table. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:LTE:ACLR:LOAD:TABLE "Table1"` loads the LTE ACLR table from the Table1.csv file.

MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:STORE:TABLE (No Query Form)

Stores the LTE ACLR table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified .csv file, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database system.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:LTE:ACLR:STORE:TABLE <string>`

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store the LTE ACLR table. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:LTE:ACLR:STORE:TABLE "Table1"` stores the LTE ACLR table in the Table1.csv file.

MMEMory:MAPit:LOAD (No Query Form)

Loads the MapIt measurement results from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum, DPX, Spectrogram, Amplitude vs Time, Channel Power, Occupied Bandwidth

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:MAPit:LOAD <filename>`

Arguments <filename> :: <string> the name of the file from which to load the MapIt data.

Examples `MMEMORY:MAPIT:LOAD "C:\SignalVu-PC files\MapIt_results1"` Loads the MapIt measurement results in the MapIt_results1 file from the C:SignalVu-PC files folder.

MMEMory:MAPit:STORE (No Query Form)

Save the selected MapIt measurement results to a file. The results to save are selected by the `<result_index>`. The saved files are compressed .zip files.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum, DPX, Spectrogram, Amplitude vs Time, Channel Power, Occupied Bandwidth

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:MAPit:STORE <filename>, <result_index> [, <result_index>]`

Arguments `<filenam> :: <string>` the name of the file in which to store the MapIt measurement results.

`<result_index> :: <NRf>`. The 1-based index of the MapIt result to load. See the MapIt editor for the list of results. `index 1` is the first result at the top of the list.

Examples `MMEMORY:MAPIT:STORE ??`

MMEMory:MAPit:STORE:ALL (No Query Form)

Saves all of the MapIt measurement results from memory to the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum, DPX, Spectrogram, Amplitude vs Time, Channel Power, Occupied Bandwidth

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:MAPit:STORE:ALL <filename>`

Arguments `<filename> :: <string>` the name of the file in which to store the MapIt measurement results.

Examples `MMEMORY:MAPIT:STORE:ALL "C:\SignalVu-PC files\MapIt_results1"`
Stores the MapIt measurement results in the MapIt_results1 file in the C:SignalVu-PC files folder.

MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the Noise Gain trace data from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>`

Related Commands [MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:STORe:TRACe](#)

Arguments <file_name> = the file from which to load trace data.

Examples `MMEMORY:NOISE:GAIN:LOAD:TRACE trace1` will load the trace1 data file.

MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW:TRACe

Show or hide the Noise Gain trace from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain display

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW:TRACe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW:TRACe`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the trace to hide from the specified file.
ON or 1 sets the trace to show from the specified file.

Returns 0 means the trace is hidden.
1 means the trace is showing.

Examples `MMEMORY:NOISE:GAIN:SHOW:TRACE?` might return 1, indicating that the trace is set to show from the specified file.

MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the Noise Gain trace data in the specified file.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain display

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:STORe:TRACe <file_name>`

Related Commands [MMEMory:NOISe:GAIN:LOAD:TRACe](#)

Arguments `<file_name>` = the file in which to store trace data.

Examples `MMEMORY:NOISE:GAIN:STORE:TRACE`

MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:ENRCALibration (No Query Form)

Loads the specified Noise Figure ENR table.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise display

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:ENRCALibration <filename>`

Arguments `<file_name>` = the file from which to load ENR calibration data.

Examples `MMEMORY:NOISE:LOAD:ENRCALIBRATION`

MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:FREQTABLE (No Query Form)

Loads the specified Noise Figure Frequency table.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise display
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:Noise:LOAD:FREQTABLE <filename></code>
Arguments	<code><filename></code> = the file from which to load the frequency table data.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:NOISE:LOAD:FREQTABLE</code>

MMEMory:Noise:STORe:ENRCALibration (No Query Form)

Saves the Noise Figure ENR table to the specified location.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise display
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:Noise:STORe:ENRCALibration</code>
Arguments	<code><filename></code> = the file in which to store ENR calibration data.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:NOISE:STORE:ENRCALIBRATION</code>

MMEMory:Noise:STORe:FREQTABLE (No Query Form)

Saves the Noise Figure Frequency table to the specified location.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise display
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:Noise:STORe:FREQTABLE <filename></code>
Arguments	<code><filename></code> = the file in which to store the frequency table data.

Examples `MMEMORY:NOISE:STORE:FREQTABLE`

MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the OFDM constellation trace data from the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file from which to load the trace data.

Examples `MMEMORY:OFDM:CONSTE:LOAD:TRACE "Sample1"` loads the trace data from the file with the OFDM Constellation measurement.

MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:SHOW:TRACe

Enables the display of a recalled trace.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:SHOW:TRACe{ OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:SHOW:TRACe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMORY:OFDM:CONSTE:SHOW:TRACE ON` enables the display of the recalled data loaded in the trace.

MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the OFDM constellation measurement trace data in the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:OFDM:CONSte:STORe:TRACe <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store the trace data.
Examples	MMEMORY:OFDM:CONSTE:STORE:TRACE "Sample1" stores the trace data in the Sample1 file in the OFDM Constellation measurement.

MMEMory:PHVTime:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the Phase versus Time trace data from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:PHVTime:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is .PhaseVsTime. You can omit the extension.
Examples	MMEMORY:PHVTIME:LOAD:TRACE"Sample1" loads the Phase versus Time trace data from the <i>Sample1.PhaseVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:PHVTime:SHOW:TRACe

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:PHVTime:SHOW:TRACe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>MMEMory:PHVTime:SHOW:TRACe?</code>
Related Commands	MMEMory:PHVTime:LOAD:TRACe
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:PHVTIME:SHOW:TRACE ON</code> enables display of the recalled data loaded in theTrace.

MMEMory:PHVTime:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the Phase versus Time trace data in the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:PHVTime:STORe:TRACe <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name> :: <string></code> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is <code>.PhaseVsTime</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:PHVTIME:STORE:TRACE"Sample1"</code> stores the Phase versus Time trace data in the <i>Sample1.PhaseVsTime</i> file.

MMEMory:PNOise:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the Phase Noise trace data from the specified file. The parameter `<x>` = 1 or 2; only Trace1 and Trace2 are used for Phase Noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:PNOise:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name> :: <string></code> specifies the file from which to load trace data.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:PNOISE:LOAD:TRACE1 "wfm1"</code> loads Trace1 data from the Wfm1 file.

MMEMory:PNOise:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled Phase Noise trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:PNOise:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>MMEMory:PNOise:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</code>
Related Commands	MMEMory:PNOise:LOAD:TRACe<x>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:PNOISE:SHOW:TRACE1 ON</code> enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace1.

MMEMory:PNOise:STORe:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the Phase Noise trace data in the specified file. The parameter <x> = 1 or 2; only Trace1 and Trace2 are used for Phase Noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:PNOise:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file in which to store trace data.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:PNOISE:STORE:TRACE1 "WFM1"</code> stores Trace 1 data in the WFM1 file.

MMEMory:SEM:LOAD:TABLE (No Query Form)

Loads the Spectral Emissions Mask table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SEM:LOAD:TABLE <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file to load the SEM table from. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:SEM:LOAD:TABLE "Table1"</code> loads the SEM table from the <i>Table1.csv</i> file.

MMEMory:SEM:STORe:TABLE (No Query Form)

Stores the Spectral Emissions Mask table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified file in the CSV format, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database systems.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEemory:SEM:STORE:TABLE <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to store the SEM table in. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEemory:SEM:STORE:TABLE "Table1"` stores the SEM table in the *Table1.csv* file.

MMEemory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the Spectrogram trace data from the specified file. No trace number is needed or allowed.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEemory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is .sogram. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEemory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACE5 "Spec2"` loads Trace5 data from the file *Spec2.sogram*.

MMEemory:SGRam:SHOW:TRACe

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEemory:SGRam:SHOW:TRACe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEemory:SGRam:SHOW:TRACe?`

Related Commands	MMEMory:SGRam:LOAD:TRACe
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Examples	MMEMORY:SGRAM:SHOW:TRACE ON enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace.

MMEMory:SGRam:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the Spectrogram trace data in the specified file. No trace number is needed or allowed.

NOTE. *Only valid when the spectrum or spectrogram measurements are running.*

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:SGRam:STORe:TRACe <file_name>
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is .sogram. You can omit the extension.
Examples	MMEMORY:SGRAM:STORE:TRACE "Spec2" stores Trace data in the <i>Spec2.sogram</i> file.

MMEMory:SPECtrum:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the spectrum trace data from the specified file.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; Trace 5 (spectrogram) is invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data. The file extension is `.Specan`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:LOAD:TRACE1 "Sample1"` loads Trace 1 data from the *Sample1. Specan* file.

MMEMory:SPECTrum:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:SPECTrum:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:SPECTrum:SHOW:TRACe<x>?`

Related Commands [MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
 ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:SHOW:TRACE2 ON` enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORE:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the spectrum trace data in the specified file.

The parameter `<x> = 1 to 5`; All traces are valid.

NOTE. *TRACe5 (spectrogram) is valid when the spectrum and spectrogram measurements are running.*

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is <code>.Specan</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:STORE:TRACE1 "Sample1"</code> stores Trace 1 data in the <i>Sample1.Specan</i> file.

MMEMory:SPURious:LOAD:TABLE (No Query Form)

Loads the spurious table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SPURious:LOAD:TABLE <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file to load the spurious table from. The file extension is <code>.csv</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:SPURIOUS:LOAD:TRACE1 "Table1"</code> loads the spurious table from the <i>Table1.csv</i> file.

MMEMory:SPURious:STORe:TABLE (No Query Form)

Stores the spurious table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified file in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database systems.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SPURious:STORE:TABLE <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file to store the spurious table in. The file extension is <code>.csv</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:SPURIOUS:STORE:TABLE "Table1"</code> stores the spurious table in the <i>Table1.csv</i> file.

MMEMory:STORE:IQ (No Query Form)

Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:STORE:IQ <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> :: <code><string></code> specifies the file to save IQ data. The file extension is <code>.tiq</code> . You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:STORE:IQ "IQ1"</code> saves IQ data to the <i>IQ1.tiq</i> file.

MMEMory:STORE:IQ:CSV (No Query Form)

Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database systems.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:STORE:IQ:CSV <file_name></code>

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to save IQ data.
The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEORY:STORE:IQ:CSV "IQ2"` saves IQ data to the *IQ2.csv* file.

MMEORY:STORE:IQ:MAT (No Query Form)

Saves time-domain IQ waveform in the acquisition memory to a specified file in the MATLAB format, allowing you to export the file into the MATLAB technical computing environment.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEORY:STORE:IQ:MAT <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to save IQ data.
The file extension is .mat. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEORY:STORE:IQ:MAT "IQ3"` saves IQ data to the *IQ3.mat* file.

MMEORY:STORE:IQ:SELEct:DATA

Sets or queries the data type stored when saving acquisition data files.

Conditions Measurement views

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEORY:STORE:IQ:SELEct:DATA { IQ | SPECTra | ALL }`

NOTE. Although the command includes IQ as part of the command, the command applies to all the data stored in the file, not only IQ data.

Arguments	IQ specifies that IQ data be saved in the data file.
	SPECTra specifies that DPX spectra be saved in the data file.
	ALL specifies that both IQ and DPX spectra be saved in the data file.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:STORE:IQ:SELECT:DATA SPECTRA</code> sets the data type to DPX Spectra.

MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:FRAMes

Sets or queries which frames are saved when saving TIQ acquisition data files.

Conditions	Measurement views
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:FRAMes { ACQuisition HISTory SELEcted ALL }</code>
Arguments	ACQuisition saves the entire acquisition that contains the current frame.
	HISTory saves the current frame.
	SELEcted saves only selected frames.
	ALL saves all acquired frames.

MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:LENGth

Sets or queries what portion of each record is saved when saving acquisition data.

Conditions	Measurement views
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:LENGth { ENTire LENGth }</code> <code>MMEMory:STORe:IQ:SELEct:LENGth?</code>

Arguments **ENTire** saves the entire record
 LENGth saves the portion of the record being analyzed.

MMEMory:STORe:MSTate (No Query Form)

Stores the measurement parameters to a specified file in the ASCII text format for the currently selected view, allowing you to export the file into other applications.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:STORe:MSTate <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to store the measurement parameters. The file extension is .txt. You can omit the extension.

Examples MMEMORY:STORE:MSTATE "MSTATE1" stores the measurement parameters to the *MSTATE1.txt* file.

MMEMory:STORe:RESults (No Query Form)

Stores the measurement results including measurement parameters and trace data to a specified file in the CSV (Comma Separated Values) format for the currently selected view, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database systems.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:STORe:RESults <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to store the measurement results. The file extension is .csv. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:STORE:RESULTS "RESULT1"` stores the measurement results to the *RESULT1.csv* file.

MMEMory:STORe:SCReen (No Query Form)

Stores the current display as a bitmap image file in one of several standard formats. When no format is specified, the system uses the default, .png.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:STORe:SCReen <file_name>{ .bmp | .jpg | .png }`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to store the screen image.

Examples `MMEMORY:STORE:SCREEN "RESULT1.png"` stores the current screen image into the file *RESULT1.png*.

MMEMory:STORe:STATe (No Query Form)

Stores the instrument setup to a specified file for the currently selected view.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:STORe:STATe <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to store the instrument setup. The file extension is .setup. You can omit the extension.

Examples `MMEMORY:STORE:STATE "STATE1"` stores the instrument setup in the *STATE1.setup* file.

MMEMory:STORe:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the trace data in a specified file for the currently selected view.

Conditions Measurement views (See Table 2-33 on page 2-1210.)

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:STORe:TRACe <file_name>

Related Commands [MMEMory:IQVTIME:SHOW:TRACe:I](#)

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to store the trace data in. The file extension is named for the measurement view as shown in the table (See Table 2-33.) The trace file is not available in some views which are indicated by "NA" in the file extension column. For the views that allow multiple-trace display, select the trace to load or store using the command listed in the trace selection column.

Examples MMEMORY:STORe:TRACe "TRACE1" stores the trace data in the *TRACE1.Specan* file when the spectrum view is selected.

MMEMory:TOVerview:LOAD:TRACe1 (No Query Form)

Loads the trace data from a specified file into Trace1. Refer to (See Table 2-33.) for the correct file extensions for each trace type.

Conditions Measurement views

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:TOVerview:LOAD:TRACe1 <file_name>

Related Commands [MMEMory:STORe:TRACe](#)

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file path and name to load the trace data from. The file extension is named for the measurement view.(See

Table 2-33.). Most trace file types are compatible with only one Measurement view.

Examples `MMEMORY:TOVERVIEW:LOAD:TRACE1 "TrialB"` loads the trace data from the file *TRIALB.TOV* when the spectrum view is selected.

MMEMory:TOVerview:SHOW:TRACe1

Enables display of a recalled trace file in Trace<x>. The result is the same as selecting “Show recalled trace” in the Recall traces dialog box or selecting Show in the Trace Overview display.

Conditions Measurement views

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:TOVerview:SHOW:TRACe1 { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`MMEMory:TOVerview:SHOW:TRACe1?`

Related Commands [MMEMory:TOVerview:LOAD:TRACe1](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace.
 ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.

Examples `MMEMORY:TOVERVIEW:SHOW:TRACE1 ON` enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace2.

MMEMory:TOVerview:STORe:TRACe1 (No Query Form)

Stores the trace data for Trace1 into the specified file.

Conditions Measurement views

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:TOVerview:STORe:TRACe1 <file_name>`

Related Commands [MMEMory:STORe:TRACe](#)

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the file to store the trace data in. The file extension is named for the measurement view as shown in the table (See Table 2-33.) The trace file is not available in some views which are indicated by "NA" in the file extension column. For the views that allow multiple-trace display, select the trace to load or store using the command listed in the trace selection column.

Examples `MMEMORY:TOVERVIEW:STORE:TRACE1 "TrialB"` stores the Trace1 data into the file *TRIALB.TOV* when a spectrum view is selected.

MMEMory:TXGain:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Load the specified saved trace from a file.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Where `<x>` is the trace 1, 2, or 3.

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax `MMEMory:TXGain:LOAD:TRACe<x> <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name>::<string>` specifies the file from which to load trace data.

Examples `MMEMory:TXGain:LOAD:TRACe1 "sample1"` loads the trace data from the *sample1.tgt* file.

MMEMory:TXGain:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Displays a saved trace instead of a live trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Where `<x>` is the trace 1, 2, or 3.

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax	<code>MMEMory:TXGain:SHOW:TRACe<x> { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>MMEMory:TXGain:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables display of the recalled trace. ON or 1 enables display of the recalled trace.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that display of the recalled trace is disabled. ON or 1 means that display of the recalled trace is enabled.
Examples	<code>MMEMory:TXGain:SHOW:TRACe2 ON</code> enables display of the recalled data loaded in Trace 2.

MMEMory:TXGain:STORe:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Saves the selected trace to a file for later recall and analysis.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace 1, 2, or 3.
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:TXGain:STORe:TRACe<x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<file_name>::<string> specifies the file in which to store trace data. The file extension is .tgt. You can omit the extension.
Examples	<code>MMEMory:TXGain:STORe:TRACe1 "Sample1"</code> stores Trace 1 data in the Sample1.tgt file.

MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:LOAD:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Loads the selected WLAN Channel Response trace data from the specified file.

<x> is the selected trace, 1 or 2. 1 is the magnitude trace. 2 is the phase trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:LOAD:TRACe<x> <QString></code>
Arguments	Quoted string that specifies the file from which to load trace data.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:WLAN:CRESPONSE:LOAD:TRACE2 "Sample1"</code> loads the WLAN Channel Response trace data from the Sample1 file into Trace 2 (phase trace).

MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:SHOW:TRACe<x>

Enables the display of a recalled WLAN Channel Response trace.

<x> is the selected trace, 1 or 2. 1 is the magnitude trace. 2 is the phase trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:SHOW:TRACe<x> {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:SHOW:TRACe<x>?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the display of a recalled trace. OFF or 0 turns off the display of a recalled trace.
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:WLAN:CRESPONSE:SHOW:TRACE2 ON</code> turns on the display of recalled trace 2.

MMEMory:WLAN:CRESPonse:STORe:TRACe<x> (No Query Form)

Stores the WLAN Channel Response measurement trace data in the specified file.

<x> is the selected trace, 1 or 2. 1 is the magnitude trace. 2 is the phase trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MME <code>Memory:WLAN:CRE</code> sponse:STORe:TRACe<x> <QString>
Arguments	Quoted string that specifies the file in which to store the trace data.
Examples	MME <code>Memory:OFDM:CRE</code> SPONSE:STORE:TRACE2 "Sample1" stores the trace data from Trace 2 into the Sample1 file.

TEST

Resets the trigger system and places all trigger sequences in the idle state. Any actions related to the trigger system that are in progress, such as a sweep or acquiring a measurement is also aborted.

To start data acquisition, use the INITiate commands.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Abort commands
Syntax	TEST
Related Commands	INITiate:CONTinuous , INITiate:RESume
Arguments	None
Examples	TEST resets the trigger system and stops data acquisition.

*OPC

Generates the operation complete message in the Standard Event Status Register (SESR) when all pending operations finish. The *OPC? query places the ASCII character "1" into the output queue when all pending operations are finished. The *OPC? response is not available to read until all pending operations finish.

The *OPC command allows you to synchronize the operation of the analyzer with your application program. Refer to *Synchronizing Execution*(See page 3-11.) for the details.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	IEEE common commands
Syntax	*OPC *OPC?
Arguments	None

*OPT? (Query Only)

Returns a list of options installed in your analyzer.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	IEEE common commands
Syntax	*OPT?
Arguments	None

Returns The numbers of all the options installed in the analyzer, separated by commas. If no options have been installed, 0 is returned. The following table lists the options for the RSA Series analyzers.

Table 2-34: Instrument options

Option	Description
09	Enhanced real time
10	Audio analysis
11	Phase noise and jitter measurement
12	Settling time measurement (frequency and phase)
21	General purpose modulation analysis
22	Flexible OFDM analysis
23	WLAN 802.11a/b/g/j/p analysis
24	WLAN 802.11n analysis
25	WLAN 802.11ac analysis
B25	25 MHz real-time capture bandwidth

Table 2-34: Instrument options (cont.)

Option	Description
B40	40 MHz real-time capture bandwidth
B85	85 MHz real-time capture bandwidth
B16x	165 MHz real-time capture bandwidth
50	1 MHz to 3/6.2 GHz pre-amplifier (RSA5103B/RSA5106B only)
51	1 MHz to 315/26.5 GHz pre-amplifier (RSA5115B/RSA5126B only)
53	Memory 4 GB acquisition memory total
56	Removable hard disk drive (not compatible with Option 59)
59	Internal hard disk drive, incompatible with Option 56
65	Digital I and Q outputs
66	Zero-span output
6566	Digital I and Q outputs and Zero-span output
PFR	Precision frequency reference
PFR50	Precision frequency reference and internal preamp (RSA5103B/RSA5126B only)
SSD	Includes additional solid-state drive for units equipped with Option 56. Minimum disk capacity is 480 GB. The Microsoft Windows 7 operating system and instrument software is preinstalled.

Examples *OPT? might return 10,21,22, indicating that Option 10, 21, and 22 are currently installed in the analyzer.

OUTPut:IF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the IF output filter when [OUTPut:IF\[:STATe\]](#) is set to ON.

Conditions Measurement views: All (Option 05 only)

Group Output commands

Syntax `OUTPut:IF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} { FLATtop | GAUSSian }`
`OUTPut:IF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?`

Arguments `FLATtop` selects the flattop filter.
`GAUSSian` selects the Gaussian filter.

Examples `OUTPUT:IF:BANDWIDTH GAUSSIAN` selects the Gaussian filter for the IF output.

OUTPut:IF[:STATe]

Determines whether to turn on or off the 500 MHz IF Out on the rear panel.

Conditions Measurement views: All (Option 05 only)

Group Output commands

Syntax `OUTPut:IF[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`OUTPut:IF[:STATe]?`

Related Commands [OUTPut:IF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off IF Out.
ON or 1 turns on IF Out.

Examples `OUTPUT:IF:STATE ON` turns on IF Out.

OUTPut:IQ:SOURce

Sets or queries the format of the IQ output.

Conditions Measurement views: All (Option 05 only)

Group Output commands

Syntax `OUTPut:IQ:SOURce { NORMa1 | CTP }`
`OUTPut:IQ:SOURce?`

Arguments NORMa1 sets the output format to normal.
CTP sets the output format to the test pattern.

Examples `OUTPUT:IQ:SOURCE?` might return CTP indicating the IQ output is a test pattern.

OUTPut:IQ[:STATe]

Determines whether to enable or disable the digital IQ output data stream from the rear panel connectors.

Conditions Measurement views: All (Option 05 only)

Group Output commands

Syntax OUTPut:IQ[:STATe] { 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }
OUTPut:IQ[:STATe]?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the digital IQ output.
ON or 1 enables the digital IQ output.
At *RST, this value is set to OFF.

Examples OUTPUT:IQ:STATE ON enables the digital IQ output.

OUTPut:NOISe[:STATe]

Determines whether to turn on or off the +28 V DC Out on the rear panel.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Output commands

Syntax OUTPut:NOISe[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
OUTPut:NOISe[:STATe]?

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off +28 V DC Out.
ON or 1 turns on +28 V DC Out.

Examples OUTPUT:NOISE:STATE ON turns on +28 V DC Out.

OUTPut:TGen:BRIDge:MODE

Sets or queries the tracking generator bridge mode.

Conditions Requires Option 04 in a RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument.

Group Output commands

Syntax `OUTPut:TGen:BRIDge:MODE { REFerence | CROSSover | REFlection
| DISabled }`
`OUTPut:TGen:BRIDge:MODE`

Arguments

Returns

Examples `OUTPUT:TGEN:BRIDGE:MODE`

OUTPut:TGen:ENABle

Sets or queries the power state of the tracking generator.

Conditions Requires Option 04 in a RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument.

Group Output commands

Syntax `OUTPut:TGen:ENABle { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`OUTPut:TGen:ENABle?`

Related Commands

Arguments

Returns

Examples `OUTPUT:TGEN:ENABLE`

OUTPut:TGen:FREQuency

Sets or queries the tracking generator frequency in Hz. The spectrum analyzer center frequency will also be set to match (track) the tracking generator frequency.

Conditions	Requires Option 04 in a RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument.
Group	Output commands
Syntax	OUTPut:TGen:FREQuency <value> OUTPut:TGen:FREQuency?
Arguments	
Returns	
Examples	OUTPUT:TGEN:FREQUENCY

OUTPut:TGen:INSTalled? (Query Only)

Queries for the presence of the tracking generator hardware.

Conditions	Requires Option 04 in a RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument.
Group	Output commands
Syntax	OUTPut:TGen:INSTalled?
Returns	
Examples	OUTPUT:TGEN:INSTALLED?

OUTPut:TGen:LEVel

Sets or queries the tracking generator output level in dBm.

Conditions	Requires Option 04 in a RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument.
Group	Output commands
Syntax	OUTPut:TGen:LEVel <value> OUTPut:TGen:LEVel?

Related Commands**Arguments****Returns****Examples** `OUTPUT:TGEN:LEVEL`

OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth RBW filter for the Zero Span output on the rear panel connector.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum**Group** Output commands**Syntax** `OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>`
`OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?`**Arguments** `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the resolution bandwidth.

OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:AUTO

Determines whether to set the Zero Span resolution bandwidth manually or automatically.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum**Group** Output commands**Syntax** `OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:AUTO?`**Arguments** OFF or 0 manually sets the Zero Span output.
ON or 1 automatically sets the Zero Span output.**Examples** `OUTPUT:ZS:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON` specifies that the Zero Span output will be set automatically.

OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the resolution bandwidth filter for the output connector on the rear panel.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Output commands

Syntax OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:STATe { Auto | Manual | None }
OUTPut:ZS:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:STATe?

Arguments Auto sets the resolution bandwidth filter to automatic mode.
Manual sets the resolution bandwidth filter to manual mode.
None bypasses the resolution bandwidth filter.

OUTPut:ZS:DELAy? (Query Only)

Queries the delay from the input connector to the Zero Span output. The delay includes the propagation time through the entire system including filters and digital processing.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Output commands

Syntax OUTPut:ZS:DELAy?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The actual delay of the signal through the system.

OUTPut:ZS:FILTer:STATe

Sets or queries the signal path of the filter to the Zero Span output.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group	Output commands
Syntax	<code>OUTPut:ZS:FILTeR:STATe { AUTO HIGH LOW }</code> <code>OUTPut:ZS:FILTeR:STATe?</code>
Arguments	AUTO The filter path is calculated internally. HIGH Uses the high-band 10 MHz filter. LOW Uses the low-band 100 kHz filter.

OUTPut:ZS[:STATe]

Determines whether to enable or disable the Zero Span output from the rear panel connector.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Output commands
Syntax	<code>OUTPut:ZS[:STATe] { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>OUTPut:ZS[:STATe]?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the Zero Span output ON or 1 enables the Zero Span output
Examples	<code>OUTPUT:ZS:STATE ON</code> enables on the Zero Span output.

OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage

Sets or queries the voltage level at the Zero Span output on the rear panel connector.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Output commands
Syntax	<code>OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage <value></code> <code>OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage?</code>

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> voltage level at the Zero Span output connector.

OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage:AUTO

Sets or queries or queries how the output voltage is referenced.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Output commands

Syntax OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
OUTPut:ZS:VOLTage:AUTO?

Arguments ON or 1 sets the output voltage referenced to 1.0 V.
OFF or 0 allows users to scale down the output voltage from 0.5 V to 1.0 V.

READ:ACPower? (Query Only)

Returns the Channel power and ACPR measurement results for all available channels.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:ACPower?

Arguments None

Returns <chan_power>, <acpr_lower(1)>, <acpr_upper(1)>,
<acpr_lower(2)>, <acpr_upper(2)>, ...
<acpr_lower(n)>, <acpr_upper(n)>

Where

<chan_power> is the average power of the main channel as the power reference in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

<acpr_lower(n)> is the ACPR for the lower channel #n in dB.

<acpr_upper(n)> is the ACPR for the upper channel #n in dB.

The number of n depends on the setting of the [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs](#) command.

Examples `READ:ACPOWER?` might return 4.227, -28.420, -23.847, -22.316, -29.225, indicating
(average power of the main channel) = 4.227 dBm,
(ACPR for the lower channel 1) = -28.420 dB,
(ACPR for the upper channel 1) = -23.847 dB,
(ACPR for the lower channel 2) = -22.316 dB, and
(ACPR for the upper channel 2) = -29.225 dB.

READ:ACPower:CHANnel:POWER? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of the main channel (power reference) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:ACPower:CHANnel:Power?`

Arguments None

Returns `<chan_power> :: <NRF>` is the average power of the main channel in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:POWER?` might return 4.227, indicating that the average power of the main channel is 4.227 dBm.

READ:ACPower:SPECtrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:ACPower:SPECTrum?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the spectrum trace data in dBm for the point n, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>READ:ACPOWER:SPECTRUM?</code> might return <code>#43204xxxx...</code> (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

READ:{AM|FM|PM}? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM, FM, PM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:{AM FM PM}?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the modulation factor in percent (AM), frequency deviation in Hz (FM), or phase deviation in degrees (PM) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:AM</code> might return <code>#3156xxxx...</code> (156-byte data) for the AM measurement trace.

READ:AM:AMIndex? (Query Only)

Returns the modulation index which is (positive peak modulation factor - negative peak modulation factor)/2, returned as a percentage (%).

Conditions Measurement views: AM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AM:AMIndex?

Arguments None

Returns <value> :: <Nrf> the modulation index.

Examples READ:AM:AMINDEX? might return 36.48, indicating the modulation index is 36.48%.

READ:AM:AMNegative? (Query Only)

Returns the negative peak modulation factor (–AM) in the AM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AM:AMNegative?

Arguments None

Returns <–AM> :: <Nrf> is the negative peak modulation factor in percent (%).

Examples READ:AM:AMNEGATIVE? might return –23.4, indicating the negative peak modulation factor is –23.4%.

READ:AM:AMPositive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak modulation factor (+AM) in the AM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:AM:AMPositive?
Arguments	None
Returns	<+AM> :: <NRf> is the positive peak modulation factor in percent (%).
Examples	READ:AM:AMPOSITIVE? might return 43.8, indicating the positive peak modulation factor is 43.8%.

READ:AM:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the AM measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:AM:RESult?
Arguments	None
Returns	<+AM>, <-AM>, <Total AM> Where <+AM> :: <NRf> is the positive peak modulation factor in percent (%). <-AM> :: <NRf> is the negative peak modulation factor in percent (%). <Total AM> :: <NRf> is the (peak to peak modulation factor)/2 in percent (%).

Examples `READ:AM:RESULT?` might return `62.63,-50.89,56.76`.

READ:AUDio:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier frequency error in the audio measurement.

This command is only available for FM and PM measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` the carrier frequency error.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:FERROR?` might return `419.9529809622` indicating that the audio frequency error is approximately 420 Hz.

READ:AUDio:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the audio frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:FREQuency?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` the audio frequency.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:FREQUENCY?` might return `5.8239462705E+3` indicating that the audio frequency is 5.824 kHz.

READ:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.

The number of harmonics appear in the results table in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?

Related Commands [READ:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <count> ::= <NR1> the number of harmonics in the measurement view.

Examples READ:AUDIO:HARMONIC:COUNT? might return 3 indicating that there are three harmonics in the measurement.

READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:AMPLitude?

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRF> the amplitude of the specified harmonic in dBc.

Examples READ:AUDio:HARMonic3:AMPLitude? might return -2.861 indicating that amplitude of the third harmonic is -2.86 dBc.

READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:HARMonic<x>:FREQuency?

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:HNUMber](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRF> the frequency of the specified harmonic.

Examples READ:AUDio:HARMonic3:FREQuency? might return 17.4718007813E+3 indicating that the frequency of the third harmonic is 17.472 kHz.

READ:AUDio:HNOise? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the current RMS modulation value and the reference value.

This information is only available when the Hum & Noise is measurement is enabled; see the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle](#) command. The reference value is stored after capturing the reference by pressing the Capture Reference button or by enabling the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:AUDio:HNOise?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle [SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> specifies the difference between the Hum & Noise reference and the actual signal in dB.
Examples	READ:AUDIO:HNOISE? might return 0.00 dB indicating that there is no difference between the Hum & Noise reference and the actual signal.

READ:AUDio:HNREFerence? (Query Only)

Returns the Hum and Noise RMS modulation reference value.

The value is stored after capturing the reference by pressing the Capture Reference button or by enabling the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence](#) command. This information is only available when the Hum & Noise measurement is enabled; see the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle](#) command.

For AM signal types, the reference represents modulation depth. For FM signal types, the reference represents frequency deviation. For PM signal types the reference represents phase. For Direct signal types the reference represents power.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:AUDio:HNREFerence?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABle [SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REFerence
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRF> the Hum & Noise reference frequency.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:HNREFERENCE?` might return `20.581121E+3` indicating that the Hum & Noise reference frequency is 20.58 kHz.

READ:AUDio:HPTPeak? (Query Only)

Returns the half peak-to-peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:HPTPeak?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRF>` specifies the half peak modulation excursion.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:HPTPEAK?` might return `125.28231E+3` indicating that the half peak modulation excursion is 125.28 kHz.

READ:AUDio:MODDist? (Query Only)

Returns the modulation distortion for the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:MODDist?`

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the modulation distortion.

Examples READ:AUDIO:MODDIST? might return 98.6282113 indicating that the modulation distortion is 98.628%.

READ:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of non-harmonics in the audio spectrum measurement.

The number of non-harmonics appear in the results table in the audio spectrum view.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:NHARmonic:COUNT?

Related Commands [READ:AUDio:HARMonic:COUNT?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <count> ::= <NR1> the number of non-harmonics in the measurement view.

Examples READ:AUDIO:NHARMONIC:COUNT? might return 7 indicating that there are seven harmonics in the measurement.

READ:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:AMPLitude? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific non-harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:AMPLitude?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRF> the amplitude of the specified non-harmonic in dBc.

Examples `READ:AUDio:NHARmonic3:AMPLitude?` might return `-2.861` indicating that amplitude of the third non-harmonic is -2.86 dBc.

READ:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified non-harmonic in the audio spectrum measurement.

The value <x> represents the specific non-harmonic, from 1 to the value specified by the [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:NHARmonic<x>:FREQuency?`

Related Commands [CALCulate:AUDio:HARMonic:NHNumber](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRF> the frequency of the specified non-harmonic.

Examples `READ:AUDio:NHARmonic3:FREQuency?` might return `17.4718007813E+3` indicating that the frequency of the third non-harmonic is 17.472 kHz.

READ:AUDio:PNEGative? (Query Only)

Returns the minus peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:PNEGative?

Arguments None

Returns

Examples READ:AUDIO:PNEGATIVE? might return -196.04321E+3 indicating that the minus peak modulation excursion is -196.04 kHz.

READ:AUDio:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier power or signal power depending the signal type.

If the signal type is Direct, the returned value is the average power of the input signal. If the signal type is AM, FM, or PM, the returned value is the carrier power; the average power of the carrier signal with the modulation removed.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AUDio:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> specifies the carrier or signal power in dBm.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:POWER?` might return `-22.231123` indicating that the carrier power is `-22.23` dBm.

READ:AUDio:PPOSitive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak modulation excursion (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AUDio:PPOSitive?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NRf>` specifies the positive peak modulation excursion.

Examples `READ:AUDIO:PPOSITIVE?` might return `215.04321E+3` indicating that the positive peak modulation excursion is `-215.04` kHz.

READ:AUDio:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS modulation excursion for the audio measurement (where the modulation excursion depends on the signal type).

For AM signal types, the modulation excursion is “% Modulation Depth.” For FM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Frequency Deviation.” For PM signal types, the modulation excursion is “Phase Deviation.” For Direct signal types, there is no modulation excursion; it is actually “signal excursion.”

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:RMS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the RMS modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:RMS?</code> might return <code>20.575039E+3</code> indicating that RMS modulation excursion is 20.575 kHz.

READ:AUDio:SINad? (Query Only)

Returns the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:SINad?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the RMS modulation excursion.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:SINAD?</code> might return <code>176.229024E-3</code> indicating that the signal-to-noise and distortion for the audio measurement is 0.18 dB.

READ:AUDio:SNOise? (Query Only)

Returns the signal level to noise level with the harmonic distortion and non-harmonic distortion components removed.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:SNOise?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the signal level to noise level.
Examples	READ:AUDIO:SNOISE? might return -12.8156364 indicating the signal level to noise level is -12.82 dB.

READ:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the audio spectrum trace data for the audio measurement.

The <x> represents trace 1 for this measurement. No other traces are supported.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><date(1)><data(2)> . . . <data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE.488.2.
Examples	READ:AUDio:SPECTrum:TRACe1? might return #516004xxxx . . . (16004 byte data) for the audio measurement.

READ:AUDio:THDist? (Query Only)

Returns the percentage of the total harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:THDist?</code>
Related Commands	READ:AUDio:THDist:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the percentage of the total harmonic distortion.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:THDIST?</code> might return <code>53.332921</code> indicating the percentage of total harmonic distortion is 53.333%.

READ:AUDio:THDist:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the total harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:THDist:DB?</code>
Related Commands	READ:AUDio:THDist?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the total harmonic distortion in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:THDIST:DB?</code> might return <code>-5.46009</code> indicating that the total harmonic distortion is -5.46 dB.

READ:AUDio:TNHDist? (Query Only)

Returns the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:TNHDist?</code>
Related Commands	READ:AUDio:TNHDist:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the percentage of the total non-harmonic distortion.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:TNHDIST?</code> might return <code>297.332921</code> indicating the percentage of total non-harmonic distortion is 297.333%.

READ:AUDio:TNHDist:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the total non-harmonic distortion in dB in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:AUDio:TNHDist:DB?</code>
Related Commands	READ:AUDio:TNHDist?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the total non-harmonic distortion in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:AUDIO:TNHDIST:DB?</code> might return <code>9.46009</code> indicating that the total harmonic distortion is 9.46 dB.

READ:AVTime:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (root-mean-square) value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AVTime:AVERage?

Arguments None

Returns <avg> :: <Nrf> is the RMS amplitude in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:AVTIME:AVERAGE? might return -2.53, indicating the RMS amplitude is -2.53 dBm.

READ:AVTime:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd|FOURth}? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, THIRd, and FOURth represent Trace 1, Trace 2, Trace 3, and Math trace, respectively. The traces can be specified by the TRACe<x>:AVTime command subgroup.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AVTime:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd|FOURth}?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>
Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the nth data point,
 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:AVTIME:FIRST?` might return `#3156xxxx...` (156-byte data) for Trace 1.

READ:AVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AVTime:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [READ:AVTime:MAXLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <max> :: <Nrf> is the maximum Amplitude in dBm.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:AVTIME:MAXIMUM?` might return `-2.84`, indicating the maximum amplitude is -2.84 dBm.

READ:AVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the amplitude is maximum for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AVTime:MAXLocation?`

Related Commands [READ:AVTime:MAXimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<max_time> :: <Nrf>` is the time at the maximum in seconds.

Examples `READ:AVTIME:MAXLOCATION?` might return `25.03E-9`, indicating the amplitude is maximum at 25.03 ns.

READ:AVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AVTime:MINimum?

Related Commands [READ:AVTime:MINLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <min> :: <Nrf> is the minimum amplitude in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:AVTIME:MINIMUM? might return -57.64, indicating the minimum amplitude is -57.64 dBm.

READ:AVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the amplitude is minimum for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:AVTime:MINLocation?

Related Commands [READ:AVTime:MINimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<min_time> :: <NRf>` is the time at the minimum in seconds.

Examples `READ:AVTIME:MINLOCATION?` might return `450.7E-9`, indicating the amplitude is minimum at 450.7 ns.

READ:AVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the measurement results for the selected trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Select the trace using the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:SElect](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:AVTime:RESult?`

Arguments None

Returns `<max>, <max_time>, <min>, <min_time>, <rms>`

Where

`<max> :: <NRf>` is the maximum amplitude in dBm.

`<max_time> :: <NRf>` is the time at the maximum in seconds.

`<min> :: <NRf>` is the minimum amplitude in dBm.

`<min_time> :: <NRf>` is the time at the minimum in seconds.

`<rms> :: <NRf>` is the RMS amplitude in dBm.

The unit of amplitude can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:AVTIME:RESULT?` might return `-2.68, 48.62E-6, -82.47, 22.11E-6, -8.24`, indicating that the maximum amplitude is -2.68 dBm at 48.62 μ s, the minimum amplitude is -82.47 dBm at 22.11 μ s, and the RMS amplitude is -8.24 dBm.

READ:BIBEmissions:FTX? (Query Only)

Returns the band number corresponding to the transmitted FTX detected in the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BIBEmISSIONS:FTX?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> ::= <NR1></code> the band number.
Examples	<code>READ:BIBEMISSIONS:FTX?</code> might return 39 indicating the band number corresponding to transmitted FTX.

READ:BIBEmISSIONS:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns all channel power results from the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BIBEmISSIONS:POWer?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><Band0_power>,<Band1_power>,<Band2_power>,...<Band78_power></code> Where: Bandx_power is the integrated power in that band. All power values are in dBm
Examples	<code>READ:BIBEMISSIONS:POWer?</code> might return 4.227,-28.420,-23.847,...,-29.225, indicating: (integrated power for Band 0) = 4.227 dBm, (Integrated power for Band 1) = -28.420 dBm, (Integrated power for Band 2) = -23.847 dBm, and (Integrated power for Band 78) = -29.225 dBm.

READ:BIBEmissions:RESUlts:STATus? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the Bluetooth InBand Emission display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BIBEmissions:RESUlts:STATus?
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:BIBEMISSIONS:RESULTS:STATUS? returns the Pass/Fail status result on the display.

READ:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency error in Hz in the Bluetooth Constellation. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> ::= <NRf> the frequency error.
Examples	READ:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FERRor? Might return -10.7E+3, which is a frequency error of -10.7 kHz.

READ:BLUEtooth:CONSte:TRACe? (Query Only)

Queries the Bluetooth Constellation trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q1><I(2)><Q2> . . . <I(n)><Qn></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of bytes in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><I(n)></code> and <code><Qn></code> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the <i>n</i>th data point. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:CONSt:TRACe?</code> might return <code>#43848xxxx . . .</code> (3848-byte data) for Bluetooth Constellation trace.

READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation vs. time trace data with the X values in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:FDEVIation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)></code> Where <code><num_digits></code> is the number of bytes in <code><num_bytes></code>. <code><num_bytes></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><Y(1)></code> and <code><X(1)></code> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the <i>n</i>th datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:FDEVIation?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the frequency deviation versus time trace.

READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Bluetooth eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<freq_error> ::= <NRf>` the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:HORIZ:SCALE? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the horizontal scale in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:HORIZ:SCALE?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> ::= <NR3>` the horizontal scale value.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:HORIZ:SCALE?` might return `2` indicating the horizontal scale value is 2 symbols.

READ:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I vs. time trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:I?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)>
 Where
 <num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>.
 <num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <Y(1)> and <X(1)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the n^{th} datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:I? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the I vs. time trace.

READ:BLUEtooth:EDiagram:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q vs. time trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth eye diagram.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Q?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digits><num_bytes><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)> . . . <Y(n)><X(n)>
 Where
 <num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>.

<num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <Y(1)> and <X(1)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:Q?` might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q vs. time trace.

READ:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digits><num_bytes><data(1)><data(2)> . . . <data(n)>

Where

<num_digits> is the number of bytes in <num_bytes>.

<num_bytes> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the frequency deviation in Hz at the nth datapoint. The 4-byte little endian floating point format is specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACe?` might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the trace.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERROr? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error from the Bluetooth Constellation diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3>, the frequency error value in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR?</code> might return 0.0000 indicating the frequency error is 0.0000 Hz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE

Returns the frequency error type in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	1 indicates the error is automatically detected. 0 indicates the error is not automatically detected.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:TYPE</code> might return 1 indicating the frequency error is automatically detected.

READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZero? (Query Only)

Returns the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble) in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble)
Examples	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?</code> might return -207.6465301514 indicating the drift in frequency offset ($f_1 - f_0$ — the frequency offset calculated in the first interval in the payload — the frequency offset calculated in the preamble)

`READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5? (Query Only)`

Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNF5?</code> might return -207.6465301514 indicating the maximum drift of the frequency offset in payload intervals spaced 50 μ s away.

`READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5:INTERval? (Query Only)`

Returns the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFN5:INTERval?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNF5:INTERval?</code> might return 16, indicating the interval at which the maximum drift of frequency offset in a duration of 50 μ s occurred. Here 16 refers to the 16th interval and that the drift of frequency offset calculated in the 16th interval from that calculated in the 11th interval is the maximum among those calculated 50 μ s away.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFZERO? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum drift of the frequency offset of the intervals in the payload from the preamble packet in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFZERO?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the maximum drift of frequency offset calculated in payload intervals from the offset calculated in the preamble.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFZero?</code> might return -207.6465301514, indicating that the maximum drift of frequency offset calculated in payload intervals from the offset calculated in the preamble is -207.6465301515 Hz.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO:INTERval? (Query Only)

Returns the interval (n) at which the maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ occurred in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display. (The $f_n - f_0$ indicates the drift of the frequency offset calculated in each payload interval from the offset calculated in the preamble.)

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZERO:INTERval?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the interval at which the maximum drift ($f_n - f_0$) occurred.

Examples READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFZero:INTERval? might return 16, indicating that at the 16th payload interval, the maximum drift occurred. $f(16) - f(0)$ is the maximum drift among all $f(n) - f(0)$.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency offset in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time, CF Offset

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?

Arguments None

Returns <NR3> the maximum frequency offset value.

Examples `READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?` might return -189.4632263184, the frequency offset value.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency offset interval in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the maximum frequency offset interval.

Examples `READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX:INTERval?` might return 271 indicating that the maximum drift $f(n) - f(0)$ occurred at the 271st payload interval.

READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble? (Query Only)

Returns the offset calculated in the preamble region in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time and the Center Frequency Offset and Drift displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR3> the offset calculated in the preamble region.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble?` might return 106.4204711914, indicating the offset calculated in the preamble region.

READ:BLUETOOTH:MODulation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F? (Query Only)

Returns the average frequency value when the selected test pattern is Other in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODulation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the average frequency.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODulation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F?` might return 140.8309531250E+3, the average frequency value.

READ:BLUETOOTH:MODulation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio? (Query Only)

Returns the average ratio value for the high and low frequency deviation in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODulation:CHARacteristics:AVErage:F2F1ratio?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the average ratio value.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1ratio?`
might return `????`, the average ratio value.

`READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE? (Query Only)`

Returns the average frequency deviation for the low deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE?`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE?` might
return `139.8309531250E+3`, the average frequency deviation for the low deviation
pattern.

`READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO? (Query Only)`

Returns the average frequency deviation for the high deviation pattern in the Bluetooth Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO?`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO?`
might return `139.8309531250E+3`, the average frequency deviation for the high
deviation pattern.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed to obtain average drift results from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:COUNT? might return 8, the number of packets analyzed.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero? (Query Only)

Returns the drift f1–f0 from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the drift f1–f0 value.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO? might return 2.846E+3 indicating that the drift f1–f0 value is 2.846 kHz.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero:STATus? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail drift f1–f0 result status in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:F1FZero:STATus?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:F1FZERO:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the drift f1–f0 is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum drift of the fn–fn-5 value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:FNFN5?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the fn–fn-5 value.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5?` might return 2.846E+3 indicating that the maximum drift f_n-f_{n-5} value in the preamble region is -2.846 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail status of the maximum f_n-f_{n-5} drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFN5:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the maximum drift f_n-f_{n-5} is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZero? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum drift f_n-f_0 from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZero?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the f_n-f_0 value.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO?` might return `4.846E+3` indicating that the drift f_n-f_0 value in the preamble region is 4.846 kHz.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFZero:STATus? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the f_n-f_0 maximum drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFT:FNFZero:STATus?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:FNFZERO:STATUS?` might return `PASS`, `FAIL`, or `NA` indicating whether the maximum drift f_n-f_0 is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency offset present in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:MAX?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the maximum frequency offset value in the packet.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX? might return 7.446E+3 indicating that the maximum frequency offset value in the packet is 7.446 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset maximum in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MAX:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the maximum frequency offset in the packet is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency offset value in the preamble region from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAmble?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the frequency offset value in the preamble region.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBLE? might return 3.546E+3 indicating that the frequency offset value in the preamble region is 3.546 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBLE:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the frequency offset in the preamble region.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBLE:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBLE:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the frequency offset in the preamble region is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for ΔF_{avg} from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:F:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?` might return 3 indicating that three packets were analyzed.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the ΔF_{1avg} from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCentage:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> the number of packets analyzed.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FONE:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?` might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVERage:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCentage? (Query Only)

Returns the percentage of the $\Delta F_{2max\%}$ values that are above the specified limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE?</code> might return 99.2 indicating that 99.2% of the deltaF2 maximum values are above the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for delta F2 average from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:COUNT?</code> might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERcentage:STATus? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F2Max\%$ field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERcentage:STATus?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail result status.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:DELTA:FTWO:MAX:PERCENTAGE:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating the Pass/Fail status of the $\Delta F2Max\%$ field in the Bluetooth summary.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F? (Query Only)

Returns the $\Delta Favg$ value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:AVerage:F?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the $\Delta Favg$ value.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F?`
might return 2.8723E+3 indicating the ΔF_{avg} is 2.8723 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1ratio? (Query Only)

Returns the ratio of the ΔF_{2avg} to ΔF_{1avg} from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:
F2F1ratio?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the value of the ΔF_{1avg} to ΔF_{2avg} ratio.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:
F2F1RATIO?` might return 225.12E+3 indicating the average ratio is 22.5.12 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1ratio:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the $\Delta F_{2avg}/\Delta F_{1avg}$ field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:
F2F1ratio:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:F2F1RATIO:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating the Pass/Fail result status of the $\Delta F2_{avg}/\Delta F1_{avg}$ field.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE? (Query Only)

Returns the delta F1 average value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> the delta F1 value.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE? might return 155.3672E+3 indicating the delta F1 average is 155.3672 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the delta F1 average from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FONE:STATUS?

Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail results status.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE: FONE:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the delta F1 average is within the limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE:FTWO? (Query Only)

Returns the delta F2 average value from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE: FTWO?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the delta F1 value.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:AVERAGE: FTWO? might return 225.12E+3 indicating that the delta F2 value is 225.12 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE? (Query Only)

Returns the average output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the average output power value in dBm.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE? might return -29.1 indicating that the average output power is -29.1 dBm.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the average output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Pass/Fail results status.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:AVERAGE:STATUS? might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the average output power is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for the calculation of the output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:COUNT?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:COUNT?</code> might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of packets analyzed out of 10 packets for calculation of the output power for EDR from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> the number of packets analyzed.
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:COUNT?</code> might return 6 indicating that six packets were analyzed.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:DPSK? (Query Only)

Returns the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:OUTPut:POWER:EDR:DPSK?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the power in the DPSK portion of the EDR burst.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:DPSK? might return -29.2 indicating that the average output power is -29.2 dBm.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:GPSK? (Query Only)

Returns the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:GPSK?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the power in the GFSK portion of the EDR burst.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:EDR:GPSK? might return -29.1 indicating that the average output power is -29.1 dBm.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> the peak output power value in dBm.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK?` might return -29.3 indicating that the peak output power is -29.3 dBm.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the Pass/Fail results status of the peak output power from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Pass/Fail result status.

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:OUTPUT:POWER:PEAK:STATUS?` might return PASS, FAIL, or NA indicating whether the peak output power is within the specified limit.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:CRC? (Query Only)

Returns the Basic Rate value of the CRC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:CRC?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the CRC field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:CRC?` Might return “0x9DB0” indicating the value of the CRC field in hexadecimal.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:ARQN? (Query Only)

Returns the value of ARQN field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:ARQN?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> the value of the ARQN field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:ARQN?` might return 0.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW? (Query Only)

Returns the value of Flow field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:FLOW?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> the flow value.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:FLOW?` might return 1.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:HEC? (Query Only)

Returns the value of HEC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:HEC?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the HEC field.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:HEC?` might return “00110010” indicating the value of the HEC field in binary.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:LT:ADDRESS? (Query Only)

Returns the LT address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:LT:ADDRESS?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> the LT address.

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BDR:HEADER:LT:ADDR?` might return “101” indicating the LT address in binary.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN? (Query Only)

Returns the value of SEQN field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR2> the value of the SEQN field.
Examples	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:SEQN? might return 1.000000 indicating the value of the flow field.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the value of Type field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the value of the type field.
Examples	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:HEADer:TYPE? might return "00001111" indicating the type field in binary.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth? (Query Only)

Returns the Basic Rate payload length from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the value of the payload length.
Examples	FEtCh:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PAYLoad:LENGth? might return “0101010011” indicating the payload length value in binary.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PREAmbLe? (Query Only)

Returns the preamble of the Basic Rate packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PREAmbLe?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the preamble of the packet.
Examples	FEtCh:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:PREAmbLe? might return “0101” indicating the preamble is 0101 in binary.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD? (Query Only)

Returns the sync word from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the sync word.
Examples	FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:SYNC:WORD? might return "Ox4F36F2CEE85390CB" indicating the sync word in hexadecimal format.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the packet type of the Basic Rate signal from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the packet type.
Examples	FETCH:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BDR:TYPE? might return "DH5" indicating that the DH5 packet is being analyzed.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCess:ADDRes? (Query Only)

Returns the 32-bit Access Address from the Bluetooth Summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:ACCess:ADDRes?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the 32-bit Access Address.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:ACCESS:ADDRESS? might return “0x71764129” indicating the Access Address in hexadecimal.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the CRC field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:CRC?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the value of the CRC field.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:CRC? might return “0x9DB0” indicating value CRC field in hexadecimal.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the PDU length field from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LENGth?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the value of the length field.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:LENGTH? might return "100101" indicating value length field in binary.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDReSS? (Query Only)

Returns the PDU Rx address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:RX:ADDReSS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the Rx address.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:RX:ADDRESS? might return 0.00000000 indicating Rx Address.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDReSS? (Query Only)

Returns the PDU Tx address from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TX:ADDReSS?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the Tx address.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TX:ADDRESS?
might return 0.00000000 indicating Tx Address.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the PDU packet type from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:TYPE?

Arguments None

Returns <string> the PDU type.

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:TYPE? might return
“0010” indicating the PDU type in binary.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PREAmble? (Query Only)

Returns the preamble of the BLE packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PREAmble?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the preamble of the packet.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PREAMBLE? might return "01010101" indicating the preamble is 01010101 in binary.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the packet type from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:TYPE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> the BLE packet type.
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:TYPE? might return "BLE_TEST" indicating the BLE test signal is being analyzed.

READ:CCDF? (Query Only)

Returns the CCDF measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:CCDF?
Arguments	None
Returns	<avg_amp1>, <avg_ccdf>, <crest_factor>, <amp1_10>, <amp1_1>, <amp1_p1>, <amp1_p01>, <amp1_p001>, <amp1_p0001> Where <avg_amp1> is the average amplitude in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. <avg_ccdf> is the average CCDF in percent. <crest_factor> is the crest factor in dB. <amp1_10> is the amplitude at CCDF of 10% in dB. <amp1_1> is the amplitude at CCDF of 1% in dB. <amp1_p1> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.1% in dB. <amp1_p01> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.01% in dB. <amp1_p001> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.001% in dB. <amp1_p0001> is the amplitude at CCDF of 0.0001% in dB.
Examples	READ:CCDF? might return -33.35, 35.8, 9.75, 3.88, 7.07, 8.50, 9.25, 9.72, 9.74, indicating (average amplitude) = -33.35 dBm, (average CCDF) = 35.8%, (crest factor) = 9.75 dB, (amplitude at CCDF of 10%) = 3.88 dB, (amplitude at CCDF of 1%) = 7.07 dB, (amplitude at CCDF of 0.1%) = 8.50 dB, (amplitude at CCDF of 0.01%) = 9.25 dB, (amplitude at CCDF of 0.001%) = 9.72 dB, and (amplitude at CCDF of 0.0001%) = 9.74 dB.

READ:CCDF:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd}:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, and THIRd represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

NOTE. This query is invalid when *[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE* is set to *CONTinuous* or *TOTal*.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SECond THIRd}:X?
Related Commands	READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SECond THIRd}[:Y]?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <x(n)> is the horizontal value (dB) of the CCDF graph at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:CCDF:FIRSt:X might return #41024xxxx... (1024-byte data) for the horizontal values of Trace 1.

READ:CCDF:{FIRSt|SECond|THIRd}:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal and vertical value pairs of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SECond, and THIRd represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

NOTE. This query is invalid when *[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE* is set to *CONTinuous* or *TOTal*.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd}:XY?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value (dB) and vertical value (%) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:CCDF:FIRSt:XY? might return #41024xxxx... (1024-byte data) for the horizontal and vertical value pairs of Trace 1.

READ:CCDF:{FIRSt|SEConD|THIRd}[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values of the specified trace in the CCDF measurement.

The mnemonics FIRSt, SEConD, and THIRd represent Trace 1, Trace 2, and Gaussian reference curve, respectively.

NOTE. This query is invalid when *[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE* is set to *CONTinuous* or *TOTal*.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:CCDF:{FIRSt SEConD THIRd}[:Y]?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the vertical value (%) of the CCDF graph at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:CCDF:FIRST:Y` might return `#41024xxxx...` (1024-byte data) for the vertical values of Trace 1.

READ:CONStE:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in Hz. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency of the analyzer.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:CONStE:FERRor?`

Related Commands [READ:EVM:FERRor?](#)

Arguments None.

Returns <freq_error> :: <Nrf> which is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:CONStE:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, which is a frequency error of -10.7 kHz.

READ:CONStE:RESuLts? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation measurement results of EVM RMS, peak and location displayed on the bottom of the screen.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:CONStE:RESuLts?`

Arguments None

Returns For modulation types 2|4|8|16FSK or C4FM:
 FSK_deviation_Avg_Leftmost, FSK_deviation_Avg_Rightmost
 Where
 FSK_deviation_Avg_Leftmost is the average FSK deviation of the left-most symbol in Hz.
 FSK_deviation_Avg_Rightmost is the average FSK deviation of the right-most symbol in Hz.
 For all other valid modulation types:
 <EVM_RMS>, <EVM_peak>, <location>
 Where
 <EVM_RMS> :: <NRf> is the RMS EVM in percent (%).
 <EVM_peak> :: <NRf> is the peak EVM in percent (%).
 <location> :: <NRf> is the peak location in symbol number.
 The time unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.

Examples READ:CONStE:RESuLTs? might return 2.841, 3.227, 68.000, indicating that the RMS EVM is 2.841% and the peak EVM is 3.227% at symbol #68.

READ:CONStE:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:CONStE:TRACe?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><I(1)><Q(1)><I(2)><Q(2)>...<I(n)><Q(n)>
 Where
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <I(n)> and <Q(n)> are the normalized I- and Q-coordinate values at the nth data point. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:CONSTE:TRACE?` might return `#43848xxxx...` (3848-byte data) for the constellation trace data.

READ:DDEMod:STABLe? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol table data.

Conditions Measurement views: Symbol table

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:DDEMod:STABLe?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the symbol table data for the point n,

\4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:DDEMOD:STABLE? might return #3512xxxx... (512-byte data) for the symbol table.

READ:DIQVtime:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:DIQVtime:FERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:DIQVTIME:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:DIQVtime:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:DIQVtime:I?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the I level in volts at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:DIQVTIME:I?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

READ:DIQVtime:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:DIQVtime:Q?`

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the Q level in volts at the nth data point,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:DIQVTIME:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q
versus Time trace.

READ:DPX:DDENsity? (Query Only)

Returns the calculated density for the selected region in the DPXogram
measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:DPX:DDENsity?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> value.

Examples READ:DPX:DDENSITY? might return a DPX signal density value of
24.4802413393.

READ:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of lines in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:DPX:DGRam:LINE:COUNT?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> number of lines in the measurement.
Examples	READ:DPX:DGRAM:LINE:COUNT? might return 40 indicating that there were 40 lines in the measurement.

READ:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the time scale offset in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:DPX:DGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSet?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> The time offset in the DPXogram measurement in seconds.
Examples	READ:DPX:DGRAM:TIME[:SCALE]:OFFSET? might return "0.000 s" indicating that the time scale offset was 0.000 s.

READ:DPX:RESuLts:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Acquires a waveform and then returns waveform data of the specified trace <x> in the DPX spectrum measurement, where x is 1 to 6. The traces 1–4 are in the standard form. Trace 5 is the bitmap trace and its data is returned in a binary block. Trace 6 is the DPXogram trace on DPX spectrum plots. Trace 7 is the Ogram line in the DPXogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:DPX:RESuLts:TRACe<x>?

Arguments	<NR1>
Returns	For traces 1 to 4 or 6: #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the amplitude of the trace sample at the nth data point. <data(n) is in the 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The format is a binary block of 32 bit floating point values. Each value ranges from 0 to 1.0, where 1.0 represents 100%.
Examples	READ:DPX:RESULTS:TRACE1? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte of data) for the waveform data of trace one (1).

READ:DPX:TRACe:AVERage? (Query Only)

Acquires a waveform and then returns waveform data of the average trace in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:DPX:TRACe:AVERage?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the waveform data of the average trace for the point n in dBm, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:DPX:TRACE:AVERAGE? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the average trace.

READ:DPX:TRACe:BITMap? (Query Only)

Acquires a waveform and then returns trace waveform data of the bitmap trace in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:DPX:TRACe:BITMap?
Arguments	None
Returns	The format is a binary block of 32 bit floating point values. Each value ranges from 0 to 1.0, where 1.0 represents 100%.
Examples	READ:DPX:TRACE:BITMAP? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the bitmap trace.

READ:DPX:TRACe:MATH? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the math trace in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:DPX:TRACe:MATH?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the waveform data of the math trace for the point n in dBm, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:DPX:TRACE:MATH?` might return `#42004xxxx...` (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the math trace.

READ:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the maximum trace in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:DPX:TRACe:MAXimum?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the waveform data of the maximum trace for the point `n` in dBm, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:DPX:TRACE:MAXIMUM?` might return `#42004xxxx...` (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the maximum trace.

READ:DPX:TRACe:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns waveform data of the minimum trace in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:DPX:TRACe:MINimum?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the waveform data of the minimum trace for the point n in dBm. 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:DPX:TRACE:MINIMUM? might return #42004xxxx... (2004-byte data) for the waveform data of the minimum trace.

READ:EDiagram:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation versus Time trace data with the X values.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:EDIagram:FDEVIation?
Related Commands	
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(n)> and <X(n)> is frequency deviation in Hz and time (symbols) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:EDIAGRAM:FDEVIATION? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the frequency deviation versus Time trace.

READ:EDiagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:EDIagram:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <Nrf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	READ:EDIAGRAM:FERROR? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:EDIagram:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:EDIagram:I?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(n)><X(n)> is the I level (normalized) and time (symbols) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:EDIAGRAM:I? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

READ:EDIagram:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:EDIagram:Q?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <Y(n)><X(n)> is the Q level (normalized) and time (symbols) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:EDIAGRAM:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q versus Time trace.

READ:EVM:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:EVM:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	READ:EVM:FERROR? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:EVM:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:EVM:PEAK?

Related Commands [READ:EVM:PINDEX?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak> :: <NRf> is the peak EVM value in percent (%).

Examples READ:EVM:PEAK? might return 1.32, indicating the peak EVM value is 1.32%.

READ:EVM:PINDEX? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the EVM peak.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:EVM:PINDEX?

Related Commands [READ:EVM:PEAK?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak_time> :: <NRf> is the time at the EVM peak in symbol number. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:EVM:PINDEX?` might return `68.000`, indicating that the EVM peak is at symbol #68.

READ:EVM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:EVM:RMS?`

Arguments None

Returns `<rms> :: <NRf>` is the RMS EVM value in percent (%).

Examples `READ:EVM:RMS?` might return `0.582`, indicating the RMS EVM value is 0.582%.

READ:EVM:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: EVM versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:EVM:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the EVM versus Time trace data for the point n in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:EVM:TRACE?` might return `#42036xxxx...` (2036-byte data) for the EVM versus Time trace.

READ:FDVTime:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Frequency deviation versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FDVTime:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <Nrf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:FDVTIME:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:FDVTime:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency deviation versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FDVTime:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the frequency deviation in Hz at the n^{th} data point,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:FDVTIME:TRACE?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Frequency deviation versus Time trace.

READ:{FM|PM}:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Frequency modulation and Phase modulation measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase modulation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:{FM|PM}:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:FM:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:FM:PHALf? (Query Only)

Returns the half peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk/2) in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FM:PHALf?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<Pk-Pk/2> :: <NRf> is the half peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.
Examples	READ:FM:PHALF? might return 628.9E+3, indicating the half peak-peak frequency deviation is 628.9 kHz.

READ:FM:PNEGative? (Query Only)

Returns the negative peak frequency deviation ($-P_k$) in the FM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: FM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:FM:PNEGative?
Arguments	None
Returns	<-Pk> :: <NRf> is the negative peak frequency deviation in Hz.
Examples	READ:FM:PNEGATIVE? might return -495.6E+3, indicating the negative peak frequency deviation is -495.6 kHz.

READ:FM:PPOSitive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak frequency deviation ($+P_k$) in the FM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: FM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:FM:PPOSitive?
Arguments	None

Returns `<+Pk> :: <NRf>` is the positive peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `READ:FM:PPOSITIVE?` might return `763.2E+3`, indicating the positive peak frequency deviation is 763.2 kHz.

READ:FM:PTPeak? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-peak frequency deviation (Pk-Pk) in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FM:PTPeak?`

Arguments None

Returns `<Pk-Pk> :: <NRf>` is the peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `READ:FM:PTPEAK?` might return `1.258E+6`, indicating the peak-peak frequency deviation is 1.258 MHz.

READ:FM:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the FM measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FM:RESult?`

Arguments None

Returns `<+Pk>, <-Pk>, <RMS>, <Pk-Pk>, <Pk-Pk/2>`

Where

<+Pk> :: <NRf> is the positive peak frequency deviation in Hz.
 <-Pk> :: <NRf> is the negative peak frequency deviation in Hz.
 <RMS> :: <NRf> is the RMS frequency deviation in Hz.
 <Pk-Pk> :: <NRf> is the peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.
 <Pk-Pk/2> :: <NRf> is the half peak-peak frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `READ:FM:RESULT?` might return
 763.2E+3, -494.6E+3, 271.2E+3, 1.258E+6, 628.9E+3.

READ:FM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency deviation in the FM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FM:RMS?`

Arguments None

Returns <RMS> :: <NRf> is the RMS frequency deviation in Hz.

Examples `READ:FM:RMS?` might return 271.2E+3, indicating the RMS frequency deviation is 271.2 kHz.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FTTime? (Query Only)

Returns the settling time from the trigger position in seconds. The settling time is measured from the trigger point (see :FETCh:FSETtling:TRIGger:TIME).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FTTime?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> :: <Nrf> is the settling time in seconds.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:FTIME? might return 44.8300E-6, indicating the settling time is 44.83 μ s.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]? (Query Only)

Returns whether the input signal passes the mask test.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK[:PASS]?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 is returned if the signal fails the mask test. 1 is returned if the signal passes the mask test.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:MASK:PASS? might return 1, indicating the signal passed (did not exceed the mask limits).

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency at which the signal is considered settled.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:FREQuency?

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> :: <Nrf> is the frequency at which the signal is settled.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:SETTLED:FREQUENCY? might return 2.44838E+9, indicating the input signal frequency at the point where the signal is considered settled is 2.44838 GHz.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]? (Query Only)

Returns whether the input signal is settled with the tolerance range.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled[:PASS]?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 is returned if the signal is not settled within the tolerance range. 1 is returned if the signal is settled within the tolerance range.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:SETTLED:PASS? might return 1, indicating the signal is settled within the tolerance range.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the settled time in seconds. The settled time is measured from the measurement start point.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SETTled:TIME?

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> :: <Nrf> is the settled time in seconds.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:SETTLED:TIME? might return 299.830000E-6, indicating the settled time is 299.83 μ s.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]? (Query Only)

Returns whether the input signal is settled within the specified tolerance and the signal is settled longer than the Minimum Settled Duration ([\[SENSe\]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum](#)).

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 is returned if the signal is not settled within the tolerance range and minimum settled duration.. 1 is returned if the signal is settled within the tolerance range and minimum settled duration.
Examples	READ:FSETTLING:SLMSD:PASS? might return 1, indicating the signal is settled within the tolerance range and the minimum settled duration.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:STARt:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the start time for the measurement in seconds. The start time is measured from the start of the analysis period.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:START:TIME?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> is the time in seconds when the measurement started.
Examples	<code>READ:FSETTLING:START:TIME?</code> might return <code>251.4300E-6</code> , indicating the measurement started 251.43 μ s after the beginning of the analysis period.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the settling time in seconds. The settling time is measured from the start time (see `:FETCh:FSETtling:START:TIME`).

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TIME?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> is the settling time in seconds.
Examples	<code>READ:FSETTLING:TIME?</code> might return <code>48.4000E-6</code> , indicating the settling time is 48.4 μ s.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency or Phase values of the specified trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:X?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><y(n)></code> is the frequency (Hz) or phase (degrees) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:FSETTLING:TRACE1:X?</code> might return <code>#574232xxxx...</code> (74232-byte data) for the frequency values of Trace 1.

`READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY? (Query Only)`

Returns the time and frequency or phase value pairs of the specified trace.
The parameter `<x>` = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:{FSETtling PSETtling}:TRACe<x>:XY?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)></code> Where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><x(n)><y(n)></code> is the time and frequency or phase value pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:FSETTLING:TRACE2:XY?</code> might return <code>#574232xxxx...</code> (74232-byte data) for the time and frequency pairs of the Trace 2.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency or phase values of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRACe<x>[:Y]?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the frequency or phase value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:FSETTLING:TRACE1:Y? might return #575148xxxx... (75148-byte data) for the frequency values of Trace 1.

READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRIGger:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the time when the trigger occurred in seconds.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TRIGger:TIME?

Arguments None

Returns <value> :: <Nrf> is the time in seconds after the measurement start point when the trigger occurred.

Examples `READ:FSETTLING:TRIGGER:TIME?` might return `2.255E-6`, indicating the time when the trigger occurred 255 μ s after the start of the measurement.

`READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:VALue? (Query Only)`

Returns the settled value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:VALue?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the settling value in Hz for Frequency Settling and in degrees for Phase Settling.

Examples `READ:FSETTLING:VALUE?` might return `2.44838155E+9`, indicating the settled frequency is 2.44838 GHz.

`READ:FSETtling:ERRor? (Query Only)`

Returns the settled error in Hz in Frequency Settling. Only for Frequency Settling Time measurement. In Frequency Settling:

- When Target Reference is set to Auto, Settled Error = 0.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Settling

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FSETtling:ERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<value> :: <NRf>` returns the settled error in Hz.
 When Target Reference is set to Auto, Settled Error = 0.
 When Target Reference is set to Meas Freq:

$$\text{Settled Error} = \text{Settled Frequency} - (\text{Measurement Frequency} + \text{Offset})$$

Examples `READ:FSETTLING:ERROR?` might return 0, indicating the Target Reference is set to Auto.

READ:FVTime? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:FVTime?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the frequency drift data for the point `n` in Hz,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:FVTIME?` might return `#3156xxxx...` (156-byte data) for the Frequency versus Time trace.

READ:FVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:FVTime:MAXimum? imum</code>
Related Commands	READ:FVTime:MAXLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max> :: <NRF></code> is the maximum frequency drift in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:FVTIME:MAXIMUM?</code> might return <code>2.625E+6</code> , indicating the maximum frequency drift is 2.625 MHz.

READ:FVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the frequency drift is maximum.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:FVTime:MAXLocation?</code>
Related Commands	READ:FVTime:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_time> :: <NRF></code> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is maximum.
Examples	<code>READ:FVTIME:MAXLOCATION?</code> might return <code>25.03E-9</code> , indicating the frequency drift is maximum at 25.03 ns.

READ:FVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:FVTime:MINimum?
Related Commands	READ:FVTime:MINLocation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<min> :: <Nrf> is the minimum frequency drift in Hz.
Examples	READ:FVTIME:MINIMUM? might return -6.618E+6, indicating the minimum frequency drift is -6.618 MHz.

READ:FVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the frequency drift is minimum.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:FVTime:MINLocation?
Related Commands	READ:FVTime:MINimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<min_time> :: <Nrf> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is minimum.
Examples	READ:FVTIME:MINLOCATION? might return 450.7E-9, indicating the frequency drift is minimum at 450.7 ns.

READ:FVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency versus Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:FVTime:RESult?

Arguments None

Returns <max>,<max_time>,<min>,<min_time>

Where

<max> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency drift in Hz.

<max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is maximum.

<min> :: <NRf> is the minimum frequency drift in Hz.

<min_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the frequency drift is minimum.

Examples READ:FVTIME:RESULT? might return
2.625E+6,25.03E-9,-6.618E+6,450.7E-9, indicating
the maximum frequency drift is 2.625 MHz at 25.03 ns and
the minimum frequency drift is -6.618 MHz at 450.7 ns.

READ:IQVTime:I? (Query Only)

Returns the I versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:IQVTime:I?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the I level data for the point n in volts,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:IQVTIME:I? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the I versus Time trace.

READ:IQVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:IQVTime:MAXimum? imum

Related Commands [READ:IQVTime:MAXLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <max> :: <Nrf> is the maximum I or Q level in volts.

Examples READ:IQVTIME:MAXIMUM? might return 1.214, indicating the maximum I or Q level is 1.214 V.

READ:IQVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the I or Q level is maximum.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:IQVTime:MAXLocation?`

Related Commands [READ:IQVTime:MAXimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<max_time> :: <NRf>` is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is maximum.

Examples `READ:IQVTIME:MAXLOCATION?` might return `175.3E-9`, indicating the I or Q level is maximum at 175.3 ns.

READ:IQVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:IQVTime:MINimum?`

Related Commands [READ:IQVTime:MINLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<min> :: <NRf>` is the minimum I or Q level in volts.

Examples `READ:IQVTIME:MINIMUM?` might return `-370.5E-3`, indicating the minimum I or Q level is -370.5 mV.

READ:IQVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the I or Q level is minimum.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:IQVTime:MINLocation?
Related Commands	READ:IQVTime:MINimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<min_time> :: <Nrf> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is minimum.
Examples	READ:IQVTIME:MINLOCATION? might return 450.7E-9, indicating the I or Q level is minimum at 450.7 ns.

READ:IQVTime:Q? (Query Only)

Returns the Q versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: IQ versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:IQVTime:Q?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the Q level data for the point n in volts, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:IQVTIME:Q? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) for the Q versus Time trace.

READ:IQVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the RF I&Q versus Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:IQVTime:RESult?

Arguments None

Returns <max>,<max_time>,<min>,<min_time>

Where

<max> :: <NRf> is the maximum I or Q level in volts.

<max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is maximum.

<min> :: <NRf> is the minimum I or Q level in volts.

<min_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the I or Q level is minimum.

Examples READ:IQVTIME:RESULT? might return
1.214,175.3E-9,-370.5E-3,450.7E-9, indicating
the maximum I or Q level is 1.214 V at 175.3 ns and
the minimum I or Q level is -370.5 mV at 450.7 ns.

READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITs:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of rows in the results table of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITs:COUNT?

Returns <NR1>

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS:COUNT?` might return 7, indicating there are seven rows in the results table.

`READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:BANDwidth? (Query Only)`

Returns the bandwidth value of the channel (row) of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter `<x>` is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:BANDwidth?`

Returns `<NR3>`

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:BANDWIDTH?` might return 4.515000000E+6, which indicates a bandwidth for channel 1 (row 1) of 4.515 MHz.

`READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:CHANnel:NAME? (Query Only)`

Returns the channel name of the specified index in the results table of the LTE ACLR display. The minimum index will be 1 and the maximum index will be the count of the channels in the results table.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter `<x>` is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:CHANnel:NAME?`

Returns `<string>`

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS2:CHANNEL:NAME?` might return “B”, which is the name of channel 2 (row 2).

`READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:FREQUENCY:OFFSET? (Query Only)`

Returns the frequency offset of the channel of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter `<x>` is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:FREQUENCY:OFFSET?`

Returns `<NR3>`

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:FREQUENCY:OFFSET?` might return `5.000000000E+6`, which indicates the frequency offset of channel 1 (row 1) is 5 MHz.

`READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:ABSOLUTE? (Query Only)`

Returns the lower absolute value of the channel of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter `<x>` is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:ABSOLUTE?`

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:INTEG:LOWER:ABSolute?` might return -53.3921980303 which indicates lower absolute value of channel 1 (row 1) is -53.3921980303 dBm.

NOTE. *The actual units depends on the choice made from the units tab of the Analysis control panel.*

READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the lower relative value of the channel of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter <x> is the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:LOWER:RELative?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:INTEG:LOWER:RELATIVE?` might return -53.3921980303 which indicates lower relative value of channel 1 (row 1) is -53.3921980303 dB.

READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:UPPER:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the upper absolute value of the channel of the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
The parameter <x> is a positive integer and represents the row number in the LTE ACLR display results table.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS<x>:INTEG:UPPER:ABSolute?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:LTE:ACLR:MHITS1:INTEG:UPPER:ABSOLUTE? might return -53.3921980303 which indicates upper absolute value of channel 1 (row 1) is -53.3921980303 dBm.

NOTE. The actual units depends on the choice made from the units tab of the Analysis control panel.

READ:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:POWER? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power level in the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:POWER?

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:POWER? might return -16.92, indicating that the reference power level is -16.92 dBm.

READ:LTE:ACLR:RESULTS:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns the pass or fail status of the LTE ACLR display measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:LTE:ACLR:RESULTS:STATUS?

Returns 0 means measurement status is FAIL.
1 means measurement status is PASS.

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:RESULTS:STATUS?` might return 1, indicating that the LTE ACLR measurement status is PASS.

READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:X?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>`
 Where,
`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
`<x(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:XY?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`
 Where,

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:XY?` might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.

READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTrum:Y?`

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>

Where,

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:ACLR:SPECTRUM:Y?` might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the amplitude of the spectrum trace.

READ:LTE:CHSPpectrum:OBW? (Query Only)

Returns the Occupied Bandwidth (Hz) of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement view.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:OBW?</code>
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:OBW?</code> might return <code>1.0851851250E+6</code> , indicating the Occupied Bandwidth is 1.09 MHz.

READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:POWer:CHANnel? (Query Only)

Returns the Channel Power value in LTE Channel Spectrum display. The result will be in dBm (by default) or in the units chosen from the Units tab of the Analysis Control panel.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:POWer:CHANnel?</code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:POWer:CHANnel?</code> might return <code>-14.9248560147</code> , indicating that the Channel Power is -14.92 dBm.

READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:SPECtrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:LTE:CHSpectrum:SPECtrum?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of the data that follow.

<data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the n^{th} data poin, 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:SPECTRUM?` might return `#43204 xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

READ:LTE:CONSte:CELL:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Cell ID value LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:CONSte:CELL:ID?`

Returns <NR1>

Examples `READ:LTE:CONSte:CELL:ID? ?` might return 112, indicating CELLID measurement number is 112.

READ:LTE:CONSte:FREQuency:ERRor? (Query Only)

Queries Frequency Error value in Hz for the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:CONSte:FREQuency:ERRor?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:LTE:CONSTE:FREQUENCY:ERROR?` might return -71.9780578613, indicating frequency error value is -71.9780578613 Hz.

READ:LTE:CONSte:GROUp:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Group ID value for the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:CONSte:GROUp:ID?`

Returns <NR1>

Examples `READ:LTE:CONSTE:GROUP:ID? ?` might return 160, indicating Group ID measurement number is 160.

READ:LTE:CONSte:SECTor:ID? (Query Only)

Queries the Sector ID value for the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:CONSte:SECTor:ID?`

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:LTE:CONSTE:SECTOR:ID?` might return 2, indicating the Sector ID value is 2.

READ:LTE:PVTime:OFFSlot:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the TOff power measurement value in dBm/MHz for the LTE Power vs Time display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:LTE:PVTime:OFFSlot:POWer?

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:LTE:PVTIME:OFFSLOT:POWER? might return -76.11514587403, indicating the offslot power is -76.11514 dBm/MHz.

READ:LTE:PVTime:RESULts:STATUs

Returns the pass or fail status for the LTE Power vs Time measurement..

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:LTE:PVTime:RESULts:STATUs

Returns 0: means measurement status is FAIL.
1: means measurement status is PASS.

Examples READ:LTE:PVTIME:RESULTS:STATUS might return 1, indicating the measurement status is PASS.

READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:X?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where, <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:X?</code> might return <code>#43204</code> (3204-byte data), which represents the time in seconds (horizontal values).

READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:XY?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code> Where, <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> . <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:XY?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) pair at the n^{th} data point.

READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:Y? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values (power) for the LTE Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:LTE:PVTime:TRACe:Y?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where,

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:LTE:PVTIME:TRACE:Y?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power).

READ:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels? (Query Only)

Returns the power of adjacent channels in order of increasing frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:MCPower:ADJacent:CHANnels?`

Arguments None

Returns <acpr_lower(n)>, ... <acpr_lower(2)>, <acpr_lower(1)>, <acpr_upper(1)>, <acpr_upper(2)>, ... <acpr_upper(n)>

Where

<acpr_lower(n)> is the ACPR for the lower channel #n in dB.

<acpr_upper(n)> is the ACPR for the upper channel #n in dB.

To add a pair of upper and lower adjacent channels, use the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:ADD](#) command.

Examples READ:MCPower:ADJACENT:CHANNELS? might return -4.420, -4.847, -4.316, -4.225, indicating (ACPR for the lower channel 2) = -4.420 dB, (ACPR for the lower channel 1) = -4.847 dB, (ACPR for the upper channel 1) = -4.316 dB, and (ACPR for the upper channel 2) = -4.225 dB.

READ:MCPower:CHANnel:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:MCPower:CHANnel:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <ref_power>: <NRf> is the reference power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command. To select the power reference, use the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:RCHannels](#) commands.

Examples READ:MCPower:CHANNEL:POWER? might return 4.227, indicating that the reference power is 4.227 dBm.

READ:MCPower:MAIN:CHANnels? (Query Only)

Returns the power of main channels in order of increasing frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:MCPower:MAIN:CHANnelS?</code>
Related Commands	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN</code> commands
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><power_main(1)>,<power_main(2)>,...<power_main(n)></code> Where <code><power_main(n)></code> is the power of main channel #n in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. To specify the main channels, use the <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN</code> commands.
Examples	<code>READ:MCPOWER:MAIN:CHANNELS?</code> might return <code>-2.420,-2.847,-2.316,-2.225</code>, indicating (power of the main channel 1) = -2.420 dBm, (power of the main channel 2) = -2.847 dBm, (power of the main channel 3) = -2.316 dBm, and (power of the main channel 4) = -2.225 dBm.

READ:MCPower:SPECTrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the MCPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:MCPower:SPECTrum?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)></code>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the spectrum trace data in dBm for the point n,
4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:MCPOWER:SPECTRUM?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the MCPR measurement.

READ:MERRor:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:MERRor:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:MERRor:FERRor?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:MERRor:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:MERRor:PEAK?`

Related Commands [READ:MERRor:PINdex?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak> :: <NRf> is the peak magnitude error in percent (%).

Examples READ:MERROR:PEAK? might return 1.57, indicating the peak magnitude error is 1.57%.

READ:MERRor:PINdex? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the magnitude error peak.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:MERRor:PINdex?

Related Commands [READ:MERRor:PEAK?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <peak_time> :: <NRf> is the time at the magnitude error peak in symbol number. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:MERROR:PINDEX? might return 68.000, indicating that the magnitude error peak is at symbol #68.

READ:MERRor:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:MERRor:RMS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<rms> :: <NRf> is the RMS magnitude error in percent (%).
Examples	READ:MERRor:RMS? might return 0.382, indicating the magnitude error is 0.382% RMS.

READ:MERRor:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Magnitude error versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:MERRor:TRACe?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the magnitude error data for the point n in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:MERRor:TRACe? might return #42036xxxx... (2036-byte data) for the Magnitude error versus Time trace.

READ:NOISe:TABLE:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns the noise table data. A total of 7 values per frequency (28 bytes per frequency) is returned. The number of frequencies returned depends on the settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise display

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:NOISe:TABLE:VALue?

Returns Returns an array of floats (size of 4 bytes each) defined as:

- First frequency gain, noise figure, noise factor, y factor, noise temperature, power hot, power cold
- Second frequency gain, noise figure, noise factor, y factor, noise temperature, power hot, power cold

Examples READ:NOISE:TABLE:VALUE?

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBandwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value where it is X dB less from the value at the center frequency.

Set the measurement direction using the appropriate inward or outward command before issuing this command.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBandwidth?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?](#), [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the X dBm bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBBANDWIDTH? might return 89.12000E+3 indicating the difference between the higher and lower frequency points is 89.12 kHz.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured inwards (coming from the ends to the center frequency).

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwith
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBANDwidth?](#), [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the input X dBm value in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:BANDWIDTH? might return 1.2518400000E+6 indicating that the bandwidth corresponding to the input XdBm vaue is 1.2518 MHz measured in the inward direction.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwith

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency?</code>
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the left frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:LEFT:FREQUENCY?</code> might return 2.401E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the X dbm value to the left of the center frequency is 2.401GHz.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the inward direction.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwith
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:RIGHT:FREQuency?</code>
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:LEFT:FREQuency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> ::= <NRf> the right frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:IN:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?</code> might return 2.445E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the XdBm value to the right of the center the frequency is 2.445 GHz.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the difference between the higher and lower frequency points corresponding to the value which it is the X dBm value measured outwards (from the center frequency to the ends).

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:BANDwidth?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBBANDwidth?](#), [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:IN:BANDwidth?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the input X dBm value in Hz.

Examples READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:BANDWIDTH? might return 1.2518400000E+6 indicating that the bandwidth corresponding to the output XdBm vaue is 1.2518 MHz measured in the outward direction.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the left of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQuency?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the left frequency in Hz.

Examples READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:LEFT:FREQUENCY? might return 2.401E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the X dbm value to the left of the center frequency is 2.401GHz.

READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency corresponding to the X dBm value to the right of the center frequency measured in the outward direction.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:RIGHT:FREQuency?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBMbandwidth:OUT:LEFT:FREQuency?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <value> ::= <NRf> the Right frequency in Hz.

Examples READ:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBMBANDWIDTH:OUT:RIGHT:FREQUENCY? might return 2.445E+9 indicating that the frequency corresponding to the XdBm value to the right of the center the frequency is 2.445 GHz

READ:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:FREQuency:ERRor?

Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <Nrf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the occupied bandwidth in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:BANDwidth?
Arguments	None
Returns	<OBW> :: <Nrf> is the occupied bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH? might return 4.0E+6, indicating the occupied bandwidth is 4 MHz.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the left (lower) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?

Arguments	None
Returns	<OBW_left_freq> :: <NRf> is the left frequency in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:LEFT:FREQUENCY? might return 1.498E+9, indicating the left frequency is 1.498 GHz.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the left frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?
Arguments	None
Returns	<OBW_left_level> :: <NRf> is the level at the left frequency in dB.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:LEFT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the left frequency is -23.5 dB.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:POWer?

Arguments	None
Returns	<OBW_ref_power> :: <Nrf> is the reference power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:POWER? might return -10.0, indicating the reference power is -10 dBm.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the right (higher) frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:FREQuency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<OBW_right_freq> :: <Nrf> is the right frequency in Hz.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:RIGHT:FREQUENCY? might return 1.502E+9, indicating the right frequency is 1.502 GHz.

READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the right frequency of the occupied bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:RIGHT:LEVel?

Related Commands [READ:OBWidth:OBWidth:LEFT:LEVel?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <OBW_right_level> :: <NRf> is the level at the right frequency in dB.

Examples READ:OBWIDTH:OBWIDTH:RIGHT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the right frequency is -23.5 dB.

READ:OBWidth:SPECTrum? (Query Only)

Returns spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OBWidth:SPECTrum?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the amplitude in dBm at the ⁿth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:OBWIDTH:SPECTRUM? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the spectrum trace data of the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth? (Query Only)

Returns the x dB bandwidth in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:BANDwidth?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><xdbbw> :: <Nrf></code> is the x dB bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:BANDWIDTH?</code> might return <code>2.0E+6</code> , indicating the x dB bandwidth is 2 MHz.

`READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQuency? (Query Only)`

Returns the left (lower) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQuency?</code>
Related Commands	<code>READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><xdbbw_left_freq> :: <Nrf></code> is the left frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:LEFT:FREQUENCY?</code> might return <code>1.498E+9</code> , indicating the left frequency is 1.498 GHz.

`READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVel? (Query Only)`

Returns the level at the left frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVel?
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVel?
Arguments	None
Returns	<xdbBW_left_level> :: <NRf> is the level at the left frequency in dB.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:LEFT:LEVEL? might return -23.5, indicating the level at the left frequency is -23.5 dB.

READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power in the x dB bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:POWer?
Arguments	None
Returns	<xdbBW_ref_power> :: <NRf> is the reference power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:POWER? might return -10.0, indicating the reference power is -10 dBm.

READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the right (higher) frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?</code>
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:FREQUENCY?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><xdbBW_right_freq> :: <Nrf></code> is the right frequency in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:RIGHT:FREQUENCY?</code> might return <code>1.502E+9</code> , indicating the right frequency is 1.502 GHz.

READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVEL? (Query Only)

Returns the level at the right frequency of the x dB bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:RIGHT:LEVEL?</code>
Related Commands	READ:OBWidth:XDBBandwidth:LEFT:LEVEL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><xdbBW_right_level> :: <Nrf></code> is the level at the right frequency in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:OBWIDTH:XDBBANDWIDTH:RIGHT:LEVEL?</code> might return <code>-23.5</code> , indicating the level at the right frequency is -23.5 dB.

READ:OFDM:APOWER? (Query Only)

Returns the average power in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:APOwer?
Arguments	None
Returns	<apower>::<NRf> the average power in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:APOwer? might return -23.4584459235 indicating the average power is -23.46 dB.

READ:OFDM:APOwer:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-to-average power in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:APOwer:PEAK?
Arguments	None
Returns	<apower_peak>::<NRf> is the peak-to-average power in dBm.
Examples	READ:OFDM:APOwer:PEAK? might return 10.4140096289 indicating that peak-to-average power is 10.41 dBm.

READ:OFDM:CONStellation:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation magnitude data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude?
Related Commands	READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe? READ:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE? READ:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the n th data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNITUDE? might return #510400xxxx... (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation phase data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe?
Related Commands	READ:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude? READ:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE? READ:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the n^{th} data point in 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe?` might return `#510400xxxx...` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation context value of the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE?`

Related Commands [READ:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude?](#)
[READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe?](#)
[READ:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the n^{th} data point in 16-bit little endian integers. The integers must be translated to the proper context as listed below.

Integer value	Type (context)
0	Pilot
1	Data
2	Unused or Null

Examples `READ:OFDM:CONSTE:TYPE?` might return #41352 (1352-byte data) for the measurement. The actual data must be decoded to the context type using the table above.

READ:OFDM:CONStE:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns the constellation value of the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:OFDM:CONStE:VALue?`

Related Commands [READ:OFDM:CONStE:MAGNitude?](#)
[READ:OFDM:CONStE:PHASe?](#)
[READ:OFDM:CONStE:TYPE?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} data point in 16-bit little endian integers.

Examples `READ:OFDM:CONSTE:VALUE?` might return #41352 indicating 1352 bytes of data for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:CPE? (Query Only)

Returns the Common Pilot Error magnitude for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax	READ:OFDM:CPE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> the RMS magnitude error in percent.
Examples	READ:OFDM:CPE? might return 3.7868041505 indicating that the CPE is 3.787%.

READ:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the channel response magnitude data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:CRESPonse:MAGNitude?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:OFDM:CRESPONSE:MAGNITUDE? might return #3804xxxx. . . (804 byte data) for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:CRESPonse:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the channel response phase data for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:CRESPONSE:PHASE?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the n th data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:OFDM:CRESPONSE:PHASE? might return #3804xxxx. . . (804 byte data) for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:ALL? might return -20.1872549032 indicating the data is -20.19 dB for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:DATA?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:DATA? might return -20.1872549032 indicating the data is -20.19 dB for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECibel:PILOTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:DECIBEL:PILOTS? might return -20.2872549032 indicating the data is -20.29 dB for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:ALL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.
Examples	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:ALL?</code> might return <code>19.3223863840</code> indicating the data is 19.322% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:DATA?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.
Examples	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:DATA?</code> might return <code>19.3223863840</code> indicating the data is 19.322% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCent:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:PILOTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:PERCENT:PILOTS? might return 10.8543863840 indicating the data is 10.854% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:ALL? might return 99.00000 indicating the data is 99 for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:DATA?</code> might return <code>99.00000</code> indicating the data is 99 for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers at the subcarrier level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILots?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	<code>READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:PILOTS?</code> might return <code>88.00000</code> indicating the data is 88for the measurement

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for all subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL? might return 2.00000 indicating the data is 2 for the measurement

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the data subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?
Arguments	<NR1>
Returns	
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA? might return 2.00000 indicating the data is 2 for the measurement

READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM data for the pilot subcarriers at the symbol level in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands

Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS?
Arguments	<NR1>
Returns	
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS? might return 1.00000 indicating the data is 1 for the measurement

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:ALL? might return -26.9012093267 indicating the data is -26.90 for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:DATA?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:DATA? might return -26.8477116269 indicating the data is -26.85 for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILOts? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECibel:PILOts?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.
Examples	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:DECIBEL:PILOTS? might return -33.0589143032 indicating the data is -33.06 dB.

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for all subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:ALL?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:ALL? might return 225.0743627548 indicating the data is 225.074% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for the data subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:DATA?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:DATA? might return 260.6973409653 indicating that the data is 260.697% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the peak RMS data for the pilot subcarriers in the OFDM measurement as a percent.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCent:PILots?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

Examples READ:OFDM:EVM:RMS:PERCENT:PILOTS? might return 210.8103863840 indicating the data is 210.810% for the measurement.

READ:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:EVM:TRACe<x>?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:OFDM:EVM:TRACE2? might return #252xxxx. . . (52 byte data) for the Average versus Symbols measurement.

READ:OFDM:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency error reading for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> frequency error.
Examples	READ:OFDM:FERROR? might return 82.8617142098E+3 indicating the frequency error was 82.86 kHz.

READ:OFDM:FLATness:PASS? (Query Only)

Queries whether the average power level values of subcarriers across the signal bandwidth on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:FLATness:PASS?
Returns	Returns "1" in the case that all data remains within the defined limits, and "0" otherwise.
Examples	READ:OFDM:FLAT:PASS? might return 1, which means that the average power level values of subcarriers across the signal bandwidth remain within the defined limits.

READ:OFDM:FLATness:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the summary results of each segment of the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:OFDM:FLATness:RESuLt?</code>
Returns	The data is returned as 12 comma delineated text values. The specific values are : ■ minimum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 1 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1 ■ minimum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier within segment 2 ■ maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2 ■ deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2
Examples	<code>READ:OFDM:FLAT:RES?</code> might return might return <code>-6.0000000000,-17.0626174659E-3,3.9829373825,12.0000000000,19.979260861</code> which represents the summary results of each segment of the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

READ:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the OFDM Spectral Flatness trace data. When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix (symbol deviation per subcarrier). When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average Deviation vs Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM

This command requires Option 22, "OFDM Measurements".

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:FLATness:TRACe<x>?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:OFDM:FLAT:TRACE2? might return #510400.. (10400-byte data) which represents the data for the Average Deviation vs. Subcarrier trace.

READ:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance? (Query Only)

Returns the gain imbalance for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:GAIN:IMBalance?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> gain imbalance in dB.

Examples READ:OFDM:GAIN:IMBALANCE? might return $-57.746\text{E}-3$ indicating that the gain imbalance is -0.057746 dB.

READ:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the IQ origin offset for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> gain imbalance in dB.

Examples READ:OFDM:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET? might return -53.47017 indicating that the IQ origin offset is -53.47 dB.

READ:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude error trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:MERRor:TRACe<x>?

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:OFDM:MERROR:TRACE2 might return #3108xxxx. . . (108-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

READ:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection? (Query Only)

Returns the direction of the packet in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:PACKet:DIRection?
Arguments	None
Returns	One of the following values. UP specifies that the packet is in the up direction. DOWN specifies that the packet is in the down direction. BOTH specifies that the packet is both directions.
Examples	READ:OFDM:PACKET:DIRECTION? might return DOWN indicating that the packet was in the down direction.

READ:OFDM:PERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the phase error trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.
 When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:PERROr:TRACe<x>?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:OFDM:PERROr:TRACE2 might return #3100xxxx. . . (100-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

READ:OFDM:POWer:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the power trace data for the OFDM measurement.

When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbols.

When <x> is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:POWer:TRACe<x>?
Arguments	None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

- `<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
- `<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
- `<data(n)>` is the data value at the n^{th} data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:OFDM:POWER:TRACE2` might return `#296xxxx. . .` (96-byte data) for the average versus symbols trace measurement.

READ:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the quadrature offset in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:OFDM:QUADrature:OFFSet?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` quadrature offset in degrees.

Examples `READ:OFDM:QUADRATURE:OFFSET?` might return `-99.9` indicating that the offset is -99° .

READ:OFDM:SCARriers? (Query Only)

Returns the number of subcarriers in the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:OFDM:SCARriers?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> number of subcarriers.
Examples	READ:OFDM:SCARRIERS? might return 200.0000 indicating that there are 200 subcarriers in the measurement.

READ:OFDM:SCARriers:SPACing? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier spacing for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:SCARriers:SPACing?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> subcarrier spacing.
Examples	READ:OFDM:SCARRIERS:SPACING? might return 90.000E+3 indicating that the subcarrier spacing is 90.000 kHz.

READ:OFDM:STABle:VALUe? (Query Only)

Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:OFDM:STABle:VALUe?
Arguments	None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte>
Where
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data.

Examples READ:OFDM:STABLE:VALUE? might return #43848 indicating that there are 3848 bytes in the symbol table.

READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol clock error for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> symbol clock error in ppm.

Examples READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:CERROR? might return 422.7135479929 indicating that the symbol clock error was 422.714 ppm.

READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNt? (Query Only)

Returns the number of symbols for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNt?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> number of symbols in the measurement.
Examples	READ:OFDM:SYMBOL:COUNT? might return 25.00000 indicating that there were 25 symbols for the measurement.

READ:P25:CONSte:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in Hz. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency of the analyzer.

When Frequency Error is in Auto mode, this query returns the frequency error value. When in Manual mode, it returns the frequency offset.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:CONSte:FERRor?
Returns	<freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	READ:P25:CONSte:FERRor? might return -10.7E+3, which is a frequency error of -10.7 kHz.

READ:P25:EDIagram:FDEVIation? (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace data with the X values.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:EDIagram:FDEVIation?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<Y(n)> and <X(n)> are the frequency deviation in Hz and time (symbols) coordinate pair at the *n*th data point. 4-byte little endian floating point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:P25:EDIAGRAM:FDEVIATION? might return #3160xxxx... (160-byte data) For the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace.

READ:P25:EDiagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in Hz. The frequency error is the difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the user-selected center frequency of the analyzer.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:EDIagram:FERRor?

Returns <freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples READ:P25:EDIAGRAM:FERROR? might return -10.7E+3, which is a frequency error of -10.7 kHz.

READ:P25:PVTime:BURSt:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of the burst packet, in dBm, for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:PVTtime:BURSt:POWer?`

Returns Floating point number that represents the average power of the burst packet, in dBm.

Examples `READ:P25:PVTIME:BURST:POWER?` might return -1.99, which represents the value of the average power of the burst packet of -1.99 dBm.

READ:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:PVTtime:FALL:TIME?`

Related Commands [READ:P25:PVTime:FTIME?](#)

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:P25:PVTIME:FALL:TIME?` might return 7e-6, which indicates the width of the falling edge is 7 μ s.

READ:P25:PVTime:FTIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:PVTtime:FTIME?`

Related Commands [READ:P25:PVTime:FALL:TIME?](#)

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:P25:PVTIME:FTIME?` might return 7e-6, which indicates the width of the falling edge is 7 μ s.

READ:P25:PVTime:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:PVTIME:TRACE:X?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>`

Where:

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the n th data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:P25:PVTIME:TRACE:X?` might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the value of the time in seconds (horizontal values) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace.

READ:P25:PVTime:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the P25 Power vs. Time trace `<x(n)><y(n)>` is the horizontal value and vertical value pair at the n th data point.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Power vs. Time

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:PVTIme:TRACe:XY?</code>
Related Commands	READ:P25:PVTIme:TRACe:X?
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<lt;data(n)>< code=""></lt;data(n)><></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the <i>n</i>th data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:P25:PVTIme:TRACe:XY?</code> might return <code>#43204</code> (3204-byte data), which represents the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) pair at the <i>n</i> th data point.

READ:P25:SUMMArY:LIMIt: SRA (Query Only)

Returns Limit of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMArY:LIMIt: SRA</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	might return PASS, FAIL or NA.
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT: SRA</code>

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement's result.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY:STATUS might
return PASS,FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY? (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation Fidelity measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY?
Returns	Modulation Fidelity measurement result
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FIDELITY?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY (No Query Form)

Returns the Frequency Accuracy measurement's result.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY? (Query Only)

Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY?

Returns Frequency Accuracy measurement result

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the status of Frequency Accuracy measurement status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:
STATUS

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY:
STATUS might return PASS,FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK

Returns the Frequency Deviation, negative peak, measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:
NEGPEAK

Arguments <integer,integer>

Returns Frequency Deviation, negative peak, result

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK<2,6>` indicates the coordinate value of the Frequency Deviation negative peak.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK:STATUS

Returns the Status of Frequency Deviation, negative peak status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK:STATUS`

Arguments <Integer,Integer>

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:NEGPEAK:STATUS` might return PASS,FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPeak

Returns the Frequency Deviation, positive peak, measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPeak`

Arguments <integer,integer>

Returns Frequency Deviation, positive peak, result

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK<-2,-6>` indicates the coordinate value of the Frequency Deviation positive peak.

`READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS`

Returns the status of Frequency Deviation, positive peak status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK:STATUS` might return PASS,FAIL or NA.

`READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR (Query Only)`

Returns the Frequency Error measurement's result.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR

Returns the Frequency Error measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR
Arguments	None
Returns	Frequency Error measurement result
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ERROR?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA

Returns the Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA
Arguments	None
Returns	Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement result
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of Symbol Rate Accuracy measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	might return PASS, FAIL or NA.
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:SRA:STATUS</code>

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF</code>

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pmax-off measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF:STATUS? might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF? (Query Only)

This command returns the HCPM Pmax-off measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF?
Returns	HCPM Pmax-off measurement results
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXOFF?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON
Arguments	None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of HCPM Pmax-on measurement status.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON:STATUS` might
Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON? (Query Only)

This command returns the HCPM Pmax-on measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON?`

Returns HCPM Pmax-on measurement results

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXON?`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSs (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pss-max measurement status.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS:STATUS might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pss-max measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS?</code>
Returns	HCPM Pss-on measurement results
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MAXSS?</code>

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Pss-min measurement results

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM</code>

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns Status of HCPM Pss-min measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM:STATUS?` might
Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Pss-min measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM?`

Returns HCPM Pss-min measurement results

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:MINIMUM?`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Offslot measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns Status of HCPM Offslot measurement based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT:STATUS? might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Offslot power results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT?
Returns	HCPM Offslot power results
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:OFFSLOT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI (Query Only)

Returns P_ACP_HI value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary

This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:HI</code> might return -37.963 indicating P_ACP_HI value is -37.96 dBm.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW (Query Only)

Returns P_ACP_LOW value which is displayed on P25 Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:LOW</code> might return -40.125 indicating P_ACP_LOW value is -40.13 dBm.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN (Query Only)

Returns Min Pk ACPR value which is displayed on P25 Summary Display.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN</code> might return 47.96 indicating Min Pk ACPR value is 47.96 dBm

`READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS` (Query Only)

Returns Status of Min Pk ACPR value based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:PEAK:ACPR:MIN:STATUS</code> might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

`READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF` (Query Only)

Returns RF measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of RF measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS`

Arguments None

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF:STATUS` might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF? (Query Only)

Returns the RF output power results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF?`

Returns RF output power result

Examples `READ:P25:SUMMARY:POWER:MEASUREMENT:RF?`

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:ACQ (Query Only)

Returns HCPM t_error_1 acquisition count.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:
TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 averaging is done.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 acquisition count over which the t_error_1 averaging is done.

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:ACQ:COUNT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:STATUS? (Query Only)

Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_1 measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:STATUS

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE:STATUS might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ONE? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment t_error_1 measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TERROR:ONE?
Returns	HCPM Time alignment t_error_1 measurement results.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TERROR:ONE?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TERROR:ZERO
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TERROR:ZERO

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns HCPM t_error_0 acquisition count.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 acquisition count over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT?
Returns	HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 acquisition count.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:ACQ:COUNT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO:STATUS Might Return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO?
Returns	HCPM Time alignment's t_error_0 measurement results over which the t_error_0 averaging is done.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TERROR:ZERO?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TOBSync
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TOBSync

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT: TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts over which the t_obsync averaging is done.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT?

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync acquisition counts.

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync:ACQ:COUNT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync? (Query Only)

Returns the HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync?

Returns HCPM Time alignment's t_obsync measurement results.

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:HCPM:TIME:ALIGNMENT:TOBSync?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack time busy/idle acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle, measurement results.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count over which the Phase 1 Attack time averaging is done.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack acquisition count.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns status of Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ENCODER:BI:STATUS

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ENCODER:BI:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time busy/idle measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ENCODER:BI?

Returns Average Transmitter Power Encoder Attack Time busy/idle measurement results.

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:
ENCODER:BI?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:STATUS

Arguments None

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER?

Returns Average Transmitter Encoder Attack Time measurement results.

Examples READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ENCODER?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI (Query Only)

Returns Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results based on the Limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:BI? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack Time, busy/idle, measurement results.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:BI?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Status of Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:STATUS
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER:STATUS might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:POWER? (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER?
Returns	Average Transmitter Power Attack Time measurement results.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME: POWER?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy (Query Only)

Returns Throughput delay measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns Throughput delay acquisition counts.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the Throughput delay acquisition counts over which the Throughput delay averaging is done.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?
Returns	Throughput delay acquisition counts.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:ACQ:COUNT?

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:STATus (Query Only)

Returns Status of Throughput delay measurement results based on the limit.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:STATus
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy:STATus might return PASS, FAIL or NA.

READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy? (Query Only)

Returns the Throughput delay measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy?
Returns	Throughput delay measurement results.
Examples	READ:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:THRUput:DELAy?

READ:PERRor:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PERRor:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_error> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz.
Examples	READ:PERRor:FERRor? might return -10.7E+3, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:PERRor:PEAK? (Query Only)

Returns the peak value in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PERRor:PEAK?</code>
Related Commands	READ:PERRor:PINDEX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><peak> :: <Nrf></code> is the peak phase error in degrees.
Examples	<code>READ:PERRor:PEAK?</code> might return <code>0.683</code> , indicating the peak phase error is <code>0.683 °</code> .

READ:PERRor:PINDEX? (Query Only)

Returns the time at the phase error peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PERRor:PINDEX?</code>
Related Commands	READ:PERRor:PEAK?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><peak_time> :: <Nrf></code> is the time at the phase error peak in symbol number. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>READ:PERRor:PINDEX?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the phase error peak is at symbol #68.

READ:PERRor:RMS (Query Only)

Returns the RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value in the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PERRor:RMS
Arguments	None
Returns	<rms> :: <Nrf> is the RMS phase error in degrees.
Examples	READ:PERRor:RMS might return 0.746, indicating the phase error is 0.746 ° RMS.

READ:PERRor:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase error versus Time trace data.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase error versus Time
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PERRor:TRACe?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the phase error data for the point n in degrees, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:ERROR:TRACE?` might return `#42036xxxx...` (2036-byte data) for the Phase error versus Time trace.

READ:PHVTime? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase versus Time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PHVTime?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the phase in degrees at the n^{th} data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:PHVTIME?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Phase versus Time trace.

READ:PHVTime:MAXimum? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PHVTime:MAXimum?`

Related Commands [READ:PHVTime:MAXLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <max> :: <NRf> is the maximum phase in degrees.

Examples READ:PHVTIME:MAXIMUM? might return 153.8, indicating the maximum phase is 153.8 °.

READ:PHVTime:MAXLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase is maximum.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PHVTime:MAXLocation?

Related Commands [READ:PHVTime:MAXimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the phase is maximum.

Examples READ:PHVTIME:MAXLOCATION? might return 175.3E-9, indicating the I or Q level is maximum at 175.3 ns.

READ:PHVTime:MINimum? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PHVTime:MINimum?

Related Commands [READ:PHVTime:MINLocation?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <min> :: <Nrf> is the minimum phase in degrees.

Examples `READ:PHVTIME:MINIMUM?` might return `-176.3`, indicating the minimum phase is `-176.3 °`.

READ:PHVTime:MINLocation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase is minimum.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PHVTime:MINLocation?`

Related Commands [READ:PHVTime:MINimum?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <min_time> :: <Nrf> is the time in seconds at which the phase is minimum.

Examples `READ:PHVTIME:MINLOCATION?` might return `450.7E-9`, indicating the phase is minimum at `450.7 ns`.

READ:PHVTime:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the Phase versus Time measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Read commands

Syntax	READ:PHVTime:RESUlt?
Arguments	None
Returns	<max>, <max_time>, <min>, <min_time> Where <max> :: <NRf> is the maximum phase in degrees. <max_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the phase is maximum. <min> :: <NRf> is the minimum phase in degrees. <min_time> :: <NRf> is the time in seconds at which the phase is minimum.
Examples	READ:PHVTIME:RESULT? might return 153.8,175.3E-9,-176.3,450.7E-9, indicating the maximum phase is 153.8 ° at 175.3 ns and the minimum phase is -176.3 ° at 450.7 ns.

READ:PM:PNEGative? (Query Only)

Returns the negative peak phase deviation (–Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PM:PNEGative?
Arguments	None
Returns	<–Pk> :: <NRf> is the negative peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	READ:PM:PNEGATIVE? might return –23.42, indicating the positive peak phase deviation is –23.42 °.

READ:PM:PPOSitive? (Query Only)

Returns the positive peak phase deviation (+Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PM:PPOSitive?
Arguments	None
Returns	<+Pk> :: <NRf> is the positive peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	READ:PM:PPOSITIVE? might return 26.87, indicating the positive peak phase deviation is 26.87 °.

READ:PM:PTPeak? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-peak phase deviation (Pk-Pk) in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PM:PTPeak?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Pk-Pk> :: <NRf> is the peak-peak phase deviation in degrees.
Examples	READ:PM:PTPEAK? might return 46.34, indicating the peak-peak phase deviation is 46.34 °.

READ:PM:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the PM measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Read commands

Syntax `READ:PM:RESuIt?`

Arguments None

Returns `<+Pk>, <-Pk>, <RMS>, <Pk-Pk>`

Where

`<+Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the positive peak phase deviation in degrees.

`<-Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the negative peak phase deviation in degrees.

`<RMS>` :: `<NRf>` is the RMS phase deviation in degrees.

`<Pk-Pk>` :: `<NRf>` is the peak-peak phase deviation in degrees.

Examples `READ:PM:RESULT?` might return `22.89, -23.45, 15.12, 46.34`.

READ:PM:RMS? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase deviation in the PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: PM

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PM:RMS?`

Arguments None

Returns `<RMS>` :: `<NRf>` is the RMS phase deviation in degrees.

Examples `READ:PM:RMS?` might return `15.12`, indicating the RMS frequency deviation is `15.12 °`.

READ:PNOise:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns all results of the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PNOise:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Cpower>,<Ferror>,<Pnoise>,<Tjitter>,<Rjitter>,<RFM> Where <Cpower> :: <NRf> is the carrier power in dBm. <Ferror> :: <NRf> is the frequency error in Hz. <Pnoise> :: <NRf> is the RMS phase noise in degrees. <Tjitter> :: <NRf> is the total jitter in seconds. <Rjitter> :: <NRf> is the random jitter in seconds. <RFM> :: <NRf> is the residual FM in Hz.
Examples	READ:PNOISE:ALL? might return -9.455,1.235E+6,51.43,2.312E-9,4.178E-9,14.58, indicating Carrier power: -9.455 dBm, Frequency error: 1.235 MHz, RMS phase noise: 51.43 °, Total jitter: 2.312 ns, Random jitter: 4.178 ns, and Residual FM: 14.58 Hz.

READ:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier frequency error in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PNOise:CARRier:FERRor?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Carrier frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:PNOISE:CARRIER:FERROR?` might return `1.235E+6`, indicating that the carrier frequency error is 1.235 MHz.

`READ:PNOise:CARRier:POWer? (Query Only)`

Returns the carrier power in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PNOise:CARRier:POWer?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Carrier power in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:PNOISE:CARRIER:POWER?` might return `-9.455`, indicating that the carrier power is -9.455 dBm.

`READ:PNOise:JITTer? (Query Only)`

Returns the jitter in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PNOise:JITTer?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Jitter in seconds.

Examples `READ:PNOISE:JITTER?` might return `2.312E-9`, indicating that the jitter is 2.312 ns.

`READ:PNOise:RESidual:FM? (Query Only)`

Returns the residual FM in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PNOise:RESidual:FM?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Residual FM in Hz.

Examples `READ:PNOISE:RESIDUAL:FM?` might return `14.58`, indicating that the residual FM is 14.58 Hz.

`READ:PNOise:RMS:PNOise? (Query Only)`

Returns the RMS phase noise in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PNOise:RMS:PNOise?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` RMS phase noise in degrees.

Examples `READ:PNOISE:RMS:PNOISE?` might return `51.43`, indicating that the RMS phase noise is 51.43 °.

READ:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the nth point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:X? might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of Trace 1.

READ:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and phase noise pairs of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PNOise:SPECTrum<x>:XY?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) and phase noise (dBc/Hz) pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:XY? might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the frequency and phase noise pairs of the Trace 1.

READ:PNOise:SPECtrum<x>[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the phase noise values of the specified trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2, representing Trace 1 and Trace 2, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PNOise:SPECtrum<x>[:Y]?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>

Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<y(n)> is the phase noise (dBc/Hz) at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:PNOISE:SPECTRUM1:Y might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the phase noise values of Trace 1.

READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer? (Query Only)

Returns the outliers value exceeding the upper limit in pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:HIGHer?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:OUTLIER:HIGHER?</code> might return 0.000, which is the value for the outliers that have exceeded the upper limit in the pulse cumulative histogram.

`READ:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer? (Query Only)`

Returns the outliers value below the lower limit in pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:LOWer?</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:OUTLIER:LOWER?</code> might return 0.000, which is the value for the outliers below the lower limit in the pulse cumulative histogram.

`READ:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULse:COUNT? (Query Only)`

Returns the number of pulses in the bin in the pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULse:COUNT?</code>

Arguments	None
Examples	READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:PULSE:COUNT? might return 0 for the number of pulses in the bin.

READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULse:TOTal? (Query Only)

Returns the total number of pulses in the pulse cumulative histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:PULse:TOTal?
Arguments	None
Examples	READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:PULSE:TOTAL? might return 16 for total number pulses in the pulse cumulative histogram.

READ:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics

Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in the pulse cumulative statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics <arg1>,<arg2>
Arguments	arg1 can be one of the following measurements: {AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTH RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPPLE RIPDb DROop DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFrequerror MFRequerror

RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude
| IRTIME | PPPD | PPFD | FABS}

arg2 can be one of the following statistics results:

{TPCOut|MAX|MAXTs|MIN|MINTs|PK2PK|AVG|SD|ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_timestamp> | <min> | <min_timestamp> | pk_pk | std_dev | <all>
for one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> |
<fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pcmt> |
<duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> |
<droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> |
<pp_freq> <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> |
<p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq>
| <freq_dev> <phase_dev> | <dlt_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> |
<imp_resp_time>

Where

<avg_on> :: <Nrf> is the average power transmitted during pulse ON.

<pk_pwr> :: <Nrf> is the Maximum power during pulse on.

<pk_pwr> :: <Nrf> is the average power transmitted.

<width> :: <Nrf> is the time from the rising edge to the falling edge at the -3 dB / -6 dB level (50%) of the user selected 100% level.

<rise> :: <Nrf> is the time required for a signal to rise from 10% to 90% (or 20% to 80%) of the user selected 100% level.

<fall> :: <Nrf> is the time required for a signal to fall from 90% to 10% (or 80% to 20%) of the user selected 100% level.

<rep_int> :: <Nrf> is the time from a pulse rising edge to the next pulse rising edge.

<rep_rate> :: <Nrf> is the inverse of repetition interval.

<duty_factor_pcmt> :: <Nrf> is the ratio of the width to the pulse period, expressed as a percentage.

<duty_fact_ratio> :: <Nrf> is the ratio of the pulse width to the pulse period.

<ripple> :: <Nrf> is the Ripple is the peak-to-peak ripple on the pulse top.

<ripple_db> :: <Nrf> is the Ripple measurement expressed in dB.

<droop> :: <Nrf> is the Droop is the power difference between the beginning and the end of the pulse On time.

<droop_db> :: <Nrf> is the Droop measurement expressed in dB.

<ovrshoot> :: <Nrf> is the amount by which the signal exceeds the 100% level on the pulse rising edge.

<ovrshoot_db> :: <Nrf> is the Over shoot measurement expressed in dB.

<pp_phase> :: <Nrf> is the phase difference between the selected pulse and the previous pulse in the analysis window.

<pp_freq> :: <Nrf> is the difference between the frequency of the current pulse and frequency of the previous pulse.

`<rms_phase_err> :: <NRf>` is the RMS average of the Phase vs Time trace, computed over the Measurement Time.
`<rms_freq_err> :: <NRf>` is the RMS average of the Freq Error vs. Time trace.
`<p2p_phase> :: <NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and the first pulse.
`<p2p_freq> :: <NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and immediate previous pulse.
`<pk_phase_err> :: <NRf>` is the maximum phase error.
`<abs_freq> :: <NRf>` is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point.
`<freq_dev> :: <NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time.
`<phase_dev> :: <NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the ON time of a pulse.
`<delta_freq> :: <NRf>` is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency.
`<imp_resp_amp> :: <NRf>` is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe.
`<imp_resp_time> :: <NRf>` is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe.

Examples `READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:AVERage,MAX` might return -1.3594852284, which is the max average value for the Average ON measurement.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced <arg1>,<arg2>`

Arguments **arg1** can be one of the following measurements:

{AVERage| PPOWer| ATX|WIDTh| RISE| FALL| RINTerval| RRATe|
 DUTPct| DUTRatio|RIPPlE| RIPDb| DROop| DRODb| OVERshoot|
 OVEDb| PPPHase| PPFRequency| RMSFRequerror| MFRequerror|

RMSPherror|MPHerror| FRDeviation| FDELta| PHDeviation|
IRAMplitude|IRTime|PPPD|PPFD|FABS}

arg2 can be one of the following statistics results:

{TPCOunt|MAX|MAXTs|MIN|MINTs|PK2PK|AVG|SD|ALL}

Examples `READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:ADVANCEDAVERAGE,MAX` might return -1.3594852284 for Average ON value in pulse cumulative statistics

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX? (Query Only)

Returns the average transmitted power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ATX?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>,<ATX(1)>,< ATX(2)>,...<ATX(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<ATX(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the average transmitted power for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in dBm.

The unit can be changed to watts by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

This measurement gives valid results only for power units (Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:ATX?` might return 0, -18.57, -18.73, -18.20, -18.53 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the average on power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:AVERAge?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<avg(1)>,< avg(2)>,...<avg(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><avg(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the average on power for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. This measurement gives valid results only for power units (Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:AVERAGE?</code> might return 0,-2.354,-2.368,-2.343,-2.358 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:DRODb? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:DRODb?</code>
Related Commands	READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:DROOp?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<droop(1)>,<droop(2)>,...<droop(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><droop(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the droopdB for the pulse number <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in percent (%) of watts or volts.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:DRODB?` might return 1, -0.4, 0.32, 0.2, -0.1 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DROop? (Query Only)

Returns the average on power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DROop?`

Related Commands [READ:PULSe\[:RESult\]:DRODb?](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>, <droop(1)>, <droop(2)>, ... <droop(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<droop(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the droop for the pulse number `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in percent (%) of watts or volts.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:DROOP?` might return 0, -270.9E-3, -193.0E-3, -242.7E-3, -177.5E-3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (%) in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTPct?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <duty_pct(1)>, <duty_pct(2)>, ... <duty_pct(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><duty_pct(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the duty factor for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in percent (%).
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:DUTPCT?</code> might return <code>0,28.94,28.96,29.00,29.01</code> for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTRatio? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSe[:RESult]:DUTRatio?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <duty_ratio(1)>, <duty_ratio(2)>, ... <duty_ratio(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><duty_ratio(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the duty factor for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> (no unit).
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:DUTRATIO?</code> might return <code>0,289.4E-3,289.6E-3, 290.0E-3,290.1E-3</code> for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FABS? (Query Only)

Returns the computed absolute frequency from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:FABS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <abs_freq(1)>, <abs_freq(2)>, ... <abs_freq(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><abs_freq(n)> :: <NR1></code> is the absolute frequency for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n — 1]</code> in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:FABS?</code> might return 1.0000000000, 919.8726400000E+6, 1.1664642560E+9, 1.1866586880E+9, 1.1867939840E+9, 1.1882243840E+9, 933.2595840000E+6, 1.1729175040E+9, 1.1818649600E+9, 1.1868037120E+9, 1.1832893440E+9, 933.4762880000E+6, 1.1805880320E+9, 1.1844794880E+9, 1.1914785280E+9, 1.1929450240E for is the number of the first pulse and the absolute frequency for each pulse.

READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:FALL? (Query Only)

Returns the fall time in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:FALL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <fall(1)>, <fall(2)>, . . . <fall(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number.

`<fall(n)> :: <NRf>` is the fall time for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in seconds.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:FALL?` might return `0,110.3E-9,90.45E-9,95.03E-9,111.9E-9` for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta? (Query Only)

Returns the computed delta frequency from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FDELta?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>,<freq_delta(1)>,<freq_delta(2)>,...<freq_delta(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<freq_delta(n)> :: <NRf>` is the frequency delta for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:FDELTA?` might return `1.0000000000,163.6692962646,82.8298492432,21.8995475769,89.296356201` for the first pulse and each pulse found.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:FRDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax	READ:PULSE[:RESUlt]:FRDeviation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<freq_dev(1)>,<freq_dev(2)>,...<freq_dev(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <freq_dev(n)> :: <NRf> is the frequency deviation for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:FRDEVIATION? might return 1,740.6E+3,736.5E+3,718.3E+3,672.2E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSE[:RESUlt]:IRAmplitude? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse impulse response amplitude in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE[:RESUlt]:IRAmplitude?
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<amplitude(1)>,<amplitude(2)>,...<amplitude(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <amplitude(n)> :: <NRf> is the sidelobe level, in dB, from the mainlobe for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1].
Examples	READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:IRAMPLITUDE? might return 1.0000000000,-45.3,-47.5,-50.2 for Pulse 1 through 3.

READ:PULSE[:RESUlt]:IRTime? (Query Only)

Returns the impulse response time in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:IRTime?</code>
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<time(1)>,<time(2)>,...<time(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><time(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the sidelobe offset time from the mainlobe for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in seconds.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:IRTIME?</code> might return 1.0000000000,806.6708687693E-9,-846.6595318168E-9,-873.3477443457E-9 for Pulse 1 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:MFReqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency error in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:MFReqerror?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>,<max_freq_err(1)>,<max_freq_err(2)>,...<max_freq_err(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><max_freq_err(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum frequency error for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:MFREQERROR?` might return
1, 597.5E+3, 675.8E+3, 642.8E+3, 598.2E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:MPHerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum phase error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:MPHerror?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>, <max_phase_err(1)>, <max_phase_err(2)>, ...`
`<max_phase_err(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<max_phase_err(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum phase error for the pulse
with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in degrees.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:MPHERROR?` might return 1, -9.221, -8.413,
-11.853, -10.258 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVEDb? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVEDb?`

Related Commands [READ:PULSe\[:RESult\]:OVERshoot?](#)

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <overshoot(1)>, <overshoot(2)>, ... <overshoot(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><overshoot(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the overshoot for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:OVERDB?</code> might return <code>1,1.2,2.3,1.0,0.2</code> for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVERshoot? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVERshoot?</code>
Related Commands	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:OVEDb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <overshoot(1)>, <overshoot(2)>, ... <overshoot(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><overshoot(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the overshoot for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in percent (%) of watts or volts.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:OVERSHOOT?</code> might return <code>1,1.2,2.3,1.0,0.2</code> for Pulse 1 through 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PHDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the phase deviation in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:PHDeviation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>, <phase_dev(1)>, <phase_dev(2)>, ... <phase_dev(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <phase_dev(n)> :: <NRf> is the phase deviation for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in degrees.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:PHDEVIATION? might return 1, 11.658, 9.640, 10.509, 8.272 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:PPFD? (Query Only)

Returns the computed pulse to pulse frequency difference from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:PPFD?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>, <ppfd(1)>, <ppfd(2)>, ... <ppfd(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <ppfd(n)> :: <NRf> is the pulse to pulse frequency difference with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPFD?` might return 1.0000000000,"-",246.5916160000E+6, 20.1943520000E+6, 135.2960000000E+3, 1.4304160000E+6, -254.9647520000E+6, 239.6579520000E+6, 8.9474560000E+6, 4.9386560000E+6, -3.5143840000E+6, -249.8130240000E+6, 247.1117760000E+6, 3.8915200000E+6, 6.9989120000E+6, 1.4665920000E+6 is the number of the first pulse and the pulse frequency difference for each pulse.

READ:PULSe[:RESUlt]:PPFRequency? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESUlt]:PPFRequency?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>,<pp_freq(1)>,<pp_freq(2)>,...<pp_freq(n)>`

Where

`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.

`<pp_freq(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the pulse-pulse carrier frequency for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:PPFREQUENCY?` might return 0,0.000,1.258E+3,-3.121E+3,1.862E+3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESUlt]:PPOWer? (Query Only)

Returns the peak power in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:PPOWER?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <pk_power(1)>, <pk_power(2)>, ... <pk_power(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><pk_power(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the peak power for the pulse with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command. This measurement gives valid results only for power units(Watts, dBm, dBuW, dBW).
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:RESULT:PPOWER?</code> might return 0, -2.26, -2.27, -2.23, -2.25 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:PPPD? (Query Only)

Returns the computed pulse to pulse phase difference from the carrier in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:PPPD?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><first_pulse_num>, <pppd(1)>, <pppd(2)>, ..., <pppd(n)></code> Where <code><first_pulse_num> :: <NR1></code> is the first pulse number. <code><pppd(n)> :: <NRf></code> is the pulse to pulse phase difference with the number of <code>[first_pulse_num + n - 1]</code> in Hz.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:PPPD?</code> might return 1.0000000000,"-", 96.2469482422, 24.9118175507, 5.8206896782, 16.7037734985,

-151.8063964844, 100.7584228516, 36.6761512756, -3.8614616394, 12.9028282166, -150.9820556641, 130.5854492188, 9.1259155273, -7.4177660942, 6.0613451004, -142.4224853516 is the number of the first pulse and the pulse to pulse phase difference for each pulse.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPHase? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:PPPHase?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>, <pp_phase(1)>, <pp_phase(2)>, ... <pp_phase(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <pp_phase(n)> :: <NRf> is the pulse-pulse carrier phase for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in degrees.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:PPPHASE? might return 0, 0.000, 21.66, 46.76, 57.56 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RINterval? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition interval in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RINterval?
Arguments	None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <rep_int(1)>, <rep_int(2)>, ... <rep_int(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<rep_int(n)> :: <NRf> is the repetition interval for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.

Examples READ:PULSE:RESULT:RINTERVAL? might return 0, 16.03E-6, 16.08E-6, 16.07E-6, 16.02E-6 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RIPDb? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RIPDb?

Related Commands [READ:PULSe\[:RESuLt\]:RIPPlE?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <ripple(1)>, <ripple(2)>, ... <ripple(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<ripple(n)> :: <NRf> is the ripple for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in dB.

Examples READ:PULSE:RESULT:RIPDB? might return 1, 0.4, 0.32, 0.2, 0.1 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESuLt]:RIPPlE? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPPlE?
Related Commands	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RIPDb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<ripple(1)>,<ripple(2)>,...<ripple(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <ripple(n)> :: <NRf> is the watt or voltage ripple for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in percent (%).
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:RIPPLE? might return 0,106.5E-3,177.6E-3,148.3E-3,148.5E-3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE? (Query Only)

Returns the rise time in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RISE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<rise(1)>,<rise(2)>,...<rise(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <rise(n)> :: <NRf> is the rise time for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:RISE? might return 0,92.94E-9,115.9E-9,115.1E-9,97.45E-9 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFreqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSFreqerror?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <RMS_freq_err(1)>, <RMS_freq_err(2)>, ...
<RMS_freq_err(n)>

Where

<first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number.

<RMS_freq_err(n)> :: <NRf> is the RMS frequency error for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in Hz.

Examples READ:PULSE:RESULT:RMSFREQERROR? might return 1, 51.54E+3, 69.20E+3, 64.21E+3, 51.02E+3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSPherror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RMSPherror?

Arguments None

Returns <first_pulse_num>, <RMS_phase_err(1)>, <RMS_phase_err(2)>, ...
<RMS_phase_err(n)>

Where

`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.
`<RMS_phase_err(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the RMS phase error for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in degrees.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:RMSPHERROR?` might return
 1,908.4E-3,752.8E-3,981.7E-3,886.4E-3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RRATe? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition rate in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe[:RESult]:RRATe?`

Arguments None

Returns `<first_pulse_num>`, `<rep_rate(1)>`, `<rep_rate(2)>`, ...
`<rep_rate(n)>`

Where
`<first_pulse_num>` :: `<NR1>` is the first pulse number.
`<rep_rate(n)>` :: `<NRf>` is the repetition rate for the pulse with the number of `[first_pulse_num + n - 1]` in Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:RESULT:RRATE?` might return 0,62.50E+3,62.52E+3,
 62.51E+3,62.49E+3 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:TIME? (Query Only)

Returns the time in the pulse table.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Read commands

Syntax	READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:TIME?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<time(1)>,<time(2)>,...<time(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <time(n)> :: <NRf> is the time for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:TIME? might return 1,7.937E-3,8.436E-3,6.504E-3,9.876E-3 for Pulse 1 to 4.

READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse width in the pulse table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE[:RESuLt]:WIDTh?
Arguments	None
Returns	<first_pulse_num>,<width(1)>,<width(2)>,...<width(n)> Where <first_pulse_num> :: <NR1> is the first pulse number. <width(n)> :: <NRf> is the pulse width for the pulse with the number of [first_pulse_num + n - 1] in seconds.
Examples	READ:PULSE:RESULT:WIDTH? might return 0,4.630E-6,4.632E-6,4.639E-6,4.642E-6 for Pulse 0 to 3.

READ:PULSE:STATistics? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the [DISPlay:PULSE:SElect:RESuLt](#) command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the *DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT* command before executing this query.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the amplitude at the nth data point. The unit is current measurement unit (Plot = Trend or Time Trend), dB (Plot = FFT), count or percent (Plot = Histogram) 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit of power is selected by the <i>[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs</i> command.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS? might return #264xxxx... (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when <i>DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult</i> is set to WIDTHh.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in pulse statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced

Arguments	arg1 can be one of the following measurements: {AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTH RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPple RIPDb DROop DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFreqerror MFReqerror RMSPherror MPHerror FRDeviation FDELta PHDeviation IRAMplitude IRTime PPPD PPFD FABS} arg2 can be one of the following statistics results: {TPCOunt MAX MAXTs MIN MINTs PK2PK AVG SD ALL}
Returns	<puls_cnt> <max> <max_timestamp> <min> <min_timestamp> pk_pk> std_dev> <all> for one of the following selected measurement <avg_on> <pk_pwr> <avg_tx> <width> <rise> <fall> <rep_int> <rep_rate> <all> Where <avg_on> :: <NRf> is the average power transmitted during pulse ON
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVANCED AVERage,MAX might return -1.3594852284 for Average ON value in Pulse Statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:ATX? (Query Only)

Returns the average transmitted power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:ATX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ATX_avg>,<ATX_min>,<ATX_max> Where <ATX_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of the average transmitted power. <ATX_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of the average transmitted power. <ATX_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of the average transmitted power. Unit: dBm.

The unit can be changed to watts by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.
Volt is invalid in the average transmitted power measurement.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:ATX?` might return -18.51, -18.74, -18.12 for the average transmitted power in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:AVERage? (Query Only)

Returns the average on power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:AVERage?`

Arguments None

Returns <avg_avg>,<avg_min>,< avg_max>

Where

<avg_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of the average on power.

<avg_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of the average on power.

<avg_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of the average on power.

Unit: dBm.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:AVERAGE?` might return -2.35, -2.36, -2.34 for the average on power in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:DRODb? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DRODb?
Related Commands	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DROOp?
Arguments	None
Returns	<droop_avg>, <droop_min>, <droop_max> Where <droop_avg> :: <NRf> is the average droop. <droop_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum droop. <droop_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum droop. Unit: in dB by watts.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DRODB? might return 22.67E-3, -613.5E-3, 633.8E-3 for the droop in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DROOp? (Query Only)

Returns the droop in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DROOp?
Related Commands	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DRODb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<droop_avg>, <droop_min>, <droop_max> Where <droop_avg> :: <NRf> is the average droop. <droop_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum droop. <droop_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum droop. Unit: Percent (%) by watts.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DROOP?` might return `22.67E-3, -613.5E-3, 633.8E-3` for the droop in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (%) in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTPct?`

Related Commands

Arguments None

Returns `<duty_pct_avg>, <duty_pct_min>, <duty_pct_max>`

Where

`<duty_pct_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average duty factor.

`<duty_pct_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum duty factor.

`<duty_pct_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum duty factor.

Unit: Percent (%).

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DUTPCT?` might return `2.437, 2.310, 2.657` for the duty factor (%) in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio? (Query Only)

Returns the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:DUTRatio?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<duty_ratio_avg>,<duty_ratio_min>,<duty_ratio_max> Where <duty_ratio_avg> :: <NRf> is the average duty factor. <duty_ratio_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum duty factor. <duty_ratio_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum duty factor. Unit: None.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:DUTRATIO? might return 24.37E-3,23.11E-3,26.57E-3 for the duty factor (ratio) in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:FABS (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency in pulse statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:FABS
Arguments	None
Returns	<fabs_avg>,<fabs_min>,<fabs_max> Where <fabs_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of fabs. <fabs_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of fabs. <fabs_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of fabs.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:FABS might return 1.1196544000E+9,919.8726400000E+6,1.1929450240E+9 for the absolute frequency in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:FALL? (Query Only)

Returns the fall time in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:FALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<fall_avg>,<fall_min>,<fall_max> Where <fall_avg> :: <NRf> is the average fall time. <fall_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum fall time. <fall_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum fall time. Unit: Seconds.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:FALL? might return 70.27E-9, 69.62E-9, 71.27E-9 for the fall time in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta? (Query Only)

Return the delta frequency measurement in the pulse statistics.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:FDELta?
Arguments	None
Returns	<freq_delta_avg>,<freq_delta_min>,<freq_delta_max> Where <freq_delta_avg> :: <NRf> is the average frequency deviation. <freq_delta_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum frequency deviation. <freq_delta_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency deviation. Unit: Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:FDELTA?` might return 77.9785690308, -110.1940994263, 287.8957519531 for the frequency delta in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:FRDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:FRDeviation?`

Arguments None

Returns `<freq_dev_avg>, <freq_dev_min>, <freq_dev_max>`

Where

`<freq_dev_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average frequency deviation.

`<freq_dev_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum frequency deviation.

`<freq_dev_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum frequency deviation.

Unit: Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:FRDEVIATION?` might return 754.1E+3, 660.5E+3, 835.2E+3 for the frequency deviation in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRAMplitude? (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Impulse Response amplitude measurement in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRAMplitude?`

Returns <amp_avg>, <amp_min>, <amp_max>

Where

<amp_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of the impulse response amplitude.

<amp_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of the impulse response amplitude.

<amp_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of impulse response amplitude.

Unit: dB.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRAMPLITUDE? might return -45.3, -47.1, -43.2 for the impulse response amplitude in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime? (Query Only)

Returns the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:IRTime?

Returns <avg_avg>, <avg_min>, <avg_max>

Where

<avg_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of the impulse response time.

<avg_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of the impulse response time.

<avg_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of impulse response time.

Unit: seconds.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:IRTIME? might return -2.35, -2.36, -2.34 for the impulse response time in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value at a certain pulse number in pulse statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MAX:PULSE:NUMBER</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_pulse_no></code> Where <code><max_pulse_no> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum value at a pulse number.
Examples	<code>READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MAX:PULSE:NUMBER</code> might return 15 for the maximum pulse number in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MFRqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum frequency error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when `DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT` is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MFRqerror?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><max_freq_err_avg>, <max_freq_err_min>, <max_freq_err_max></code> Where <code><max_freq_err_avg> :: <NRf></code> is the average of maximum frequency error. <code><max_freq_err_min> :: <NRf></code> is the minimum of maximum frequency error. <code><max_freq_err_max> :: <NRf></code> is the maximum of maximum frequency error. Unit: Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MFREQERROR?` might return
645.0E+3, 555.6E+3, 738.8E+3 for the maximum frequency error
in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMber? (Query Only)

Returns the minimum value at a certain pulse number in pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:MIN:PULSe:NUMber?`

Arguments None

Returns `<min_pulse_no>`
Where
`<min_pulse_no> :: <NRf>` is the minimum value at a pulse number.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MIN:PULSE:NUMBER?` might return 1 for the
minimum pulse number in the pulse statistics

READ:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum phase error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid
when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:MPHerror?`

Arguments None

Returns <max_phase_err_avg>, <max_phase_err_min>, <max_phase_err_max>

Where

<max_phase_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of maximum phase error.

<max_phase_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of maximum phase error.

<max_phase_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of maximum phase error.

Unit: Degrees.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MPHERROR? might return -11.47, -17.18, -7.61 for the maximum phase error in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND or TTRend.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?

Related Commands [READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <overshoot_avg>, <overshoot_min>, <overshoot_max>

Where

<overshoot_avg> :: <NRf> is the average overshoot.

<overshoot_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum overshoot.

<overshoot_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum overshoot.

Unit: dB.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:OVEDB? might return 0.3, 0.1, 0.5 for the overshoot measurement result in dB in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot? (Query Only)

Returns the overshoot in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TRENd or TTRENd.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVERshoot?

Related Commands [READ:PULSe:STATistics:OVEDb?](#)

Arguments None

Returns <overshoot_avg>, <overshoot_min>, <overshoot_max>

Where

<overshoot_avg> :: <NRf> is the average overshoot.

<overshoot_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum overshoot.

<overshoot_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum overshoot.

Unit: Percent (%) as watts or volts.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:OVERSHOOT? might return 0.3,0.1,0.5 for the overshoot in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation? (Query Only)

Returns the phase deviation in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TRENd.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:PHDeviation?

Arguments None

Returns <phase_dev_avg>, <phase_dev_min>, <phase_dev_max>

Where

<phase_dev_avg> :: <NRf> is the average phase deviation.

<phase_dev_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum phase deviation.

<phase_dev_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum phase deviation.

Unit: Degrees.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PHDEVIATION? might return 11.678, 7.694, 17.374 for the phase deviation in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference in pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD

Arguments None

Returns <ppfd_avg>, <ppfd_min>, <ppfd_max>

Where

<ppfd_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of ppfd.

<ppfd_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of ppfd.

<ppfd_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of ppfd.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFD might return 365.4186562500E+3, -267.5911040000E+6, 247.1117760000E+6 for the pulse-pulse frequency difference in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFRequency? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFrequency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<pp_freq_avg>,<pp_freq_min>,<pp_freq_max> Where <pp_freq_avg> :: <NRf> is the average pulse-pulse carrier frequency. <pp_freq_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum pulse-pulse carrier frequency. <pp_freq_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum pulse-pulse carrier frequency. Unit: Hz.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFREQUENCY? might return 1.135E+3,311.3E+3,-262.8E+3 for the pulse-pulse carrier frequency in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPOWER? (Query Only)

Returns the peak power in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPOWER?
Arguments	None
Returns	<pk_power_avg>,<pk_power_min>,<pk_power_max> Where <pk_power_avg> :: <NRf> is the average peak power. <pk_power_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum peak power. <pk_power_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum peak power. Unit: dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWER:UNITs command.

Examples `READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPOWER?` might return `-2.273,-2.313,-2.235` for the peak power in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference in pulse statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD`

Arguments None

Returns `<pppd_avg>,<pppd_min>,<pppd_max>`

Where

`<pppd_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average of `pppd`.

`<pppd_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum of `pppd`.

`<pppd_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum of `pppd`.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPD` might return `-1.1131216288,-151.8063964844,130.5854492188` for the pulse-pulse phase difference in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPHase? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPHase?`

Arguments None

Returns <pp_phase_avg> , <pp_phase_min> , <pp_phase_max>

Where

<pp_phase_avg> :: <NRf> is the average pulse-pulse carrier phase.

<pp_phase_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum pulse-pulse carrier phase.

<pp_phase_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum pulse-pulse carrier phase.

Unit: Degrees.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPHASE? might return
-9.298E-3, -254.3E-3, 311.7E-3 for the pulse-pulse carrier phase in the
pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RINTerval? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition interval in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when
[DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:RINTerval?

Arguments None

Returns <rep_int_avg> , <rep_int_min> , <rep_int_max>

Where

<rep_int_avg> :: <NRf> is the average repetition interval.

<rep_int_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum repetition interval.

<rep_int_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum repetition interval.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RINTERVAL? might return
240.5E-6, 217.9E-6, 281.2E-6 for the repetition interval in the
pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RIPDb? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in dB in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when
[DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPDb?
Related Commands	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPPLE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ripple_avg>,<ripple_min>,<ripple_max> Where <ripple_avg> :: <NRf> is the average ripple. <ripple_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum ripple. <ripple_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum ripple. Unit: dB.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPDB? might return 160.4E-3,83.78E-3,287.7E-3 for the ripple in dB in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPPLE? (Query Only)

Returns the ripple in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPLAY:PULSE:STATISTICS:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPPLE?
Related Commands	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPDb?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ripple_avg>,<ripple_min>,<ripple_max>

Where

<ripple_avg> :: <NRf> is the average ripple.

<ripple_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum ripple.

<ripple_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum ripple.

Unit: Percent (%) as watts or volts.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RIPPLE?` might return
160.4E-3, 83.78E-3, 287.7E-3 for the ripple in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RISE? (Query Only)

Returns the rise time in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:RISE?`

Arguments None

Returns <rise_avg>, <rise_min>, <rise_max>

Where

<rise_avg> :: <NRf> is the average rise time.

<rise_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum rise time.

<rise_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum rise time.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RISE?` might return 105.4E-9, 91.65E-9,
116.2E-9 for the rise time in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS frequency error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSFreqerror?
Arguments	None
Returns	<RMS_freq_err_avg>, <RMS_freq_err_min>, <RMS_freq_err_max> Where <RMS_freq_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of RMS frequency error. <RMS_freq_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of RMS frequency error. <RMS_freq_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of RMS frequency error. Unit: Hz.
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RMSFREQERROR? might return 63.67E+3, 45.49E+3, 81.28E+3 for the RMS frequency error in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:RMSPherror?
Arguments	None
Returns	<RMS_phase_err_avg>, <RMS_phase_err_min>, <RMS_phase_err_max> Where <RMS_phase_err_avg> :: <NRf> is the average of RMS phase error. <RMS_phase_err_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum of RMS phase error. <RMS_phase_err_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum of RMS phase error. Unit: Degrees.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RMSPHERROR?` might return `1.032,604.5E-3`, `1.606` for the RMS phase error in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:RRATe? (Query Only)

Returns the repetition rate in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:RRATe?`

Arguments None

Returns `<rep_rate_avg>`, `<rep_rate_min>`, `<rep_rate_max>`

Where

`<rep_rate_avg>` :: `<NRf>` is the average repetition rate.

`<rep_rate_min>` :: `<NRf>` is the minimum repetition rate.

`<rep_rate_max>` :: `<NRf>` is the maximum repetition rate.

Unit: Hz.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:RRATE?` might return `62.50E+3`, `62.49E+3`, `62.52E+3` for the repetition rate in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the pulse width in the pulse statistics. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to TREND.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:WIDTh?`

Arguments None

Returns <width_avg>, <width_min>, <width_max>

Where

<width_avg> :: <NRf> is the average pulse width.

<width_min> :: <NRf> is the minimum pulse width.

<width_max> :: <NRf> is the maximum pulse width.

Unit: Seconds.

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:WIDTH? might return
4.636E-6, 4.630E-6, 4.643E-6 for the pulse width in the pulse statistics.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command before executing this query.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data1><data2>...data<n>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the horizontal value of the statistics graph at the nth data point.

The unit is trace number (Plot = Trend), Hz (Plot = FFT), second (Plot = Time Trend) or current measurement unit (Plot = Histogram).

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:X?` might return `#264xxxx...` (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult` is set to `WIDTh`.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal and vertical values of the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult` command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the `DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT` command before executing this query.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:XY?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data1><data2>....data<n>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the horizontal value of the statistics graph at the n^{th} data point.

`<data(n+1)>` is the vertical value of the statistics graph at the n^{th} data point.

For horizontal values, the unit is trace number (Plot = Trend), Hz (Plot = FFT), second (Plot = Time Trend) or current measurement unit (Plot = Histogram).

For vertical values, the unit is current measurement unit (Plot = Trend or Time Trend), dB (Plot = FFT), count (Plot = Histogram)

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:XY?` might return `#264xxxx...` (64-byte data) for the statistics trace of the pulse width measurement when `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult` is set to `WIDTh`.

READ:PULSe:STATistics[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data of the pulse statistics measurement selected by the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command.

NOTE. Select the plot type (Trend, FFT, Time Trend or Histogram) using the [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) command before executing this query.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics[:Y]?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the amplitude at the n^{th} data point.

The unit is current measurement unit (Plot = Trend or Time Trend), dB (Plot = FFT), count or percent (Plot = Histogram)

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit of power is selected by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

READ:PULSe:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the time values of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:TRACe:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)> is the time in seconds at the nth data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:PULSE:TRACE:X? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the time values of the trace.

READ:PULSe:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:TRACe:XY?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The vertical unit depends on measurement results: Hz for frequency error and deviation, degrees for phase error and deviation, otherwise dBm. The vertical unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:PULSE:TRACE:XY?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the horizontal (time) and vertical value pairs of the pulse trace.

READ:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values of the pulse trace. Use the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:NUMBer](#) command to select the pulse, and the [DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult](#) command to select the measurement result.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse trace

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:TRACe[:Y]?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<y(n)>` is the vertical value of the pulse trace at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit depends on measurement results: Hz for frequency error and deviation, degrees for phase error and deviation, otherwise dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:PULSE:TRACE:Y?` might return `#43204xxxx...` (3204-byte data) for the vertical values of the pulse trace.

READ:SEM:MHITs:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of rows in the results table in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The number of rows in the table.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS:COUNT?</code> might return 7 indicating there are seven rows in the results table.

`READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute? (Query Only)`

Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Absolute amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS2:AMPLitude:ABSolute?</code> might return <code>-73.17</code> indicating that the absolute amplitude of signal in row 2 is <code>-73.17</code> dBm.

`READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:RELative? (Query Only)`

Returns the relative amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Relative amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS2:AMPLitude:RELative?</code> might return <code>-91.81</code> indicating that the relative amplitude of mask hit signal in row 2 is <code>-91.81</code> dBm.

READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Frequency of the specified signal in Hz. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS4:FREQuency?</code> might return <code>2.235E+6</code> indicating the frequency for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>2.235</code> MHz.

READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:INTeg:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:INTEg:ABSolute?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> Absolute integration amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <code><x></code> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS4:INTEg:ABSolute?</code> might return <code>-75.14</code> indicating that the absolute integration amplitude for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>-75.14</code> dBm.

`READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:INTEg:RELative? (Query Only)`

Returns the relative integration amplitude of the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:INTEg:RELative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><NRf></code> Relative integration amplitude of the specified signal in dBm. <code><x></code> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS4:INTEg:RELative?</code> might return <code>-85.14</code> indicating that the relative integration amplitude for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>-85.14</code> dBm.

`READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:ABSolute? (Query Only)`

Returns the absolute margin for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:ABSolute?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Absolute margin of the specified signal in dB. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS4:MARGin:ABSolute?</code> might return <code>-62.33</code> indicating that the absolute margin for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>-62.33</code> dB.

`READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:RELative? (Query Only)`

Returns the relative margin for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS<x>:MARGin:RELative?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> Relative margin of the specified signal in dB. <x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.
Examples	<code>READ:SEM:MHITS4:MARGin:RELative?</code> might return <code>-62.33</code> indicating that the relative margin for mask hit signal in row 4 is <code>-62.33</code> dB.

READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the offset for the specified mask hit signal in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SEM:MHITs<x>:OFFSet?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> specifies the mask hit offset.
<x> specifies the row in the results table, where the range is from 1 to 12.

Examples READ:SEM:MHITs4:OFFSet? might return BL indicating the offset for mask hit signal in row 4 is BL.

READ:SEM:PASS? (Query Only)

Returns the pass/fail limit test result in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SEM:PASS?

Arguments None

Returns 0 (fail) or 1 (pass)

Examples READ:SEM:PASS? might return 1, indicating that the limit test was successful.

READ:SEM:REF:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the reference power level in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SEM:REF:POWer?

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> specifies the reference power.

Examples READ:SEM:REF:POWer? might return -16.92 dBm indicating that the reference power level is -16.92 dBm.

READ:SEM:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SEM:SPECTrum:X?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<x(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the nth data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:SEM:SPECTRUM:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

READ:SEM:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SEM:SPECTrum:XY?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<x(n)><y(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the n^{th} data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:SEM:SPECTRUM:XY?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace.

READ:SEM:SPECTrum[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitude of the spectrum trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SEM:SPECTrum[:Y]?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <x(n)> is the frequency (Hz) at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:SEM:SPECTRUM[:Y]? might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace.

READ:SGRam? (Query Only)

Returns the spectrogram trace data. The line is selected using the [TRACE:SGRam:SElect:LINE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SGRam?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the trace data in dBm for the point n, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSE]:POWER:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:SGRAM? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the spectrogram trace.

READ:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the Spectrum measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 5.

NOTE. *TRACe5 (spectrogram) is valid when the spectrum and spectrogram measurements are running.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SPECTrum:TRACe<x>?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the trace data in dBm for the point n,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:SPECTRUM:TRACE1 might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for Trace 1 in the Spectrum measurement.

READ:SPURious:CARRier:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the carrier power in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SPURious:CARRier:POWer?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Carrier power in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:POWER? might return 4.227, indicating that the carrier power is 4.227 dBm.

READ:SPURious:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the number of spurious signals in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SPURious:COUNT?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The spurious count.
Examples	READ:SPURIOUS:COUNT? might return 4, indicating that the spurious count is 4.

READ:SPURious:PASS? (Query Only)

Returns the pass/fail limit test result in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SPURious:PASS?
Arguments	None

Returns 0 (fail) or 1 (pass).

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:PASS?` might return 1, indicating that the limit test was successful.

READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:X? (Query Only)

Returns the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:X?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><x(2)>...<x(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<x(n)>` is the frequency (Hz) at the n^{th} data point,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:X?` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the frequencies of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:XY?`

Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><x(1)><y(1)><x(2)><y(2)>...<x(n)><y(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <x(n)><y(n)> is the frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The amplitude unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:XY? might return #516020xxxx... (16020-byte data) for the frequency and amplitude pairs of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

READ:SPURious:SPECTrum[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the amplitudes of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SPURious:SPECTrum[:Y]?
Related Commands	READ:SPURious:SPECTrum:X?
Arguments	None
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><y(1)><y(2)>...<y(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <y(n)> is the amplitude (dBm) at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs command.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPECTRUM:Y` might return `#516020xxxx...` (16020-byte data) for the amplitudes of the spectrum trace in the Spurious measurement.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute amplitude of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Absolute amplitude of the specified spurious in dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:AMPLITUDE:ABSOLUTE?` might return `-19.782`, indicating that the absolute amplitude of Spurious #1 is -19.782 dBm.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:AMPLitude:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRF> Relative amplitude of the specified spurious signal in dB.
Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) command to set the power reference.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:AMPLITUDE:RELATIVE?` might return `-9.782`, indicating that the relative amplitude of Spurious #1 is -9.782 dB.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency of the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRF>` Absolute frequency of the spurious signal in Hz.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:FREQUENCY:ABSOLUTE?` might return `2.235E+9`, indicating that the absolute frequency of Spurious #1 is 2.235 GHz.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative frequency of the specified spurious signal to the carrier in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to `CARRier`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:FREQuency:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRF>` Relative frequency of the spurious signal to the carrier in Hz.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:FREQUENCY:RELATIVE?` might return `3.634E+6`, indicating that the relative frequency of Spurious #1 is 3.634 MHz.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:ABSolute? (Query Only)

Returns the absolute amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:ABSolute?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Absolute amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in dBm. The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:ABSOLUTE?` might return `-50.0`, indicating that the absolute amplitude of the limit for Spurious #1 is -50 dBm.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:RELative? (Query Only)

Returns the relative amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:RELative?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Relative amplitude of the limit for the specified spurious signal in dB. Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) command to set the power reference.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:RELATIVE?` might return `-10.0`, indicating that the relative amplitude of the limit for Spurious #1 is -10 dB.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation? (Query Only)

Returns whether the specified spurious signal exceeds the limit or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:LIMit:VIOLation?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 (under the limit) or 1 (over the limit).

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:LIMIT:VIOLATION?` might return 1, indicating that Spurious #1 exceeds the limit.

READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency range in which the specified spurious signal occurred.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SPURious:SPUR<x>:RANGe?`

Arguments None

Returns <string> "A" to "T" representing Range A to T, respectively.

Examples `READ:SPURIOUS:SPUR1:RANGE?` might return "E", indicating that Spurious #1 is in Range E.

READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency deviation in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Frequency deviation in Hz.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION? might return 12.68E+3, indicating the frequency deviation is 12.68 kHz.

READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE? (Query Only)

Returns the number of columns and the values in the frequency deviation table for a signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUality:FREQuency:DEViation:TABLE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Dev_Num>,{<Freq_dev_Max>,<Freq_dev_Min>,<Freq_dev_Avg>} Where

<Dev_Num> :: <NR1> is the number of columns in the frequency deviation table.

= 2 (2FSK), 4 (4FSK, C4FM), 8 (8FSK), or 16 (16FSK)

<Freq_dev_Max> :: <NRf> is the maximum frequency deviation in Hz.

<Freq_dev_Min> :: <NRf> is the minimum frequency deviation in Hz.

<Freq_dev_Avg> :: <NRf> is the average frequency deviation in Hz.

The dataset <Freq_dev_Max>, <Freq_dev_Min>, <Freq_dev_Avg> is returned for each symbol in ascending order of its level (for example, in order of symbol -3, -1, +1, and +3 for 4FSK).

Examples READ:QUALITY:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TABLE? might return 2,1.257E+3,1.039E+3,1.162E+3,1.586E+3,1.298E+3,1.425E+3 for the frequency signal, populating the results table as follows.

Deviations	-1	+1
Maximum	1.257 kHz	1.586 kHz
Minimum	1.039 kHz	1.298 kHz
Average	1.162 kHz	1.425 kHz

READ:QUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:QUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Frequency error in Hz.

Examples READ:QUALITY:FREQUENCY:ERROR? might return 612.043E+3, indicating that the frequency error is 612.043 kHz.

READ:QUALITY:GAIN:IMBalance? (Query Only)

Returns the gain imbalance in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALITY:GAIN:IMBALANCE?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Gain imbalance in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:GAIN:IMBALANCE?</code> might return <code>-57.746E-3</code> , indicating that the gain imbalance is -0.057746 dB.

`READ:SQUALITY:ORIGIN:OFFSET? (Query Only)`

Returns the origin offset in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALITY:ORIGIN:OFFSET?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Origin offset in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:ORIGIN:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>-44.968</code> , indicating that the origin offset is -44.968 dB.

`READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM? (Query Only)`

Returns the peak EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak EVM in percent (%).
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM? might return 4.276, indicating that the peak EVM is 4.276%.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak EVM in dB.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:DB? might return -27.358, indicating that the peak EVM is -27.358 dB.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the peak offset EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak offset EVM in dB.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:DB:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>-37.624</code> , indicating the peak offset EVM is -37.624 dB.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the EVM is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:LOCation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The time in symbol number at which the EVM is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:LOCATION?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the EVM is peak at symbol #68.000.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the offset EVM is peak.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:LOCation:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The time in symbol number at which the offset EVM is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:LOCATION:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>123.00</code> , indicating that the offset EVM is peak at symbol #123.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the peak offset EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:EVM:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak offset EVM in percent (%).
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:EVM:OFFSET?</code> might return <code>1.298</code> , indicating the peak offset EVM is 1.298%.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the peak FSK error in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:FERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak FSK error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:FERROR?</code> might return <code>9.136</code> , indicating the peak FSK error is 9.136%.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the peak magnitude error (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak magnitude error in percent (%).
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR?</code> might return <code>3.595</code> , indicating that the peak magnitude error is 3.595%.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the peak magnitude error (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Peak magnitude error in dB.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR:DB? might return -28.583, indicating that the magnitude error is -28.583 dB.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the magnitude error is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:PEAK:MERRor:LOCation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The time in symbol number at which the magnitude error is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:MERROR:LOCATION? might return 68.000, indicating that the magnitude error is peak at symbol #68.

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the peak phase error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> Peak phase error in degrees.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:PERROR?</code> might return <code>1.907</code> , indicating that the peak phase error is <code>1.907 °</code> .

READ:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation? (Query Only)

Returns the time at which the phase error is peak.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:PEAK:PERRor:LOCation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> The time in symbol number at which the phase error is peak. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs command.
Examples	<code>READ:SQUALITY:PEAK:PERROR:LOCATION?</code> might return <code>68.000</code> , indicating that the phase error is peak at symbol #68.

READ:SQUALity:QUADrature:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the quadrature error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:SQUALity:QUADrature:ERRor?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Quadrature error in degrees.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:QUADRATURE:ERROR? might return -14.264E-3, indicating that the quadrature error is -0.014264°.

READ:SQUALity:RHO? (Query Only)

Returns the ρ (waveform quality) value in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:RHO?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> ρ value.
Examples	READ:SQUALITY:RHO? might return 998.703E-3, indicating that ρ is 0.998703.

READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in percent (%).

Examples READ:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM? might return 2.417, indicating that the RMS EVM is 2.417%.

READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:DB?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in dB.

Examples READ:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB? might return -32.356, indicating that the RMS EVM is -32.356 dB.

READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS offset EVM (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSet?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS offset EVM in dB.

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:DB:OFFSET?` might return `-41.276`, indicating the RMS offset EVM is -41.276 dB.

READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS offset EVM (%) in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to OQPSK or SOQPSK.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SQUALity:RMS:EVM:OFFSet?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS offset EVM in percent (%).

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:RMS:EVM:OFFSET?` might return `0.783`, indicating the RMS offset EVM is 0.783%.

READ:SQUALity:RMS:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS FSK error in the signal quality measurement.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SQUALity:RMS:FERRor?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS FSK error in percent (%).
Examples	READ:SQuality:RMS:FERROR? might return 8.67, indicating the RMS FSK error is 8.67%.

READ:SQuality:RMS:MER:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS MER (Modulation Error Ratio) in dB in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQuality:RMS:MER:DB?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS MER in dB.
Examples	READ:SQuality:RMS:MER:DB? might return 27.394, indicating that the RMS MER is 27.394 dB.

READ:SQuality:RMS:MERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error (%) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal quality
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:SQuality:RMS:MERRor?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> RMS magnitude error in percent (%).

Examples READ:QUALITY:RMS:MERROR? might return 1.837, indicating that the RMS magnitude error is 1.837%.

READ:QUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error (dB) in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:QUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS magnitude error in dB.

Examples READ:QUALITY:RMS:MERROR:DB? might return -34.706, indicating that the magnitude error is -34.706 dB.

READ:QUALITY:RMS:PERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS phase error in the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:QUALITY:RMS:PERROR?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS phase error in degrees.

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:RMS:PERROR?` might return `893.472E-3`, indicating that the RMS phase error is `0.893472 °`.

`READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:LENGTH?` (Query Only)

Returns the number of analyzed symbols.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:LENGTH?`

Related Commands

Returns `<NR1>` indicates the length of the synch word in symbols.

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:LENGTH?` might return `3`, indicating the length is three symbols.

`READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE?` (Query Only)

Returns the value of the calculated symbol rate in Hz.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality
It is valid when the modulation type is 2|4|8|16FSK and `[[:SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh]` is ON.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE?`

Related Commands [`\[\[:SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCh\]`](#)

Returns `<NRf>` is the calculated symbol rate in Hz.

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE?` might return `95.24E+3`, indicating the calculated symbol rate is 95.24 kHz.

READ:SQUALity:SYMBol:RATE:ERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the symbol rate error in percent (%).

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality
It is valid when the modulation type is 2|4|8|16FSK and `[[:SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:RATE:SEARch` is ON.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:SQUALity:SYMBol:RATE:ERRor?`

Related Commands [\[\[:SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYMBol:RATE:SEARch](#)

Returns `<NRf>` is the symbol error percent (%).

Examples `READ:SQUALITY:SYMBOL:RATE:ERROR?` might return `-0.002`, indicating that the symbol rate error is -0.002%.

READ:TDIagram:FERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency error in the trellis diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:TDIagram:FERRor?`

Arguments None

Returns `<freq_error> :: <NRf>` is the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `READ:TDIAGRAM:FERROR?` might return `-10.7E+3`, indicating the frequency error is -10.7 kHz.

READ:TDIagram:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the Trellis diagram trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: Trellis diagram

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:TDIagram:TRACe?`

Arguments None

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><Y(1)><X(1)><Y(2)><X(2)>...<Y(n)><X(n)>`

Where

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<Y(n)><X(n)>` is the phase in degrees and the time in symbols pair at the n^{th} data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:TDIAGRAM:TRACE?` might return `#3160xxxx...` (160-byte data) for the Trellis diagram trace.

READ:TOVerview? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data in the time overview.

Conditions Measurement views: Time overview

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:TOVerview?`

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

Where

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the trace data in dBm for the point n,

4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) command.

Examples READ:TOVERVIEW? might return #43204xxxx... (3204-byte data) for the trace in the time overview.

READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> = EVM value

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM? might return -42.482, indicating the EVM value present in the analysis data is -42.482 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM Peak value in Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = EVM peak value
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK? might return -35.325, indicating the EVM Peak value is -35.325 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol? (Query Only)

Queries the EVM peak symbol value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBol?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = Symbol value
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:DATA:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL? might return 6.312, indicating the EVM peak symbol value is 6.312.

READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERRor? (Query Only)

Queries the frequency Error value in Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERRor?
Arguments	None

Returns <NR3>= frequency error

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:FERROR? might return 3.344+3, indicating the frequency error value is 3.344 kHz.

READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSet? (Query Only)

Queries IQ Origin Offset value in Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSet?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>= IQ Origin offset value

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:CONStE:IQDC:OFFSet? might return -51.841, indicating the IQ Origin Offset value is -51.841 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACe? (Query Only)

Returns the EVM versus time trace data.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACe?

Arguments None

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>...<data(n)>

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow

<data(n)> is the EVM value at the nth data point in percent (%),

<data(n)> follows 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:EVM:TRACE?` might return `#42036xxxx...` (2036-byte data), indicating the EVM versus time trace data.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE (Query Only)

Returns Avg EVM (Data) value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE` might return `40.7035275551`, indicating that the Avg EVM (Data) value is -40.70 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns Avg EVM (Data) status in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE:STATUS?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not applicable.
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE:STATUS might return PASS, indicating that the Avg EVM (Data) test has passed.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX (Query Only)

Returns Max EVM (Data) value in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX might return 922.1968241036E-3, indicating the Max EVM (Data) value is 922.19 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:EVM (Query Only)

Returns the EVM value in the CEF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:CEF:EVM?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:EVM might return 6.9680400193, indicating the EVM value in the CEF region of the packet is 6.69 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:CEF:PEAK (Query Only)

Returns the peak Error occurred at the given Symbol in CEF Packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:CEF:PEAK?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:PEAK might return 13.7763872743, indicating the peak error value at the given symbol in CEF region of the packet is 13.77 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:CEF:SYMBol (Query Only)

Returns the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the CEF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:SYMBOL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:SYMBOL</code> might return 7.402000000E+3, indicating the peak error occurred at symbol 7.40 in the CEF region of the packet.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:EVM (Query Only)

Returns the EVM value in the Header region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:EVM</code> might return -67.1981081169, indicating the EVM value in the Header region of the packet is -67.19 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:EVM (Query Only)

Returns the EVM value in STF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:STF:EVM?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:EVM might return -22.9729890175, indicating the EVM value in the STF region of the packet is -22.97 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:STF:PEAK (Query Only)

Returns the peak error at the given symbol in the STF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:STF:PEAK?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:PEAK might return 38.8123661280, indicating the peak error at the given symbol in the STF packet is 38.81 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:EVM:PACKet:STF:SYMBol (Query Only)

Returns the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the STF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands

Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:SYMBOL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:SYMBOL might return 0.0000, indicating the peak error occurred at symbol 0.0000 in the STF region of the packet.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX (Query Only)

Returns Max Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX might return -114.1332879317E-3, indicating the maximum frequency error is -14.1332879317E-3 ppm.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET (Query Only)

Returns IQ Origin Offset value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET might return -160.0000000000, indicating that the IQ Origin Offset value is -160 dB.

READ:WLAN:CONSt:MAgNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude data for the WLAN constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:CONSt:MAgNitude?
Returns	Returned data is in the form #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>.. <lt;data(n)> </lt;data(n)> where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte> <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	READ:WLAN:CONS:MAGN? might return #510400.. (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:CONSt:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the phase data for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:CONStE:PHAS?
Returns	Returned data is in the form #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)> where ■ <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte> ■ <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow ■ <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	READ:WLAN:CONS:PHAS? might return #510400.. (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:CONStE:TYPE? (Query Only)

Returns the type (context) of the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:CONStE:TYPE?
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)> Where <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point in 16-bit little endian integers. The integers must be translated to the proper context as listed below. Integer value Type (context):

- 0 Pilot
- 1 Data
- 2 Unused or Null

Examples `READ:WLAN:CONS:TYPE?` might return `#41352..` (1352-byte data) for the measurement. The actual data must be decoded to the context type using the table above.

READ:WLAN:CONSt:VALue? (Query Only)

Returns the value (decoded symbol) for the WLAN Constellation measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)>`
Where
`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
`<data(n)>` is the data value at the nth data point in 16-bit little endian integers.

Examples `READ:WLAN:CONSt:VALue?` might return `#41352` indicating 1352 bytes of data for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude? (Query Only)

Returns the magnitude data for the WLAN Channel Response measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:CRESponse:MAGNitude?</code>
Returns	Returned data is in the form <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> where <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:CRES:MAGN?</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe? (Query Only)

Returns the phase data for the WLAN Channel Response measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:CRESponse:PHASe?</code>
Returns	Returned data is in the form <code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> where ■ <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code> ■ <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow ■ <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in dB, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2

Examples `READ:WLAN:CRES:PHAS?` might return `#510400` (10400-byte data) representing the phase data for the measurement.

`READ:WLAN:EVM:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)`

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN EVM trace.

When `<x>` is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When `<x>` is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When `<x>` is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:EVM:TRACe<x>?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)>`
Where:
`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.
`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.
`<data(n)>` is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:WLAN:EVM:TRAC2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

`READ:WLAN:FLATness:PASS? (Query Only)`

Queries whether the average power level values of the subcarriers across the signal bandwidth on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display remain within the limits defined for a particular standard.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:FLATness:PASS?
Returns	Returns "1" in the case that all data remains within the defined limits, and "0" otherwise.
Examples	READ:WLAN:FLAT:PASS? might return 1, which means that the average power level values of subcarriers across the signal bandwidth remains within the defined limits.

READ:WLAN:FLATness:RESult? (Query Only)

Returns the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:FLATness:RESult?
Returns	The data is returned as 12 comma delineated text values. The specific values are :

- minimum subcarrier within segment 1
- minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1
- deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1
- maximum subcarrier within segment 1
- maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 1
- deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 1
- minimum subcarrier within segment 2
- minimum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2
- deviation the of minimum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2
- maximum subcarrier within segment 2
- maximum subcarrier average energy deviation from the global average within segment 2
- deviation of the maximum subcarrier average from the allowed value in segment 2

Examples

READ:WLAN:FLAT:RES? might return
-6.0000000000,-17.0626174659E-3,3.9829373825,12.0000000000,19.979260
which represents the summary results of each segment of the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

READ:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the WLAN Spectral Flatness trace data. When <x> is 1, the parameter is Matrix (symbol deviation per subcarrier). When <x> is 2, the parameter is Average Deviation vs Subcarrier.

NOTE. WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.

Conditions

Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:FLATness:TRACe<x>?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:FLAT:TRAC2</code> might return <code>#510400..</code> (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Magnitude Error trace.

When `<x>` is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When `<x>` is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When `<x>` is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:MERRor:TRACe<x>?</code>
Returns	<code>#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)></code> Where: <code><num_digit></code> is the number of digits in <code><num_byte></code>. <code><num_byte></code> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <code><data(n)></code> is the data value at the nth data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian

floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:WLAN:MERR:TRAC2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>? (Query Only)

Returns the trace data for the selected WLAN Phase Error trace.

When `<x>` is 1, the parameter is Matrix.

When `<x>` is 2, the parameter is Average versus Symbol.

When `<x>` is 3, the parameter is Average versus Subcarrier

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PERRor:TRACe<x>?`

Returns `#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<data(n)>`

Where:

`<num_digit>` is the number of digits in `<num_byte>`.

`<num_byte>` is the number of bytes of data that follow.

`<data(n)>` is the data value at the *n*th data point in percent (%), 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PERR:TRAC2?` might return `#510400..` (10400-byte data) for the measurement.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:BURSt:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of the burst packet, in dBm, for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTtime:BURSt:Power?`

Returns Floating point number that represents the average power of the burst packet, in dBm.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:BURST:POWER?` might return `-1.99`, which represents the value of the average power of the burst packet of -1.99 dBm.

READ:WLAN:PVTtime:BURSt:WIDTh? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down (or end of waveform, if that occurs before Power-Down), in seconds, for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTtime:BURSt:WIDTh?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the measured time width of the burst packet from Power-On to Power-Down (or end of waveform, if that occurs before Power-Down), in seconds.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:BURST:WIDTH?` might return `156.0000000000E-6`, which represents a burst packet width of 156 μ S.

READ:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:TIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTtime:FALL:TIME?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME?` might return `7e-6`, which indicates the width value of the falling edge is 7 μ s.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the start time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:START?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME:STAR?` might return `6e-6`, which indicates that the start time value of the falling edge is at 6 μ s.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the stop time of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTime:FALL:TIME:STOP?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME:STOP?` might return $7\text{e-}6$, which indicates the stop time value of the falling edge is at $7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:FTIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the falling edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTime:FTIME?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the falling edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `READ:WLAN:PVT:FALL:TIME?` might return $7\text{e-}6$, which indicates the width of the falling edge is $7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME?`

Returns Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME?` might return $7\text{e-}6$, which indicates the width value of the rising edge is $7\text{ }\mu\text{s}$.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the start time of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:START?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the start time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	READ:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME:STAR? might return 6e-6, which indicates the start time value of the rising edge is at 6 μ s.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the stop time of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:PVTime:RISE:TIME:STOP?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the stop time of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	FETCH:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME:STOP? might return 7e-6, which indicates the stop time value of the rising edge is at 7 μ s.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:RTIME? (Query Only)

Queries the value of the width of the rising edge, in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:PVTtime:RTIME?
Returns	Floating point number which represents the value of the width of the rising edge of the burst, in seconds.
Examples	READ:WLAN:PVT:RISE:TIME? might return 7e-6, which indicates the width value of the rising edge is 7 μ s.

READ:WLAN:PVTtime:TRACe:X? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal values (time in seconds) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:PVTtime:TRACe:X?
Returns	#<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)> Where: <num_digit> the number of digits in <num_byte>. <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow. <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.
Examples	READ:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:X might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the value of the time in seconds (horizontal values) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY? (Query Only)

Returns the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

<x(n)><y(n)> is the horizontal value and vertical value pair at the nth data point.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe:XY?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>

Where:

<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.

<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

<data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples READ:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:XY? might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the horizontal value (time in seconds) and vertical value (power) pair at the nth data point.

READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]? (Query Only)

Returns the vertical values (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:PVTime:TRACe[:Y]?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte><data(1)><data(2)>..<<data(n)>
 Where:
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
 <data(n)> is the data value at the nth data point, 4-byte little endian floating-point format specified in IEEE 488.2.

Examples FETCH:WLAN:PVT:TRAC:Y? might return #43204 (3204-byte data), which represents the vertical values (power) for the WLAN Power vs. Time trace.

READ:WLAN:STABLe:VALUe? (Query Only)

Returns the number of bytes in the symbol table for the WLAN measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:STABLe:VALUe?

Returns #<num_digit><num_byte>
 Where
 <num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
 <num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.

Examples READ:WLAN:STABLE:VALUE? might return #43848 indicating that there are 3848 bytes of data in the symbol table.

READ:WLAN:SUMMery:BURSt:INDex? (Query Only)

Returns the index of the analyzed packet within the analysis record.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:INDEX?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer? (Query Only)

Returns the average power of all symbols in the packet, including Preamble and Data segments.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dBm.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR? (Query Only)

Returns the peak-to-average burst power factor in the WLAN measurement. The ratio of the highest instantaneous signal power level to the average signal power.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:BURSt:POWer:CFACTOR?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CERRor? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol clock error in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CERRor?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in parts per million.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CPE? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS magnitude error of the pilots over all data symbols.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:CPE?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in percent.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for all subcarriers in the WLAN measurement or for all chips depending on the selected standard.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the chip at which the reported peak EVM value over the first 1000 chips occurred.

Only available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:CHIP:ONEKchips?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for the data subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:DATA?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value measured over the first 1000 chips.

Available only for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:ONEKchips?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the peak EVM value for the pilots in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:PILOTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the ALL peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.
Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:DATA?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARrier:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the subcarrier on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SCARRIER:PILOTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the reported EVM value occurred.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:ALL?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the DATA peak EVM value occurred.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:DATA?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS? (Query Only)

Returns the symbol on which the PILOT peak EVM value occurred.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:PEAK:SYMBOL:PILOTS?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ALL? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for all subcarriers in the WLAN measurement and for all chips for 802.11b.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> RMS EVM in dB

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:AVERAGE? (Query Only)

Returns the average RMS EVM value in the WLAN measurement over the selected number of bursts.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:AVERAGE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:DATA? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the data subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.
Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:DATA?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:MAXIMUM? (Query Only)

Returns the maximum RMS EVM value in the WLAN measurement over the selected number of bursts.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:MAXimum?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the 1k chips in the WLAN measurement measured over the first 1000 chips.

Only available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:ONEKchips?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> RMS EVM in dB

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:PILots? (Query Only)

Returns the RMS EVM data for the pilot subcarriers in the WLAN measurement.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:PILOTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in percent.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:FERROR? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency difference between the measured carrier frequency of the signal and the measurement frequency setting.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:FERROR?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> data in kHz.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HEADER? (Query Only)

Returns the received packet header information for the WLAN measurement. Applies to the 802.11b standard only.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HEADER?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HTSig? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet HT-SIGNAL. Applies to the 802.11n standard only.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:HTSig?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:IQOffset? (Query Only)

Returns the average magnitude of the DC subcarrier level relative to total signal power.

Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:IQOffset?
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf> data in dB.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:LSIG? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet (legacy) SIGNAL symbols fields. Applies to the 802.11n standard only.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:LSIG?

Arguments None

Returns Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET? (Query Only)

Returns the type and number of symbols, EVM-RMS and average power of the Preamble and Data portions of the packet.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET?

Arguments None

Returns Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:DMODulation? (Query Only)

Returns the modulation used in the Data symbols.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:DMODulation?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> The data modulation being used.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:FORMat? (Query Only)

Returns the packet format setting for the WLAN measurement

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:FORMat?
Arguments	None
Returns	<string> The packet format setting.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:GUARd? (Query Only)

Returns the packet guard interval used by the DATA symbols.

Not available for 802.11b.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:PACKET:GUARD?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The packet guard interval, 1/4 or 1/8.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:SIG? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet SIGNAL symbols fields.
Available only for 802.11agjp.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:SIG?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSig:A? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(A) symbols' fields.
Available only for 802.11ac.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSig:A?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSig:B? (Query Only)

Returns the decimal values of the received packet VHT-SIGNAL(B) symbols fields.

Available only for 802.11ac.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:SUMMARY:VHTSig:B?
Arguments	None
Returns	Results are returned in the same left-to-right order in which they are presented in the display.

*RST (No Query Form)

Returns the instrument settings to the factory defaults.

The *RST command does not alter the following

- The state of the GPIB interface.
- The selected GPIB address of the analyzer.
- Alignment data that affect device specifications.
- The Output Queue.
- The Service Request Enable Register setting.
- The Standard Event Status Enable Register setting.
- The Power-on status clear flag setting.
- Stored settings.

NOTE. Execution of the **RST* command is not complete until all changes from resetting the instrument are completed. Following commands and queries will not be executed until these actions are completed.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *RST

Related Commands [*CLS](#)

Arguments None

Examples *RST returns the instrument settings to the factory defaults.

[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage

Sets or queries how to average waveform in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage { OFF | TIME | FREQuency }`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage?`

Arguments OFF disables averaging.
 TIME averages waveform using time samples.
 FREQuency averages waveform using frequency samples.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:AVERAGE TIME` averages waveform using time samples.

[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces for averaging in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage:COUNT <number>`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:AVERage:COUNT?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the average count. Range: 2 to 10000.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:AVERAGE:COUNT 64` sets the average count to 64.

[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW). Programming a specified RBW sets `[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value>`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the RBW. Range: 100 Hz to 5 MHz.

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> is the actual RBW in Hz.

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:ACTUAL? might return 299.624E+3, indicating that the actual RBW is 299.624 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the RBW is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution](#) command.
ON or 1 specifies that the RBW is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON sets the RBW automatically.

[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW). Programming a specified VBW sets [SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo <value>
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the VBW.
Range: Current RBW/10⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz sets the VBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE

Determines whether to enable or disable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:ACPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE?

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the VBW. ON or 1 enables the VBW.
Examples	SENSE:ACPOWER:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON enables the VBW.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries frequency bandwidth of each channel (all share the same value) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value> [SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:{BANDwidth BWIDth}?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the channel bandwidth. Range: 1 Hz to full span.
Examples	SENSE:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:BANDWIDTH 1.5MHZ sets the channel bandwidth to 1.5 MHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer

Sets or queries the adjacent channel filter in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer { RRCosine NONE } [SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer?
Arguments	RRCosine uses the Root-Raised Cosine filter. NONE uses no filter.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:FILTER RRCosine` uses the Root-Raised Cosine filter for the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs

Sets or queries the number of adjacent channel pairs (upper and lower) in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs <number>`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:PAIRs?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the number of adjacent pairs. Range: 0 to 50.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:PAIRS 5` sets five adjacent channel pairs.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:SPACing

Sets or queries frequency difference between centers of each channel in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:SPACing <value>`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:SPACing?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the channel-to-channel spacing. Range: 1 Hz to 1 GHz.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:CHANNEL:SPACING 5MHZ` sets the channel-to-channel spacing to 5 MHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CHIPrate

Sets or queries the chip rate when [SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer is set to RRCosine (Root Raised Cosine).

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:CHIPrate <value>
[SENSe]:ACPower:CHIPrate?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer](#)

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the chip rate. Range: 100 Hz to 105 MHz.

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:CHIPRATE 5kHz sets the chip rate to 5 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Restarts the average trace.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACPower:CLEar:RESults

Arguments None

Examples SENSE:ACPOWER:CLEAR:RESULTS restarts the average trace.

[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency

Sets or queries the center frequency in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency <value> [SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the center frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	SENSE:ACPOWER:FREQUENCY 2.35GHz sets the center frequency to 2.35 GHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size in the Channel power and ACPR measurement. Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP <value> [SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency step size. Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:FREQUENCY:STEP 1kHz` sets the frequency step size to 1 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually in the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:ACPower:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:ACPOWER:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON` specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

[SENSe]:ACPower:NFLoor:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the correction for noise floor.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACPower:NFLoor:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:ACPower:NFLoor:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the correction for noise floor. ON or 1 enables the correction for noise floor.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACPOWER:NFLOOR:STATE ON</code> enables the correction for noise floor.

[SENSe]:ACPower:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of points used for the trace in the Channel Power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACPower:POINts:COUNT { P801 P2401 P4001 P8001 P10801 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:ACPower:POINts:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	RTBandwidth optimizes the measurement for real-time bandwidth. DRANGE optimizes the measurement for dynamic range.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACPOWER:POINTS:COUNT P4001</code> sets the number of points used in the trace of the Channel Power and ACPR display to 4001.

[SENSe]:ACPower:RRCRolloff

Sets or queries the filter parameter (roll-off ratio) for the Root Raised Cosine filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACPower:RRCRo1loff <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:ACPower:RRCRo1loff?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer

Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the filter parameter. Range: 0.0001 to 1 in 0.0001 steps.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACPOWER:RRCROLLOFF 0.3</code> sets the filter parameter to 0.3.

[SENSe]:ACPower:SYMBrate

Sets or queries the symbol rate when [SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer is set to RRCosine (Root Raised Cosine).

Conditions	Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACPower:SYMBrate <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:ACPower:SYMBrate?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:ACPower:CHANnel:FILTer
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the symbol rate. Range: 100 Hz to 105 MHz.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACPOWER:CHIPRATE 5kHz</code> sets the symbol rate to 5 kHz.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the acquisition bandwidth (frequency range of the acquisition) when [\[SENSe\]:ACQuisition:MODE](#) is set to SAMPlEs or LENGth.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth}?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the acquisition bandwidth. Range: 1 MHz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110).

Examples `SENSE:ACQUISITION:BANDWIDTH 30MHZ` sets the acquisition bandwidth to 30 MHz.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual number of Fast Frames.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NR1>` The actual number of Fast Frames.

Examples `SENSE:ACQUISITION:FFRAME:ACTUAL?` might return 178, indicating that the actual number of Fast Frames is 178.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:LIMit

Sets or queries the limit number of Fast Frames.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:LIMit`
`[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:LIMit?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` specifies the fast frame limit. Range: 1 to 65535 frames.

Where

1 to 65535 frames for RSA 5000A series. For others, the range is 1 to 220 -1 frames.

Examples `SENSE:ACQUISITION:FFRAME:LIMIT 500` sets the Fast Frame limit to 500.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the Fast Frame.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FFRame:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the Fast Frame.
ON or 1 enables the Fast Frame.

Examples `SENSE:ACQUISITION:FFRAME:STATE ON` enables the Fast Frame.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:ENABle

Set or queries the FastSave acquisition mode.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:ENABle { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:ENABle?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the FastSave acquisition.
ON or 1 enables the FastSave acquisition.

Examples `SENSE:ACQUISITION:FSAVE:ENABLE ON` enables the FastSave acquisition.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FILEs:MAXimum

Set or queries the FastSave maximum number of files saved per run.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FILEs:MAXimum <value>
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FILEs:MAXimum?

Arguments <value> :: <NR2> specifies the maximum number of files saved per run.
Range: 1 to 1,000,000 files.

NOTE. When the FILEs:MAXimum is reached, an event is added to the event queue to indicate that saves are completed. Note that this same event is issued now when Trigger Actions Max total files is reached as well.

Examples SENSE:ACQUISITION:FSAVE:FILES:MAXIMUM 10 sets the maximum number of files saved per run to 10.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FORMat

Set or queries the FastSave file format.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FORMat { TIQ| MAT }
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:FORMat?

Arguments TIQ selects the TIQ file format for FastSave acquisitions.
MAT selects the MAT file format for FastSave acquisitions..

Examples SENSE:ACQUISITION:FSAVE:FORMAT MAT selects the Matlab file format.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:LOCation

Set or queries the FastSave file save location (a directory).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:LOCation <path> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:LOCation?
Arguments	<path> :: <string> specifies the location where FastSave acquisitions will be saved.
Examples	SENSE:ACQUISITION:FSAVE:LOCATION "C:\RSA5100B Files\Test_folder" sets location where FastSave acquisitions are saved to C:\RSA5100B Files\Test_folder.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:NAME:BASE

Set or queries the FastSave Base file name.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:NAME:BASE <file_name> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:FSAVe:NAME:BASE?
Arguments	<file_name> :: <string> specifies the base file name use for FastSave acquisitions.
Examples	SENSE:ACQUISITION:FSAVE:NAME:BASE "FSAVE" sets the Base file name to FSAVE.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:AVAIlable:SAMPles? (Query Only)

Returns the amount of acquisition memory available in the instrument.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:AVAIlable:SAMPles?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> The amount of acquisition memory available in samples.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACQUISITION:MEMORY:AVAILABLE:SAMPLES?</code> might return <code>999.424E+3</code> , indicating that 999424 samples are available.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:CAPacity[:TIME]? (Query Only)

Returns the acquisition memory capacity (maximum period of time that can be acquired with the acquisition memory).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:CAPacity[:TIME]?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> The acquisition memory capacity in seconds.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ACQUISITION:MEMORY:CAPACITY:TIME?</code> might return <code>26.651E-3</code> , indicating that 26.651 ms can be acquired.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:USED[:PERCent]? (Query Only)

Returns the percentage of the capacity used based on the current settings.

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MEMory:USED[:PERCent]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The percentage of the capacity used.
Examples	SENSE:ACQUISITION:MEMORY:USED:PERCENT? might return 50.0, indicating that 50% is used.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE

Sets or queries the acquisition mode (how to determine the sampling parameters of acquisition bandwidth, samples, and length).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE { AUTO SAMPlEs LENGth } [SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} , [SENSe]:ACQuisition:SAMPles , [SENSe]:ACQuisition:SEConds
Arguments	AUTO sets the all sampling parameters automatically. SAMPlEs sets the acquisition bandwidth and samples manually, using the [SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} and :SAMPles commands. LENGth sets the acquisition bandwidth and length manually, using the [SENSe]:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} and :SEConds commands.
Examples	SENSE:ACQUISITION:MODE AUTO sets the all sampling parameters automatically.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:OPTimization

Sets or queries the method of the global gain and input bandwidth optimization.

This command replaces the following commands:

- [:SENSe]:ACPower:OPTimize:SPAN(?)
- [:SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}:OPTimization(?)
- [:SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}:OPTimization(?)
- [:SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}:OPTimization(?)
- [:SENSe]:MCPower:OPTimize:SPAN(?)

When a setup or tiq file that was created with an earlier version of software is recalled, the instrument selects a setting for the global optimization that will result in the recalled measurement-specific optimizations. If recalled measurements have conflicting optimizations, then the instrument selects one of the optimizations and issues a GPIB event (event number 108).

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum, DPX, Spectrum, Spectrogram, ACPR, MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:OPTimization { BEST AUTO MAXDynrange MINNoise MINTime } [SENSe]:ACQuisition:OPTimization?</pre>
Arguments	BEST (Best for multiple displays) causes the instrument to evaluate all the open displays and select an Acquisition Bandwidth wide enough to satisfy as many measurements as possible AUTO sets the gain and input bandwidth for an optimized trade-off of the competing performance choices. MAXDynrange optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to maximize the dynamic range. MINNoise optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to minimize noise. MINTime optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to minimize sweep time.
Examples	<pre>SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:OPTIMIZATION AUTO</pre> optimizes automatically the gain and input bandwidth.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:AUTO

Set or queries whether the recording acquisition bandwidth is automatic or manual.

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth}: AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth}: AUTO ?</pre>
Arguments	ON or 1 indicates that the acquisition bandwidth during recording is based on the current system acquisition bandwidth. OFF or 0 indicates that the acquisition bandwidth during recording is the selected bandwidth.
Returns	See Arguments.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth}: AUTO</pre> might return 0, indicating that the acquisition bandwidth during recording is the selected bandwidth.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>

Set or queries the Acquisition Bandwidth used during recording.

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value> <value> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value> ?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the acquisition bandwidth used during recording.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECORD:ACQuisition:BWIDth 20</pre> sets the acquisition bandwidth to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth

Sets or queries how much data (time in milliseconds, seconds, or minutes) is recorded when recording starts. File Length uses the Max saved files per run: setting to determine how many data files are captured per each recording session.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth <numeric>
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth?

Arguments <numeric>::=<NR3> determines the file length of each data file saved.

Range: 1E-21 to 10E3 when units set to milliseconds

Range: 1E-5 to 10E3 when units set to seconds

Range: 1E-13 to 10E3 when units set to minutes

Returns

Examples [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth 10E2 sets the file length to 1000.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth:ENABle

Sets or queries the file length conditions to determine how much data is recorded. File Length uses the Max saved files per run: setting to determine how many data files are captured per each recording session.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth:ENABle { OFF | ON |
0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth:ENABle?

Arguments	ON or 1 enables File Length. OFF or 0 disables File Length.
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:LENGTH:ENABLE ON enables the File Length conditions.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGTh:UNITs

Sets or queries the units used for the file length setting.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGTh:UNITs { MSEC SEC MIN }
Arguments	MSEC: milliseconds SEC: seconds MIN: minutes
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:LENGTH:UNITs MSEC sets the units for the file length to milliseconds.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LOCation

Sets the file location of the saved data records. To fully support data streaming, the drive selected for recording data must have a minimum write speed of 300 MB/sec.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LOCation <file_path> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LOCation?

Arguments	<file_path>::=<"string"> specifies the location. If you omit the directory path, the default path is used, which is C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample Data Records initially.
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:LOCATION C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample Data Records sets the location of the data records to that location.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:MAXimum

Sets or queries how many times a record is created, of the specified File Length setting. If the File Length is not enabled, this setting is ignored. See the command [:SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LENGth:ENABle.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:MAXimum <value> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:MAXimum?
Arguments	<value>::=<NR1> the number of records created. Range: 1 to 1000000.
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:MAXIMUM 10 sets the number of files to saved to ten.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:NAME:BASE

Sets or queries the base file name that is used for all data recordings. The base name is appended with additional information, creating unique file names.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:NAME:BASE <base_name> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:NAME:BASE?

Arguments	<base_name>::=<"string"> specifies the base file name used for all data recordings.
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:NAME:BASE "DataFile" sets the base name to DataFile.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECoRD:FILE:SIZE? (Query Only)

Queries the expected recording file size in bytes. This item is only displayed in the UI when Record Time is enabled.

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECoRD:FILE:SIZE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> in msec.
Examples	[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:SIZE? might return 10, indicating that the recorded file size is expected to be 10 msec.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECoRD:FILE:STRUcture

Sets or queries the file structure to use for the recorded data files.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, 600A series, of 7100A be connected.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECoRD:FILE:STRUcture { RAW FORM }
Arguments	RAW: Unformatted files are created. Two files are created for each recording, a header file (.r3h) and the data file (.r3a). FORMatted: Formatted files are created, ending with a .r3f suffix. MDSCombined: Midas 2.0 (CDIF) files are created.

MDSDetached: Midas 2.0 Detached (CDIF+DET) files are created.

The contents of these file types is described in the API Reference manual (077-1031-XX) available on the SignalVu-PC Software and Documentation Flash Drive or the Tektronix web site www.Tek.com.

Examples `[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:STRUCTURE FORMATTED` sets the file format to Formatted.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:WBWidth:DFOrmat

Set or queries the data format used for recording. At 800 MHz acquisition bandwidth, data is packed at 12 bits/sample to avoid gaps in the streamed recording. If you require 16-bit samples, use the unpacked argument.

Conditions Only available when a RSA7100A is connected with SignalVu-PC.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:WBWidth:DFOrmat { PACK | UNPack }`
`[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:WBWidth:DFOrmat ?`

Arguments PACK : sets data to be recorded in packed data format.
 UNPack sets data to be recorded in unpacked data format.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `[SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:FILE:WBWIDTH:DFORMAT` might return PACK, indicating that data is set to packed data format.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:RESuLts? (Query Only)

Queries the recording status.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:RESuLts?`

Arguments None

Returns <Number files completed>,<bytes in file>,<percentage in file>,<Acquisition Data Status>

Where

<Number files completed> :: <NR1> Number of files completed.

<bytes in file> :: <NR1> Number of bytes written to current file.

<percentage in file> :: <NRf> Percentage of current file written.

<Acquisition Data Status> :: <NR1> Acquisition data status. This is the overall acquisition data status since recording started.

The following hexadecimal values indicate acquisition data status.

Description	Value
ADC Overage	0x1
Acquisition Data Lost	0x20
IF Power Overage	0x100000

Examples [SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:RESULTS? might return 2,2400,50,0x1 indicating that 2 files were completed, 2400 total bytes, 50% completed, and that there is ADC overrange.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:STARt (No Query Form)

Starts the data recording. The Record to disk must be set to Record now. See the command [:SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:TYPE. See the command [:SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:FILE:LOCation to specify the file name and location.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:STARt

Arguments None

Examples [SENSE]:ACQUISITION:RECORD:START stops the data recording.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:TYPE

Sets or queries when the recording starts streaming data to the specified file.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:TYPE { NOW | TRIGger }

Arguments NOW starts the recording immediately when Start is enabled. See the command [:SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:START.

TRIGger starts the recording when an appropriate trigger signal is received and Triggering is set to Triggered. See the command :TRIGger[:SEQuence][:STATus].

Examples [SENSe]:ACQuisition:RECOrd:TYPE NOW sets the Record to disk setting to Record now.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SAMPles

Sets or queries the acquisition samples (number of samples acquired over the acquisition time) when [SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE is set to SAMPles.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ACQuisition:SAMPles <value>
[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SAMPles?

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> specifies the acquisition samples. Range: 2 to 1 G samples.

Examples SENSE:ACQuisition:SAMPLES 1114 sets the acquisition samples to 1114.

[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SEConds

Sets or queries the acquisition length (time over which the acquisition occurs) when [SENSe]:ACQuisition:MODE is set to LENGth.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ACQuisition:SEConds <value> [SENSe]:ACQuisition:SEConds?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the acquisition length.
Examples	SENSE:ACQUISITION:SAMPLES 12.5ms sets the acquisition length to 12.5 ms.

[SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MEASurement

Sets measurement bandwidth for the AM, FM, or PM demodulation to analyze.

Conditions	Measurement views: AM, FM, PM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:{AM FM PM}:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement <value> [SENSe]:{AM FM PM}:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement?
Related Commands	FETCh:{AM FM PM}? READ:AM:RESult? READ:FM:RESult? READ:PM:RESult?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the demodulation bandwidth for the specified modulation type.
Examples	SENSE:AM:BANDwidth:MEASurement 1e6 sets the amplitude demodulation bandwidth to 1 MHz.

[SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Clear results in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:CLEAr:RESuLts

Arguments None

Examples SENSE:AM:CLEAR:RESULTS clears results in the AM measurement.

[SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:{MTPoints|MAXTracepoints}

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:{MTPoints|MAXTracepoints} { ONEK | TENK |
HUNDredk | NDECimate | NEVerdecimate }
[SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:{MTPoints|MAXTracepoints}?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	Maximum trace points
ONEK	1k
TENK	10k
HUNDredk	100k
NDECimate or NEVerdecimate	Never decimate

Examples SENSE:AM:MTPOINTS ONEK selects the maximum trace points of 1000 in the AM measurement.

[SENSe]:AM:DETECT:AMPLitude

Sets or queries the carrier amplitude detection method used to determine the 0% reference modulation in the AM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AM:DETECT:AMPLitude { AVERage | MEDian }
[SENSe]:AM:DETECT:AMPLitude?

Arguments AVERage defines the 0% reference modulation as the average amplitude in the analysis range (default).

MEDian defines the 0% reference modulation as the median amplitude $((\text{maximum}) + (\text{minimum})) / 2$ in the analysis range.

Examples SENSE:AM:DETECT:AMPLITUDE AVERage defines the 0% modulation as the average amplitude in the analysis range.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer

Determines whether to enable or disable dithering, or set it automatically.

Dither is a random low-level signal consisting of white noise of one quantizing level peak-to-peak amplitude which may be added to an analog signal prior to sampling for the purpose of minimizing quantization error.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer { AUTO | ON | OFF }
[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer?

Arguments AUTO specifies that the dither is set automatically.

ON enables dithering.

OFF disables dithering.

Examples `SENSE:ANALYSIS:ADVANCED:DITHER ON` enables dithering.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer:HWARe:STATus? (Query Only)

Returns the dithering hardware status.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ANALysis:ADVanced:DITHer:HWARe:STATus?`

Arguments None

Returns One of the following status information.

Table 2-35: Dithering status

Status	Description
DUNaligned	Dithering is disabled and unaligned.
ON	Dithering is enabled
OFF	Dithering is disabled.

Examples `SENSE:ANALYSIS:ADVANCED:DITHER:HWARE:STATUS?` might return OFF, indicating that the dithering is disabled.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth

Sets or queries the analysis length. Programming a specified length sets `[SENSe]:ANALysis:AUTO OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth <value>`
`[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the analysis length.
 Range: 10 ns to [(acquisition length) - 400 ns].
 If [(analysis start) + (analysis length)] > [(acquisition length) - 400 ns], the actual analysis length is reduced to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns].

Examples `SENSE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 25.625us` sets the analysis length to 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual analysis length.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns `<Nrf>` Actual analysis length in seconds.

Examples `SENSE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL?` might return `25.625E-6`, indicating that the actual analysis length is 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO

Determines whether to set the analysis length automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the analysis length manually, using the [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:LENGth](#) command.
ON or 1 sets the analysis length automatically.

Examples SENSE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON sets the analysis length automatically.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:REFerence

Sets or queries the analysis time reference.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ANALysis:REFerence { ACQSTART | TRIGGER }
[SENSe]:ANALysis:REFerence?

Arguments ACQSTART specifies the acquisition start as the time zero reference.
TRIGGER specifies the trigger point as the time zero reference.

Examples SENSE:ANALYSIS:REFERENCE ACQSTART specifies the acquisition start as the analysis time reference.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt

Sets or queries the analysis offset time. Programming a specified offset time sets [SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt <value>
[SENSe]:ANALysis:STARt?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:LENGth](#), [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:STARt:AUTO](#)

Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the analysis offset time. Range: 0 to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns]. If [(analysis start) + (analysis length)] > [(acquisition length) - 400 ns], the actual analysis length is reduced to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns].
Examples	<code>SENSE:ANALYSIS:START 23.5us</code> sets the analysis offset to 23.5 μs.

[SENSe]:ANALysis:START:AUTO

Determines whether to set the analysis offset automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ANALysis:START:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:ANALysis:START:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analysis offset manually, using the [SENSe]:ANALysis:START command. ON or 1 sets the analysis offset automatically.
Examples	<code>SENSE:ANALYSIS:START:AUTO ON</code> sets the analysis offset automatically.

[SENSe]:ANSPectrum:START:AUTO:METHod

Sets or queries the method used for computing auto analysis and spectrum offsets when [\[SENSe\]:ANALysis:REference](#) is set to TRIGger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:ANSPectrum:START:AUTO:METHod { INCLude LEGacy }</code> <code>[SENSe]:ANSPectrum:START:AUTO:METHod?</code>

Arguments	INCLUDE includes the trigger point. LEGacy starts a trigger point.
Examples	SENSE:ANSPECTRUM:START:AUTO:METHOD INCLUDE includes the trigger point.

[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of harmonics to average in the audio measurement.
The range is from 2 to 20

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:COUNT <average_value> [SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:COUNT?
Arguments	<average_value> ::= <NR1> the number of harmonics to average. .
Examples	[SENSe]:AUDIO:AVERAGE:COUNT 10 sets the number of harmonics to average to 10.

[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:ENABLE

Enables or disables averaging of harmonics in the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:ENABLE { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:AUDio:AVERage:ENABLE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns averaging off. ON or 1 turns averaging on.

Examples `[SENSE]:AUDIO:AVERAGE:ENABLE ON` turns on averaging of harmonics in the audio measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth

Sets or queries the audio measurement bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth <value>`
`[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NR3>` the audio measurement bandwidth value.

Examples `[SENSE]:AUDIO:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTH 20.5E+3` sets the audio measurement bandwidth to 20.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth for the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution <value>`
`[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NR3>` the resolution bandwidth value.

Examples `[SENSE]:AUDIO:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTH:RESOLUTION 40` sets the resolution bandwidth to 40 Hz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth frequency automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:AUTO { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies the resolution bandwidth is set manually.
ON or 1 specifies the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDIO:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh:RESOLUTION:AUTO ON sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:SHAPE

Sets or queries the shape of the resolution bandwidth for the audio measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:SHAPE { FLATtop
| KAISer }
[SENSe]:AUDio:BANDwidth|BWIDth:RESolution:SHAPE?

Arguments FLATtop sets the resolution bandwidth shape to Flattop.
KAISer sets the resolution bandwidth shape to Kaiser.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDIO:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh:RESOLUTION:SHAPE FLATtop sets the resolution bandwidth to Flattop for the audio measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet

Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset. This selection is available for FM or PM measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet <value>
[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet?

Arguments <value> ::= <NR3> the carrier frequency offset value.

Returns <NR3>

Examples [SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet 422.5 sets the carrier frequency offset to 422.5 Hz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO

Determines whether to set the carrier frequency error automatically or manually. This selection is available FM or PM measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies the carrier frequency error is set manually.
ON or 1 specifies the carrier frequency error is set automatically.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDio:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO ON sets the carrier frequency error automatically.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:MUTE

Sets or queries the mute setting for the audio demodulation. Enabling Mute inhibits the audio from playing out through the PC speakers.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:MUTE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

Arguments ON or 1 enables the Mute setting for audio demodulation.
OFF or 0 disables the Mute setting for audio demodulation.

Returns ON or 1 means that the Mute setting for audio demodulation is enabled.
OFF or 0 means that the Mute setting for audio demodulation is disabled.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDIO:DEMOD:MUTE 1 enables the audio demodulation mute setting, inhibiting the audio signal from playing out through the PC speakers.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod[:STATe]

Sets or queries the audio demodulation state.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod[:STATe] { 0 | 1 }

Arguments 1 starts the demodulation.
0 stops the demodulation.

Returns 1 means the demodulation is started.
0 means the demodulation is stopped.

Examples `[SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD[:STATE] 1` starts the demodulating the audio signal.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:STReam:ACTivate

Sets or queries the Stream to File function. When checked, anytime the Run button is pressed, the audio stream-to-file begins.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:STReam:ACTivate { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:STReam:ACTivate?`

Arguments ON or 1 enables the stream to file function.
OFF or 0 disables the stream to file function

Returns ON or 1 means the stream to file function is enabled.
OFF or 0 means the stream to file function is disabled.

Examples `[SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD:STREAM:ACTIVATE 1` enables (activates) the audio streaming function.

`[SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD:STREAM:ACTIVATE?` might return 0, indicating the audio streaming function is deactivated.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:STReam[:FILE] (No Query Form)

Sets the file name and file location of the audio file when streaming to disc.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:STReam[:FILE] <file>`

Arguments <file_name>::=<string> specifies the file name and location. The file extension is .wav. You can omit the extension.

You can use the absolute path to specify the file name. For example, specify the SAMPLE1 file in the My Documents folder on the C drive as "C:\My Documents\Audio1".

If you omit the directory path, the default path is used, which is C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample Data Records, initially.

Examples [SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD:STREAM[:FILE] "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample Data Records\Audio1" saves the streamed audio file Audio1 to the specified location.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE

Sets or queries both the audio signal demodulation type and bandwidth.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE { AM8K | FM8K | FM13K | FM75K | FM200K }

Related Commands

Arguments AM8K
FM8K
FM13K
FM75K
FM200K

Returns Same as arguments.

Examples [SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD:TYPE AM8K sets the audio demodulation type to AM and the bandwidth to 8 KHz.

[SENSE]:AUDIO:DEMOD:TYPE? might return AM8K.

[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:VOLume

Sets or queries the volume of the demodulated audio signal when played out through the PC speakers.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:VOLume <value>
[SENSe]:AUDio:DEMod:VOLume?

Arguments <value>::=<NR2> the value of relative volume setting.
Range = 0.0 to 1.0.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDio:DEMOD:VOLUME 1.0 sets the volume output to maximum.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis

Sets or queries the de-emphasis filter type.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis { U25 | U50 | U75 | U750 |
USER}
[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis?

Arguments U25 specifies the 25 μ s filter.
U50 specifies the 50 μ s filter.
U75 specifies the 75 μ s filter.
U750 specifies the 750 μ s filter.
USER specifies a user-defined filter.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMPHASIS U50 specifies the 50 μ s filter for the audio measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:ENABLE

Enables or disables the de-emphasis filter for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns off the de-emphasis filter. ON or 1 turns on the de-emphasis filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDIO:FILTer:DEEMPHASIS:ENABLE ON</code> turns on the de-emphasis filter.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:USER

Sets or queries a user-defined de-emphasis audio filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:USER <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:DEEMphasis:USER?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NR3></code> the value of the user defined filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDIO:FILTer:DEEMPHASIS:USER 50.0E-6</code> sets the user-defined de-emphasis filter to 50 μ s.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF

Sets or queries the high-pass filter type.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF { H20 H50 H300 H400 USER }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF?</code>
Arguments	H20 specifies the 20 Hz filter. H50 specifies the 50 Hz filter. H300 specifies the 300 Hz filter. H400 specifies the 400 Hz filter. USER specifies a user-defined filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF H300</code> specifies the 300 Hz filter for the audio measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:ENABLE

Enables or disables the high-pass audio filter for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns the high-pass audio filter off. ON or 1 turns the high-pass audio filter on.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:ENABLE ON</code> turns the high-pass audio filter on.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:USER

Sets or queries a user-defined high-pass audio filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:USER <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:HPF:USER?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NR3></code> the value of the user defined filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDIO:FILTER:HPF:USER 50</code> sets the user-defined high-pass filter to 50 Hz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF

Sets or queries the low-pass filter type.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF { H300 H3K H15K H30K H80K H300K USER }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF?</code>
Arguments	H300 specifies the 300 Hz filter. H3K specifies the 3 kHz filter. H15 specifies the 15 kHz filter. H30K specifies the 30 kHz filter. H80K specifies the 80 kHz filter. H300K specifies the 300 kHz filter. USER specifies a user-defined filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDIO:FILTER:LPF H300</code> specifies the 300 Hz filter for the audio measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:ENABLE

Enables or disables the low-pass filter for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:ENABle?
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns the low-pass audio filter off. ON or 1 turns the low-pass audio filter on.
Examples	[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:LPF:ENABLE ON turns the low-pass filter on.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:USER

Sets or queries a user-defined low-pass audio filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:USER <value> [SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:LPF:USER?
Arguments	<value> ::= <NR3> the value of the user defined filter.
Examples	[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:LPF:USER 1500 sets the user-defined low-pass filter to 1.50 kHz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:MODE:PREDefined

Selects a predefined audio filter or a filter stored on the instrument file system.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:MODE:PREDEFINED { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:MODE:PREDEFINED?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies the predefined filter on the file system. The file is specified by the [SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:SOURce? command. ON or 1 specifies the filter will be one of the selected predefined filters.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:MODE:PREDEFINED ON</code> specifies the filter will be one of the predefined filters.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:SOURce? (Query Only)

Queries the measurement filter from the user-defined source file.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:SOURce?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:MODE:PREDEFINED
Arguments	None
Returns	<file name> ::= <string> the name of the predefined filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:AUDIO:FILTER:SOURCE? AUD-Test3</code> loads the predefined filter "AUD-Test3."

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard

Sets or queries the Standard audio filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard { CCITT CMSG }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard?</code>
Arguments	CCITT specifies the CCITT Standard filter. CMSG specifies the CMSG Standard filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard CCITT</code> specifies the CCITT Standard filter.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard:ENABle

Enables or disables a Standard filter for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns the standard filter off. ON or 1 turns the standard audio filter on.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:AUDio:FILTer:STANdard:ENABle ON</code> turns the Standard filter on.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency

Sets or queries the reference audio frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency <value>
[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency?

Arguments <value> ::= <NR3> the reference audio frequency.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDIO:FREQUENCY? might return 5.824000000E+3 indicating that the reference audio frequency is 5.824 kHz.

[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency:AUTO

Determines whether to set the reference audio frequency automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:AUDio:FREQuency:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies the audio reference frequency is set manually.
ON or 1 specifies the audio reference frequency is set automatically.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDIO:FREQUENCY:AUTO ON sets the audio reference frequency automatically.

[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABLE

Enables or disables the Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABLE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABLE?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:REference](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off the Hum and Noise information in Audio Summary display.
On or 1 turns on the Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.

Examples [SENSE]:AUDIO:HNOISE:ENABLE OFF turns off the Hum and Noise information in the Audio Spectrum display.

[SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REference (No Query Form)

Captures the current Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:HNOise:REference

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:HNOise:ENABLE](#)

Arguments None

Examples [SENSE]:AUDIO:HNOISE:REFERENCE shows the current Hum and Noise information in the Audio Summary display.

[SENSe]:AUDio:SIGnal:TYPE

Sets or queries the audio signal type.

The signal type selection determines the available selections for the [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:UNITs](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:SIGNal:TYPE { AM | FM | DiRect | PM }`
`[SENSe]:AUDio:SIGNal:TYPE?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:UNITs](#)

Arguments AM sets the signal type to amplitude modulation.
 FM sets the signal type to frequency modulation.
 DiRect sets the signal type to direct modulation.
 PM sets the signal type to pulse modulation.

Returns

Examples `[SENSe]:AUDIO:SIGNAL:TYPE FM` sets the signal type to FM, frequency modulation for the audio spectrum measurement.

[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECtrum:CLear:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Clears the results of the audio spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECtrum:CLear:RESuLts`

Arguments None

[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECtrum:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of trace points acquired for the audio spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECtrum:POINts:COUNT { P801 | P2401 | P4001 | P8001 | P10401 }`

[SENSe]:AUDio:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT?

Arguments P801 sets the number of sample points to 801.
P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401.
P4001 sets the number of sample points to 4001.
P8001 sets the number of sample points to 8001.
P10401 sets the number of sample points to 10401.

Examples [SENSe]:AUDio:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401 in the audio spectrum display.

[SENSe]:AUDio:UNITs

Sets or queries the units of the audio spectrum measurement.

The available selections depend on signal type.

Conditions Measurement views: Audio Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AUDio:UNITs { AM | AM2 | DBAM2 | HZ | HZ2 | DBHZ2 |
RAD | RAD2 | DBRAD2 | DBM | DBV | VOLTs | WATTs }
[SENSe]:AUDio:UNITs?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:AUDio:SIGnal:TYPE](#)

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Argument	Unit	Signal type
DBM	dBm	Direct
DBV	dBV	
VOLTs	Volts	
WATTs	Watts	
AM	am	AM
AM2	am ²	
DBAM2	dBam ²	

Argument	Unit	Signal type
HZ	Hz	FM
HZ2	Hz ²	
DBHZ2	dBHz ²	
RAD	rad	PM
RAD2	rad ²	
DBRAD2	dBrad ²	

Examples [SENSE]:AUDIO:UNITS VOLTS sets the units to volts for the Direct signal type.

[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the time-domain bandwidth filter in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Programming a specified bandwidth disables the [SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN setting.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>
[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the filter bandwidth.
Range: 1 Hz to 20 MHz (Standard) / 60 MHz (Option 110).

Examples SENSE:AVTIME:BANDWIDTH 10MHZ sets the filter bandwidth to 10 MHz.

[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual time-domain bandwidth in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:ACTual?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> The actual time-domain bandwidth in Hz.
Examples	<code>SENSE:AVTIME:BANDWIDTH:ACTUAL?</code> might return <code>20E+6</code> , indicating that the actual time-domain bandwidth is 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:AVTime:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AVTime:CLEAr:RESuLts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:AVTIME:CLEAR:RESULTS</code> restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:AVTime:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AVTime:MAXTracepoints { ONEK TENK HUNDredk NEVERdecimate }</code> <code>[SENSe]:AVTime:MAXTracepoints?</code>

Arguments	ONEK sets the maximum trace points to 1 k.
	TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.
	HUNDredk sets the maximum trace points to 100 k.
	NEVerdecimate never decimates the trace points.
Examples	SENSE:AVTIME:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

[SENSe]:AVTime:METHod

Sets or queries the method to set the measurement bandwidth in the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:AVTime:METHod { SPAN TDBW } [SENSe]:AVTime:METHod?
Arguments	SPAN specifies that the measurement bandwidth is set by the frequency span, using the [SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN command.
	TDBW specifies that the measurement bandwidth is set by the time-domain bandwidth, using the [SENSe]:AVTime:{BANDwidth BWIDTH} command.
Examples	SENSE:AVTIME:METHOD SPAN specifies that the measurement bandwidth is set by the frequency span.

[SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. Programming a specified span disables the [\[SENSe\]:AVTime:{BANDwidth|BWIDTH}](#) setting.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:AVTime:SPAN?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the frequency span. Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110)
Examples	<code>SENSE:AVTIME:SPAN 5MHZ</code> sets the frequency span to 5 MHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth

Sets or returns the analysis length in the Bluetooth displays. Programming a specified length sets [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO](#) to off.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NRf></code> the analysis length. The minimum range depends on the modulation type.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 25.625E-6</code> sets the analysis length to 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Sets the actual analysis length in the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR3> the actual analysis length in seconds.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL? might return 25.625E-6, indicating that the actual analysis length is 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO

Sets or queries the length mode of the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the analysis length manually, using the [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH command. ON or 1 sets the analysis length automatically.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON sets the analysis length mode automatically.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]

Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth in the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS[:BANDwidth BWIDth] <value> [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS[:BANDwidth BWIDth]?

Arguments	<value> ::= <NR3>, the measurement bandwidth.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS[:BANDWIDTH BWIDTH]? might return 6.400E+6 indicating the measurement bandwidth is 6.400 MHz.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS:SOURce

Sets or returns the analysis measurement source in the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS:SOURce { MANuaL AUTO LSP } [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS:SOURce?</pre>
Arguments	MANuaL allows for manual selection of the measurement bandwidth. A typical use is setting a narrow measurement bandwidth on a small range of frequencies to examine one signal while rejecting the others that are present in a Spectrum graph. AUTO automatically selects a measurement bandwidth. The measurement picks a bandwidth based on other parameter settings (such as symbol rate and modulation type). LSP sets the measurement bandwidth to Link to Span. This allows you to use the Spectrum display to tune the frequency, view the signal, and then use the Span control to set the measurement bandwidth. This mode emulates legacy instruments.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:MEAS:SOURCE? might return MAN indicating a manual selection of the bandwidth measurement.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSet

Sets or returns the Bluetooth symbol analysis offset.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth displays.
Group	Sense commands

Syntax [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET <value>
[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET?

Arguments <NR1> the symbol analysis offset as a percentage. The range is from 0 to 100%.

Examples [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET -50 sets the symbol analysis of set to -50%.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO

Determines whether to set the carrier frequency error automatically or manually in the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth displays.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies the carrier frequency error is set manually.
ON or 1 specifies the carrier frequency error is set automatically.

Examples [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO ON sets the carrier frequency error automatically.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNITs (No Query Form)

Sets the time units for the Bluetooth Constellation settings.

Conditions delete if no conditions

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNITs {SECONDS | SYMBOLs }
[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNITs?

Arguments	SEConds sets the time units to seconds.
	SYMBols sets the time units to symbols.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNITS sets the time units to seconds.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):MODE

Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth mode for the Bluetooth measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):MODE { MANuaL AUTO LSP } [SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):MODE?</pre>
Arguments	MANuaL allows for manual selection of the measurement bandwidth. A typical use is setting a narrow measurement bandwidth on a small range of frequencies to examine one signal while rejecting the others that are present in a Spectrum graph. AUTO automatically selects a measurement bandwidth. The measurement picks a bandwidth based on other parameter settings (such as symbol rate and modulation type). LSP sets the Measurement BW to Link to Span. This allows you to use the Spectrum display to tune the frequency, view the signal, and then use the Span control to set the measurement bandwidth. This mode emulates legacy instruments.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH([:BANDWIDTH]:BWIDTH):MODE AUTO sets the bandwidth mode to automatically select a measurement bandwidth.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):TINTerval

Sets or returns the measurement bandwidth frequency span in the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval?</code>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> specifies the measurement bandwidth in MHz.
Returns	<NRf> the actual measurement bandwidth.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval?</code> might return 35.255E+6 indicating the bandwidth is 35.255 MHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth]):BWIDTH):TINTERval:AUTO

Sets or returns the Bluetooth measurement bandwidth to Auto or to Manual.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval:AUTO { 0</code> <code> 1 OFF ON }</code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets measurement bandwidth to Auto. ON or 1 sets measurement bandwidth to Manual.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth([:BANDwidth] :BWIDTH):TINTERval:AUTO?</code> might return 1 indicating the measurement bandwidth is set to Auto.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:GRATicule:SHOW

Show or hides the graticule state in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:GRATicule:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:GRATicule:SHOW?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the graticule in the display. ON or 1 shows the graticule in the display.
Returns	0 indicates the graticule is turned off. 1 indicates the graticule is turned on.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:PREFS:GRATICULE:SHOW ON</code> turns on the graticule in the display.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:MARKERS:SHOW

Show or hides the marker readout in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:MARKERS:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:MARKERS:SHOW?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the marker readout in the display. ON or 1 shows the marker readout in the display.
Returns	0 indicates the marker readout is turned off. 1 indicates the marker readout is turned on.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:PREFS:MARKERS:SHOW ON</code> turns on the marker readout in the display.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:RADIx

Sets or returns the radix of the marker readout in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:RADIX { Binary | Hex }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:PREFs:RADIX?

Arguments Binary sets the marker readout to Binary.
Hex sets the marker readout to Hex.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:PREFS:RADIX? might return
BINARY indicating the Marker readout radix is set to Binary.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:CONTent

Sets or returns the appearance of the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2) in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:CONTent { Vectors |
Points | Lines }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:CONTent?

Arguments Vectors indicates the traces appear as vectors.
Points indicates the traces appear as a series of points.
Lines indicates the traces appear as lines.

Examples SENSE:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:TRACE1:CONTENT VECTORS sets the
Trace 1 to show as vectors in the display.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:FREEze

Sets or freezes the updates of the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2) in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:FREEze { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:FREEze?

Arguments OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Examples SENSE:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:TRACE1:FREEZE1 freezes the updates of Trace 1.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:POINTsPerSymbol

Sets or returns the number of points per symbol (how many points to use between symbols) for the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2) in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:POINTsPerSymbol {
ONE | TWO | FOUR | EIGHT | SIXTEEN | THIRTYTWO }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACE<x>:POINTsPerSymbol?

Arguments The number of points per symbol (1,2,4,8,16,32).

Examples SENSE:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:TRACE2:POINTSPERSYMBOL FOUR sets the number of points per symbol for trace 2 to four.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:SHOW

Shows or hides the specified trace (Trace 1 or Trace 2) in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:SHOW { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:CONStellation:TRACe<x>:SHOW?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the display.
ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the display.

Examples SENSE:BLUETOOTH:CONSTELLATION:TRACE1:SHOW OFF hides trace 1 in the display.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERAge:FONE

Sets or returns the average frequency for the low deviation pattern in the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERAge:FONE <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERAge:FONE?

Arguments <value> ::= <NR3>, the average frequency of the low deviation pattern.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:DELTA:AVERAGE:FONE? might return 139.8309531250E+3 indicating the average frequency of the low deviation pattern is 139.83 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FTWO

Sets or returns the average frequency for the high deviation pattern in the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FTWO <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FTWO?

Arguments <value> ::= <NR3>, the average frequency of the high deviation pattern.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:DELTA:AVERage:FTWO? might return
139.8309531250E+3 indicating the average frequency of the low deviation
pattern is 139.83 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet? (Query Only)

Returns the selected octet number on the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet?

Arguments None

Returns <NR3> the octet number.

Examples SENSE:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet? might return 5 indicating that 5
is the selected octet number.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet:TOTAL:COUNT? (Query Only)

Returns the total octet value to be selected on the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

For the standard low-energy range the maximum number of octets available is 36. For standard basic rate range, the maximum number of octets depends on the packet type.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet:TOTAL:COUNT?
Arguments	None
Returns	An <NR3> number indicating the maximum numbers of octets available.
Examples	SENSe:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:OCTet:TOTAL:COUNT? might return 36 indicating the maximum number of octets selected is 36.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:VIEW:MODE

Sets or queries view mode in the Frequency Deviation vs. Time display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:VIEW:MODE {PACK OCTET} [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:VIEW:MODE?
Arguments	PACK indicates the display is in Packet mode. OCTET indicates the display is in Octet mode.
Examples	SENSe:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:TRACE:VIEW:MODE PACK sets the view to packet mode.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:ALPHa

Sets or returns the alpha filter factor (α /BT) in the Bluetooth analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:ALPHa <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:ALPHa?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the filter factor; range: 0.001 to 1.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:ALPHa 0.5 sets the filter factor to 0.5.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:MEASurement

Sets or returns the measurement filter in the Bluetooth measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:MEASurement {OFF | BR | LE | USER1
| USER2 | UOTH }
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:MEASurement?

Arguments OFF no measurement filter is used.
BR, the Basic Rate filter is used.
LE, the Low Energy filter is used.
USER1, the User Meas Filter 1 is used.
USER2, the User Meas Filter 2 is used.
UOTH a user-defined filter is used.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:MEASUREMENT USER1 uses the User Measurement Filter 1 as the measurement filter.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:REFeRence

Sets or returns the reference filter used in the Bluetooth measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:REFeRence {OFF BR USER1 USER2 UOTH } [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:REFeRence?</pre>
Related Commands	AADD
Arguments	OFF no reference measurement filter is used. BR, the Basic Rate filter is used. USER1, the User Ref Filter 1 is used. USER2, the User Ref Filter 2 is used. UOTH, a user-defined filter is used.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FILTer:REFeRence OFF</pre> selects None or no reference filter.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation

Sets or returns the frequency deviation in the Bluetooth analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation <value> [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation?</pre>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO

Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf>, the frequency deviation. The Standard product range is 1 Hz to 40 MHz; the Option 110 product range is 1 Hz to 110 MHz.
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION 1MHz sets the frequency deviation to 1 MHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO

Determines whether to detect the frequency deviation automatically or manually for the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO { 0 1 OFF ON } [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:DEViation
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the frequency deviation manually. ON or 1 automatically calculates the frequency deviation; (default setting).
Examples	[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:AUTO ON automatically calculates the frequency deviation.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:FREQuency:ERRor

Sets or returns the frequency error in the Bluetooth analysis parameters (when Auto is off).

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor <value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO](#)

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` the frequency error in Hz.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR 0.02` sets the frequency error to 0.02.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO

Determines whether the frequency error is set to Auto or Manual.

To enter a manual value, when Auto is Off, use the [\[SENSe\]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO { 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }`
`[SENSe]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the frequency error manually using the [\[SENSe\]:BLUetooth:FREQuency:ERRor](#) command.

ON or 1 sets the frequency error automatically.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:FREQUENCY:ERROR:AUTO ON` determines the frequency error automatically.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:INBEmissions:POWEr:LIMIt<x>

Sets or queries the limits of the Bluetooth InBand Emission settings.

When `<x> = 1`, then commands set or query the $f_{TX} \pm 2$ MHz limit.

When `<x> = 2`, then commands set or query the $f_{TX} \pm (3 + n)$ MHz limit.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emissions display

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:INBEMISSIONS:POWER:LIMIT<x> <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:INBEMISSIONS:POWER:LIMIT<x></code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NR3></code> the limit of the specified inband emissions setting in dBm.
Examples	<code>SENSE:BLUETOOTH:INBEMISSIONS:POWER:LIMIT2?</code> might return -20 indicating the $\text{FTX} \pm 2$ limit is -20 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:POWER:CLASs

Sets or queries the power class of the Bluetooth standard.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:Power:CLASs {THREE TWO ONE}</code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:Power:CLASs?</code>
Arguments	THREE is power class 3. TWO is power class 2. ONE is power class 1.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:POWER:CLASS THREE</code> sets the power class to 3.

[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:STANdard

Sets or queries the Bluetooth standard.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:STANdard {BR LE EDR}</code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:STANdard?</code>

Arguments BR is the Basic Rate standard.
LE is the Low Energy standard.
EDR is the Eye Diagram standard.

Examples [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:STANDARD BR sets the standard type to Basic Rate.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MAX

Sets or returns the maximum limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F1$ average in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MAX
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the maximum average limit in Hz.

Examples [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERAGE:MAX
175.0E+3 sets the maximum Basic Rate limit of the $\Delta F1$ average to 175.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MIN

Sets or returns the minimum limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F1$ average in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MIN
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERage:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the minimum average limit in Hz.

Examples `[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:DELTA:FONE:AVERAGE:MIN 140.0E+3` sets the minimum limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F1$ average to 140.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ percentage in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent <value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` the limit in percent (%).

Examples `[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:PERCENT?` might return 99.00 indicating the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ percentage is 99%.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:RESult

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ result in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:RESult <value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:RESult?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRf>` the limit in Hz.

Examples `[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:DELTA:FTWO:RESULT 115.0E+3` sets the limit of the Basic Rate $\Delta F2$ result to 115.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:DRIFt:FNFZero

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:DRIFt:FNFZero`
`<value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:DRIFt:FNFZero?`

Arguments `<value>` ::= `<NRf>` the limit in Hz.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZERO?` might return `20.00E+3` indicating the limit of the Basic Rate maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ is 20 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet`
`<value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>` ::= `<NRf>` the limit in Hz.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:MAX:FREQUENCY:OFFSET` `150.0E+3` sets the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset limit to 150 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmBDR

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset value from the preamble region in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmBDR <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmBDR?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in Hz.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:MAX:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:PREAMBDR 150.0E+3 sets the limit of the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset limit to 150 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 maximum average output power value in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:OPower:CLASS:ONE:AVERAGE:MAX? might return 20.00 indicating the maximum output power average is 20.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 minimum average output power value in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MIN <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:AVERage:MIN? might return 0.00 indicating the minimum output power average is 0 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 maximum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MAX? might return 23.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 23.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 1 minimum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MIN <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:ONE:PEAK:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:OPower:CLASS:ONE:PEAK:MIN? might return 3.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 3.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERage:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 maximum average output power value in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERage:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERage:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:OPower:CLASS:THREE:AVERAGE:MAX? might return -40.00 indicating the maximum output power average is -40.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERAge:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 minimum average output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERAge:MIN <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERAge:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:AVERAge:MIN? might return 0.00 indicating the minimum output power average is 0.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 maximum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MAX? might return 37.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 37.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 3 minimum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MIN <value> [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MIN?</pre>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:THREe:PEAK:MIN?</pre> might return 3.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 3.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERage:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 maximum average output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERage:MAX <value> [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERage:MAX?</pre>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERage:MAX?</pre> might return 4.00 indicating the maximum output power average is 4.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERAge:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 minimum average output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERAge:MIN <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERAge:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:AVERAge:MIN? might return -6.00 indicating the minimum output power average is -6.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 maximum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MAX? might return 7.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 7.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Basic Rate Power Class 2 minimum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MIN <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BDR:OPower:CLASs:TWO:PEAK:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BDR:OPower:CLASS:TWO:PEAK:MIN? might return -3.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is -3.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MAX

Sets or returns the maximum limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MAX <value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the maximum average limit in Hz.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAGE:MAX 275.0E+3 sets the maximum Low Energy limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average to 275.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MIN

Sets or returns the minimum limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MIN`
`<value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAge:MIN?`

Arguments `<value>` ::= `<NRf>` the minimum average limit in Hz.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:DELTA:FONE:AVERAGE:MIN`
`225.0E+3` sets the minimum limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F1$ average to 225.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ percentage in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent`
`<value>`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:PERcent?`

Arguments `<value>` ::= `<NRf>` the limit in percent (%).

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:PERCENT?` might
return 99.00 indicating the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ percentage is 99%.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:RESult

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ result in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:RESult
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:RESult?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in Hz.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:DELTA:FTWO:RESULT
185.0E+3 sets the limit of the Low Energy $\Delta F2$ result to 185.0 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZero

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZero
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMARY:LIMIt:BLE:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZero?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in Hz.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:MAX:DRIFT:FNFZERO? might
return 50.0E+3 indicating the limit of the Low Energy maximum drift $f_n - f_0$ is
50 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum frequency offset in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet</code> <code><value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NRf></code> the limit in Hz.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:MAX:FREQUENCY:OFFSET</code> <code>75.0E+3</code> sets the Basic Rate maximum frequency offset limit to 75 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:PREAmble

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum frequency offset value from the preamble region in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:</code> <code>PREAmble <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:MAX:FREQuency:OFFSet:</code> <code>PREAmble?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NRf></code> the limit in Hz.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:MAX:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:</code> <code>PREAMBLE75.0E+3</code> sets the limit of the Low Energy maximum frequency offset limit to 75 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum average output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MAX
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MAX?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MAX? might return 10.00 indicating the Low Energy maximum output power average is 10.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy minimum average output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MIN
<value>
[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MIN?

Arguments <value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:BLE:OPower:AVERage:MIN? might return -20.00 indicating the Low Energy minimum output power average is -20 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MAX

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy maximum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MAX <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MAX?</code>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MAX?</code> might return 13.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is 13.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MIN

Sets or returns the limit of the Low Energy minimum peak output power value in the Bluetooth Constellation Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MIN <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MIN?</code>
Arguments	<value> ::= <NRf> the limit in dBm.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:BLE:OPower:PEAK:MIN?</code> might return -17.00 indicating the maximum peak output power is -17.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMit:MAX:DRIFT:F1FZero

Sets or returns the limit of the maximum $f_n - f_{n0}$ drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:F1FZero <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:F1FZero?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NRf></code> the limit in Hz.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MAX:DRIFT:F1FZERO 20.0E+3</code> sets the maximum f_n – f_{n0} drift in the packet to 20.00 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:FNFN5

Sets or returns the limit of the maximum f_n – f_{n5} drift in the packet from the Bluetooth summary.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:FNFN5 <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:FNFN5?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> ::= <code><NRf></code> the limit in Hz.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MAX:DRIFT:FNFN5 20.0E+3</code> sets the maximum f_n – f_{n5} drift in the packet to 20.00 kHz.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SYMBol:POINts

Sets or returns the number of points per symbol (how many points to use between symbols) in the Bluetooth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display.
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SYMBOL:POINTS { ONE | TWO | FOUR | EIGHT | SIXTeen | THIRtytwo }`
`[SENSe]:BLUetooth:SYMBOL:POINTS?`

Arguments The number of points per symbol.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SYMBOL:POINTS FOUR` sets the number of points per symbol to four.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:TEST:PATtern

Sets or returns the test pattern type in the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUetooth:TEST:PATtern`
`{LDEVIation|HDEVIation|TPOTHER}`
`[SENSe]:BLUetooth:TEST:PATtern?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:BLUetooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETEct](#)

Arguments LDEVIation indicates the low deviation test pattern.
HDEVIation indicates the high deviation test pattern.
TPOTHER indicates a user defined test pattern.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:TEST:PATTERN?` might return LDEV indicating the selected test pattern type is the low deviation type.

[SENSe]:BLUetooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETEct

Sets or returns the auto detect setting for the Bluetooth displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETECT {0|1}`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETECT?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern](#)

Arguments 1 indicates that the auto detect test pattern is enabled (checked in the view). 0 indicates that the auto detect test pattern is not enabled (not checked).

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TEST:PATtern:AUTO:DETECT?` might return 0 indicating that the auto detect test pattern is not enabled.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TIME:ZERO:REFERENCE

Sets or returns the Time Zero Reference setting in the Bluetooth display.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TIME:ZERO:REFERENCE {Acquisition
Start|Trigger}`
`[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TIME:ZERO:REFERENCE?`

Arguments Acquisition Start sets the Time Zero Reference to the start of the acquisition.
Trigger sets the Time Zero Reference to the trigger position.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TIME:ZERO:REFERENCE?` might return TRIGGER indicating the Time Zero Reference is the trigger position.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:TRACe:TYPE

Sets or queries the type of trace on the Trace tab of the control panel.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:TRACe:TYPE {IQ|FREQDEV}`
`[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:TRACe:TYPE?`

Arguments IQ specifies the IQ trace.
 FREQDEV specifies the Frequency Deviation trace.

Examples `[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:TRACe:TYPE?` might return IQ indicating the Trace type is set to IQ.

[SENSe]:CCDF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the CCDF measurement bandwidth (frequency span).

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:CCDF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>`
`[SENSe]:CCDF:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` is the CCDF measurement bandwidth.
 Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 60 MHz (Option 110).

Examples `SENSe:CCDF:BANDWIDTH 1MHZ` sets the CCDF measurement bandwidth to 1 MHz.

[SENSe]:CCDF:CLEAr (No Query Form)

Clears the CCDF accumulator and restarts the measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:CCDF:CLEAr`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:CCDF:CLEAR` clears the CCDF accumulator and restarts the measurement.

[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TOTAl:LENGth

Sets or queries the CCDF measurement time when [\[SENSe\]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE](#) is set to TOTAl.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TOTAl:LENGth <value>`
`[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TOTAl:LENGth?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<Nrf>` specifies the CCDF measurement time.
Range: 20 ms to 100 s.

Examples `SENSE:CCDF:TIME:TOTAL:LENGTH 10` sets the CCDF measurement time to 10 s.

[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE

Determines how to repeat the CCDF measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE { SINGLE | TOTAl | CONTInuous }`
`[SENSe]:CCDF:TIME:TYPE?`

Related Commands INITiate commands

Arguments `SINGLE` specifies that the analyzer sets the analysis length to 1 ms and then acquire data once to calculate CCDF.

TOTAL specifies that the analyzer sets the analysis length to 20 ms and then repeats data acquisition and CCDF calculation for the time specified by the [\[SENSe\]:CCDF:TIME:TOTAL:LENGTH](#) command.

CONTinuous specifies that the analyzer sets the analysis length to 1 ms and then repeats data acquisition and CCDF calculation continuously. To reset the process, use the [\[SENSe\]:CCDF:CLEar](#) command or the **INITiate** commands.

Examples **SENSe:CCDF:TIME:TYPE SINGLE** specifies that the analyzer sets the analysis length to 1 ms and then acquire data once to calculate CCDF.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGTH

Sets or queries the analysis length in seconds or symbols. The command [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) determines which is used. For example, if the symbol rate is 1 MHz and the acquisition length is 20 ms, the range may be 0 to 19999. Setting a specified length changes [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:AUTO](#) to OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGTH <value>](#)
[\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGTH?](#)

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGTH:ACTual?](#)
[\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#)
[\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGTH:AUTO](#)

Arguments **<value> :: <Nrf>** specifies the analysis length in seconds or symbols.
 Range in seconds: 200 ns to [(acquisition length) - 400 ns].
 If [(analysis start) + (analysis length)] > [(acquisition length) - 400 ns], the actual analysis length is reduced to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns].
 Range in symbols: 200 ns * (symbol rate) to [(acquisition length) - 400 ns] * (symbol rate).
 If [(analysis start) + (analysis length)] > [(acquisition length) - 400 ns], the actual analysis length is reduced to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns] * (symbol rate).

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 25.625us` sets the analysis length to 25.625 μ s.

`SENSE:DDEMOD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 256` sets the analysis length to 256 symbols.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual analysis length which returns a value in either seconds or symbols. The command [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#) determines which is used.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth](#)
 [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Actual analysis length in seconds or symbols.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL?` might return `25.625E-6`, indicating that the actual analysis length is 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO

Determines whether to set the analysis length automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
 `[SENSe]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the analysis length manually, using the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:ANALysis:LENGth](#) command.
ON or 1 sets the analysis length automatically.

Examples SENSE:DDEMOD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON sets the analysis length automatically.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MODE

Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth mode for Digital Demod measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MODE { MANua1 | AUTO | LSPan }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MODE?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:TINTerval](#)

Arguments MANua1 specifies manual bandwidth control mode. A typical use is setting a narrow measurement bandwidth on a small range of frequencies to examine one signal while rejecting the others that are present in a Spectrum graph.
AUTO specifies automatic bandwidth control mode where a measurement picks a bandwidth based on other parameter settings (such as symbol rate, modulation type, filter, and so on).
LSPan (LinkToSpan) specifies Lspan bandwidth control mode, where you can use the Spectrum display to tune the frequency, view the signal, and use the Span control to set the measurement bandwidth. This mode emulates legacy instruments.

Examples DDEMOD:BANDWIDTH:MODE AUTO sets the analyzer bandwidth mode to automatically select a measurement bandwidth.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:TINTerval

Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth (frequency span).

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the measurement bandwidth. Range: Symbol rate to 40 MHz or, with Option 110, 110 MHz. The minimum value depends on the setting of <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe</code>.
Returns	<code><NRf></code> Actual measurement bandwidth.
Examples	<code>SENSe:DDEMOD:BANDWIDTH:TINTERVAL 35.255MHz</code> sets the measurement bandwidth to 35.255 MHz.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:TINTERval:AUTO

Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth (frequency span) automatically.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval:AUTO { OFF ON</code> <code> 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval:AUTO?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the measurement bandwidth manually, using the [SENSe]:DDEMod:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:TINTERval command. ON or 1 sets the measurement bandwidth automatically.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:BANDWIDTH:TINTERVAL:AUTO` sets the measurement bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:DETECT

Sets or queries burst detection.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:DETECT { ON | OFF }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:DETECT?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:BURSt:THReshold](#)

Arguments ON analyzes just that burst period if a burst is found. If a burst is not found, does not analyze but displays an error message.

OFF analyzes the whole analysis length.

NOTE. *When selecting On and if the signal is not adequate for the demodulation, the measurement will fail and show an error message.*

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:BURST:DETECT OFF` disables burst detection and analyzes the whole analysis length.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level above which the input signal is determined to be a burst.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:THReshold <value>`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:THReshold?`

Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:BURSt:DETECT
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the threshold level for detecting bursts. Range: -100 to -10 dBc.
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:BURST:THRESHOLD -25</code> sets the threshold level to -25 dBc.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet

Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset in digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet?</code>
Related Commands	The settings of the following commands may narrow the effective range. [SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa [SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REFerence [SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE [SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the carrier frequency offset. Range: -20 MHz to +20 MHz or with Option 110, -55 MHz to +55 MHz .
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:CARRIER:OFFSET 2kHz</code> sets the carrier frequency offset to 2 kHz.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO

Sets or queries whether to detect the carrier frequency automatically in digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet:AUTO?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the carrier frequency manually, using the [SENSe]:DDEMod:CARRier:OFFSet command. ON or 1 detects the carrier frequency automatically.
Examples	[SENSe]:DDEMOD:CARRIER:OFFSET:AUTO ON enables automatic detection of the carrier frequency.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:AVAIlable? (Query Only)

Determines if the equalizer is available.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:AVAIlable?

Arguments None

Returns 0 or 1

Where:

0 indicates the equalizer is not available for the current modulation type and reference filter.

1 indicates the equalizer is available.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:CONVergence

Sets or queries the Convergence value (also known as tap update rate).

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:CONVergence <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:CONVergence?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NR3></code> specifies the convergence value.
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:CONVERGENCE?</code> might return <code>1.0000000000E-6</code> .

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:ENABle

Sets or queries the Equalizer state.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:ENABle {OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:ENABle?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE
Arguments	ON or 1 enables the Equalizer. OFF or 0 disables the Equalizer.
Examples	<code>SENS:DDEM:EQU:ENAB 1</code> might return 1, indicating that the equalizer is enabled.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth

Sets or queries the equalizer filter length.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:LENGth <value>`

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` specifies the equalizer filter length.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:LENGTH 39` sets the filter length to 39 symbols.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE

Sets or queries the equalizer mode. The equalizer can in learning mode (train) or enabled (hold).

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE {TRAIN | HOLD }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:MODE?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:ENABle](#)

Arguments TRAIN places the equalizer in training mode.
 HOLD places in the equalizer in enabled mode.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:MODE HOLD` places the equalizer in enabled mode.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the equalizer settings to default values.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:RESet`

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:RESET` sets the equalizer parameters to their default values.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TAPS

Sets or queries the number of filter coefficients for the equalizer.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TAPS <value>`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TAPS?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NR1>` the filter coefficient for the equalizer.

Examples `[SENSE]:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:TAPS 65` sets the filter coefficient to 65.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TSRatIo

Sets or queries the Equalizer Taps/Symbol parameter.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:EQUalizer:TSRatIo { ONE | TWO | FOUR | EIGHT }`

Arguments Valid arguments are ONE, TWO, FOUR, and EIGHT. Numerals are not valid arguments.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:EQUALIZER:TSRATIO FOUR` sets the Taps/Symbol value to four.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa

Sets or queries the filter factor (α /BT) in the digital modulation analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa <value>
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:ALPHa?

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> specifies the filter factor. Range: 0.001 to 1.

Examples SENSE:DDEMOD:FILTER:ALPHA 0.5 sets the filter factor to 0.5.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement

Sets or queries the measurement filter in the digital modulation analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement { OFF | RRCosine | RCOSine
| GAUSSian | RECTangular | IS95TXEQ_MEA | IS95TX_MEA |
C4FM_P25 | USERx | UOTHer }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:MEASurement?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-36: Digital modulation measurement filter

Argument	Measurement filter
OFF	No filter
RRCosine	Root Raised Cosine
RCOSine	Raised Cosine
GAUSSian	Gaussian
RECTangular	Rectangular

Table 2-36: Digital modulation measurement filter (cont.)

Argument	Measurement filter
IS95TXEQ_MEA	IS95 receive filter for the transmitter configured with both the transmit filter and the phase equalizer.
IS95TX_MEA	IS95 receive filter for the transmitter configured with only the transmit filter.
C4FM_P25	C4FM-P25
USER1	User defined Measurement Filter 1
USER2	User defined Measurement Filter 2
USER3	User defined Measurement Filter 3
UOTHer	Other user defined Measurement Filter

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:FILTER:MEASUREMENT RRCosine` selects the Root Raised Cosine filter as the measurement filter.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REference

Sets or queries the reference filter in the digital modulation analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REference { OFF | RCOSine | GAUSSian | RECTangular | IS95REF | HSine | SOQPSK_MIL | SOQPSK_ARTM | SBPSK_MIL | USERx | UOTHer }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:FILTer:REference?`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-37: Digital modulation reference filter

Argument	Measurement filter
OFF	No filter
RCOSine	Raised Cosine
GAUSSian	Gaussian
RECTangular	Rectangular
IS95REF	IS95 reference filter including the response of the transmit filter, the phase equalizer, and the receive (complementary) filter.
HSINe	Half Sine

Table 2-37: Digital modulation reference filter (cont.)

Argument	Measurement filter
SOQPSK_MIL	SOQPSK-MIL
SOQPSK_ARTM	SOQPSK-ARTM
SBPSK_MIL	SBPSK-MIL
USER1	User defined Measurement Filter 1
USER2	User defined Measurement Filter 2
USER3	User defined Measurement Filter 3
UOTHer	Other user defined Measurement Filter

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:FILTER:REFERENCE RCOSine` selects the Raised Cosine filter as the reference filter.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation

Sets or queries the frequency deviation in the digital modulation analysis. Programming a specified frequency deviation sets [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO](#) OFF.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation <value>`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` sets the frequency deviation.

Standard product range: 1 Hz to 40 MHz.

Option 110 product range: 1 Hz to 110 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION 1MHZ` sets the frequency deviation to 1 MHz.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO

Determines whether to detect automatically or set manually the frequency deviation used to determine the symbol values of an FSK or C4FM signal.

This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) is set to C4FM, FSK2, FSK4, FSK8, or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 automatically calculates the frequency deviation for the analysis range (default). OFF or 0 sets the frequency deviation using the [SENSe]:DDEMod:FREQuency:DEViation command.
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:AUTO ON</code> automatically calculates the frequency deviation.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:MAGNitude:NORMalize

Sets or queries the method for the magnitude normalization.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:MAGNitude:NORMalize { RSYMBOL MSYMBOL }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:MAGNitude:NORMalize?</code>
Arguments	RSYMBOL normalizes the magnitude with the RMS symbol magnitude. MSYMBOL normalizes the magnitude with the maximum symbol magnitude.
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:MAGNITUDE:NORMALIZE RSYMBOL</code> normalizes the magnitude with the RMS symbol magnitude.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex

Sets or queries the modulation index of a CPM signal. This command is valid when [SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE is set to CPM and [SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex:AUTO is set to OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex { 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex?

Arguments The following table shows the arguments and modulation index.

CPM modulation index

Argument	Modulation index
1	4/16, 5/16
2	5/16, 6/16
3	6/16, 7/16
4	7/16, 10/16
5	12/16, 13/16
6	8/16, 8/16

Examples SENSE:DDEMOD:MINDEX 1 selects the modulation index to “4/16, 5/16”.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex:AUTO

Determines whether to detect automatically or set manually the modulation index of a CPM signal. This command is valid when [SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE is set to CPM.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:MINdex:AUTO

Arguments ON or 1 automatically calculates the modulation index for the analysis range.
OFF or 0 sets the modulation index using the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MINDEX](#) command.

Examples `SENSe:DDEMOD:MINDEX:AUTO ON` automatically calculates the modulation index for the analysis range.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE

Sets or queries the modulation type in the digital modulation analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE { QPSK | PSK8 | D8PSK | PIOVER2DBPSK | DQPSK | PIOVER4DQPSK | BPSK | OQPSK | QAM16 | QAM32 | QAM64 | QAM128 | QAM256 | MSK | FSK2 | FSK4 | FSK8 | FSK16 | CPM | APSK16 | APSK32 | SOQPSK | SBPSK | C4FM } [SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE?`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments and corresponding modulation type.

Table 2-38: Modulation type

Argument	Modulation type
QPSK	QPSK
PSK8	8PSK
D8PSK	D8PSK
PIOVER2DBPSK	$\pi/2$ DBPSK
DQPSK	DQPSK
PIOVER4DQPSK	$\pi/4$ QPSK
BPSK	BPSK
OQPSK	OQPSK
QAM16	16QAM
QAM32	32QAM
QAM64	64QAM
QAM128	128QAM
QAM256	256QAM
MSK	MSK

Table 2-38: Modulation type (cont.)

Argument	Modulation type
FSK2	FSK2
FSK4	FSK4
FSK8	FSK8
FSK16	FSK16
CPM	CPM
APSK16	APSK16
APSK32	APSK32
SOQPSK	SOQPSK
SBPSK	SBPSK
C4FM	C4FM

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:MODULATION:TYPE QPSK` selects QPSK modulation system.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:PRESet (No Query Form)

Presets the modulation analysis to a communication standard.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:PRESet <standard_name>`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#)

Arguments The following table lists the preset standard names with their modulation types and settings.

Table 2-39: Modulation Presets

Preset Name	Modulation type	Settings
"802.15.4"	OQPSK	Symbol rate: 1 MHz
		Meas Filter: None
		Ref Filter: Half sine
		Filter Param: None
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: not checked
"SBPSK-MIL"	SBPSK	Symbol rate: 2.4 kHz
		Meas Filter: None
		Ref Filter: SBPSK-MIL
		Filter Param: 0.5
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: NA
"SOQPSK-MIL"	SOQPSK	Symbol rate: 2.4 kHz
		Meas Filter: None
		Ref Filter: SOQPSK-MIL
		Filter Param: 0.5
		Symbol Pt Location: Center
		Remove Q offset: checked
"CPM-MIL"	CPM	Symbol rate: 19.2 KHz
		Meas Filter: None
		Ref Filter: None
		Filter Param: None
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: NA
"SOQPSK-ARTM Tier 1"	SOQPSK	Symbol rate: 2.5 MHz
		Meas Filter: None
		Ref Filter: SOQPSK-ARTM
		Filter Param: None
		Symbol Pt Location: Center
		Remove Q offset: checked
"Project25 Phase I"	C4FM	Symbol rate: 4.8 kHz
		Meas Filter: C4FM-P25
		Ref Filter: Raised cosine
		Filter Param: 0.2
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: NA

Table 2-39: Modulation Presets (cont.)

Preset Name	Modulation type	Settings
"CDMA2000-Base"	QPSK	Symbol rate: 1.2288 MHz
		Meas Filter: IS95 TXEQ_MEA
		Ref Filter: IS95 REF
		Filter Param: None
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: NA
"W-CDMA"	QPSK	Symbol rate: 3.84 MHz
		Meas Filter: Root raised cosine
		Ref Filter: Raised cosine
		Filter Param: 0.22
		Symbol Pt Location: NA
		Remove Q offset: NA

In addition to the specific settings listed in the table, the following general settings are also made when you load any of the defined presets.

Setting	Value
Points/symbol	4
Burst detection mode	Off
Burst detection threshold	-10 dBc
Analysis offset	Auto
Analysis length	Auto
Frequency offset	Auto
Measurement BW	Auto
Frequency deviation	Auto
Modulation index	Auto

Examples [SENSE]:DDEMOD:PRESET "802.15.4" sets demodulation to the standard OQPSK modulation.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:RADius

Sets or queries the ring radius in the digital APSK modulation analysis.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:RADiUs <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:RADiUs?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the ring radius. APSK16 valid ring arguments are 1 and 2. APSK32 valid ring arguments are 1, 2, and 3.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:DDEMOD:RING:RADIUS</code>

[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:ROTation

Sets or queries the ring rotation in the digital APSK modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:ROTation <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:RING:ROTation?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the ring rotation. APSK16 valid ring arguments are 1 and 2. APSK32 valid ring arguments are 1, 2, and 3.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:DDEMOD:RING:ROTATION</code>

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe

Sets or queries the symbol rate in the digital modulation analysis.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe <value>`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:SRATe?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the symbol rate.
 Standard product range: 100 Hz to 40 MHz.
 Option 110 product range: 100 Hz to 110 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:SRATE 21.0E3` sets the symbol rate to 21 kHz.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SWAP:IQ

Determines whether or not to exchange I and Q data before demodulating.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:SWAP:IQ { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:SWAP:IQ?`

Arguments OFF or 0 uses I and Q data as they are.
 ON or 1 exchanges I and Q data.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:SWAP:IQ ON` exchanges I and Q data before demodulating.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:HSSHift

Sets or queries the Q data half-symbol shift for OQPSK and SOQPSK signals.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:HSSHift { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:HSSHift?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 the Q offset shift is not applied.
ON or 1 the Q offset shift is applied.

Examples DDEMod:SYMBOL:HSShift ON the Q offset is applied.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP:SOURce? (Query Only)

Queries the user symbol map.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP:SOURce?

Arguments None.

Examples SENSE:DDEMOD:SYMBOL:MAP:SOURCE? returns the symbol map filename.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP[:STATe]

Determines whether or not to use the user symbol map.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP[:STATe]?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:MAP:SOURce?](#)

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the user symbol map. ON or 1 enables the user symbol map.
Examples	SENSE:DDEMOD:SYMBOL:MAP:STATE ON enables the user symbol map.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:PLOT:POSition

Sets or queries the symbol point location on an SOQPSK waveform.

Conditions	Effective only on an SOQPSK waveform and on any general purpose digital demodulation views except Signal Quality and Symbol Table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:PLOT:POSition { EDGE MIDDLE } [SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:PLOT:POSition?

Related Commands

Arguments	EDGE sets the symbol location at the edge of the eye opening. MIDDLE sets the symbol location at the middle of the eye opening.
Examples	[SENSe]:DDEMOD:SYMBOL:PLOT:POSITION EDGE sets the symbol location the edge of the eye opening.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBOL:POINTS

Sets or queries the number of points per symbol (how many points to use between symbols when connecting the dots).

NOTE. 1 is not valid for the GMSK modulation.

In the constellation view, select VECTors using the [TRACe<x>:CONSt:MODE](#) command first to change Points/Symbol.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation, EVM versus Time, Magnitude error versus Time, Phase error versus Time, Freq Dev versus Time, Demod I&Q versus Time.

Group	Sense commands										
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:POINTs { ONE TWO FOUR EIGHT }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:POINTs?</code>										
Arguments	ONE, TWO, FOUR, and EIGHT represent the number of points per symbol. The following table lists the conditions of use.										
<table> <tr> <th>Argument</th><th>Modulation type supported</th></tr> <tr> <td>ONE</td><td>All but SOQPSK, OQPSK, SBPSK</td></tr> <tr> <td>TWO</td><td>All but SOQPSK</td></tr> <tr> <td>FOUR</td><td>All</td></tr> <tr> <td>EIGHT</td><td>All</td></tr> </table>		Argument	Modulation type supported	ONE	All but SOQPSK, OQPSK, SBPSK	TWO	All but SOQPSK	FOUR	All	EIGHT	All
Argument	Modulation type supported										
ONE	All but SOQPSK, OQPSK, SBPSK										
TWO	All but SOQPSK										
FOUR	All										
EIGHT	All										
Examples	<code>SENSE:DDEMOD:SYMBOL:POINTS FOUR</code> sets the number of points per symbol to four.										

`[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:RATE:SEARCh`

Determines whether to enable a symbol rate search. This command is valid when the demodulation type is set to FSK2, FSK4, FSK8 or FSK16.

Conditions	Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYMBol:RATE:SEARCh { OFF ON 0 1 }</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the search. ON or 1 enables the search.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:DDEMOD:SYMBOL:RATE:SEARCH ON</code> enables the symbol rate search.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD

Determines whether to enable the synchronization word.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:SYMBol](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the synchronization word.
ON or 1 enables the synchronization word.

Examples SENSE:DDEMOD:SYNCH:WORD ON enables the synchronization word.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:SYMBol

Sets or queries the synchronization word when [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD](#) is ON. The word depends on the modulation type selected by the [\[SENSe\]:DDEMod:MODulation:TYPE](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:SYMBol <block>
[SENSe]:DDEMod:SYNCh:WORD:SYMBol?

Arguments <block>::=#<num_digit><num_byte><sym(1)><sym(2)>...<sym(n)>
Where
<num_digit> is the number of digits in <num_byte>.
<num_byte> is the number of bytes of data that follow.
<sym(n)> is the nth symbol value of the sync word. 32-bit integer.
n: Max 256.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:SYNCH:WORD:SYMBOL #216xxxx` (4 symbols) sets a sync word composed of four symbols.

[SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs

Sets or queries the fundamental unit of time.

Conditions Measurement views: General purpose digital modulation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs { SECONDS | SYMBOLs }`
`[SENSe]:DDEMod:TIME:UNITs?`

Arguments `SECONDS` specifies the fundamental unit of time as seconds.
`SYMBOLs` specifies the fundamental unit of time as symbols.

Examples `SENSE:DDEMOD:TIME:UNITs SECONDS` specifies the fundamental unit of time as seconds.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:GAIN

Sets or queries the audio gain.

NOTE. *The sound level is also affected by the Windows volume control.*

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:GAIN <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:GAIN?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` specifies the audio gain. Range: 0 to 15 (integer).

Examples `SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:GAIN 7` sets the audio gain to 7.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXBWidth

Sets or queries the receiver bandwidth in the audio demodulation.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXBWidth <value> [SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXBWidth?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the receiver bandwidth in the audio demodulation. Range: 1 kHz to 500 kHz.
Examples	SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:RXBWIDTH 30kHz sets the receiver bandwidth to 30 kHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXFrequency? (Query Only)

Returns the receiver frequency in the audio demodulation. The frequency depends on the setting of the [\[SENSe\]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TUNE](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:RXFrequency?
Arguments	None
Returns	<frequency> :: <NRf> is the receiver frequency in the audio demodulation.
Examples	SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:RXFREQUENCY? might return 80.3E+6, indicating that the receiver frequency is 80.3 MHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:STATe

Determines whether to enable the audio demodulation.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the audio demodulation. ON or 1 enables the audio demodulation.
Examples	SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:STATE ON enables the audio demodulation.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TUNE

Sets or queries how to determine the tuning frequency in the audio demodulation.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TUNE { MR MARK1 MARK2 MARK3 MARK4 SMARKer FREQcontrol } [SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TUNE?
Arguments	The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-40: Frequency tuning

Argument	Tune with
MR	Reference marker (MR)
MARK1	Marker 1 (M1)
MARK2	Marker 2 (M2)
MARK3	Marker 3 (M3)
MARK4	Marker 4 (M4)

Table 2-40: Frequency tuning (cont.)

Argument	Tune with
SMARker	Selected marker
FREQcontrol	Center frequency setting

Examples `SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:TUNE MARK1` sets the tuning frequency to the value at Marker 1.

[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE

Sets or queries the modulation type in the audio demodulation.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE { AM | FM }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:AUDio:DEMod:TYPE?`

Arguments AM selects the AM (Amplitude Modulation).
FM selects the FM (Frequency Modulation).

Examples `SENSE:DPX:AUDIO:DEMOD:TYPE FM` selects FM in the audio demodulation.

[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual bandwidth whether set automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:DPX:BANDWIDTH:ACTUAL?` returns the RBW as a percentage of the Span.

[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the resolution bandwidth.
 Range: 1 Hz to 10 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION?` might return `100.00003E+3` for the RBW..

[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF | ON`
`| 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual?](#) command.
 ON or 1 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON` sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:DPX:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:CLEAr:RESuLts`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:DPX:CLEAR:RESULTS` restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:DPX:COLor

Sets or queries the color palette of three-dimensional graphs.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:COLor { RED | GREen | BLUe | CYAN | BCYan |
YELLOW | MAGenta | GRAY | TEMPerature | SPECTra }
[SENSe]:DPX:COLor?`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-41: Color palette for DPX, Spectrum

Argument	Palette
RED	Red
GREen	Green
BLUe	Blue
CYAN	Cyan
BCYan	Binary cyan

Table 2-41: Color palette for DPX, Spectrum (cont.)

Argument	Palette
YELLow	Yellow
MAGenta	Magenta
GRAY	Gray
TEMPerature	Temperature
SPECtral	Spectral

Examples `SENSE:DPX:COLOR TEMPERATURE` selects the temperature color palette.

[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MAXimum

Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MAXimum <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MAXimum?`

Arguments `<value> ::= <NRF>` specifies the maximum value of the color axis.
Range: The minimum value to 100%.
The minimum value is set using the [\[SENSe\]:DPX:COLor:MINimum](#) command.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:COLOR:MAXIMUM 90` sets the maximum value of the color axis to 90%.

[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MINimum

Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MINimum <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MINimum?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRF>` specifies the minimum value of the color axis.
 Range: 0% to the maximum value.
 The maximum value is set using the `[SENSe]:DPX:COLor:MAXimum` command.

Examples `SENSe:DPX:COLOR:MINIMUM 10` sets the minimum value of the color axis to 10%.

[SENSe]:DPX:DDENsity:MEASurement:SHOW

Sets the Show measurement value (measurement always visible for DPX Trigger) or queries for the current value.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:DDENsity:MEASurement:SHOW { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:DDENsity:MEASurement:SHOW?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the Show measurement value is disabled.
 ON or 1 specifies that the Show measurement value is disabled.

Examples `SENSe:DPX:DDENSITY:MEASUREMENT:SHOW ON` enables the Show measurement value.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MAXimum

Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MAXimum <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MAXimum?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the maximum value of the color axis. Range: –50 dBm to –169.00 dBm. The minimum value is set using the [SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MINimum command.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:COLOR:MAXIMUM 0</code> sets the maximum value of the color axis to 0.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MINimum

Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis in the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MINimum <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MINimum?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the maximum value of the color axis. Range: 49.00 dBm to –170.00 dBm. The maximum value is set using the [SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:COLor:MAXimum command.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:COLOR:MINIMUM –100</code> sets the minimum value of the color axis to –100.00 dBm.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:POINTs:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of trace points acquired for the DPXogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:POINtS:COUNT { P801 P2401 P4001 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:POINtS:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	P801 sets the number of sample points to 801. P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401. P4001 sets the number of sample points to 4001.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:POINTS:COUNT P2401</code> sets the number of trace points to acquire for the DPXogram display.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:CAPacity? (Query Only)

Returns the time capacity of the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:CAPacity?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><Time> ::= <String></code> The time capacity in hours:minutes:seconds.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:TIME:CAPACITY?</code> might return "0:25:50" indicating that the time capacity of the measurement was 0 hours, 25 minutes, and 50 seconds.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution

Sets or queries the time resolution of the DPXogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the time resolution of the DPXogram measurement.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:TIME:RESOLUTION 25.0 ms</code> sets the time resolution to 25 ms.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution:AUTO

Determines whether to set the time resolution automatically or manually in the DPXogram measurement.

When Auto is enabled, the time resolution value is based on the Time/div setting. See the [DISPlay:DPX:DGRam:TIME\[:SCALE\]:PDIVision](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:TIME:RESolution:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the auto time resolution. ON or 1 enables the auto time resolution.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:TIME:RESOLUTION:AUTO ON</code> sets the timer resolution automatically.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:DIRection

Sets or queries the direction of the Waterfall (DPXogram) display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:DIREction { NW | NE }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:DIREction?`

Arguments NW sets the display direction to northwest.
 NE sets the display direction to northeast.

Examples `[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:WATERFALL:DIRECTION NW` sets the waterfall display direction to northwest.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:ENABLE

Sets or queries the Waterfall (DPXogram) display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:ENABLE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:WATERfall:ENABLE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the Waterfall display.
 ON or 1 enables the Waterfall display.

Examples `[SENSe]:DPX:DGRAM:WATERFALL:ENABLE ON` enables the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the DPXogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO`

Arguments	None
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:DPX:DGRAM:Y[:SCALE]:AUTO</code> rescales the height scale automatically to fit the waveform to the DPXogram display.

[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALe]:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the height scale of the DPXogram display to the default values:
Height position = 0 dB and Height scale = 100 dB.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DGRam:Y[:SCALe]:RESet</code>

Arguments	None

Examples	<code>[SENSE]:DPX:DGRAM:Y[:SCALE]:RESET</code> Resets the height scale of the DPXogram display.

[SENSe]:DPX:DWELI

Sets or queries the value of the Dwell time for the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:DWELI <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:DWELI?</code>

Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the time the DPX sweep remains in a frequency segment collecting data and updating the bitmap and traces before moving on to the next higher frequency segment. Range: 50 ms to 100 s per frequency segment.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:DWEL1 100ms` sets the dwell value for sweeps to 100 ms.

[SENSe]:DPX:DWEL:AUtO

Sets the value of the Dwell time automatically or queries for the current value.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:DWEL1:AUtO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:DWEL1:AUtO?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:DWEL1](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the dwell is set manually.
 ON or 1 specifies that the dwell is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:DWEL1:AUtO ON` sets the dwell value automatically for sweeps.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

NOTE. *The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: $(start\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) - (span)/2$ and $(stop\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) + (span)/2$.*

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:START](#), [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the center frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:DPX:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN <value>
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> is the frequency span.
Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110)

Examples SENSE:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHz sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:RATio

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:FREQUENCY:SPAN:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:
RATio <value>

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:SPAN:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:RATio?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> is used to calculate the RBW.

Examples SENSE:DPX:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDWIDTH:RATIO 100 the ratio of 100 is used to set the resolution bandwidth when [\[SENSe\]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#) is set to ON.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge on the graph) in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:START <value>
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:START?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRF> is the measurement start frequency.
Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.

Examples SENSE:DPX:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHZ sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size (the amount per press by which the up or down key changes the setting value). Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the frequency step size. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	<code>SENSE:DPX:FREQUENCY:STEP 1.5kHz</code> sets the step size to 1.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STEP command. ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.
Examples	<code>SENSE:DPX:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON</code> sets the frequency step size automatically.

[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge of the graph) in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP <value>
[SENSe]:DPX:FREQuency:STOP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:DPX:FREQuency:START](#)

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> is the measurement stop frequency.
Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.

Examples SENSE:DPX:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHz sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:PLOT

Sets or queries the plot in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:PLOT { DGRam | SPLit | SPECTrum | ZSPan |
FREQuency | PHASE }
[SENSe]:DPX:PLOT?

Arguments DGRam selects the DPXogram display.
SPLit selects the DPX Split display.
SPECTrum selects the DPX, Spectrum display.
ZSPan select the DPX Zero Span display.

FREQUENCY selects the DPX Frequency vs Time display.

PHASE selects the DPX Phase vs Time display.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:PLOT SPECTRUM` selects the DPX, Spectrum display.

[SENSe]:DPX:POINts:COUNT

Sets the number of trace points acquired for the DPX, Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:POINts:COUNT { P801 | P2401 | P4001 | P10401 }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:POINts:COUNT?`

Arguments P801 sets the number of sample points to 801.
 P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401.
 P4001 sets the number of sample points to 4001.
 P8001 sets the number of sample points to 8001.
 P10401 sets the number of sample points to 10401.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:POINTS:COUNT P2401` sets the number of trace points to acquire for the DPX, Spectrum display.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the value of the measurement bandwidth in the DPX measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?`

- Arguments** `<value>::<NRF>` specifies the measurement bandwidth.
 Range: 100 Hz to Max AcqBW.
- Examples** `SENSE:DPX:TDM:BANDWIDTH 200` sets the measurement bandwidth to 200 Hz.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual bandwidth in the DPX measurement.

- Conditions** Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
- Group** Sense commands
- Syntax** `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual?`
- Arguments** None
- Returns** `<NRF>` The actual RBW in Hz.
- Examples** `SENSE:DPX:TDM:BANDWIDTH:ACTUAL?` might return 10E+3, indicating that the actual bandwidth is 10 kHz

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

NOTE. The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: $(start\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) - (span)/2$ and $(stop\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) + (span)/2$.

- Conditions** Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
- Group** Sense commands
- Syntax** `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Arguments <value>::<Nrf> specifies the center frequency.

Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz` sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:CLEar:RESuIts (No Query Form)

Clears the measurement results of the active Tx BER measurement. Sending this command does not halt the Tx BER measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:CLEar:RESuIts`

Arguments none

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:CLEAR:RESULTS`
clears the results of the active TxBER measurement, but does not halt the measurement.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:ENABle

Sets or queries the Tx BER measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBer:ENABLe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`

Arguments OFF or 0 halts the Tx BER measurement.
ON or 1 starts the Tx BER measurement.

Returns

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:ENABLE`

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern

Sets or queries the Tx BER data pattern.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBer:PATtern { PRBS9 | PRBS11 | PRBS15 | USER }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBer:PATtern?`

Arguments PRBS9 specifies a 9-bit PRBS as the data pattern.
PRBS11 specifies a 11-bit PRBS as the data pattern.
PRBS15 specifies a 15-bit PRBS as the data pattern
USER specifies a user-defined sequence as the data pattern.

Returns <string> which is the selected data pattern. Returned strings are the same as the arguments.

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:PATTERN PRBS9` sets the data pattern to PRBS9.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:INVert

Sets or queries the data pattern Invert setting.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:INVert { 0 1 OFF ON } [SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:INVert?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the data pattern to normal. ON or 1 inverts the data pattern.
Returns	<value> ::= <NR1> where: 0 indicates the data pattern is normal. 1 indicates the data pattern is inverted.
Examples	[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBER:PATTERN:INVERT 1 inverts the data pattern.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REPeat

Sets or queries the test duration for a User Pattern. A User Pattern test duration can be one time through or it can repeat.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX frequency
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REPeat { 0 1 OFF ON } [SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REPeat?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the data pattern to normal. ON or 1 inverts the data pattern.
Returns	<value> ::= <NR1> where: 0 indicates repeat is off. 1 indicates repeat is on.

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:PATTERN:REPEAT 1` causes the User pattern to repeat.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REVerse

Sets or queries whether the data pattern is in normal order or reversed. This setting applies only to PRBS patterns.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REVerse { 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:REVerse?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the data pattern to normal order.
 ON or 1 sets the data pattern to reversed order.

Returns `<value> ::= <NR1>` where:
 0 indicates the data pattern is in normal order.
 1 indicates the data pattern is in reversed order.

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:PATTERN:REVERSE?` might return 1, indicating the data pattern is reversed.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:SOURce? (Query Only)

Returns the path and file name of the user-defined pattern file.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX frequency

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:FREQuency:TXBer:PATtern:SOURce?`

Returns <path> :: <string> which is the path to the defined User data pattern.

Examples [SENSE]:DPX:TDM:FREQUENCY:TXBER:PATTERN:SOURCE? might return
"C:\RSA5100B Files\Example Files\SampleUserPattern.csv".

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW

Sets or queries the value of the RBW filter.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW <value>
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the RBW filter value.
Range: 1 Hz to 60 MHz

Examples SENSE:DPX:TDM:RBW 2.5 sets the RBW filter value to 2.5 Hz.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW:STATE

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) filter automatically or manually in the DPX measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:RBW:STATE?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the RBW is set automatically.
ON or 1 specifies that the RBW is set manually.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:TDM:RBW:STATE ON` sets the RBW manually.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:SWEEp:TIME

Sets or queries the sweep time when the plot is set to ZSPan, FREQuency, or PHASe.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:SWEEp:TIME <value>`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:SWEEp:TIME?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the sweep time.
 Range: 100 ns to 2000 s.

Examples `SENSE:DPX:TDM:SWEEP:TIME 200` sets the sweep time to 200 s.

[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:TMOTion

Sets or queries the trace motion when the plot is set to ZSPan, FREQuency, or PHASe.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:TMOTion { NONE | ROLL | NORMAl }`
`[SENSe]:DPX:TDM:TMOTion?`

Arguments `NONE` turns scrolling off.
`ROLL` shifts the previous data points to the left and the latest data point to the right edge of the display.
`NORMAL` shifts the latest data point on the display from left to right.

Examples `[SENSE]:DPX:TDM:TMOTION NORMAL` sets the scroll direction to normal.

[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:BURSt:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level above which the input signal is determined to be a burst in the FM/PM measurement. The burst detected first is used for the measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:BURSt:THReshold <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:BURSt:THReshold?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the threshold level. Range: -100.0 to -10.0 dB.

Examples `SENSE:FM:BURST:THRESHOLD -10` sets the threshold level to -10 dB in the FM measurement.

[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset in the FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the frequency offset from the center frequency. Range: $-(\text{MeasBW} * 1.1) / 2$ to $+(\text{MeasBW} * 1.1) / 2$ where MeasBW is set by the command `[SENSe]:{AM|FM|PM}:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MEASurement`.

Examples `SENSE:FM:FREQUENCY:OFFSET 10MHZ` sets the carrier frequency offset to 10 MHz.

[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet:MARKer (No Query Form)

Sets the frequency offset from the selected marker location in the FM measurement.

Sets the frequency offset from the selected delta marker location in the PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe] : {FM|PM} : FREQuency:OFFSet:MARKer

Arguments None.

Examples SENSE:FM:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:MARKER sets frequency offset from the selected Marker position.

[SENSe]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:SEARch:AUTO

Determines whether to detect the carrier frequency automatically or manually in the FM/PM measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: FM, PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe] : {FM|PM} : FREQuency:SEARch:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe] : {FM|PM} : FREQuency:SEARch:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the carrier frequency is set manually. Use the command [\[SENSe\]:{FM|PM}:FREQuency:OFFSet](#) to set the carrier offset frequency.

ON or 1 specifies that the carrier frequency is detected automatically.

Examples SENSE:FM:FREQUENCY:SEARCH:AUTO ON specifies that the carrier frequency is detected automatically.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}

Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth for the Settling Time measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh} <value>
[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}?

Related Commands [FETCh:{AM|FM|PM}?](#)
[READ:AM:RESult?](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the bandwidth for the specified settling time measurement.

Examples SENSE:FSETTLING:BANDwidth 1e6 sets the Frequency Settling time measurement bandwidth to 1 MHz.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual measurement bandwidth in the Settling Time measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:{BANDwidth|BWIDTh}:ACTual?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The actual measurement bandwidth in Hz.

Examples SENSE:FSETTLING:BWIDTh:ACTUAL? might return 40.000E+6, indicating that the actual RBW is 40.00 MHz.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the measurement frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:CENTer <value> [SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:CENTer?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the measurement frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	SENSE:PSETTLING:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHZ sets the Phase Settling Time measurement frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the offset frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:OFFSet <value> [SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREQuency:OFFSet?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the offset frequency. Range: $\pm (0.5 \times \text{Measurement bandwidth})$ Default: 0 Hz.

Examples `SENSE:PSETTLING:FREQUENCY:OFFSET 20E6` sets the Phase Settling Time offset frequency to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LENGth

Sets or queries the measurement length.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LENGth <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LENGth?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the measurement length in seconds.
 Range: 10 ns to [(acquisition length) - 400 ns].
 If [(analysis start) + (analysis length)] > [(acquisition length) - 400 ns], the actual measurement length is reduced to [(acquisition length) - 200 ns].
 Default: 1 ms.

Examples `SENSE:PSETTLING:LENGTh 25.625us` sets the measurement length to 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual measurement length for the Settling Time measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:LENGth:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` The actual measurement length in Hz.

Examples `SENSE:FSETTLING:LENGTH:ACTUAL?` might return `25.625E-6`, indicating that the actual measurement length is 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:LIMit

Sets or queries the frequency or phase limit for the specified region.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:LIMit <x> <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:LIMit <x>?`

Arguments `<x>::= { 1 | 2 | 3 }` specifies the mask region.
`<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the frequency or phase limit for the region.
 For Frequency Settling Time:
 ■ Range: 1 Hz to 1 GHz
 ■ Default: 500 kHz
 For Phase Settling Time:
 ■ Range: 0.1 degree to 180 degrees
 ■ Default: 1 degree

Examples `SENSE:FSETTLING:MASK:LIMIT2 7.5E5` sets the limit for region 2 to 750 kHz.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:STATe

Sets or queries mask test state.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:STATE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`

Arguments	OFF or 0 enables Mask test. ON or 1 disables Mask test.
Examples	SENSE:FSETTLING:MASK:STATE ON enables mask test.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:REFeRence

Sets or queries the mask time reference.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:REFeRence { TRIGger TRANSition }
Arguments	TRIGger specifies that the trigger point service as the mask time reference. TRANSition specifies that the point where the signal transitions out of the previous tolerance range serves as the mask time reference. Default: Trigger
Examples	SENSE:FSETTLING:MASK:TIME:REFeRence TRIGGER specifies that the trigger point serve as the mask time reference.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STARt

Sets or queries the mask region start time in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STARt <x> <value> [SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STARt <x>?

Arguments	<code><x>::= { 1 2 3 }</code> specifies the mask region. <code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the start time of the mask region in seconds.
Examples	<code>SENSE:FSETTLING:MASK:TIME:START3?</code> might return <code>1.0000E-3</code> as the start time for mask region 3.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STOP

Sets or queries the mask region stop time in seconds.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MASK:TIME:STOP <x>?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the stop time of the mask in seconds.
Examples	<code>SENSE:FSETTLING:MASK:TIME:STOP?</code> might return <code>6.244120000E-3</code> as the mask stop time.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the Settling Time measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MAXTracepoints { ONEK TENK HUNDredk NEVERdecimate }</code> <code>[SENSe]:{FSETtling PSETtling}:MAXTracepoints?</code>
Arguments	ONEK sets the maximum trace points to 1 k. TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k. HUNDredk sets the maximum trace points to 100 k.

NEVerdecimate never decimates the trace points.

Examples `SENSE:PSETTLING:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK` sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum

Sets or queries the minimum settled duration in seconds. This duration time determines the result of `:FETCh: {FSETtling | PSETtling}:SLMSd[:PASS]?`.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SDURation:MINimum?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the minimum settled duration in seconds.

Examples `SENSE:FSETTLING:SDURATION:MINIMUM 17.73E-3` sets the minimum settled duration to 17.73 ms.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TARGet:REFeRence

Sets or queries the target reference frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TARGet:REFeRence { AUTO | MFReq }`
`[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TARGet:REFeRence?`

Arguments `AUTO` causes the instrument to determine the target reference value by averaging at least the last 256 samples at the end of the measurement period.

MFReq specifies that the Measurement Frequency value is used as the target reference frequency.

Default: AUTO

Examples `SENSE:FSETTLING:TARGET:REFERENCE MFREQ` specifies that the target reference frequency is the measurement frequency.

[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TOLerance

Sets or queries the frequency or phase range into which the signal must settle.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TOLerance <value>`
`[SENSe]:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:TOLerance?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the frequency or phase range.
 For Frequency Settling Time:

- Range: 1 Hz to 1 GHz
- Default: 500 kHz

For Phase Settling Time:

- Range: 0.1 degree to 180 degrees
- Default: 1 degree

Examples `SENSE:FSETTLING:TOLERANCE 2.5E5` sets the tolerance to 250 kHz.

[SENSe]:FVTime:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:FVTime:CLear:RESuLts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:FVTIME:CLEAR:RESULTS</code> restarts multi-trace functions.

`[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer`

Sets or queries the center frequency in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

NOTE. The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: $(start\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) - (span)/2$ and $(stop\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) + (span)/2$.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STARt , [SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STOP
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the center frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	<code>SENSE:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz</code> sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

`[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:SPAN`

Sets or queries the frequency span in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:SPAN <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:SPAN?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the frequency span. Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110)
Examples	<code>SENSE:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHZ</code> sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:StARt

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge on the graph) in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:StARt <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:StARt?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:StOP
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSE:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHZ</code> sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size (the amount per press by which the up or down key changes the setting value). Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP <value>
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:STEP 1.5kHz sets the step size to 1.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:FVTime:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:FVTIME:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON` sets the frequency step size automatically.

[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge of the graph) in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:FVTime:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:FVTime:FREQuency:STOP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:FVTime:FREQuency:STARt](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` is the measurement stop frequency.
 Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.

Examples `SENSE:FVTIME:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHZ` sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:FVTime:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:FVTime:MAXTracepoints { ONEK | TENK | HUNDredk | NEVERdecimate }`

[SENSe]:FVTime:MAXTracepoints?

Arguments ONEK sets the maximum trace points to 1 k.
 TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.
 HUNDredk sets the maximum trace points to 100 k.
 NEVerdecimate never decimates the trace points.

Examples SENSE:FVTIME:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:IQVTime:CLEAr:RESuLts

Arguments None

Examples SENSE:IQVTIME:CLEAR:RESULTS restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

NOTE. *The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: (start frequency) = (center frequency) - (span)/2 and (stop frequency) = (center frequency) + (span)/2.*

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STARt](#), [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the center frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSe:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz` sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:SPAN <value>`
`[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:SPAN?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the frequency span.
Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110)

Examples `SENSe:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHz` sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STARt

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge on the graph) in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:START?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STOP
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSe:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHz</code> sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size (the amount per press by which the up or down key changes the setting value). Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STEP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STEP?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the frequency step size. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:STEP 1.5kHz` sets the step size to 1.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.
 ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON` sets the frequency step size automatically.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge of the graph) in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STOP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:IQVTime:FREQuency:STARt](#)

Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> is the measurement stop frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSE:IQVTIME:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHz</code> sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:IQVTime:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:MAXTracepoints { ONEK TENK HUNDredk NEVERdecimate }</code> <code>[SENSe]:IQVTime:MAXTracepoints?</code>
Arguments	<code>ONEK</code> sets the maximum trace points to 1 k. <code>TENK</code> sets the maximum trace points to 10 k. <code>HUNDredk</code> sets the maximum trace points to 100 k. <code>NEVERdecimate</code> never decimates the trace points.
Examples	<code>SENSE:IQVTIME:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK</code> sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:RESolution</code>

Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the resolution bandwidth
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION? might return 100.0000000E+3, indicating the RBW is 100 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW) in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo <value>
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the video bandwidth
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo 2.0000000E+3 sets the VBW to 2 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe

Sets or queries enabling or disabling the video bandwidth (VBW) in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe { 0 1 } SENSe:LTE:ACLR:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe?

Arguments	0 disables the VBW.
	1 enables the VBW.
Returns	0 means that the VBW is disabled.
	1 means that the VBW is enabled.
Examples	<code>SENSE:LTE:ACLR:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE 1</code> sets the VBW to automatic (enabled) and is decided by the analysis module.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:IBANdwidth

Sets or queries the reference channel integration bandwidth for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:IBANdwidth <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:IBANdwidth?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::<NRf></code> specifies the channel integration bandwidth.
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANNEL:IBANDWIDTH?</code> might return <code>18.000000E+6</code> indicating that the integration bandwidth is 18 MHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:WIDTh

Sets or queries the reference channel width for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:WIDTh <value>`
 `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANnel:WIDTh?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the reference channel width.

Returns `<NR3>`

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CHANNEL:WIDTH 5.00000000E+6` sets the reference channel width to 5 MHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Clears the results in the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CLEAr:RESuLts`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:CLEAR:RESULTS` clears the results of the LTE ACLR measurement.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:FREQUency

Sets or queries the measurement center frequency in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:FREQUency <value>`
 `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:FREQUency?`

Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the center frequency
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:FREQUENCY 1.000000000E+9 sets the center frequency to 1.0 GHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MFILter

Sets or queries the shape of the filter for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MFILter { GAUSSian RECTangular } SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MFILter?
Arguments	GAUSSian: sets the filter shape to Gaussian. RECTangular: sets the filter shape to rectangular.
Returns	GAUSSIAN: means the filter shape is Gaussian. RECTangular: means the filter shape is rectangular.
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MFILTER RECT sets the filter shape to rectangular.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MODE:REALtime

Sets or queries the real-time LTE ACLR measurement mode. When set to real-time, the reference channel and all requested adjacent channel regions are acquired together. When real-time if off, the measurement is done in Swept mode (an acquisition for each adjacent band).

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MODE:REALtime { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MODE:REALtime?`

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off the automatic update.
 ON or 1 turns on automatic updates center frequency.

Returns OFF or 0 means automatic update is off.
 ON or 1 means automatic updates are off.

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:MODE:REALTIME?` might return 1 to indicate the real-time checkbox in the LTE ACLR control panel is enabled.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:ACQuire (No Query Form)

Enables measurement of the noise floor for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:ACQuire`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:ACQUIRE` will enable measurement of the noise floor in the LTE ACLR measurement.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:CORRected? (Query Only)

Returns whether or not noise correction was applied on the last acquisition in the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:CORRected?</code>
Returns	1 means that noise correction was applied on the last acquisition. 0 means that noise correction was not applied on the last acquisition.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:CORRECTED?</code> might return 1, indicating that noise correction was applied on the last acquisition.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the correction for noise floor for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables noise correction in the measurement view. ON or 1 enables noise correction in the measurement view.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that noise correction is disabled in the measurement view. ON or 1 means that noise correction is enabled in the measurement view.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:NFLoor:STATe OFF</code> disables noise correction in the measurement view.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) value in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution <value> SENSE:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the RBW in the specified row.
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:OFFSET4:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 30.000000000E+3 sets the RBW to 30 kHz for row 4.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT

Sets or queries the count for the resolution bandwidths in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT <value> SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT?
Arguments	<value>::<NR1> specifies a count integer
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSET1:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:COUNT 10 sets the count for row 1 to 10.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<X>:BANDwidth:RESolution:FILTer

Sets or queries the filter bandwidth resolution under Offset & Limit table tab for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR Parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<X>:BANDwidth:RESolution:FILTer <value> SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<X>:BANDwidth:RESolution:FILTer?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the filter bandwidth resolution in the Offset & Limit table.
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:BANDwidth:RESolution:FILTer? might return 100.0000000000E+3 indicating the value of filter bandwidth of the first row is 100 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo

Sets or queries the resolution video bandwidth (VBW) value in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo <value> SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the VBW in the specifies row.
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo 40.000000000E+3 sets the resolution VBW to 40 kHz for row 1.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo:STaTe

Sets or queries whether to enable or disable the video resolution bandwidth (VBW) in the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo:STaTe { 0 1 } SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo:STaTe?
Arguments	0 disables the VBW. 1 enables the VBW.
Returns	0 means the resolution VBW is disabled in the specified row. 1 means the VBW is enabled in the specified row.
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:BANDwidth:RESolution:VIDeo:STaTe 1 enables the resolution VBW for row 1.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:DETection

Sets or queries the detection settings for all offsets for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:DETection { AVERage PEAK } SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:DETection?
Arguments	AVERage: sets the offsets setting Average (VRMS) PEAK: sets the offsets setting is the positive peak

Returns	AVERage means the offsets setting Average (VRMS) PEAK means the offsets setting is the positive peak
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:OFFSET<x>:DETECTION AVER sets the detection settings for all offsets to Average RMS.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:BANDwidth

Sets or queries the frequency bandwidth value for the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:BANDwidth <value> SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:BANDwidth?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the frequency bandwidth value
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:FREQUENCY:BANDWIDTH? might return 4.515000000E+6, indicating frequency bandwidth value of row 1 in the Offset & Limits table.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency offset value of the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet <value>`
`SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the frequency offset value

Returns `<NR3>`

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:FREQUENCY:OFFSet?` might return
5.000000000E+6 indicating frequency offset value of row 1 in the Offset &
Limits table tab.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:ABSolute

Sets or queries the absolute limit value of the row in the Offset & Limit table
tab for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Parameter `<x>` represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:ABSolute <value>`
`SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:ABSolute?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the absolute limit value of the specified row in the
Offset & Limit table.

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:LIMIT:ABSOLUTE?` might return `-6.4500000000`
indicating the absolute limit value of row 1 is `-6.4500000000` dBm.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:MASK

Sets or queries the limit mask setting for the specified row in the Offsets & Limits
table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR Parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:MASK { ABS REL AND OR }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:MASK?</code>
Arguments	ABS specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute. REL specifies the limit mask is set to Relative AND specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute AND Relative. OR specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute OR Relative.
Returns	ABS means that the limit mask is set to Absolute. REL means that the limit mask is set to Relative AND means that the limit mask is set to Absolute AND Relative. OR means that the limit mask is set to Absolute OR Relative.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet3:LIMit:MASK REL</code> sets the limit mask for row 3 to Relative.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:RELative

Sets or queries the relative limit value of channel under Offset & Limit table tab for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR Parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:RELative <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:RELative?</code>

Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the relative limit value of the specified row in the Offset & Limit table.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:OFFSET1:LIMIT:RELATIVE? might return -44.2000000000, indicating the relative limit value of row 1 is -44.2000000000 dB.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:SIDE

Sets or queries the side of the offset limit for the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR Parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:SIDE { LEFT RIGHT BOTH } SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:LIMit:SIDE?
Arguments	LEFT specifies the left offset limit. RIGHT specifies the right offset limit. BOTH specifies both sides of the offset limit.
Returns	LEFT means the left side offset limit is used for the specified row. RIGHT means the right side offset limit is used for the specified row. BOTH means both sides of the offset limit are used for the specified row.
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet1:LIMit:SIDE BOTH specifies the measurement uses both sides of the offset in row 1.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:STATe

Sets or queries the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table for the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet<x>:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 turns off display of the row in the measurement view. ON or 1 turns on display of the row in the measurement view.
Returns	OFF or 0 means the display of the row in the measurement view is off. ON or 1 means the display of the row in the measurement view is on.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:OFFSet2:STATe OFF</code> means that the display of row 2 in the Offsets & Limits table.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:POINTs:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of points used for the trace in the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:POINTs:COUNT <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:POINTs:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the number of points used for the trace
Returns	P<NR1>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:POINTs:COUNT?</code> might return P8001, indicating a maximum of 8001 trace points can be used.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude

Sets or queries the reference power magnitude for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::<NRf></code> specifies the reference power magnitude
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude?</code> might return a <code>-51.057</code> , indicating that the reference power magnitude is <code>-51.057</code> dBm.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:AUTO

Sets or queries the reference magnitude to automatic or manual for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:AUTO { 0 1 }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	0 sets reference magnitude to Manual. 1 sets reference magnitude to Automatic.
Returns	0 means the reference magnitude is set to Manual. 1 means the reference magnitude is set to Automatic.

Examples `SENSE:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:MAGNITUDE:AUTO 0` sets the reference magnitude to Manual.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:DETection

Sets or queries the reference magnitude detection for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:DETection { AVERage | PEAK }`
`SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFeRence:MAGNitude:DETection?`

Arguments AVER sets reference magnitude detection to Avg(VRMS)
 PEAK sets reference magnitude detection to +Peak.

Returns AVER means the reference magnitude detection is set to Avg(VRMS)
 PEAK means the reference magnitude detection is set to +Peak.

Examples `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:REFERENCE:MAGNITUDE:DETECTION AVER` sets the magnitude detection to Avg(RMS).

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to automatically update the center frequency increment/decrement step size in the LTE ACLR display. The step value controls the magnitude of each step when using the front panel controls or arrow keys on the keyboard.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:AUTO?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 turns off the automatic update. ON or 1 turns on automatic updates center frequency.
Returns	OFF or 0 means automatic update is off. ON or 1 means automatic updates are off.
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ACLR:STEP:AUTO ON automatically updates the center frequency.

SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:MAGNitude

Sets or queries the step magnitude for the center frequency in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE ACLR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:MAGNitude <value> SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:MAGNitude?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the center frequency
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:ACLR:STEP:MAGNITUDE 4.000000000E+6 sets the step magnitude to 4 MHz.

SENSe]:LTE:ANALysis:EQUALization:STATe

Sets or queries the Enable Equalization state in the Analysis Params tab of the LTE Settings control panel.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>SENSe]:LTE:ANALysis:EQUALization:STATE { 0 1 }</code> <code>SENSe]:LTE:ANALysis:EQUALization:STATE?</code>
Arguments	0 disables the Enable Equalization. 1 enables the Enable Equalization.
Returns	0 means that Enable Equalization is disabled. 1 means that Enable Equalization is enabled.
Examples	<code>SENSe]:LTE:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZATION:STATE?</code> might return 0, indicating that Enable Equalization is disabled.

SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual analysis length for the LTE Constellation and LTE Power vs Time displays. A query returns a value in either seconds or symbols.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?</code>
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL?</code> might return 43, indicating that the actual analysis length is 43 symbols.

[SENSe]:LTE:ANALysis:OFFSet

Sets or queries the LTE analysis offset for the LTE Constellation or LTE Power vs Time measurements. The query command returns the result in symbols or seconds, depending on the unit choice selected in the Analysis Time tab of the LTE Settings control panel.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSE]:LTE:ANALYSIS:OFFSET <value></code>
Arguments	<value> specifies the analysis offset in the Analysis Time tab of the LTE Settings control panel.
Returns	<NRf> Units are determined from the units choice selected in the Analysis Time tab of the LTE Settings control panel.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:LTE:ANALYSIS:OFFSET -50</code> sets the analysis offset to -50 symbols.

SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO

Sets or queries the Auto checkbox state for analysis offset. This setting determines if the analysis offset for the LTE Constellation and LTE Power vs Time displays is set automatically or manually.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO { 0 1 }</code>
Arguments	0 sets the analysis offset to manual (box is unchecked) 1 sets the analysis offset to automatic (checkbox is checked)
Returns	0 means the analysis offset is set to manual (box is unchecked) 1 means the analysis offset is set to automatic (checkbox is checked)
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO 1</code> sets the analysis offset to automatic.

SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNIT

Sets or queries the unit preference under the Analysis tab of the LTE Settings control panel for the LTE Constellation and LTE Power vs Time displays.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:TIME:UNIT { SEC SYMB }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:TIME:UNIT?</code>
Arguments	SEC sets the units to seconds. SYMB sets the units to symbols.
Returns	SEC means the units are set to seconds. SYMB means the units are set to symbols.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNIT SEC</code> sets the units to seconds.

SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:BANDwidth

Specifies or queries the channel bandwidth to use for the LTE Constellation or LTE Power vs Time measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation, LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:BANDwidth { BW5M BW10M BW15M BW20M }</code>
Arguments	BW5M, BW10M, BW15M, BW20M each specifies a channel bandwidth to use for the measurement.
Returns	Query returns one of the argument values, indicating the selected channel bandwidth.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHANNEL:BANDWIDTH BW5M</code> sets the channel bandwidth to use to 5 MHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage

Sets or queries how to average waveform in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage { OFF TIME FREQ }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage?</code>
Arguments	OFF disables averaging. TIME averages the waveform using time samples. FREQuency averages the waveform using frequency samples.
Returns	OFF means averaging is disabled. TIME means averaging of the waveform is performed using time samples. FREQuency means averaging of the waveform is performed using frequency samples.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage TIME</code> sets the analyzer to average the waveform using time samples.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces for averaging in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage:COUNT <number></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPpectrum:AVERage:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	<code><number>::<NR1></code> specifies the average count

Returns <NR1>

Examples `SENSE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:AVERAGE:COUNT?` might return 10, indicating that 10 is the number of traces for averaging.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution`

Arguments <value>::<<NRf> specifies the resolution bandwidth

Returns <NR3>

Examples `SENSe:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION?` might return 30.0000000E+3, indicating the RBW is 30 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the LTE Channel Spectrum display automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:RESolution:AUTO?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the RBW to manual. ON or 1 sets the RBW to automatic.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that the RBW is set to manual. ON or 1 means that the RBW is set to automatic.
Examples	SENSE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:AUTO 1 sets the RBW to automatic and is decided by the analysis module.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW) in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo <value>
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the video bandwidth
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 3.000000E+3 sets the VBW to 3 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe

Sets or queries enabling or disabling the video bandwidth (VBW) in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe { 0 1 }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 disables the VBW. 1 enables the VBW.
Returns	0 means that the VBW is disabled. 1 means that the VBW is enabled.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe 1</code> sets the VBW to enabled.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CHANnel:BANDwidth

Specifies or queries a nominal channel bandwidth to use for the LTE Channel Spectrum measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CHANnel:BANDwidth { BW5M BW10M BW20M BW1PT4M BW3M BW15M }</code>
Arguments	BW5M, BW10M, BW20M, BW1PT4M, BW3M, BW15M each specifies a nominal channel bandwidth to use for the measurement.
Returns	Query returns one of the argument values, indicating the selected nominal channel bandwidth.
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CHANnel:BANDwidth BW20M</code> sets the nominal channel bandwidth to use to 20 MHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Clears the results in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSE:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CLEAr:RESuLts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:LTE:CHSPepectrum:CLEAr:RESULTS</code> clears the results of the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:DETection

Sets or queries the trace detection settings for the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:DETection { POS AVER }</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:DETection?</code>

Related Commands

Arguments	AVERage: sets the detection setting to Average (VRMS) POS: sets the detection setting to the positive peak
Returns	AVERage means the detection setting is Average (VRMS) POS means the detection setting is positive peak
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:DETection POS</code> sets the trace detection settings to +Peak under the Prefs tab.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency

Sets or queries the measurement center frequency in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::<NRf></code> specifies the center frequency
Returns	<code><NR3></code>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency 1.000000000E+9</code> sets the center frequency to 1.0 GHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:SPAN <value></code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:SPAN?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::<NRf></code> specifies the frequency span
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:SPAN</code> sets the frequency span in the LTE Channel Spectrum display.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement. Programming a specified step size sets `SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO` to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP <value> SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the frequency step size
Returns	<NR3>
Examples	SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP 200.000000000E+3 sets the frequency step size to 200 kHz.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the frequency step size is set to manual. ON or 1 sets the frequency step size is set to automatic.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that the frequency step size is set to manual. ON or 1 means that the frequency step size is set to automatic.
Examples	SENSe:LTE:CHSPepectrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO ON specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of points used for the trace in the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax SENSE:LTE:CHSPectrum:POINts:COUNT <value>
SENSe:LTE:CHSPectrum:POINts:COUNT?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the number of points used for the trace

Returns P<NR1>

Examples SENSE:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:POINTS:COUNT? might return P8001, indicating a maximum of 8001 trace points can be used.

SENSe:LTE:FRAME:STRUcture

Sets or queries the frame structure in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE settings control panel.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation and LTE Power vs Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax SENSE:LTE:FRAME:STRUcture { FDD | TDD }
SENSe:LTE:FRAME:STRUcture?

Arguments FDD
TDD

Returns FDD
TDD

Examples `SENSE:LTE:FRAME:STRUCTURE FDD` sets the frame structure to FDD.

[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage

Sets or queries the average method in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage { OFF | TIME | FREQuency }`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage?`

Arguments OFF disables averaging.
 TIME performs averaging for time samples.
 FREQuency performs averaging for frequency samples.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:AVERAGE TIME` performs averaging for time samples.

[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the average count in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNT <value>`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNT?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` specifies the average count. Range: 2 to 10000.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:AVERAGE:COUNT 256` sets the average count to 256.

[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW). Programming a specified RBW sets [SENSe]:MCPower{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value>
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the RBW. Range: 100 Hz to 5 MHz.

Examples SENSE:MCPOWER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The actual RBW in Hz.

Examples SENSE:MCPOWER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:ACTUAL? might return 299.624E+3, indicating that the actual RBW is 299.624 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]](#) command.
ON or 1 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:MCPOWER:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW). Programming a specified VBW sets [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe](#) OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo <value>
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the VBW.
Range: Current RBW/10⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.

Examples SENSE:MCPOWER:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz sets the VBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe

Determines whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:MCPower:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the VBW.
ON or 1 enables the VBW.

Examples SENSE:MCPower:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON enables the VBW.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:ADD (No Query Form)

Adds a pair of upper and lower adjacent channels in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:ADD <offset>,<bandwidth>

Arguments <offset> :: <NRf> specifies the offset from the center frequency for the adjacent channel.

Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

<bandwidth> :: <NRf> specifies the bandwidth of the adjacent channel.

Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:ADJACENT:ADD 200kHz,80kHz` adds a pair of upper and lower adjacent channels with the offset of ± 200 kHz and the bandwidth of 80 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:DELeTe (No Query Form)

Deletes a selected adjacent channel in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:DELeTe <channel>`

Arguments `<channel>` :: `<string>` specifies the channel to be deleted. Specify the channel with "A<n>" for the adjacent channel where <n> represents the channel number (<n> = 1, 2, 3,...). See the example below.

Examples `SENSe:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:DELeTe "A2"` deletes A2 (the adjacent channel 2).

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>

This command returns the selected adjacent upper and lower limit values. Selection of adjacent channel.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 MCPR
The parameter <x>=1 to 100.

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x></code> <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>?</code>
Arguments	<code><x>=1 to 100</code>
Returns	Upper and lower limit values for selected adjacent channels.
Examples	<code>SENSe:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts2?</code> returns upper and lower limit values of A2 (Adjacent channel 2).

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>:ENABle? (Query Only)

This query returns whether the adjacent channel is selected or not.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts<x>:ENABle?</code>
Returns	0 means the adjacent channel is disabled. 1 means the adjacent channel is enabled.
Examples	<code>SENSe:MCPower:CHANnel:ADJacent:LIMIts1:ENABle?</code> 1 means that A1 (adjacent channel 1) is enabled.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTer

Sets or queries the adjacent channel filter in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTer { RRCosine NONE }</code> <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTer?</code>

Arguments	<code>RRCosine</code> selects the Root-Raised-Cosine filter. <code>NONE</code> uses no filter.
Examples	<code>SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:FILTER RRCosine</code> selects Root-Raised-Cosine for the adjacent channel filter.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the frequency bandwidth of the main channels (all share the same value) in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:{BANDwidth BWIDth}?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRF></code> specifies the main channel bandwidth. Range: 1 Hz to full span.
Examples	<code>SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:MAIN:BANDWIDTH 4.5MHZ</code> sets the main channel bandwidth to 4.5 MHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of main channels in the MCPR measurement. You can use this command to add and remove main channels.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:COUNT <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRF></code> specifies the number of main channels. Range: 1 to 99.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:MAIN:COUNT 3` sets the the number of main channels to 3.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:INACTive

Makes a specified main channel inactive. You can set it on or off. The query returns all inactive main channels.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:INACTive <channel>,<boolean>`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:INACTive?`

Arguments `<channel> :: <string>` specifies the channel to be inactive.
Specify the channel with "M<n>" for the main channel where <n> represents the channel number (<n> = 1, 2, 3,...). See the example below.

`<boolean>::={ OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }` specifies that the specified channel is inactive (On) or not (Off).

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:MAIN:INACTIVE "M2",ON` makes the main channel 2 inactive.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:SPACing

Sets or queries frequency difference between centers of each main channel in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:SPACing <value>`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN:SPACing?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the spacing between two adjacent main channels.
Range: 1 Hz to 1 GHz.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CHANNEL:MAIN:SPACING 5MHZ` sets the main channel spacing to 5 MHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CHIPrate

Sets or queries the chip rate in the MCPR measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTer](#) is set to RRCosine (Root-Raised-Cosine).

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHIPrate <value>`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:CHIPrate?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRF>` specifies the chip rate. Range: 100 Hz to 105 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CHIPRATE 1kHz` sets the chip rate to 1 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:CLEar:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Restarts the average trace.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:CLEar:RESuLts`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:CLEAR:RESULTS` restarts the average trace.

[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency

Sets or queries the center frequency in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency <value>
[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency?

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the center frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:MCPower:FREQUENCY 2.35GHz sets the center frequency to 2.35 GHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size. Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP <value>
[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106AB – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:FREQUENCY:STEP 50kHz` sets the frequency step size to 50 kHz.

[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:MCPower:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.
 ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON` specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

[SENSe]:MCPower:NFLoor:STATe

Determines whether to enable correction for noise floor.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:NFLoor:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:MCPower:NFLoor:STATe?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables correction for noise floor. ON or 1 enables correction for noise floor.
Examples	SENSE:MCPOWER:NFLOOR:STATE ON enables correction for noise floor.

[SENSe]:MCPower:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of trace points in the MCPR display.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:MCPower:POINts:COUNT { P801 P2401 P4001 P8001 P10801 } [SENSe]:MCPower:POINts:COUNT?
Arguments	P801 P2401 P4001 P8001 P10801 set the number of trace points.
Examples	SENSE:MCPOWER:POINTS:COUNT P4001 sets the number of trace points in the MCPR measurement to 4001.

[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels? (Query Only)

Queries the power reference in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels?
Arguments	None
Returns	<power_ref>::={ Total M<x> } where <x> = 1 to 99.

Total indicates that the power reference is the total power of all the active channels.

M<x> indicates that the power reference is the main channel with the index (<x>).

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:RCHANNELS?` might return `M3`, indicating that the power reference is the main channel 3.

[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels:MAIN<x> (No Query Form)

Sets the power reference to the main channel with the index (<x>) in the MCPR measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 99, representing the main channel 1 to 99, respectively. The main channel must be defined using the `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN` commands.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHanne1s:MAIN<x>`

Related Commands `[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:MAIN` commands

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:MCPOWER:RCHANNELS:MAIN3` selects Main 3 for the power reference channel.

[SENSe]:MCPower:RCHannels:TOTal (No Query Form)

Sets the power reference to the total power of all the active channels in the MCPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:RChannelS:TOTAL</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSe:MCPOWER:RCHANNELS:TOTAL</code> sets the power reference to the total power of all the active channels.

[SENSe]:MCPower:RRCRolloff

Sets or queries the filter parameter (roll-off ratio) for the Root Raised Cosine filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: MCPR
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MCPower:RRCRolloff <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:MCPower:RRCRolloff?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:MCPower:CHANnel:FILTER
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the filter parameter. Range: 0.001 to 1, 0.0001 step.
Examples	<code>SENSe:MCPOWER:RRCROLLOFF 0.3</code> sets the filter parameter to 0.3.

[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency

Sets or queries the measurement frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency?</code>

Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the measurement frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	SENSE:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY 7.5GHz sets the measurement frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency:CENTer:LOCK

Sets or queries locking the measurement center frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency:CENTer:LOCK { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:MEASurement:FREQuency:CENTer:LOCK?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables locking the center frequency. ON or 1 enables locking the center frequency.
Examples	[SENSe]:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:CENTER:LOCK ON locks the center frequency.

[SENSe]:NOISe:AVERage:COUNT

This command returns the acquisition counts over which the noise average is computed.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:AVERage:COUNT <integer></code> <code>[SENSe]:NOISe:AVERage:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	<code><integer></code> Range: 1 to 1000
Returns	<code><NR3></code> = a floating point value with an exponent
Examples	<code>SENSe:NOISe:AVERage:COUNT?</code> might return <code>1.0000000000E+3</code> , indicating the average count of the analyzer is set to 1000.

[SENSe]:NOISe:BANDwidth

This command sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) for the Noise Figure display measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:BANDwidth <NR3></code> <code>[SENSe]:NOISe:BANDwidth?</code>
Arguments	<code><NR3></code> = a floating point value with an exponent Range: 50 Hz - 10 MHz
Returns	<code><NR3></code> = a floating point value with an exponent
Examples	<code>SENSe:NOISe:BANDwidth?</code> might return <code>1.0000000000E+6</code> , indicating that the RBW is 1.00 MHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CONTRol:SETTling:OFF[:TIME]

This command sets or queries the analyzer off settle time for the Noise Figure display measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSE]:NOISE:CONTrol:SETTling:OFF[:TIME] <NR3> [SENSE]:NOISE:CONTrol:SETTling:OFF[:TIME]?
Related Commands	[SENSE]:NOISe:CONTrol:SETTling:ON[:TIME]
Arguments	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent Range: 0 s - 10 ks
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent
Examples	SENSE:NOISE:CONTROL:SETTLING:OFF:TIME? might return 200.0000000000E-3, indicating the the RSA settle time (off) is 200 ms.

[SENSE]:NOISe:CONTrol:SETTling:ON[:TIME]

This command sets or queries the analyzer on settle time for the Noise and Gain display measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Noise Temperature, Y Factor
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSE]:NOISE:CONTrol:SETTling:ON[:TIME] <NR3> [SENSE]:NOISE:CONTrol:SETTling:ON[:TIME]?
Related Commands	[SENSE]:NOISe:CONTrol:SETTling:OFF[:TIME]
Arguments	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent Range: 0 s - 10 ks
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent
Examples	SENSE:NOISE:CONTROL:SETTLING:ON:TIME? might return 50.0000000000E-3, indicating the RSA settle time (on) is 50 ms.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:CONSTant

This command sets and queries the excess noise ratio (ENR) constant for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:CONSTant <NR2>
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:CONSTant?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE](#)

Arguments <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent

Returns <NR2> = a floating point value without an exponent

Examples SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:CONSTANT? might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the ENR constant is 10.00 dB.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE

This command sets and queries the Noise Source mode for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE { TABLE | CONSTant }
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:CONSTant](#)

Arguments **TABLE** sets the noise source mode to Table.
 CONSTant sets the noise source mode to Constant.

Returns **TABL** indicates that the noise source mode is set to Table.
 CONST indicates that the noise source mode is set to Constant.

Examples **SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:MODE?** might return **TABL**, indicating that the noise source mode is set to Table.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA? (Query Only)

This command queries the Noise Source model, serial number, and table values for frequency and ENR for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax **[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA?**

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:MODE](#)
 [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:ID](#)

Returns <string> is the Noise Source model and serial number, as well as the frequency and ENR values for the noise source table.

Examples **SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:TABLE:DATA?** might return 346B 10MHz – 18 GHz, 2037A02333, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15, 2900000000, 15. The first two values indicate the Noise Source model and serial numbers. All of the values that follow indicate the frequency (2900000000, meaning 2.90 GHz) and the ENR (15, meaning 15.00 dB) shown in the Noise Source table.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:ID

This command sets or queries the Noise Source Model for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:ID <Qstring>
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:ID?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA?](#)

Arguments <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Returns <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Examples SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:TABLE:ID? might return “346B 10MHz – 18 GHz”, indicating the Noise Source model is 346B 10MHz–18 GHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:NEW (No Query Form)

This command sets the Noise Source Model for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:NEW <Qstring>
[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:NEW?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA?](#)

Arguments <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Returns <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Examples `SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:TABLE:NEW` might return “346B 10MHz – 18 GHz”, indicating the Noise Source model is 346B 10MHz–18 GHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:SERIal

This command sets or queries the Noise Source serial number for the Noise Figure and Gain displays.

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Figure, Y Factor, Gain, Noise Temperature, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:NOISE:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:SERIal <Qstring>`
`[SENSe]:NOISE:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:SERIal?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:NOISe:CORRection:ENR:TABLE:DATA?](#)

Arguments <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Returns <Qstring> = quoted string of ASCII text

Examples `SENSE:NOISE:CORRECTION:ENR:TABLE:SERIAL?` might return “2037A02334”, indicating the Noise Source serial number is 2037A02334.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT:UREFERENCE

Sets or queries the analyzer to use the reference temperature (K) for the loss at the DUT output in the noise displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT:UREFence { OFF ON 1 0 } [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT:UREFence?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Output. ON or 1 enables the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Output.
Returns	0 means that the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Output is disabled. 1 means that the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Output is enabled.
Examples	<code>SENS:NOIS:CORR:TCOL:ADUT:UREF?</code> might return 1, indicating that the temperature for the loss at the DUT output is set to Use Reference temperature.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT[:VALue]

Sets or queries the temperature value (K) for the loss at the DUT output in the noise displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT[:VALue] <NR3> [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:ADUT[:VALue]?</code>
Arguments	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent. Range: 0 K to 500 K
Returns	<NR2> = floating point value without an exponent, which is the temperature in Kelvin.
Examples	<code>SENS:NOIS:CORR:TCOL:ADUT:VAL?</code> might return 100.0000000000, indicating that the temperature for the loss at the DUT output is 100 K.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT:UREFERENCE

Sets or queries the analyzer to use the reference temperature (K) for the loss at the DUT input in the noise displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT:UREFERENCE { OFF ON 1 0 } [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT:UREFERENCE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Input. ON or 1 enables the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Input.
Returns	0 means that the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Input is disabled. 1 means that the Use Ref temperature feature for the Loss at DUT Input is enabled.
Examples	SENS:NOIS:CORR:TCOL:BDUT:UREF? might return 1, indicating that the temperature for the loss at the DUT input is set to Use Reference temperature.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT[:VALue]

Sets or queries the temperature value (K) for the loss at the DUT input in the noise displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT[:VALue] <NR3> [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd:BDUT[:VALue]?
Arguments	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent. Range: 0 K to 500 K

Returns	<NR2> = floating point value without an exponent, which is the temperature in Kelvin.
Examples	SENS:NOIS:CORR:TCOL:BDUT:VAL 290 sets the temperature for the loss at the DUT input to 290 K.

[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd[:REFerence]

Sets or queries the reference temperature value (K) in the noise display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd[:REFerence] <NR3> [SENSe]:NOISe:CORRection:TCOLd[:REFerence]?
Arguments	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent. Range: 0 K to 500 K
Returns	<NR2> = floating point value without an exponent, which is the reference temperature in Kelvin.
Examples	SENS:NOIS:CORR:TCOL:REF 200 sets the reference temperature to 200 K.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FIGure:POINTs:COUNT (No Query Form)

Sets the number of sample points for the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:FIGure:POINTs:COUNT { P801 P2401 P4001 P8001 P10401 }

Arguments	P801 sets the number of sample points to 801.
	P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401.
	P4001 sets the number of sample points to 4001.
	P8001 sets the number of sample points to 8001.
	P10401 sets the number of sample points to 10401.
Examples	SENSE:NOISE:FIGURE:POINTS:COUNT P801 sets the number of sample points to 801.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency value (Hz).

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer <NRf> [SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer?
Arguments	<NRf> is the center frequency value in Hz. Range: 0 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the center frequency value.
Examples	[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer 5.0 GHz sets the center frequency in the active noise display to 5.0000 GHz. [SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:CENTer? might return 6.2000000000E+9, indicating that the center frequency in the active noise display is 6.2000 GHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:MODE

Sets or queries the frequency mode in the noise display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:MODE { TABLE SINGle SWEpt }</code> <code>[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:MODE?</code>
Arguments	TABLE: sets the frequency mode to Frequency Table. SINGle: sets the frequency mode to Single Frequency. SWEpt: sets the frequency mode to Sweep Frequency.
Returns	TABL: means the frequency mode is set to Frequency Table. SING: means the frequency mode is set to Single Frequency. SWEP: means the frequency mode is set to Sweep Frequency.
Examples	<code>SENS:NOIS:FREQ:MODE TABL</code> sets the frequency mode to Frequency Table in the noise display.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency Span value (Hz).

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:SPAN <NRf></code> <code>[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:SPAN?</code>
Arguments	<NRf> is the frequency Span value in Hz. Range: 100 Hz to 6.2 GHz
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the frequency Span value.

Examples `[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:SPAN 3.0` GHz sets the frequency Span in the active noise display to 3.0000 GHz.

`[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:SPAN?` might return 100.000000000E+3, indicating that the frequency Span in the active noise display is 100 kHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the Start Frequency value.

Conditions Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:START <NRf>`
`[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:START?`

Arguments <NRf> is the Start Frequency value.

Returns <NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Start Frequency value.

Examples `[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:START 1.5` GHz sets the Start Frequency in the active noise display to 1.5000 GHz.

`[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:START?` might return 1.500000000E+9, indicating that the Start Frequency in the active noise display is 1.5000 GHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STEPS

Sets or queries the frequency Steps value.

Conditions Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STEPS <NRf>`
`[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STEPS?`

Arguments	<NRf> is the Steps value. Range: 2 to 999
Returns	<NRf> is the Steps value.
Examples	[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:STEPS 11 sets the frequency Steps value in the active noise display to 11.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the Stop Frequency value.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STOP <NRf> [SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:STOP?
Arguments	<NRf> is the Stop Frequency value.
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the Stop Frequency value.
Examples	[SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:STOP 1.5 GHz sets the Stop Frequency in the active noise display to 1.5000 GHz. [SENSE]:NOISE:FREQUENCY:STOP? might return 1.5000000000E+9, indicating that the Stop Frequency in the active noise display is 1.5000 GHz.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:DATA? (Query Only)

Queries the data in the Frequency Table for the noise display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:DATA?`

Returns `<string>` which contains each frequency value (Hz) in the frequency table for the noise display.

Examples `SENSe:NOISe:FREQUENCY:TABLE:DATA?` might return
`"1500000000,1505000005,1510000010,1515000015,1520000020,1525000025,1530000030,1535000035,1540000040,1545000045,1550000050,"` indicating each frequency in the Frequency Table.

[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:NEW (No Query Form)

Creates a new Frequency Table with the specified values for the noise display.

Conditions Measurement views: Noise Figure, Gain, Noise Temperature, Y Factor, Noise Table

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:NOISe:FREQuency:TABLE:NEW <string>`

Arguments `<string> = "<NR3>,<NR3>,<NR3>,..."`

Examples `SENSe:NOISe:FREQUENCY:TABLE:NEW "1.2e9,1.5e9,1.452e9"` sets 3 step values in a new Frequency Table to 1.200 GHz, 1.350 GHz, and 1.500 GHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage

Sets or queries whether to enable averaging in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBwidth:AVERage { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:OBwidth:AVERage?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables averaging. ON or 1 enables averaging.
Examples	SENSE:OBWIDTH:AVERAGE ON enables averaging.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of measurements for averaging in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OBwidth:AVERage:COUNT <number> [SENSe]:OBwidth:AVERage:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the average count. Range: 2 to 10000.
Examples	SENSE:OBWIDTH:AVERAGE:COUNT 64 sets the average count to 64.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:MEASurement

Sets or queries the measurement bandwidth to determine the total power in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement <value> [SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:MEASurement?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the measurement bandwidth. Range: 100 Hz to 109 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:MEASUREMENT 10MHZ` sets the measurement bandwidth to 10 MHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]}

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW). Programming a specified RBW sets [SENSe]:OBWidth{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]} <value>`
`[SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]}?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the RBW. Range: 100 Hz to 5 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz` sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` The actual RBW in Hz.

Examples `SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:ACTUAL?` might return `299.624E+3`, indicating that the actual RBW is 299.624 kHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution]:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the RBW is set manually using the `[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution]` command.
 ON or 1 specifies that the RBW is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON` sets the RBW automatically.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW). Programming a specified VBW sets `[SENSe]:OBWidth{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATE` OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo <value>`
`[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the VBW.
 Range: Current RBW/10⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.

Examples `SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz` sets the VBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe

Determines whether to enable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:OBwidth:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the VBW.
ON or 1 enables the VBW.

Examples SENSE:OBWIDTH:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON enables the VBW.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:MEASurement:DIREction

Sets or queries the measurement direction in the Bluetooth window.

Conditions Measurement views:Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OBwidth:BOBW:XDBM:MEASurement:DIREction {IN|OUT}
[SENSe]:OBwidth:BOBW:XDBM:MEASurement:DIREction?

Arguments IN specifies the inward direction
OUT specifies the outward direction.

Examples [SENSe]:OBWIDTH:BOBW:XDBM:MEASUREMENT:DIRECTION? might return IN indicating the measurement direction is set to IN.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:RANGe

Sets or queries the measurement range in the Bluetooth window.

Conditions	Measurement views:Bluetooth 20 dB Bandwidth The x dBm option should be selected. If the x dB option is selected, the Range is always set to BOTH.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:RANGe {BOTH LOW HIGH} [SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:RANGe?
Arguments	BOTH specifies both the high and low ranges. LOW specifies the lower range. HIGH specifies the higher range.
Examples	[SENSe]:OBWidth:BOBW:XDBM:RANGe LOW Sets the measurement range to the lower range.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:CLear:RESults (No Query Form)

Restarts the average trace. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:OBWidth:AVERage](#) is set to ON.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OBWidth:CLear:RESults
Arguments	None
Examples	SENSe:OBWidth:CLear:RESULTS restarts the average trace.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the center frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSe:OBWIDTH:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz` sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement. Programming a specified step size sets `[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP` AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP <value>`
`[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:OBWIDTH:FREQUENCY:STEP 1kHz sets the frequency step size to 1 kHz.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually in the Occupied Bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OBwidth:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:OBwidth:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:OBWidth:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:OBWIDTH:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent

Sets or queries the occupied bandwidth percent power (power ratio of the occupied bandwidth to the measurement bandwidth).

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent <value>
[SENSe]:OBWidth:PERCent?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the occupied bandwidth percent power.
Range: 50 to 99.9%.

Examples SENSE:OBWIDTH:PERCENT 98 sets the occupied bandwidth percent power to 98%.

[SENSe]:OBWidth:XDBLevel

Sets or queries the x dB level (how far down from the peak level the bandwidth is measured) in the x dB bandwidth measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OBWidth:XDBLevel <value>
[SENSe]:OBWidth:XDBLevel?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the x dB level. Range: -80 to -1 dB.

Examples SENSE:OBWIDTH:XDBLEVEL -10 sets the x dB level to -10 dB.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]

Sets or queries the channel bandwidth in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth] <value>
[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the channel bandwidth.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:CHANNEL[:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh] 20E+6` sets the channel bandwidth to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]:SRATe? (Query Only)

Returns the FFT sample rate for the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]:SRATe?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The sample rate in Hz.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:CHANNEL[:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh]:SRATE?` might return 20E+6 indicating the sample rate is 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]:STATe

Determines whether the channel bandwidth is on or off in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel[:BANDwidth|BWIDth]:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the channel bandwidth is off..
 ON or 1 specifies that the channel bandwidth is on.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:CHANNEL[:BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh]:STATE ON` sets the channel bandwidth setting to on.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel:ESTimation

Sets or queries the channel estimation in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel:ESTimation { PREamble PDATA }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:CHANnel:ESTimation?</code>
Arguments	PREamble specifies the channel estimation is Preamble. PDATA specifies the channel estimation is Preamble + Data.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:OFDM:CHANNEL:ESTIMATION PDAT</code> sets the channel estimation to Preamble + Data.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSte:DETermination

Sets or queries the constellation determination in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSte:DETermination { AUTO MANuaL }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSte:DETermination?</code>
Arguments	AUTO specifies the instrument automatically detects the constellation determination. MANuaL allows you to select a manual constellation type.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:OFDM:CONSTE:DETERMINATION MAN</code> sets the constellation determination so you can select a manual constellation type using the [SENSe]:OFDM:CONSte:DETermination:MANuaL command.

[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination:MANual

Sets or queries a manual constellation type. The Constellation determination must be set to Manual using the [\[SENSe\]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination:MANual { BPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QPSK }`
`[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination:MANual?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination](#)

Arguments BPSK specifies the BPSK constellation type.
QAM16 specifies the QAM16 constellation type.
QAM64 specifies the QAM16 constellation type.
QPSK specifies the QPSK constellation type.

Examples `[SENSe]:OFDM:CONSt:DETermination:MANual QPSK` selects the QPSK constellation type.

[SENSe]:OFDM:FFT:LENGth? (Query Only)

Returns the FFT length for the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:FFT:LENGth?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> The FFT length.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:FFT:LENGTH?` might return the FFT length as 64.

[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval

Sets or queries the guard interval in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval { FOURth | EIGHth | SIXTeenth | THIRtysecond | USER }`

Arguments `FOURth` specifies the guard interval is set to 1/4.
 `EIGHth` specifies the guard interval is set to 1/8.
 `SIXTeenth` specifies the guard interval is set to 1/16.
 `THIRtysecond` specifies the guard interval is set to 1/32.
 `USER` specifies a user-defined guard interval.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:GUARD:INTERVAL THIR` sets the guard interval to 1/32.

[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval:USER

Sets or queries a user-defined guard interval. The Guard Interval must be set to `USER`.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval:USER <value>`
 `[SENSe]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval:USER?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:OFDM:GUARd:INTerval](#)

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the guard interval.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:GUARD:INTERVAL:USER 3.12` sets the guard interval to 3.12%.

[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe

Determines whether to select the Amplitude pilot tracking in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the Amplitude pilot tracking is off..
ON or 1 specifies that the Amplitude pilot tracking is on.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:PILOT:TRACKING:AMPLITUDE:STATE ON` turns the Amplitude pilot tracking on.

[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:PHASe:STATe

Determines whether to select the Phase pilot tracking in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:PILot:TRACking:PHASe:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the Phase pilot tracking is off..
ON or 1 specifies that the Phase pilot tracking is on.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:PILOT:TRACKING:PHASE:STATE ON` turns the Phase pilot tracking on.

[SENSe]:OFDM:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe

Determines whether to select the Timing pilot tracking in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OFDM:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the Timing pilot tracking is off.. ON or 1 specifies that the Timing pilot tracking is on.
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe ON turns the Timing pilot tracking on.

[SENSe]:OFDM:RADix (No Query Form)

Sets the radix for the OFDM measurements. This command is effective in the symbol table.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OFDM:RADix { BINary HEX }
Arguments	
Returns	BINary specifies the binary radix. HEX specifies the hexadecimal radix.
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:RADIX HEX sets the radix to hexadecimal for the OFDM symbol table.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing

Sets or queries the subcarrier spacing in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing <value> [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing?
Arguments	<value>::<NRf> specifies the subcarrier spacing.
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARRIER:SPACING 312.5E+3 sets the subcarrier spacing to 312.5 MHz.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing:STATe

Determines whether the subcarrier spacing is on or off in the OFDM view

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARrier:SPACing:STATe?
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the subcarrier spacing is off.. ON or 1 specifies that the subcarrier spacing is on.
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARRIER:SPACING:STATE ON sets the subcarrier spacing to on.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers

Sets or queries the Subcarriers to display in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers { ALL PILOt DATA RANGE SINGLe } [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers?</pre>
Arguments	ALL specifies that all subcarriers will be displayed. PILOt specifies that only the pilot subcarriers will be displayed. DATA specifies that only the data subcarriers will be displayed. RANGE specifies that the subcarriers within a specified range will be displayed. SINGLe specifies that only a single subcarrier will be displayed.
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARRIERS ALL sets the OFDM view to display all subcarriers.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:START

Sets or queries the subcarrier start range in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:START <value> [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:START?</pre>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP
Arguments	<NR1>
Examples	[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARRIERS:RANGE:START -20 sets the subcarrier start range to -20.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP

Sets or queries the subcarrier stop range in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP <value>
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STARt](#)

Arguments <NR1>

Examples [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP 20 sets the subcarrier stop range to 20.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:SINgle:INDeX

Sets or queries the index of a single subcarrier in the OFDM view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:SINgle:INDeX <value>
[SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:SINgle:INDeX?

Arguments <NR1>

Examples [SENSe]:OFDM:SCARriers:SINgle:INDeX -10 sets the single subcarrier index to -10.

[SENSe]:OFDM:STANdard

Sets or queries the OFDM standard.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:STANDARD { S802_11 S802_16 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:STANDARD?</code>
Arguments	S802_11 specifies the 802.11a/g/j OFDM standard. S802_16 specifies the 802.16 (2004) standard..
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:STANDARD S802_16</code> sets the OFDM standard to 802.16.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SWAP:IQ

Determines whether or not to exchange I and Q data before demodulating.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SWAP:IQ { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SWAP:IQ?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 uses I and Q data as they are. ON or 1 exchanges I and Q data.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SWAP:IQ ON</code> exchanges I and Q data before demodulating.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOL:ANALYSIS:OFFSet

Sets or queries the OFDM symbol analysis offset.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOL:ANALYSIS:OFFSet <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOL:ANALYSIS:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> specifies the symbol analysis offset as a percentage. Range 0 to -100%.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOL:ANALYSIS:OFFSET -50</code> sets the symbol analysis offset to -50%.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs

Sets or queries the symbols to display in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs { ALL RANGE SINGLE }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs?</code>
Arguments	<code>ALL</code> specifies that all symbols will be displayed. <code>RANGE</code> specifies that a range of symbols will be displayed. <code>SINGLE</code> specifies that single symbol will be displayed.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs ALL</code> specifies that all symbols will be displayed in the OFDM views.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX

Sets or queries the maximum number of symbols to analyze in the OFDM views.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX?</code>
Arguments	<NR1>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX 50</code> specifies a maximum of 50 symbols to analyze in the OFDM views.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX:STATe

Enables or disables the maximum number of symbols to analyze in the OFDM view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX:STATe?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the maximum number of symbols to analyze. ON or 1 enables the maximum number of symbols to analyze.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX:STATe ON</code> enables the number of symbols to analyze in the OFDM view. The number is specified by the [SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:MAX command.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of symbols to display in the OFDM view when displaying a range of symbols.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:COUNT<value></code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	<NR1>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:COUNT 25</code> sets the number of symbols to display to 25.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:START

Sets or queries the symbols start range in the OFDM view when displaying a range of symbols.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:START?</code>
Arguments	<NR1>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:RANGe:START 0</code> sets the start range to 0.

[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:SINGLe:INDEX

Sets or queries the symbol index in the OFDM view when displaying a single symbol.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:SINGLe:INDEX <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:OFDM:SYMBOLs:SINGLe:INDEX?</code>
Arguments	<NR1>

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:SYMBOLS:SINGLE:INDEX 0` sets the index to 0.

[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQuency (No Query Form)

Specifies the frequency units for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQuency { FREQuency | SCARrier }`

Arguments FREQuency sets the frequency units to frequency.
SCARrier sets the frequency units to subcarriers.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:UNIT:FREQUENCY FREQ` sets the frequency units to frequency.

[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:TIME (No Query Form)

Specifies the time units for the OFDM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:OFDM:UNIT:TIME { SECONDS | SYMBols }`

Arguments SECONDS sets the time units to seconds.
SYMBols sets the time units to symbols.

Examples `[SENSE]:OFDM:UNIT:TIME SEC` sets the time units to seconds.

[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet

Sets or queries the Analysis Offset value from the P25 displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet <value></code>
Arguments	<NRf>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:ANALYSIS:OFFSET 2</code> sets the Analysis Offset value to 2.

[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO

Sets or queries the Analysis Offset auto checkbox selection from P25 display.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO <value></code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox. 1 checks the checkbox.
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO 1</code> enables the Analysis Offset auto checkbox in P25 display.

[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]):BWIDth:MODE

Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span) mode as Auto, Manual, or Link to Span.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]|:BWIDth):MODE { MANua1 | AUTO | LSP }`
`[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]|:BWIDth):MODE?`

Arguments MANual sets the analyzer to allow for manual selection of the measurement bandwidth. A typical use is setting a narrow measurement bandwidth on a small range of frequencies to examine one signal while rejecting the others that are present in a Spectrum graph.

AUTO sets analyzer to automatically select a measurement bandwidth. The measurement picks a bandwidth based on other parameter settings (such as symbol rate and modulation type).

LSP sets the Measurement BW to Link to Span. This allows you to use the Spectrum display to tune the frequency, view the signal, and then use the Span control to set the measurement bandwidth. This mode emulates legacy instruments.

Returns MAN means the Measurement BW is set to Manual.
 AUTO means the Measurement BW is set to Automatic.
 LSP means the Measurement BW is set to Link to Span.

Examples `SENS:P25:BAND:MODE?` might return MAN, indicating the Measurement BW mode is set to AUTO.

[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):TINterval

Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span). Setting the Measurement BW changes this setting from Auto to Manual if it is set to Auto before you use the command. A query will not change that setting.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]|:BWIDth):TINterval <NRf>`
`[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]|:BWIDth):TINterval?`

Arguments <NRf> specifies the measurement bandwidth in kHz.

Returns <NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the Measurement BW value in kHz.

Examples SENS:P25:BAND:INT? might return 153.6000000000E+3, which indicates the Measurement BW value is 153.6 kHz.

[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):TINterval:AUTO

Sets or queries the Measurement BW (bandwidth) (frequency span) mode as Auto or Manual.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):TINterval:AUTO { 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }
[SENSe]:P25([:BANDwidth]:BWIDth):TINterval:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 sets Measurement BW to Auto.
ON or 1 sets Measurement BW to Manual.

Returns 0 means Measurement BW is set to Auto.
1 means Measurement BW is set to Manual.

Examples SENS:P25:BAND:INT:AUTO? might return 1, indicating the Measurement BW is set to Auto.

[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:MEASurement

Sets or queries the P25 measurements Measurement Filter setting. The User Meas Filter selections are predefined user filters.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25:FILTeR:MEASurement { USER1 | USER2 | OFF | UOTH |
USER3 | RECT | GAUS | RRC | OFF | RCOS | HDQPSK_P25 | C4FM_P25 }
[SENSe]:P25:FILTeR:MEASurement?`

Arguments OFF sets the filter to None.

USER1 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 1.

USER2 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 2.

USER3 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 3.

UOTH sets the filter to User other.

RECT sets the filter to Rectangular (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RRC sets the filter to Root Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RCOS sets the filter to Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

GAUS sets the filter to Gaussian (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

HDQPSK_P25 sets the filter to HDQPSK-P25 (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type)

C4FM_P25 sets the filter to C4FM-P25 (only available for Phase 1 C4FM modulation type)

Returns OFF means the filter is set to None.

USER1 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 1.

USER2 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 2.

USER3 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 3.

UOTH means the filter is set to User other.

RECT means the filter is set to Rectangular (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RRC means the filter is set to Root Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RCOS means the filter is set to Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

GAUS means the filter is set to Gaussian (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

HDQPSK_P25 means the filter is set to HDQPSK-P25 (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type)

C4FM_P25 means the filter is set to C4FM-P25 (only available for Phase 1 C4FM modulation type)

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:FILTER:MEASUREMENT?` might return USER1, indicating that the Measurement Filter is set to User Meas Filter 1.

[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:REFeRence

Sets or queries the P25 measurements Reference Filter setting. The User Meas Filter selections are predefined user filters.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:REFeRence { USER1 | USER2 | OFF | UOTH | USER3 | RECT | GAUS | RRC | OFF | RCOS | HDQPSK_P25 | C4FM_P25 }`
`[SENSe]:P25:FILTer:REFeRence?`

Arguments OFF sets the filter to None.

USER1 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 1.

USER2 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 2.

USER3 sets the filter to User Meas Filter 3.

UOTH sets the filter to User other.

RECT sets the filter to Rectangular (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RCOS sets the filter to Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

GAUS sets the filter to Gaussian (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

Returns OFF means the filter is set to None.

USER1 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 1.

USER2 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 2.

USER3 means the filter is set to User Meas Filter 3.

UOTH means the filter is set to User other.

RECT means the filter is set to Rectangular (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

RCOS means the filter is set to Raised Cosine (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

GAUS means the filter is set to Gaussian (only available for Phase 2 HDQPSK modulation type).

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:FILTER:REFERENCE?` might return USER1, indicating that the Reference Filter is set to User Meas Filter 1.

[SENSe]:P25:FREQuency:ERRor

Sets or queries the P25 Frequency Offset (when Auto is off).

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display
Frequency Offset set to manual (Auto off).

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25:FREQuency:ERRor <NR2>`
`[SENSe]:P25:FREQuency:ERRor?`

Related Commands

Arguments `<NR2>` = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the fixed frequency offset in Hz.

Returns `<NR2>` = a floating point value without an exponent, which is the fixed frequency offset in Hz.

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERROR?` might return 749.9999390000, indicating that the frequency offset is 750.0 Hz.

`[SENSE]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERROR700.99` sets the frequency offset the 701.0 Hz.

[SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO

Sets or queries if the P25 Frequency Error is set to Auto.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO { 0 | 1 | OFF | ON }
[SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO?

Related Commands

Arguments OFF or 0 means the Auto is off.
ON or 1 means the Auto is on.

Returns 0 means that Auto is off.
1 means Auto is on.

Examples [SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO? might return 1, indicating that the Frequency Error is set to Auto.
[SENSe]:P25:FREQUENCY:ERRor:AUTO0 turns off Auto setting for Frequency Error.

[SENSe]:P25:MODulation:CHANnel:([BANDwidth]):BWIDth)]? (Query Only)

Queries the actual P25 Preset channel bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:MODulation:CHANnel:([BANDwidth]):BWIDth)]?

Returns Bandwidth in kHz, using ‘_’ to denote ‘.’. For example, 12_5 means 12.5 kHz.

Examples `SENS:P25:MODU:CHAN:BAND?` will return `12_5`, indicating that the channel bandwidth is 12.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:P25:MODulation:STANdard

Sets or queries the P25 modulation standard.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25:MODulation:STANdard { PHASE1 | PHASE2 }`
`[SENSe]:P25:MODulation:STANdard?`

Related Commands [SENSe:P25:MODulation:TYPE](#)

Arguments PHASE1 is the Phase 1 standard.
 PHASE2 is the Phase 2 standard.

Returns PHASE1 is the Phase 1 standard.
 PHASE2 is the Phase 2 standard.

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:MODULATION:STANDARD?` might return `PHASE2`, indicating that the P25 modulation standard is set to Phase 2.

SENSe:P25:MODulation:TYPE

Sets or queries the P25 modulation type.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:P25:MODulation:TYPE { C4FM | HCPM | HDQPSK }`
`SENSe:P25:MODulation:TYPE?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:P25:MODUlation:STANdard](#)

Arguments	C4FM: this is a Phase 1 modulation standard type. Modulation Phase must be set to PHASE1.
	HCPM: this is a Phase 2 modulation standard type. Modulation Phase must be set to PHASE2.
	HDQPSK: this is a Phase 2 modulation standard type. Modulation Phase must be set to PHASE2.
Returns	C4FM: this is a Phase 1 modulation standard type.
	HCPM: this is a Phase 2 modulation standard type.
	HDQPSK: this is a Phase 2 modulation standard type.
Examples	SENSE:P25:MODULATION:TYPE? might return HDQPSK, indicating that the P25 modulation type is set to HDQPSK, which is a Phase 2 modulation standard.

[SENSe]:P25:SRATe

Sets or queries the Symbol Rate value for the P25 measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:SRATe <value> [SENSe]:P25:SRATe?
Arguments	<value> is the symbol rate value in kHz.
Returns	<NR3> = a floating point value with an exponent, which is the symbol rate value in kHz.
Examples	[SENSE]:P25:SRATE? might return 6.0000000000E+3, indicating that the symbol rate is 6 kHz.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:CLEAr:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Clears the results of the P25 Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:CLEAr:RESuLts
Arguments	None
Examples	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:CLEAr:RESuLts clears the results in the P25 Summary display.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FA

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Operating Frequency Accuracy. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FA <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FA?
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 4
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FA? might return "1,2" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Operating Frequency Accuracy is 2.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:TERRor:ONE

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Average t_error_1. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:
TERRor:ONE <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:
TERRor:ONE?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
<NR2>=0 to 25

Returns <NR1>,<NR3>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlATION:AVERAge:
TERRor:ONE? might return "0,25.0000000000E-6" <0> indicating measurement
is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Average
t_error_1 is <25.0000000000E-6>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:TERRor:ZERO

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Average t_error_0. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:
TERRor:ZERO <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:AVERAge:
TERRor:ZERO?

Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 25
Returns	<NR1>,<NR3>
Examples	[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:AVERAGE:TERROR:ZERO? might return "0,25.0000000000E-6" <0> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Average t_error_0 is <25.0000000000E-6>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:LOGIC:CHANNEL:OFF:SLOT

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel offslot. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:LOGIC:CHANNEL:OFF:SLOT <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:LOGIC:CHANNEL:OFF:SLOT?
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to -57
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:LOGIC:CHANNEL:OFF:SLOT? might return "0,-57" <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel offslot is <-57>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel:PEAK:ACPR

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel Peak ACPR. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel: PEAK:ACPR <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel: PEAK:ACPR?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 35
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:LOGIc:CHANnel: PEAK:ACPR?</pre> might return "0,35" <0> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for HCPM Transmitter Logic channel Peak ACPR is <35>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:NEGAtive:LO

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, negative peak. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:NEGAtive: LO <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:NEGAtive: LO?</pre>

Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 2544
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:NEGATIVE:LO? might return "1,2544" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the lower limit for Frequency Deviation, negative peak, is <2544>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:NEGATIVE:UP

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, negative peak. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:NEGATIVE:UP <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:NEGATIVE:UP?
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 3111
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:NEGATIVE:UP? might return "1,3111" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Frequency Deviation, negative peak, is <3111>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive:LO

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, positive peak. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive: LO <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive: LO?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 2544
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive: LO?</pre> might return "1,2544" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the lower limit for Frequency Deviation, positive peak, is <2544>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive:UP

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, positive peak. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive: UP <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PEAK:POSItive: UP?</pre>

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
 <NR2>=0 to 3111 Hz

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PEAK:POSITIVE:UP? might return "1,3111" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Frequency Deviation, positive peak, is <3111>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency Deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO <NR1>,<NR2>
 [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
 <NR2>=0 to 2544

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PHASE[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO? might return "1,2544" <1> indicating measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Frequency Deviation is <2544>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:LO

Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the lower limit value for Frequency deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned On) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary

This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:
F[1/2/3/4]:LO <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:
F[1/2/3/4]:LO?

Arguments <Integer, Integer>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:
F[1/2/3/4]:LO? returns "1,2544" Indicating the measurement is enabled for
limit comparison and the lower limit for Frequency deviation is <2544>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency Deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:
F[1/2/3/4]:UP <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:
F[1/2/3/4]:UP?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
<NR2>=0 to 3111

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PHASE[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP? might return "1,3111" <1> indicating measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Frequency Deviation is <3111>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP

Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Frequency deviation, f1/f2/f3/f4 for Phase1 or Phase2. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned On) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PHASe[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP?

Arguments <Integer, Integer>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PHASE[1/2]:F[1/2/3/4]:UP? returns "1,3111 " Indicating the measurement is enabled for limit comparison and the upper limit for Frequency deviation is <3111>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:OFF

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-off. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF</code> <code><NR1>,<NR2></code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF?</code>
Arguments	<code><NR1></code> =0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <code><NR2></code> =0 to 4
Returns	<code><NR1>,<NR2></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF?</code> might return "0,4" <code><0></code> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pmax-off is <code><4></code> .

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF

Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-off. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned On) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF</code> <code><NR1>,<NR2></code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF?</code>
Arguments	<code><Integer, Integer></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:OFF?</code> returns "0,4" <code><0></code> indicates Measurement is disabled (turned Off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pmax-off is <code><4></code> .

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-on. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON</code> <code><NR1>,<NR2></code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON?</code>
Arguments	<code><NR1></code> =0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <code><NR2></code> =0 to 4
Returns	<code><NR1>,<NR2></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIATION:PMAX:ON?</code> might return "0,4" <code><0></code> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pmax-on is <code><4></code> .

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON

Sets or queries for two values namely, the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pmax-on. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned On) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 Summary This command requires P25 Measurements.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON</code> <code><NR1>,<NR2></code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:PMAX:ON?</code>
Arguments	<code><Integer, Integer></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIATION:PMAX:ON?</code> returns "0,4" <code><0></code> indicates Measurement is disabled (turned Off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pmax-on is <code><4></code> .

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:SS

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pss-max. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:SS
<NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:SS?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
<NR2>=0 to 1

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMAX:SS? might return "0,1" <0> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pss-max is <1>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMIN:SS

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Pss-min. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMIN:SS
<NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:PMIN:SS?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
 <NR2>=0 to -3

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:PMIN:SS? might return "0,-3" <0> indicating measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Pss-min is <-3>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERage:ATTK:ENCODer

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack encoder. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:
 AVERage:ATTK:ENCODer <NR1>,<NR2>
 [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:
 AVERage:ATTK:ENCODer?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
 <NR2>=0 to 100

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TRANSMITTER:
 AVERAGE:ATTK:ENCODER? might return "0,100" <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Transmitter Average Attack encoder is <100>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANsmitter:AVERage:ATTK:ENCODer

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack encoder, busy/idle. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSmItter: AVERAge:ATTK:ENCOder:BI <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSmItter: AVERAge:ATTK:ENCOder:BI?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 30
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIATION:TRANSMITTER: AVERAGE:ATTK:ENCODER:BI?</pre> might return "0,30" <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Transmitter Average Attack encoder, busy/idle, is <30>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVlation:TRANSmItter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWE

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack power. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSmItter: AVERAge:ATTK:POWEr <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSmItter: AVERAge:ATTK:POWEr?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 50
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TRANSMITTER:AVERAGE:ATTK:POWER?` might return “0,50” <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Transmitter Average Attack power is <50>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMarY:LIIMIt:FREQUency:DEVlation:TRANSmItter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWEr:BI

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average Attack power, busy/idle. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:P25:SUMMarY:LIIMIt:FREQUency:DEVlation:TRANSmItter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWEr:BI <NR1>,<NR2>`
`[SENSe]:P25:SUMMarY:LIIMIt:FREQUency:DEVlation:TRANSmItter:AVERAge:ATTK:POWEr:BI?`

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
 <NR2>=0 to 30

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples `[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TRANSMITTER:AVERAGE:ATTK:POWER:BI?` might return “0,30” <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Transmitter Average Attack power, busy/idle, is <30>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMarY:LIIMIt:FREQUency:DEVlation:TRANSmItter:AVERAge:THRUput:DLAY

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Transmitter Average throughput delay. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSMitter: AVERAge:THRUPut:DLAY <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:DEVIation:TRANSMitter: AVERAge:THRUPut:DLAY?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 125
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	<pre>[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:TRANSMITTER: AVERAGE:THRUPT:DLAY?</pre> might return "0,125" <0> indicates measurement is disabled (turned off) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Transmitter Average throughput delay is <125>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MF

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Modulation Fidelity. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MF <NR1>,<NR2> [SENSe]:P25:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MF?</pre>
Arguments	<NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement. <NR2>=0 to 4
Returns	<NR1>,<NR2>
Examples	<pre>[SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MF?</pre> might return "1,4" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Modulation Fidelity is <4>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:RF:OUTPower

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for RF Output Power. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:RF:OUTPower <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:RF:OUTPower?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
<NR2>=0 to 3

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:RF:OUTPOWER? might return "1,3" <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for RF Output Power is <3>.

[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:SRA

Sets or queries for the On/Off state of limit comparison and the upper limit value for Symbol Rate Accuracy. The limit comparison can be enabled (turned on) or disabled (turned off).

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Summary

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:SRA <NR1>,<NR2>
[SENSe]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIt:SRA?

Arguments <NR1>=0 to deselect the measurement and 1 to select the measurement.
<NR2>=0 to 10

Returns <NR1>,<NR2>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SUMMARY:LIMIT:SRA? might return “1,10” <1> indicates measurement is enabled (turned on) for limit comparison, and the upper limit for Symbol Rate Accuracy is <10>.

[SENSe]:P25:SYMBOLs:POINTs

Sets or queries the Points/Symbols to display in the P25 measurement view.

Conditions Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:SYMBOLs:POINTs { ONE | TWO | FOUR | EIGHt }
[SENSe]:P25:SYMBOLs:POINTs?

Arguments ONE set the Points/Symbol trace setting to 1.
TWO set the Points/Symbol trace setting to 2.
FOUR set the Points/Symbol trace setting to 4.
EIGHt set the Points/Symbol trace setting to 8.

Returns ONE means the Points/Symbol trace setting is set to 1.
TWO means the Points/Symbol trace setting is set to 2.
FOUR means the Points/Symbol trace setting to is set 4.
EIGH means the Points/Symbol trace setting to is set 8.

Examples [SENSE]:P25:SYMBOLS:POINTS? might return 4, indicating that the Points/Symbol value is set to 4.

[SENSe]:P25:TEST:PATtern

Sets or returns the test pattern type in the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: Any Bluetooth display

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:TEST:PATtern {LDEVIation HDEVIation TPOTHER}</code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:TEST:PATtern?</code>
Arguments	LDEVIation indicates the low deviation test pattern. HDEVIation indicates the high deviation test pattern. TPOTHER indicates a user defined test pattern.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:TEST:PATtern?</code> might return LDEV indicating the selected test pattern type is the low deviation type.

SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs

This command sets or queries the time units as Seconds or Symbols in the P25 Power vs Time display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs { SYMB SEC }</code> <code>SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs?</code>
Arguments	SYMBol sets the time units to Symbols. SEConds sets the time units to Seconds.
Returns	SYMB means the time units are set to Symbols. SEC means the time units are set to Seconds.
Examples	<code>SENSe:P25:TIME:UNITs?</code> might return SEC, indicating that the time units are set to Seconds.

[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs

Sets or queries the fundamental unit of time for the P25 measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any P25 measurement display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs { SEC SYMB }</code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs?</code>
Arguments	SEConds sets the unit of time to seconds. SYMBols sets the unit of time to symbols.
Returns	SEC means that the unit if time is set to seconds. SYMB means that the unit if time is set to symbols.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:P25:TIME:UNITs?</code> might return SEC, indicating that the unit of time is set to seconds.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement

Sets or queries the Trigger Measurement from the P25 displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement <arg1></code> <code>[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement?</code>
Arguments	TATOBsync is the Time Alignment (tOB_sync measurement). TAERR0 is the Time Alignment (t_error_0_calculation). TAERR1 is the Time Alignment (t_error_1_calculation). TIMEASNone is None.
Returns	See Arguments

Examples [SENSE]:P25:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT TATOBSYNC selects the Time Alignment (tOB_sync measurement) option when Modulation Params Standard is Phase2 and Modulation Type is C4FM.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync

Sets or returns the tOB_sync (measured) value in the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 displays

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync <value>

Arguments None

Examples [SENSE]:P25:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:TOBSYNC? might return 6.00000000, which is the tOB_sync(measured) value.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync:AUTO

Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection from the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 displays

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TOBSync:AUTO <value>

Arguments **0** uncheckes the checkbox.
1 checkes the checkbox.

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:TOBSync:AUTO 1 enables the Auto checkbox in Trig Meas tab.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour

Sets or queries the Trigger Measurements option Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour { RISE FALL }
Arguments	RISE sets the Transient Frequency Behavior to Off to On. FALL sets the Transient Frequency Behavior to On to Off.
Returns	RISE means the Transient Frequency Behavior is Off to On. FALL means the Transient Frequency Behavior is On to Off.
Examples	[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour? might return RISE if the Transient Frequency behavior Off to On option is chosen in the Transient Frequency.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF

Sets or queries the 't off' value when the Transient Frequency option is Transient Frequency Behavior On to Off for Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.

Conditions	Measurement views: P25 displays
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF <arg1> [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF?
Arguments	<arg1>

Returns <arg1> :: <NRf>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:TRANSIENT:FREQUENCY:BEHAVIOUR:TIME:OFF 2 sets the “t off” value to 2.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF:AUTO

Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection when Transient Frequency is chosen as Transient Frequency Behavior On to Off from the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 displays

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:OFF:AUTO <value>

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox.
1 checks the checkbox.

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples [SENSE]:P25:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:TRANSIENT:FREQUENCY:BEHAVIOUR:TIME:OFF:AUTO 1 enables the Auto checkbox in Trig measurement tab.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON

Sets or queries the ‘t on’ value when the Transient Frequency option is Transient Frequency Behavior Off to On for Phase1-Transient Frequency Behavior from the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 displays

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON <arg1>


```
[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:
BEHAViour:TIME:ON <arg1>
```

Arguments <arg1>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON 2 sets the “t on” value to 2.

[SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON:AUTO

Sets or queries the Auto checkbox selection when Transient Frequency is chosen as Transient Frequency behavior Off to On from the P25 displays.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 displays

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON:AUTO <value>

Arguments 0 unchecks the checkbox.
1 checks the checkbox.

Returns 0 or 1, <NRf>

Examples [SENSe]:P25:TRIGgger:MEASurement:TRANSient:FREQuency:BEHAViour:TIME:ON:AUTO 1 enables the Auto checkbox in Trig measurement tab.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PHVTime:CLEAr:RESuLts`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:PHVTIME:CLEAR:RESULTS` restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the Phase versus Time measurement.

NOTE. *The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: (start frequency) = (center frequency) - (span)/2 and (stop frequency) = (center frequency) + (span)/2.*

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:START](#), [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRF>` specifies the center frequency.
 Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:PHVTIME:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz` sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:SPAN <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:SPAN?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> is the frequency span. Range: 10 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110)
Examples	<code>SENSE:PHVTIME:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHZ</code> sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:START

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge on the graph) in the Phase versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:START?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQUENCY:STOP
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PHVTIME:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHZ</code> sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size (the amount per press by which the up or down key changes the setting value). Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP <value>
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:PHVTIME:FREQUENCY:STEP 1.5kHz sets the step size to 1.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:PHVTIME:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON` sets the frequency step size automatically.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge of the graph) in the Phase versus Time measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:PHVTime:FREQuency:STOP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:PHVTime:FREQuency:START](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` is the measurement stop frequency.
 Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.

Examples `SENSE:PHVTIME:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHZ` sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:PHVTime:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PHVTime:MAXTracepoints { ONEK | TENK | HUNDredk | NEVERdecimate }`
`[SENSe]:PHVTime:MAXTracepoints?`

Arguments	ONEK sets the maximum trace points to 1 k.
	TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.
	HUNDredk sets the maximum trace points to 100 k.
	NEVerdecimate never decimates the trace points.
Examples	SENSE:PHVTIME:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet

Sets or queries the phase offset in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet <value> [SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the phase offset. Range: -180 to +180 °.
Examples	SENSE:PM:PHASE:OFFSET 10deg sets the phase offset to 10 °.

[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet:MARKer (No Query Form)

Sets the phase offset from the selected marker location in the PM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: PM
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PM:PHASe:OFFSet:MARKer
Arguments	None.

Examples `SENSE:PM:PHASE:OFFSET:MARKER` sets the phase offset from the selected Marker position.

[SENSe]:PM:PHASE:SEARCh:AUTO

Determines whether to detect the phase automatically or manually in the PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: PM

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PM:PHASE:SEARCh:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:PM:PHASE:SEARCh:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the phase offset is set manually using the command [\[SENSe\]:PM:PHASE:OFFSet](#).

ON or 1 specifies that the phase is detected automatically.

Examples `SENSE:PM:PHASE:SEARCH:AUTO ON` specifies that the phase is detected automatically.

[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging in the phase noise measurement. This command is effective when [\[SENSe\]:PNOise:AVERage:ENABLe](#) is set to ON.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:COUNT <number>`
`[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:COUNT?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the average count. Range: 2 to 10000.

Examples `SENSE:PNOISE:AVERAGE:COUNT 64` sets the average count to 64.

[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:ENABle

Determines whether to enable averaging trace in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:ENABle { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:PNOise:AVERage:ENABle?`

Arguments OFF disables averaging trace.
 ON enables averaging trace.

Examples `SENSE:PNOISE:AVERAGE:ENABLE ON` enables averaging trace.

[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:FREQuency:TRACk

Determines whether to enable or disable tracking the carrier frequency in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:FREQuency:TRACk { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:FREQuency:TRACk?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables tracking the carrier frequency.
 ON or 1 enables tracking the carrier frequency.

Examples `SENSE:PNOISE:CARRIER:FREQUENCY:TRACK ON` enables tracking the carrier frequency.

[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level to detect the carrier in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:THReshold <value> [SENSe]:PNOise:CARRier:THReshold?
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the threshold level above which the input signal is determined to be a carrier. Range: -60 to 0 dBm.
Examples	SENSE:PNOISE:CARRIER:THRESHOLD -25 sets the carrier threshold level to -25 dB.

[SENSe]:PNOise:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Restarts the average process, clearing average data and counter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PNOise:CLEar:RESults
Arguments	None
Examples	SENSE:PNOISE:CLEAR:RESULTS restarts the average process.

[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:START

Sets or queries the start offset frequency for integration in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:START?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the start offset frequency for integration. It must be less than the stop offset frequency. Range: 10 Hz to Stop Offset Frequency - 1 Hz.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PNOISE:FREQUENCY:INTEGRATION:OFFSET:START 100kHz</code> sets the start offset frequency for integration to 100 kHz.

[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:STOP

Sets or queries the stop offset frequency for integration in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:INTEgration:OFFSet:STOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the stop offset frequency for integration. It must be greater than the start offset frequency. Range: 11 Hz to 1 GHz.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PNOISE:FREQUENCY:INTEGRATION:OFFSET:STOP 100MHZ</code> sets the stop offset frequency for integration to 100 MHz.

[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:START

Sets or queries the start offset frequency for plotting the phase noise trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:START?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the start offset frequency for the trace plot. It must be less than the stop offset frequency. Range: 10 Hz to 100 MHz in a tenfold sequence.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PNOISE:FREQUENCY:PLOT:OFFSET:START 100kHz</code> sets the start offset frequency for plot to 100 kHz.

[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:STOP

Sets or queries the stop offset frequency for plotting the phase noise trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PNOise:FREQuency:PLOT:OFFSet:STOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the stop offset frequency for plot. It must be greater than the start offset frequency. Range: 100 Hz to 1 GHz in a tenfold sequence.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PNOISE:FREQUENCY:PLOT:OFFSET:STOP 100MHz</code> sets the stop offset frequency for plot to 100 MHz.

[SENSe]:PNOise:OPTimization

Sets or queries the method of optimizing the gain and input bandwidth in the phase noise measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PNOise:OPTimization { DRANge | SPEEd }`
`[SENSe]:PNOise:OPTimization?`

Arguments DRANge optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to maximize the dynamic range.
 SPEEd optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to speed the measurement.

Examples `SENSE:PNOISE:OPTIMIZATION DRANge` optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to maximize the dynamic range.

[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs

Sets or queries the fundamental unit of power.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs { DBM | DBV | VOLTs | WATTs | DBUW | DBW | DBUV | DBMV | DBUA | DBUV_M | DBUA_M | AMPS }`
`[SENSe]:POWer:UNITs?`

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-42: Power units

Argument	Power unit
DBM	dBm
DBV	dBV
VOLTs	Volts
WATTs	Watts
DBUW	dB μ W
DBW	dBW
DBUV	dB μ V
DBMV	dBmV
DBUA	dB μ A
DBUV_M	dB μ V/m
DBUA_M	dB μ A/m
AMPS	Amps

NOTE. Select $\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ or $\text{dB}\mu\text{A}/\text{m}$ unit when using an antenna table.

Examples `SENSE:POWER:UNITS DBM` specifies the fundamental unit of power as dBm.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH

Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in the Frequency-Domain Linearity type measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH`
 `<value>`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the absolute time in seconds for the measurement time.
 Range: 1 ns to 100 seconds

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:FDOMAIN:MEASUREMENT:TIME:ALENGTH 1E-6`
 sets the measurement time to 1 μs .

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:METHod

Sets or queries the measurement time method for the Frequency-Domain Linearity type measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:METHod {`
 `ABSolute | RELative }`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:METHod?`

Arguments	ABSolute specifies the absolute time in seconds based on rising edge of the pulse. RELative specifies the relative time in percent based on the pulse width and the center of the pulse.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:FDOMAIN:MEASUREMENT:TIME:METHOd REL</code> sets the time method to Relative.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLENgth

Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in the Frequency-Domain Linearity type measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLENgth</code> <code><value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLENgth?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the relative time in percent for the measurement time based on the pulse width and centered of the pulse. Range: 10% to 100%
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:FDOMAIN:MEASUREMENT:TIME:RLENGTH 70</code> sets the measurement time to 70% of the pulse width.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel

Sets or queries the measurement reference level for Frequency-Domain Linearity measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel</code> <code><value></code>

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel?

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the reference level in percentage as the location on the voltage straight-line approximation of the pulse rising edge.

Range: 50% to 100%

Examples [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVEL 60 sets the reference level to 60% of the rising edge.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START

Sets or queries the start time for the Frequency-Domain Linearity type measurements. The start time is the amount of time wait after the rising-edge reference before starting to measure.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START <value>
[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START?

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the start time in seconds from the reference level of the rising edge of the pulse.

Range: -100 ms to 100 ms

Examples [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:FDOMain:MEASurement:TIME:START 1E-6 sets the start time to 1 μ s.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESpOse:CORRection:AMPLitude[:STATe]

Enables or disables the corrections for window and for delay of the highest side lobe in the Pulse Impulse Response measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:CORRection:AMPLitude[:STATE]`
 `{ OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:CORRection:AMPLitude[:`
 `STATE]?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables amplitude correction in Impulse Response measurements.
 ON or 1 enables amplitude correction in Impulse Response measurements.

Examples `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:CORRection:AMPLITUDE[:STATE]`
 1 enables amplitude correction.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:KOTime

Sets or queries the Keep-out time in the Pulse Impulse Response measurements. This specifies the width of time around the main lobe that lobes within this time zone are not eligible to be the “highest side lobe.”

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:KOTime <value>`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:KOTime?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRF>` specifies the Keep-out time in seconds.
 Range: 0 to 100 seconds.

Examples `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:KOTIME 0.001` sets the keep-out time to 1 ms.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH

Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in the Impulse Response type measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH</code> <code><value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <Nrf></code> specifies the absolute time in seconds for the measurement time. Range: 1 ns to 100 seconds.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:ALENgtH 1E-6</code> sets the measurement time to 1 μ s.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod

Sets or queries the measurement time method for the Impulse Response type measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod {</code> <code>ABSolute RELative }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod?</code>
Arguments	<code>ABSolute</code> specifies the absolute time in seconds based on rising edge of the pulse. <code>RELative</code> specifies the relative time in percent based on the pulse width and the center of the pulse.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:METHod REL</code> sets the time method to Relative.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RELENgtH

Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in the Impulse Response type measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEnGth <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEnGth?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the relative time in percent for the measurement time based on the pulse width and centered of the pulse. Range: 10% to 100%.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEnGth 70</pre> sets the measurement time to 70% of the pulse width.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel

Sets or queries the measurement reference level for Impulse Response measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the reference level in percentage as the location on the voltage straight-line approximation of the pulse rising edge. Range: 50% to 100%.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel 60</pre> sets the reference level to 60% of the rising edge.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:START

Sets or queries the start time for the Impulse Response type measurements. The start time is the amount of time wait after the rising-edge reference before starting to measure.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:START <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:START?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the start time in seconds from the reference level of the rising edge of the pulse. Range: -100 ms to 100 ms.
Examples	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:IRESponse:MEASurement:TIME:START 1E-6</pre> sets the start time to 1 μs.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel

Sets or queries how to determine the 50% level for the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel { VOLTage POWER } [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel?</pre>
Arguments	VOLTage uses -6 dB to determine the 50% level. POWER uses -3 dB to determine the 50% level.
Examples	<pre>SENSe:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel POWER</pre> sets RF measurements to use -3 dB to determine the 50% level.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel:FIFTy

Sets or queries how to determine the 50% level for the pulsed RF measurements. This command is equivalent to the [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVel](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVeL:FIFTy { VOLTage POWER }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVeL:FIFTy?</code>
Arguments	<code>VOLTage</code> uses -6 dB to determine the 50% level. <code>POWER</code> uses -3 dB to determine the 50% level.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:LEVEL:FIFTY POWER</code> sets RF measurements to use -3 dB to determine the 50% level.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVeL:HUNDred

Sets or queries how to determine the 100% level in the pulsed RF measurements. This command is equivalent to the [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:ANALyze:POINt:LOCation](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVeL:HUNDred { AVERage INDEpendent }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:LEVeL:HUNDred?</code>

Related Commands

Arguments	<code>AVERage</code> uses the average amplitude calculated for the pulse-on as the 100% reference to measure the rise and fall times. <code>INDEpendent</code> uses the amplitudes at the beginning and end of the pulse-on as the 100% references to measure the rise and fall times, respectively
Examples	<code>SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:LEVEL:HUNDRED AVERage</code> uses pulse average amplitude to set the 100% level.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE

Sets or Queries the Measurement(s) parameter from the Control panel settings of Define tab which is common across the displays Pulse Statistics, Pulse Table, Pulse Trace, Pulse Cumulative Histogram, Pulse Cumulative Statistics.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Statistics, Pulse Table, Pulse Trace, Pulse Cumulative Histogram, Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE ?
Arguments	<arg1> :: {FDL IMPR FPD RIPP OVER} sets the control panel Measurement(s) parameter of define tab to Freq-domain Linearity or Impulse Response or F P2R Diff, F P2P Diff, Freq Abs, Phase P2R Diff, Phase P2P Diff or Ripple or Overshoot
Returns	<string>
Examples	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE FDL sets the control panel Measurement(s) parameter under Define tab to Freq-domain Linearity.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:ALENght

Sets or queries the absolute amount of time included in the Overshoot measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:ALENght <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:ALENght?
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the absolute time in seconds for the measurement time. Range: 1 ns to 100 seconds

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:OVERSHOOT:MEASUREMENT:TIME:ALENGTH 1E-6`
sets the measurement time to 1 μ s.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:METHod

Sets or queries the measurement time method for the Overshoot measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:METHod {`
 `ABSolute | RELative }`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:METHod?`

Arguments `ABSolute` specifies the absolute time in seconds based on rising edge of the pulse.

`RELative` specifies the relative time in percent based on the pulse width and the center of the pulse.

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:OVERSHOOT:MEASUREMENT:TIME:METHOD REL`
sets Overshoot measurements to use the relative time method.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RELENgth

Sets or queries the relative amount of time included in the Overshoot measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RELENgth`
 `<value>`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RELENgth?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the relative time in percent for the measurement time based on the pulse width and centered of the pulse.

Range: 0.01% to 100%.

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:OVERSHOOT:MEASUREMENT:TIME:RLENGTH 70`
sets the measurement time to 70% of the pulse width.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel

Sets or queries the measurement reference level for the Overshoot measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel`
 `<value>`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:RLEVel?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the reference level in percentage as the location on the voltage straight-line approximation of the pulse rising edge.
Range: 50% to 100%.

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:OVERSHOOT:MEASUREMENT:TIME:RLEVEL 60`
sets the reference level to 60% of the rising edge.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:STARt

Sets or queries the start time for the Overshoot measurements. The start time is the amount of time wait after the rising-edge reference before starting to measure.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:STARt`
 `<value>`
 `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:OVERshoot:MEASurement:TIME:STARt?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the start time in seconds from the reference level of the rising edge of the pulse.
Range: -100 ms to 100 ms.

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:OVERSHOOT:MEASUREMENT:TIME:START 1E-6`
sets the start time to 1 μ s.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:PMLocation

Sets or queries the phase measurement location (the position along the pulse tops where the phase is measured) in the pulse-pulse phase measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:PMLocation <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:PMLocation?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the pulse-pulse phase measurement location.
Range: 5 ns to 100 ms.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:PMLOCATION 1.5ms` sets the phase measurement location to 1.5 ms.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:POINT:LOCation

Sets or queries the point location method in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:POINT:LOCation { AVERage | INDeendent }`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:POINT:LOCation?`

Arguments **AVERage** uses the average amplitude calculated for the pulse-on as the 100% reference to measure the rise and fall times.

INDeendent uses the amplitudes at the beginning and end of the pulse-on as the 100% references to measure the rise and fall times, respectively.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:POINT:LOCATION AVERAGE` uses pulse average amplitude to locate points.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RFALl

Sets or queries the threshold levels to measure the rise/fall time.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RFALl { WIDE | NARROW }`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RFALl?`

Arguments `WIDE` selects 10 - 90% to measure the rise/fall time.
`NARROW` selects 20 - 80% to measure the rise/fall time.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:RFALL WIDE` selects 10 - 90% to measure the rise/fall time.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RIPPlE

Sets or queries the ripple portion of the pulse top (how much of the beginning and end of the pulse top to exclude from the ripple calculation).

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RIPPlE <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:RIPPlE?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the ripple portion of the pulse top.
Range: 10 to 100% in 1% steps.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:ANALYZE:RIPPLE 30` sets the ripple portion to 30% of the pulse top.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:FREQuency? (Query Only)

Queries the carrier frequency.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse table
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:FREQuency?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRF> indicates the actual carrier frequency in Hz.
Examples	SENSe:PULSe:CARRier:FREQuency? might return 2.7000001690E+9, indicating that the pulse carrier frequency is 2.700000169 GHz.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet

Sets or queries the carrier frequency offset.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:SEARCh
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the carrier frequency offset. Range: -50 kHz to +50 kHz.
Examples	SENSe:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet 2.5kHz sets the offset frequency to 2.5 kHz to the carrier.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:SEARCh

Sets or queries how to detect the carrier in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:SEARCh { AUTO MANua1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:SEARCh?</code>
Arguments	AUTO specifies that the carrier is detected automatically. MANua1 specifies that the carrier frequency offset is set manually, using the [SENSe]:PULSe:CARRier:OFFSet command.
Examples	<code>SENSE:PULSE:CARRIER:SEARCH AUTO</code> specifies that the carrier is detected automatically.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:BIN:COUNT

Sets the Bins value in Histogram settings table in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:BIN:COUNT <arg1></code>
Arguments	<code><arg1></code> <code><arg1> 100</code> sets the bin's value in the histogram settings table to 100 which is under Histogram Settings table in Pulse Cumulative Histogram control panel.
Returns	<code><NRf1></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:BIN:COUNT 100</code> sets the bin's value in the histogram table to 100.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CLEAr:RESuLts (Query Only)

Clears all scalar results in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:CLEAr:RESuLts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:CLEAR:RESULTS</code> clears the result in Cumulative Histogram display.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:MODE

Sets the Histogram settings mode to Auto or Manual in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:MODE?</code>
Arguments	<code><arg1></code> <code><arg1></code> AUTO or MAN sets the histogram settings mode to Auto or Manual which is under Histogram Settings table in Pulse Cumulative Histogram control panel.
Returns	<code><string></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:MODE AUTO</code> sets the histogram settings mode to Auto

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:ORDinate (Query Only)

Sets the Histogram readout in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:ORDinate ?
Arguments	<arg1> <arg1> COUN or PERC sets the histogram readout to Count or % which is under Prefs tab in Pulse Cumulative Histogram control panel.
Returns	<string>
Examples	[SENSe]:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:ORDINATE COUN sets the histogram readout to Count.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:ORDinate

Sets the outlier readout in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:OUTLier:ORDinate ?
Arguments	<arg1> <arg1> COUN or PERC sets the outlier readout to Count or % which is under Prefs tab in Pulse cumulative histogram control panel.
Returns	<string>
Examples	[SENSe]:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:OUTLIER:ORDINATE COUN sets the outlier readout to Count.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SETtings:APPLY (No Query Form)

Applies the new settings to the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:SETtings:APPLY
Arguments	None
Examples	[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:SETTINGS:APPLY applies new settings to the Cumulative Histogram display under Histogram Settings table in Pulse Cumulative Histogram control panel.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:XLIMit

Sets the Xlimit in Histogram settings table in the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:XLIMit <arg1>,<arg2>,<arg3>,<arg4> [SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:XLIMit ?
Arguments	arg1 arg1 can have one of the following result type: { AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTH RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPPlE RIPDb DROOp DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFrequerror MFRequerror RMSPherror MPHerror FRDeviation FDELta PHDeviation IRAMplitude TIME IRTIME PPPD PPFD FABS} arg2 0 unchecks the box 1 checks the box. Where <arg1>is the Pulse result type. <arg2>is the active flag which enables the limit state ON.

<arg3>is the minimum value.
<arg4>is the maximum value.

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:XLIMIT AVG,0,10,65` sets the Pulse result type, Active flag, Minimum value and Maximum value in the histogram table.

[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Clears all scalar results in the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:CLEar:RESults`

Arguments None

Examples `[SENSE]:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:CLEAR:RESULTS` clears the result in Cumulative Statistics display.

[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:MEASurement

Determines whether or not to set the maximum number of pulses to measure within the analysis time.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:MEASurement { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:MEASurement?`

Arguments OFF or 0 measures all pulses (max. 1000) in the analysis time.

ON or 1 specifies that the maximum number of pulses is set manually, using the [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:DETECT:NUMBER](#) command.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:DETECT:MEASUREMENT ON` specifies that the maximum number of pulses is set manually.

[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:NUMBer

Sets or queries the maximum number of pulses to measure within the analysis time when [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:DETECT:MEASUREMENT](#) is On.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:NUMBer <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:NUMBer?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the maximum number of pulses to measure within the analysis time. Range: 1 to 1000.

If the analysis time contains fewer pulses than this number, all of these are measured.

Examples `SENSe:PULSe:DETECT:NUMBer 850` sets the maximum number of pulses to 850.

[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:POWer[:THReshold]

Sets or queries the power threshold to detect pulses.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:POWer[:THReshold] <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:DETECT:POWer[:THReshold]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the power threshold to detect pulses. Range: -70 to 0 dB.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:DETECT:POWER:THRESHOLD -20` sets the power threshold to -20 dB.

[SENSe]:PULSe:DETeCt:TiMe[:THReshold]

Sets or queries the minimum off-time between pulses.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:DETeCt:TiMe[:THReshold] <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:DETeCt:TiMe[:THReshold]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the minimum off-time between pulses.
 Range: 1 ns to 100 ms.

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:DETECT:TIME:THRESHOLD 1.5ms` sets the time threshold to 1.5 ms.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FiLTeR:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the filter or acquisition bandwidth when
`[SENSe]:PULSe:FiLTeR:MEASurement` is set to GAUSSian or NONE
 (No filter), respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:FiLTeR:{BANDwidth|BWIDth} <value>`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:FiLTeR:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:FiLTeR:MEASurement](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the filter/acquisition bandwidth depending the
`[SENSe]:PULSe:FiLTeR:MEASurement` setting. The table below shows the

setting range. You can enter any value, but it is rounded up to the next valid number.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:MEASurement	Range
GAUSSian	100 Hz to 20 MHz (Standard) / 100 Hz to 55 MHz (Option 110) in 1-2-3-5 sequence.
NONE	152, 305, 610, 1.22 k, 2.44 k, 4.88 k, 9.76 k, 19.3 k, 39 k, 78 k, 156 k, 312 k, 625 k, 1.25 M, 2.5 M, 5 M, 10 M, 20 M, 40 MHz, and optionally 60 M and 110 MHz (Option 110).

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:FILTER:BANDWIDTH 10MHZ` sets the filter bandwidth to 10 MHz.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:MEASurement

Sets or queries the measurement filter in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:MEASurement { GAUSSian | NONE | MAXRtbw }`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:MEASurement?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:FILTer:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}](#)

Arguments **GAUSSian** uses the Gaussian filter in the pulsed RF measurements. Use the `[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}` command to set the filter bandwidth.

NONE uses no filter. Use the `[SENSe]:PULSe:FILTer:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}` command to set the acquisition bandwidth.

MAXRtbw uses no filter. The acquisition bandwidth is fixed to the maximum real-time bandwidth: 40 MHz (Standard) or 110 MHz (Option 110).

Examples `SENSE:PULSE:FILTER:MEASUREMENT GAUSSian` uses the Gaussian filter in the pulsed RF measurements.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:AUTO

Determines whether to estimate the pulse frequency reference automatically or manually in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:AUTO?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 estimates the frequency reference manually. Use the [SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:OFFSet command to set the frequency offset. ON or 1 estimates the frequency reference automatically.
Examples	SENSE:PULSE:FREFERENCE:AUTO ON specifies that the frequency reference is estimated automatically.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope

Sets or queries the Chirp Slope.

Chirp Slope is used when the Modulation Type is set to Linear Chirp. When set, this also changes the Chirp Slope to manual mode. When chirp slope is in auto mode, the query returns the estimated chirp slope.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:FREFerence:CSLope?</pre>
Arguments	<value>:=NRf specifies the chirp slope in Hz/μs. Range: -100 GHz/μs to 100 GHz/μs.
Examples	[SENSE]:PULSE:FREFERENCE:CSLOPE 1E6 sets the chirp slope to 1 MHz/μs.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:CSLoPe:AUTO

Sets or queries enabling automatic Chirp Slope estimating in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:CSLoPe:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:CSLoPe:AUTO?
Arguments	OFF or 0 estimates the chirp slope manually. Use the [SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:CSLoPe command to set the chirp slope. ON or 1 estimates the chirp slope automatically.
Examples	[SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:CSLOPE:AUTO 1 sets the chirp slope to auto mode.

[SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:OFFSet

Sets or queries the frequency reference offset. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:PULSe:FREference:AUTO](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:OFFSet <value> [SENSe]:PULSe:FREference:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency reference offset. Range: -50 kHz to +50 kHz.
Examples	SENSe:PULSe:FREference:OFFSET 2.5kHz sets the frequency offset to 2.5 kHz to the reference.

[SENSe]:PULSe:MODulation:TYPE

Sets or queries the modulation type in the pulsed RF measurements. This command is equivalent to the [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:NEXT](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:PULSe:MODulation:TYPE { CWConst CWCHange LCHirp OTHER } [SENSe]:PULSe:MODulation:TYPE?</pre>
Arguments	CWConst selects the CW (continuous wave) with constant phase. CWCHange selects the CW (continuous wave) with changing phase. LCHirp selects the linear chirp. OTHER selects other.
Examples	SENSe:PULSe:MODULATION:TYPE CWCHange selects the CW with changing phase as the modulation type.

[SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALysis:FVTime:FILTer:SHAPE

Sets or queries the type of Filter shape from Analysis tab of Frequency vs Time from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALysis:FVTime:FILTer:SHAPE <arg1>
Arguments	arg1 arg1 is KAIS or UNIF or BH4B or FLAT or HAMM Where UNIF is Uniform (none). BH4B is Blackman-Harris 4B. FLAT is Flat - Top (CW ampl). KAIS is Kaiser (RBW).

HAMM is Hamming.

Returns <string>

Examples [SENSE]:PULSE:OGRAM:ANALYSIS:FVTIME:FILTER:SHAPE KAIS sets the Analysis Filter shape to Kaiser(RBW).

[SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALysis:FVTime:SPECTrum:ANALysis:REGion

Sets or queries the Spectrum Analysis region from Analysis tab of Frequency vs Time in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:PULSe:OGRAM:ANALysis:FVTime:SPECTrum:ANALysis:REGion <arg1>

Arguments **arg1** arg1 is ATIM or POT or IND
Where
ATIM is Use Analysis Time settings.
POT is Pulse ON Time.
IND is Independent.

Returns <string>

Examples [SENSE]:PULSE:OGRAM:ANALYSIS:FVTIME:SPECTRUM:ANALYSIS:REGION ATIM sets the Spectrum Analysis region to Use Analysis Time settings option.

[SENSe]:PULSe:SIGNAL:TYPE

Sets or queries the signal type in the pulsed RF measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics, Pulse table, Pulse trace

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:SIGNal:TYPE { CWConst CWCHange LCHirp OTHER }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:SIGNal:TYPE?</code>
Arguments	<code>CWConst</code> selects CW (continuous wave) with constant phase. <code>CWCHange</code> selects CW (continuous wave) with changing phase. <code>LCHirp</code> selects linear chirp. <code>OTHER</code> selects other.
Examples	<code>SENSe:PULSe:SIGNal:TYPE CWCHange</code> selects the CW with changing phase as the signal type.

[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:ORDinate

Sets or queries the Histogram Y unit. This command is valid when [DISPlay:PULSe:STATistics:PLOT](#) is set to Histogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:ORDinate { PERCent COUNT }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:ORDinate?</code>
Arguments	<code>PERCent</code> sets the Histogram plot Y axis to the percentage of points. <code>COUNT</code> sets the Histogram plot Y axis to the number of points in the bin.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATISTICS:HISTOGRAM:ORDINATE PERCENT</code> sets the histogram Y axis to percent.

[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts

Sets or queries the number of bins in the Histogram plot.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NRf></code> specifies the number of histogram bins. Range: 5 to 10000
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATISTICS:HISTOGRAM:POINTS 10</code> sets the number of histogram bins to 10.

[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts:AUTO

Sets or queries enabling automatic Histogram plot bins count.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the number of bins manually by the <code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:HISTogram:POINts</code> command. ON or 1 sets the number of bins to the number of pulses/10.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATISTICS:HISTOGRAM:POINTS:AUTO 1</code> sets the number of histogram bins based on number of pulses.

[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINear:SCALE

Sets or queries the Calculate statistics in linear scale selection from the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics, Pulse Statistics

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINEar:SCALE <value></code>
Arguments	0 unchecks the checkbox 1 checks the checkbox.
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:PULSe:STATISTICS:IN:LINEAR:SCALE 1</code> enables Calculate statistics in linear scale (for results in log).

[SENSe]:REANalyze (No Query Form)

Sets all measurements to reanalyze the last acquisition.

NOTE. *SENSe:REANalyze is an overlapped command, which does not finish executing before the next command starts executing. Use the *OPC(?) and *WAI commands to synchronize all pending operations to the execution of this command.*

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:REANalyze</code>
Related Commands	*OPC , *WAI
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSe:REANALYZE</code> reanalyzes all measurements using the current acquisition.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:ACQuisition:SETTings? (Query Only)

Queries the settings of all acquisitions.

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:ACQuisition:SETTings?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL (No Query Form)

Replay all items in the current acquisition selection.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL

[SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL:LOOP (No Query Form)

Replay all selected records/frames in a continuous loop.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:ALL:LOOP

[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent (No Query Form)

Replay the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent

[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:ACQuisition? (Query Only)

Queries the Acquisition record identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:ACQuisition?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:FRAMe? (Query Only)

Queries the Frame identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:FRAMe?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:TIMeStamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:CURRent:TIMeStamp?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:DELeTe:DATA (No Query Form)

Deletes all acquisition data.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:DELeTe:DATA

[SENSe]:REANalyze:FIRSt (No Query Form)

Replays (reanalyzes) the first item in the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:FIRSt

[SENSe]:REANalyze:LAST (No Query Form)

Replays (reanalyzes) the last item in the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:LAST

[SENSe]:REANalyze:NEXT (No Query Form)

Replays (reanalyzes) the next item in the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:NEXT

[SENSe]:REANalyze:PAUSE

Sets or queries the reanalysis paused state.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:PAUSE {OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:REANalyze:PAUSE?

Arguments ON or 1 pauses (blocks) any acquisition until current reanalysis is completed.
OFF or 0 disables the reanalysis pause mode.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:PREVious (No Query Form)

Replays (reanalyzes) the previous item in the currently selected acquisition (or frame).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:PREVious

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:DATA:TYPE

Sets or queries the acquisition data type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:DATA:TYPE {SPECTra |
IQ }
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:DATA:TYPE?

Arguments **SPECTra** sets the acquisition data type as DPX spectra data.
IQ sets the acquisition date type a IQ data.

Examples **[SENSE]:REANALYZE:SELECT:ACQUISITION:DATA:TYPE IQ** sets the acquisition data type to IQ data.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt? (Query Only)

Queries the first selectable acquisition Start or Stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax **[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt?**

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the first selectable acquisition history Start or Stop value in the currently selected acquisition set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax **[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp?**

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:FIRSt?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQquisition:LAST? (Query Only)

Queries the last selectable acquisition Start or Stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:LAST?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the last selectable acquisition Start or Stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:LAST?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:START

Sets or queries the Acquisition Start value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:START <value>
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:START?

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> is an integer in the range from one to the number of acquisitions in the acquisition history.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:START:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current Acquisition Start selection. It is the time stamp of the first frame of the selected acquisition, if FastFrame is enabled.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:START:TIMestamp?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:STOP

Sets or queries the Acquisition Stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:STOP <value>
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:STOP?

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> is an integer in the range from one to the number of acquisitions in the acquisition history.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current Acquisition Stop selection. This is the time stamp of the last frame of the selected acquisition, if FastFrame is enabled.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMestamp?

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ALL (No Query Form)

Selects all acquisitions and frames in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:ALL

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt? (Query Only)

Queries the first available Frame Start or Stop value available in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt:TIMestamp?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the first available frame of the first available Acquisition Start or Stop value available in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt:TIMestamp?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:FIRSt?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST? (Query Only)

Queries the last available Frame Start or Stop value available in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST:TIMeStamp?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST:TIMeStamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the last available frame of the last available Acquisition Start or Stop value available in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST:TIMeStamp?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:LAST?](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:START

Sets or queries the Frame Start value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:START <value>
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:START?

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` is an integer in the range from one to the number of fast frames.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:START:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current Frame Start selection. This is the time stamp of the Frame Start frame of the acquisition start acquisition, if FastFrame is enabled.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:START:TIMestamp?`

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:STOP

Sets or queries the frame stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:STOP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:STOP:TIMestamp?](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` is an integer in the range from one to the number of fast frames.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAME:STOP:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current frame stop selection. It is the time stamp of the frame Stop frame of the Acquisition Stop acquisition, if FastFrame is enabled.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:STOP:TIMEstamp?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:REANalyze:SElect:FRAMe:STOP](#)

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:ALL (No Query Form)

Selects all spectra acquisitions and frames in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:ALL

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRent:ACQuisition? (Query Only)

Queries the acquisition record identifier (ID) of the currently selected acquisition.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRent:ACQuisition?

Returns <ID Number> ::= <NR1> the record identifier number of the current acquisition.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:CURRENT:ACQUISITION? might return 848 indicating that the current acquisition record number is 848.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRent:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the currently selected acquisition.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:CURRent:TIMestamp?

Returns <time stamp> ::= <string> The current time stamp value.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:CURRENT:TIMESTAMP? might return "10/10/2011 10:57:55.93" indicating that the current time stamp recorded on October 10, 2011 was 10 hours, 57 minutes, and 55.93 seconds.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt? (Query Only)

Queries the first selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt?

Returns <ID Number> ::= <NR1> the record identifier number of the current acquisition.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:FIRST? might return 1 indicating that the first selectable acquisition start or stop value was 1.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the first selectable acquisition history start or stop value in the currently selected acquisition set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:FIRSt:TIMestamp?

Returns <time stamp> ::= <string> The first time stamp value.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:FIRST:TIMESTAMP? might return "10/10/2011 10:57:41.58" indicating that the first time stamp recorded on October 10, 2011 was 10 hours, 57 minutes, and 41.58 seconds.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST? (Query Only)

Queries the last selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST?

Returns <ID Number> ::= <NR1> the record identifier number of the current acquisition.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:LAST? might return 1 indicating that the last selectable acquisition start or stop value was 1.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the last selectable acquisition start or stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:LAST:TIMestamp?

Returns <time stamp> ::= <string> The last time stamp value.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:LAST:TIMESTAMP? might return "10/10/2011 10:57:41:58" indicating that the last time stamp recorded on October 10, 2011 was 10 hours, 57 minutes, and 41.58 seconds.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:START

Sets or queries the acquisition start value in the currently selected set.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:START <value>
[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:START?

Arguments <value> ::= <NR1> is an integer in the range from one to the number of acquisitions in the acquisition history.

Examples [SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:START? might return 1.0000000000 indicating the start value was 1.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STARt:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current acquisition start selection.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STARt:TIMestamp?</code>
Returns	<code><time stamp> ::= <string></code> The start time stamp value.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:START:TIMESTAMP?</code> might return "10/10/2011 10:57:41.58" indicating that the time stamp of the acquisition start selection recorded on October 10, 2011 was 10 hours, 57 minutes, and 41.58 seconds.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP

Sets or queries the acquisition stop value in the currently selected set.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> ::= <NR1></code> is an integer in the range from one to the number of acquisitions in the acquisition history.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:STOP?</code> might return 1.0000000000 indicating the stop value was 1.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Queries the time stamp of the current acquisition stop selection.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:REANalyze:SElect:SPECTra:ACQuisition:STOP:TIMestamp?
Returns	<time stamp> ::= <string> The stop time stamp value.
Examples	[SENSe]:REANALYZE:SELECT:SPECTRA:ACQUISITION:STOP:TIMESTAMP? might return "10/10/2011 10:57:41:58" indicating that the time stamp of stop selection recorded on October 10, 2011 was 10 hours, 57 minutes, and 41.58 seconds.

[SENSe]:REANalyze:SPEed

Sets or queries the time delay value inserted between reanalysis of frames or acquisitions.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:REANalyze:SPEed <value> [SENSe]:REANalyze:SPEed?
Arguments	<value> :: <NR1> is an integer in the range of zero (for no delay) to four (for a maximum delay of about one second).

[SENSe]:REANalyze:STOP (No Query Form)

Stops the current reanalysis. The command will block until the current reanalysis has completed and stopped.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:REANalyze:STOP

[SENSe]:REANalyze:TIMEstamp:DECimal

Sets or queries the number of values to the right of the decimal point to include in all time stamps.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:REANalyze:TIMEstamp:DECimal <value> [SENSe]:REANalyze:TIMEstamp:DECimal?
Arguments	<value> :: <NR1> is an integer in the range of one to nine.

[SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce

Sets or queries the frequency reference oscillator source.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce { INTERNAL EXTERNAL } [SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce?
Arguments	INTERNAL specifies that the analyzer uses the 10 MHz internal oscillator. EXTERNAL specifies that the analyzer uses the external reference signal. Use the Ref In connector on the rear panel to input the signal. Selecting EXTERNAL initiates an attempt to lock the internal reference oscillator to the external reference signal. If the signal is not connected or is at an invalid frequency or amplitude, an error (2028, "External frequency reference signal not

valid. Using internal reference) is returned. If not able to lock to the external reference, an error (2029, "Unable to lock to external frequency reference. Using internal reference.") is returned.

Examples `SENSE:ROSCILLATOR:SOURCE INTERNAL` uses the 10 MHz internal oscillator for the frequency reference.

[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the reference channel.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation this sets the RBW for the reference and all offset channels.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value>`
`[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the resolution bandwidth.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDWIDTH|BWIDTH}[:RESOLUTION] 200kHz` sets the resolution bandwidth to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW) of the reference channel.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation this sets the RBW for the reference and all offset channels.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the video bandwidth.
Range: Current RBW/10⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to current RBW.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:{BANDWIDTH|BWIDTh}:VIDEO 200kHz sets the video bandwidth to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the video bandwidth (VBW) of the reference channel.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation this sets the VBW state for the reference and all offset channels.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 turns the video bandwidth filter off.
ON or 1 turns the video bandwidth filter on.

[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:FILTer

Sets or queries the reference Channel Filter.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation the channel filter is always forced to None.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:FILTer { RRC NONE }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:FILTer?</code>
Arguments	RRC selects the Root-Raised-Cosine filter. NONE uses no filter.
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANNEL:FILTER RRCosine</code> selects Root-Raised-Cosine for the reference Channel Filter.

[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:IBANDwidth

Sets or queries the reference channel integration bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:IBANDwidth <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:IBANDwidth?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>::<NRf></code> integration bandwidth
Returns	
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANNEL:IBANDWIDTH?</code> might return <code>18.000000E+6</code> indicating that the integration bandwidth is 18 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:WIDTh

Sets or queries the reference Channel bandwidth.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:WIDTh <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SEM:CHANnel:WIDTh?</code>

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the filter bandwidth.

Examples [SENSE]:SEM:CHANNEL:WIDTH 30kHz sets the filter bandwidth to 30 kHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:CHIPrate

Sets or queries the Chip rate.

Use the [\[SENSe\]:SEM:CHANnel:FILTer](#) command to set the reference Channel Filter to RRC (Root-Raised Cosine).

NOTE. *Applies in Swept operation only.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:CHIPrate <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:CHIPrate?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the chip rate.

Examples [SENSE]:SEM:CHIPRATE 3.84MHz sets the Chip rate to 3.84 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Clears the results in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:CLEar:RESults

Arguments None

Examples `[SENSE]:SEM:CLEAR:RESULTS` clears the results in the measurement.

[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency

Sets or queries the measurement frequency.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency <value>`
`[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency?`

Arguments `<value>::<NRf>` specifies the center frequency.

Examples `[SENSE]:SEM:FREQUENCY 1.0GHZ` sets the center frequency to 1.0 GHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency:SPAN? (Query Only)

Returns the frequency span.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:FREQuency:SPAN?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` frequency span.

Examples `[SENSE]:SEM:FREQUENCY:SPAN?` might return `100.00000E+6` indicating that the frequency span is 100 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:MFILter

Sets or queries the shape of the filter.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SEM:MFILter { GAUSSian RECTangular } [SENSe]:SEM:MFILter?
Arguments	GAUSSian sets the filter shape to Gaussian. RECTangular sets the filter shape to Rectangular.
Examples	[SENSe]:SEM:MFILter RECTangular sets the filter shape to Rectangular.

[SENSe]:SEM:MODE:REALtime

Sets or queries the Real-time SEM measurement mode.

NOTE. *In real-time mode SEM is measured using real-time acquisition data.*

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SEM:MODE:REALtime { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:SEM:MODE:REALtime?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns the SEM real-time measurement mode on. OFF or 0 turns the SEM real-time measurement mode off.

[SENSe]:SEM:MTYPE

Sets or queries the measurement type.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:MTYPE { TPOW PSD PEAK }</code>
Arguments	TPOW specifies the Total Power measurement. PSD specifies the Peak Spectral Density measurement in dBm/Hz. PEAK specifies a Peak power measurement.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:SEM:MTYPE PEAK</code> sets the measurement type to Peak.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet:DETection

Sets or queries the detection settings for all offsets.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation the offset and reference detection settings are forced equal.*

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet:DETection { AVERage PEAK }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet:DETection?</code>
Arguments	AVERage indicates the Offsets setting is Average (VRMS). PEAK indicates the Offsets setting is the positive peak.
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:SEM:OFFSET:DETECTION AVER</code> sets the detection settings for all offsets to Average RMS.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:FILTer? (Query Only)

Returns the bandwidth filter setting for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The filter setting is equal to the Resolution Bandwidth (RBW) value times

the number of resolution bandwidths. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:FILTer?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value>::<NRf> is the filter bandwidth setting.
Examples	[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet3:BANDwidth:FILTer might return 30.0E+3 indicating that the filter bandwidth for row 3 to 30 kHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table. See the [\[SENSe\]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]](#) command.

NOTE. In Real-time operation the RBW values for each offset and the reference are set equal to the All Channels RBW setting.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <value> [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?
Returns	<value>::<NRf> specifies the resolution bandwidth.
Examples	[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet4:BANDwidth[:RESolution] 30kHz sets the resolution bandwidth in row 4 to 30 kHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT

Sets or queries the count of Resolution Bandwidths (RBWs) for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation the RBW count is always forced to 1.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT?

Arguments <value> specifies the count number of RBWs.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:BANDwidth:RESolution:COUNT 10 sets the count for row 1 to 10.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth setting for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table. See the [SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo command.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation the VBW values for each offset and the reference are set equal to the All Channels VBW setting.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the video bandwidth setting.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet3:BANDwidth:VIDeo 300` sets the video bandwidth for row 3 to 300 Hz.

`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe`

Sets or queries the state of the video bandwidth for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table. See the `[SENSe]:SEM:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe` command.

NOTE. *In Real-time operation the VBW state values for each offset and the reference are set equal to the All Channels VBW state setting.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 turns the video bandwidth filter off.
 ON or 1 turns the video bandwidth filter on.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet3:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe ON` turns on the video bandwidth filter for row 3 in the table.

`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:START`

Sets or queries the start frequency for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:START <value>`
`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:START?`

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the start frequency.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:FREQuency:START 2.876MHZ sets the start frequency in row 1 to 2.876 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the stop frequency for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:STOP <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:FREQuency:STOP?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the stop frequency.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:FREQuency:STOP 3.485MHZ sets the stop frequency in row 1 to 3.485 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:SAME

Sets or queries the state of the limits for the absolute start and stop settings for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:SAME { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:SAME?

Arguments OFF or 0 indicates the start and stop limits are different.
ON or 1 indicates the state and stop limits are the same.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet2:LIMIT:ABSolute:SAME ON` sets the absolute start and stop limits for row 2 to the same values.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:START

Sets or queries the absolute power start limit for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:START <value>`
`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:START?`

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the power in dBm.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:LIMIT:ABSolute:START -71.10` sets the absolute start power limit for row 1 to -71.10 dBm.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:STOP

Sets or queries the absolute power stop limit for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:STOP?`

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the power in dBm.

Examples `[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:ABSolute:STOP -55.80` sets the absolute stop power limit for row 1 to -55.80 dBm.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:MASK

Sets or queries the limit mask setting for the specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:MASK { ABS | REL | AND | OR }
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:MASK?

Arguments ABS specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute.
REL specifies the limit mask is set to Relative
AND specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute AND Relative.
OR specifies the limit mask is set to Absolute OR Relative.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet3:LIMIT:MASK REL sets the limit mask for row 3 to Relative.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELIative:SAME

Sets or queries the state of the limits for the relative start and stop settings for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELIative:SAME { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RELIative:SAME?

Arguments OFF or 0 indicates the start and stop limits are different.
ON or 1 indicates the state and stop limits are the same.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet2:LIMIT:RElative:SAME ON sets the relative start and stop limits for row 2 to the same values.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:START

Sets or queries the relative power start limit for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:START <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:START?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the power in dB.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:LIMIT:RElative:START -35.5 sets the relative start power limit for row 1 to -35.5 dB.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:STOP

Sets or queries the relative power stop limit for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:STOP <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:RElative:STOP?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the power in dB.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:LIMIT:RElative:STOP -35.5 sets the relative stop power limit for row 1 to 35.5 dB.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:SIDE

Sets or queries the side of the offset limit for specified row in the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:SIDE { LEFT | RIGHT | BOTH }
[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:LIMIT:SIDE?

Arguments LEFT specifies the left offset limit.
RIGHT specifies the right offset limit.
BOTH specifies both sides of the offset limit.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet1:LIMIT:SIDE BOTH specifies the measurement uses both sides of the offset in row 1.

[SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:STATe (No Query Form)

Determines whether to display the specified row of the Offsets & Limits table. The parameter <x> represents the row in the Offsets & Limits table.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet<x>:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off the display of the row in the measurement view.
ON or 1 displays the row in the measurement view.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:OFFSet2:STATe OFF the display of row 2 in the measurement view.

[SENSe]:SEM:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the maximum number of trace points per range.

NOTE. *In Swept operation this is the number of trace points per range. In Real-time operation it is the number of trace points in the entire trace.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:POINts:COUNT <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:POINts:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns P<NR1> number of points per range.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:POINts:COUNT? might return P8001 indicating a maximum of 8001 trace points.

[SENSe]:SEM:PRESet (No Query Form)

Defines the standard protocol settings for the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

NOTE. *This is an obsolete command.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:PRESet { "3GPP Downlink" | "WLAN 802.11g" | "WiMax 802.16 (ETSI)" }

Arguments “3GPP Downlink” specifies the 3GPP Downlink standard.
 “WLAN 802.11g” specifies the IEEE 802.11 standard for WLAN communications.
 “WiMax 802.16 (ETSI)” specifies the WiMAX 802.16 (ETSI) standard.
 Quotes must be included with the arguments.

Examples [SENSE]:SEM:PRESET WLAN (802.11g) presets the SEM measurement to the IEEE 802.11 standard for WLAN communications.

[SENSe]:SEM:REFeRence:AUTO

Determines whether to automatically update the Power Reference in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:REFeRence:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
 [SENSe]:SEM:REFeRence:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 turns off the automatic update.
 ON or 1 automatically updates the reference power.

Examples [SENSE]:SEM:REFERENCE:AUTO ON automatically updates the reference power in the measurement.

[SENSe]:SEM:REFeRence:DETection

Sets or returns the reference channel detection setting.

NOTE. In Real-time operation the offset and reference detection settings are forced equal.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:REfERENCE:DETEction { AVERAge | PEAK }
[SENSe]:SEM:REfERENCE:DETEction?

Arguments AVERAge indicates the reference channel detection setting is Average (VRMS).
PEAK indicates the reference channel detection setting is the positive peak.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:REFERENCE:DETECTION AVER sets the reference channel detection setting to Average RMS.

[SENSe]:SEM:REfERENCE[:MAGNitude]

Sets or queries the reference power magnitude.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:REfERENCE[:MAGNitude] <Value>
[SENSe]:SEM:REfERENCE[:MAGNitude]?

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the magnitude in dBm.

Examples [SENSe]:SEM:REFERENCE[:MAGNITUDE]? might return a magnitude of -51.057.

[SENSe]:SEM:RRCRolloff

Sets or queries the filter parameter (roll-off ratio) for the Root Raised Cosine filter.

NOTE. *Applies in Swept operation only.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:RRCRo1loff <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:RRCRo1loff?

- Arguments** <value>::<NRf> specifies the filter parameter.
Range: 0.001 to 1, 0.001 step.
- Examples** [SENSE]:SEM:RRCROLLOFF 0.22 sets the filter parameter to 0.22.

[SENSe]:SEM:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to automatically update the center frequency increment/decrement step size in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement. The Step value controls the magnitude of each step when using the front panel controls or arrow keys on the keyboard.

- Conditions** Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
- Group** Sense commands
- Syntax** [SENSe]:SEM:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SEM:STEP:AUTO?
- Related Commands** [\[SENSe\]:SEM:STEP\[:MAGNitude\]](#)
- Arguments** OFF or 0 turns off the automatic update.
ON or 1 automatically updates center frequency.
- Examples** [SENSE]:SEM:STEP:AUTO ON automatically updates the center frequency.

[SENSe]:SEM:STEP[:MAGNitude]

Sets or queries the step magnitude for the center frequency in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

- Conditions** Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
- Group** Sense commands
- Syntax** [SENSe]:SEM:STEP[:MAGNitude] <value>
[SENSe]:SEM:STEP[:MAGNitude]?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SEM:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value>::<NRf> specifies the step setting.

Examples [SENSE] : SEM : STEP [: MAGNITUDE] 4MHZ sets the step magnitude to 4 MHz.

[SENSe]:SEM:WIDTH:DEFinition

Sets or queries the offset definition of the measurement type in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SEM:WIDTH:DEFinition {C2C | C2E | E2C | E2E}
[SENSe]:SEM:WIDTH:DEFinition?

Arguments C2C defines the offset from the reference frequency center to the offset center.
C2E defines the offset from the reference frequency center to the offset edge.
E2C defines the offset from the reference frequency edge to the offset center.
E2E defines the offset from the reference frequency edge to the offset edge.

Examples [SENSE] : SEM : WIDTH : DEFINITION C2C specifies the offset limit from the center of the reference frequency to the center of the offset.

[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW). Programming a specified RBW sets [SENSe]:SGRam{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution:AUTO OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution <value>`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution?`

Related Commands `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the RBW. Range: 1 Hz to 10 MHz.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz` sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

`[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)`

Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` The actual RBW in Hz.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:ACTUAL?` might return `299.624E+3`, indicating that the actual RBW is 299.624 kHz.

`[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO`

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set manually using the `[SENSe]:DPX:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:ACTual?` command.

ON or 1 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:AUTO ON` sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE

Determines whether to enable or disable the RBW processing in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the RBW processing. You can select the FFT window using the `[SENSe]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow` command.

ON or 1 enables the RBW processing. Refer to the `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:RESolution` command to set the RBW.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:MODE ON` enables the RBW processing.

[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW). Programming a specified VBW sets `[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the VBW. Range: Current RBW/10 ⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz</code> sets the VBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the spectrogram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the VBW. ON or 1 enables the VBW.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON</code> enables the VBW.

[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor

Sets or queries the color palette of three-dimensional graphs.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:COLor { RED | GREen | BLUe | CYAN | BCYan | YELLOW | MAGenta | GRAY | TEMPerature | SPECTra }
[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-43: Color palette for spectrogram

Argument	Palette
RED	Red
GREen	Green
BLUe	Blue
CYAN	Cyan
BCYan	Binary cyan
YELLow	Yellow
MAGenta	Magenta
GRAY	Gray
TEMPerature	Temperature
SPECTral	Spectral

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:COLOR TEMPerature selects the temperature color palette.

[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MAXimum

Sets or queries the maximum value of the color axis in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MAXimum <value>
[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MAXimum?

Related Commands [SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MINimum

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the maximum value of the color axis.
Range: -100 to +100 dBm.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:COLOR:MAXIMUM 10` sets the maximum value of the color axis to 10 dBm.

[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MINimum

Sets or queries the minimum value of the color axis in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MINimum <value>`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:COLor:MINimum?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:COLor:MAXimum](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the minimum value of the color axis.
 Range: -100 to +100 dBm.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:COLOR:MINIMUM 10` sets the minimum value of the color axis to 10 dBm.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow

Sets or queries the FFT window in the spectrogram. This command is equivalent to [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FILTer\[:SHAPE\]](#).

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow { KAISer | MIL6db | CISPr | BH4B | UNIFORM | FLATtop | HANNing }`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow?`

Arguments `KAISer` selects the Kaiser (RBW) window.
`MIL6db` selects the -6 dB RBW (MIL) window.

CISPr selects the CISPR window.

FLATtop selects the flat-top window.

HANNing selects the Hanning window.

BH4B selects the Blackman-Harris 4B type window.

UNIFORM selects the uniform window.

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:FFT:WINDOW HANNing selects the Hanning window.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FILTer[:SHAPE]

Sets or queries the filter shape in the spectrogram. This command is equivalent to [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FFT:WINDow](#).

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:FILTer[:SHAPE] { KAISer | MIL6db | CISPr | BH4B | UNIFORM | FLATtop | HANNing }
[SENSe]:SGRam:FILTer[:SHAPE]?

Arguments KAISer selects the Kaiser (RBW) window.
MIL6db selects the -6 dB RBW (MIL) window.
CISPr selects the CISPR window.
FLATtop selects the flat-top window.
HANNing selects the Hanning window.
BH4B selects the Blackman-Harris 4B type window.
UNIFORM selects the uniform window.

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:FILTER:SHAPE HANNing selects the Hanning window.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the spectrogram.

NOTE. The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: $(\text{start frequency}) = (\text{center frequency}) - (\text{span})/2$ and $(\text{stop frequency}) = (\text{center frequency}) + (\text{span})/2$.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer <value> [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STARt , [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STOP
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the center frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN <value> [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency span. Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHZ` sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio

Sets or queries the ratio of span to RBW (Resolution Bandwidth) in the spectrogram. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#) is set to On.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio`
 `<value>`
 `[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the ratio of span to RBW. Range: 20 to 1000.
 Programming a specified ratio sets the RBW (= span/ratio), which is rounded down to the nearest valid value.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:SPAN:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:RATIO 200` sets the ratio to 200, setting the RBW to 200 kHz for the span of 40 MHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:SPAN:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Sets the frequency range to the maximum real-time span in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:SPAN:MAXimum`

Arguments	None
Examples	SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:SPAN:MAXIMUM sets the frequency range to the maximum real-time span.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge of the graph) in the spectrogram.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:START <value> [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:START?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STOP
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHZ sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size. Programming a specified step size sets [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP <value> [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:STEP 1kHz sets the frequency step size to 1 kHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually in the spectrogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge of the graph) in the spectrogram.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:SGRam:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:STOP?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SGRam:FREQUENCY:START
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHZ</code> sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:MODE

Sets or queries the vertical mode.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:MODE {NORMal MONitor}</code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:MODE?</code>
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:MODE MONITOR</code> set the instrument to Spectrum Monitor mode.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OVERlap:PERCent

Sets or queries the Overlap in percent. Note that changing this value may change the time per division [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVision](#) value.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OVERlap:PERCent`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:OVERlap:PERCent`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the overlap in percent.

Examples `SENSe:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:OVERLAP:PERCENT 1.0E1` sets the overlap to 10%.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:DIVision

Sets or queries the vertical Time/division value. Note that changing this value may change the [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent](#) value.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:DIVision <value>`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:DIVision?`

Related Commands [DISPlay:SGRam:TIME:OVERlap:PERCent](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the time per division in seconds.

Examples `SENSe:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:PER:DIVISION?` might return `1.116000000E-3`.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:MINutes

Sets or queries the Spectrum Monitor mode Time/Update value for minutes.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:MINutes <value>`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:MINutes?`

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> sets the time/update value in minutes.

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:PER:UPDATE:MINUTES 1E1 sets the Time/update minutes value to 10.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:SEConds

Sets or queries the Spectrum Monitor mode Time/Update value for seconds.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:SEConds <value>
[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:SEConds?

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> sets the time/update value in minutes.

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:PER:UPDATE:SECONDS 1E1 sets the Time/update seconds value to 10.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:SPECtrums:PERLine? (Query Only)

Queries the Spectrums/Line value.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:SPECtrums:PERLine?

Examples SENSE:SGRAM:TIME:SCALE:SPECTRUMS:PERLINE? might return a 1.0000000000 as a response.

[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:START:DIVisions

Sets or queries the Vertical offset or Position in divisions.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:START:DIVisions <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:START:DIVisions?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> sets the vertical offset value in divisions. Range is -130,000 to +130,000.
Examples	<code>SENSe:SGRAM:TIME:OFFSET:DIVISIONS 10</code> sets the vertical offset to 10 divisions

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:DIRection

Sets or queries the direction of the Waterfall (3-D spectrogram) display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:DIRection { NW NE }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:DIRection?</code>
Arguments	NW sets the display direction to northwest. NE sets the display direction to northeast.
Examples	<code>SENSe:SGRAM:WATERFALL:DIRECTION NW</code> sets the waterfall display direction to northwest.

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:ENABLE

Sets or queries the Waterfall (3-D spectrogram) display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the Waterfall display. ON or 1 enables the Waterfall display.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:WATERFALL:ENABLE ON</code> enables the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the height axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the 3-D Waterfall display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:AUTO</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:SGRAM:WATERFALL:Y:AUTO</code> rescales the height scale automatically to fit the waveform to the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the height offset (the value at the top edge of the vertical axis) of the 3-D Waterfall display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:OFFSet <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:Y:OFFSet?</code>

Arguments `<value> :: <NRF>` specifies the height (vertical) offset. Range: -270 to +150 dBm.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:WATERFALL:Y:OFFSET 12.5` sets the offset to 12.5 dB in the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATERfall:Y:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the height scale of the 3-D Waterfall display to the default values:
Height position= 0 dB and Height scale = 100 dB

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:WATERfall:Y:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:WATERFALL:Y:AUTO` rescales the height scale automatically to fit the waveform to the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:SGRam:WATERfall:Y[:SCALE]

Sets or queries the height (vertical) range of the Waterfall (3-D spectrogram) display.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SGRam:WATERfall:Y[:SCALE] <value>`
`[SENSe]:SGRam:WATERfall:Y[:SCALE]?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRF>` specifies the vertical range. Range: 0.1 to 200 dB.
The amplitude unit is set by the [\[SENSe\]:POWER:UNITs](#) command.

You can omit the unit in the argument. When you include the unit in the argument, only dB is available. For the amplitude units Watts, Volts, and Amps, omit the unit in the argument.

Examples `SENSE:SGRAM:WATERFALL:Y:SCALE 100dB` sets the height range to 100 dB in the 3-D Waterfall display.

[SENSe]:SIGNALpath:PRiority

Sets or queries the signal path priority for the measurements.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SIGNALpath:PRIority { RF | LF }`
`[SENSe]:SIGNALpath:PRIority?`

Arguments RF sets the signal path to high frequency range.
 LF sets the signal path to low frequency range.

Examples `SENSE:SIGNALPATH:PRIORITY` sets the low frequency signal path when measurements are completely within LF frequency range.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW). Programming a specified RBW sets `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the RBW. Range: 1 Hz to 10 MHz.

Examples SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual resolution bandwidth (RBW) in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:ACTual?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> The actual RBW in Hz.

Examples SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:ACTUAL? might return 299.624E+3, indicating that the actual RBW is 299.624 kHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF
| ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:AUTO ON` sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE

Determines whether to enable or disable the RBW process.

NOTE. *This is an obsolete command.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE { OFF
| ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:MODE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the RBW process. You can select the FFT window using the [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:FFT:WINDow](#) command.
 ON or 1 enables the RBW process. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]](#) command to set the RBW.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:MODE ON` enables the RBW process.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW). Programming a specified VBW sets `[SENSe]:SPECtrum{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo?`

Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the VBW. Range: Current RBW/10 ⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz</code> sets the VBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the VBW. ON or 1 enables the VBW.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON</code> enables the VBW.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:CLEar:RESuLts (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max/Min Hold).

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:CLEar:RESuLts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:CLEAR:RESULTS</code> restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FFT:WINDow

Sets or queries the FFT window in the spectrum measurement. This command is equivalent to [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:FILTer\[:SHAPE\]](#).

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FFT:WINDow { KAISer MIL6db CISPr BH4B UNIFORM FLATtop HANNing }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FFT:WINDow?</code>
Arguments	KAISer selects the Kaiser (RBW) window. MIL6db selects the -6 dB RBW (MIL) window. CISPr selects the CISPR window. BH4B selects the Blackman-Harris 4B type window. UNIFORM selects the uniform window. FLATtop selects the flat-top window. HANNing selects the Hanning window.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:FFT:WINDOW HANNing</code> selects the Hanning window.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FILTer[:SHAPE]

Sets or queries the filter shape in the spectrum measurement. This command is equivalent to [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:FFT:WINDow](#).

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FILTer[:SHAPE] { KAISer MIL6db CISPr BH4B UNIFORM FLATtop HANNing }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FILTer[:SHAPE]?</code>

Arguments

KAISer selects the Kaiser (RBW) window.

MIL6db selects the -6 dB RBW (MIL) window.

CISPr selects the CISPR window.

BH4B selects the Blackman-Harris 4B type window.

UNIForm selects the uniform window.

FLATtop selects the flat-top window.

HANNing selects the Hanning window.

Examples SENSE:SPECTRUM:FILTER:SHAPE HANNing selects the Hanning window.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the spectrum measurement.

NOTE. The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other with the following relationships: $(start\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) - (span)/2$ and $(stop\ frequency) = (center\ frequency) + (span)/2$.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:CENTer <value>
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:CENTer?

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:START](#), [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the center frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHz` sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the frequency span in the spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the frequency span.
 Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:SPAN 20MHz` sets the span to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio

Sets or queries the ratio of span to RBW (Resolution Bandwidth) in the spectrum measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#) is set to On.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATio`
`<value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:`
`RATio?`

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the ratio of span to RBW. Range: 20 to 1000.
Programming a specified ratio sets the RBW (= span/ratio), which is rounded down to the nearest valid value.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:SPAN:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:RATIO 200`
sets the ratio to 200, setting the RBW to 200 kHz for the span of 40 MHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the measurement start frequency (left edge on the graph) in the spectrum measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:START <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:START?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` is the measurement start frequency.
Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:START 6.95GHZ` sets the start frequency to 6.95 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency step size (the amount per press by which the up or down key changes the setting value). Programming a specified step size sets `[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF`.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the frequency step size.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:STEP 1.5kHz` sets the step size to 1.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO

Determines whether to set the frequency step size automatically or manually.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the frequency step size is set manually using the
[\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STEP](#) command.
ON or 1 specifies that the frequency step size is set automatically.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:STEP:AUTO ON` sets the frequency step size
automatically.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the measurement stop frequency (right edge on the graph) in the spectrum measurement.

The center, start and stop frequencies are set interlocking each other. Refer to the [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:CENTer](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:STOP?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:START
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> is the measurement start frequency. Range: (center frequency) $\pm$ (span)/2.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPECTRUM:FREQUENCY:STOP 7.05GHZ</code> sets the stop frequency to 7.05 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth

Sets or queries the spectrum length when [\[SENSe\]:SPECTrum:TIME:MODE](#) is INDependent. Programming a specified length sets `[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth:AUTO OFF`.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth?</code>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth:AUTO , [SENSe]:SPECTrum:START
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the spectrum length. Range: 0 to [(acquisition length) - (spectrum start)]. If [(spectrum start) + (spectrum length)] > (acquisition length), the actual spectrum length is reduced to the acquisition length.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:LENGTH 38.5us` sets the spectrum length to 38.5 μ s.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual spectrum length.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:LENGth:ACTual?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Actual spectrum length in seconds.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:LENGTH:ACTUAL?` might return 6.337E-6, indicating that the actual spectrum length is 6.337 μ s.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:LENGth:AUTO

Sets or queries the spectrum length mode (automatic or manual) when [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:TIME:MODE](#) is INDependent.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:LENGth:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:LENGth:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the spectrum length manually, using the [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:LENGth](#) command.
ON or 1 sets the spectrum length automatically.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:LENGTH:AUTO ON` sets the spectrum length automatically.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:MAX:SPAN (No Query Form)

Sets the frequency span to the maximum full span instead of the maximum real-time span. The maximum span depends on the model.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPECTrum:MAX:SPAN

Arguments None

Examples SENSE:SPECTRUM:MAX:SPAN sets the frequency span to the maximum span.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of sample points on the signal spectrum.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT { P801 | P1601 | P2401 | P3201
| P4001 | P6401 | P8001 | P10401 }
[SENSe]:SPECTrum:POINts:COUNT?

Arguments P801 sets the number of sample points to 801.
P1601 sets the number of sample points to 1601.
P2401 sets the number of sample points to 2401.
P3201 sets the number of sample points to 3201.
P4001 sets the number of sample points to 4001.
P6401 sets the number of sample points to 6401.
P8001 sets the number of sample points to 8001.
P10401 sets the number of sample points to 10401.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:POINTS:COUNT P801` sets the number of sample points to 801.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt

Sets or queries the spectrum offset time when [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:TIME:MODE](#) is INDependent.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt?`

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:LENGth](#)

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the spectrum offset time.
Range: 0 to the acquisition length.

If $[(\text{spectrum start}) + (\text{spectrum length})] > (\text{acquisition length})$, the actual spectrum length is reduced to the acquisition length.

Examples `SENSE:SPECTRUM:STARt 23.5us` sets the analysis offset to 23.5 μ s.

[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt:AUTO

Sets or queries the spectrum offset mode (automatic or manual) when [\[SENSe\]:SPECtrum:TIME:MODE](#) is INDependent.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:SPECtrum:STARt:AUTO?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the spectrum offset manually. ON or 1 sets the spectrum length automatically.
Examples	SENSE:SPECTRUM:START:AUTO ON sets the spectrum offset automatically.

[SENSe]:SPECTrum:TIME:MODE

Sets or queries the spectrum time parameter mode (automatic or manual).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SPECTrum:TIME:MODE { INDependent COMMON } [SENSe]:SPECTrum:TIME:MODE?
Related Commands	[SENSe]:ANALysis commands
Arguments	INDependent sets the spectrum time parameters manually, using the [SENSe]:SPECTrum:START and [SENSe]:SPECTrum:LENGth commands. COMMON sets the spectrum time parameters automatically using the analysis time settings.
Examples	SENSE:SPECTRUM:TIME:MODE COMMON sets the spectrum time parameters automatically.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}

Sets or queries the channel bandwidth for the carrier as power reference. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to CARRier.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth} <value> [SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth}?

Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the channel bandwidth. Range: 100 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110).
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:BANDWIDTH 20MHZ</code> sets the channel bandwidth to 20 MHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}:INTegration

Sets or queries the integration bandwidth to calculate the carrier power. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) is set to CARRier.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:INTegration <value> [SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:INTegration?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the integration bandwidth. Range: 100 Hz to 40 MHz (Standard) / 110 MHz (Option 110).
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:BANDWIDTH:INTEGRATION 2MHZ</code> sets the integration bandwidth to 2 MHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth (RBW) to measure the carrier power. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) is set to CARRier. Programming a specified RBW sets `[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO` OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value> [SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution]?</code>

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]:AUTO](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the RBW. Range: 1 Hz to 10 MHz.

Examples SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION 200kHz sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:AUTO

Determines whether to set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) automatically or manually when the power reference is set to carrier ([\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to CARRier) in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:
AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]:
AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set manually using the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:CARRier:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}\[:RESolution\]](#) command.

ON or 1 specifies that the resolution bandwidth is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:BANDWIDTH:RESOLUTION:AUTO ON sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:DETection

Sets or queries the carrier detection method. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to CARRier.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:DETEction { AVERage PEAK AVGLog }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:DETEction?</code>
Arguments	AVERage selects the average detection. PEAK selects the peak detection. AVGLog selects the average (of logs) detection.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:DETECTION PEAK</code> selects the peak detection.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency

Sets or queries the carrier frequency in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to CARRier.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the carrier frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:FREQUENCY 7.5GHZ</code> sets the carrier frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level to detect the carrier in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFeRence](#) is set to CARRier.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:THReshoId <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:THReshoId?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the threshold level above which the input signal is determined to be a carrier. Range: -170 to +50 dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs or UNIT:POWer command.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CARRIER:THRESHOLD -25</code> sets the carrier threshold level to -25 dBm.

[SENSe]:SPURious:CLEar:RESuIts (No Query Form)

Restarts multi-trace functions (Average and Max Hold).

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:CLEar:RESuIts</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:CLEAR:RESULTS</code> restarts multi-trace functions.

[SENSe]:SPURious[:FREQuency]:OVERlap? (Query Only)

Queries whether any of the frequency ranges (A to T) overlap, including the carrier when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) is set to CARRier.

NOTE. *If there are any overlaps between the ranges, the measurement will not run correctly.*

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious[:FREQuency]:OVERlap?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	0 (no overlap) or 1 (overlap).
Examples	<code>SENSe:SPURIOUS:FREQUENCY:OVERLAP?</code> might return 1, indicating that some frequency ranges overlap.

[SENSe]:SPURious:LIST

Sets or queries how to list the spurious signals in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:LIST { ALL OVERlimit }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:LIST?</code>
Arguments	<code>ALL</code> lists all of the detected spurious signals. <code>OVERlimit</code> lists the spurious signals exceeding the limits. Use the <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit</code> command group to set the limits.
Examples	<code>SENSe:SPURIOUS:LIST ALL</code> lists all of the detected spurious signals.

[SENSe]:SPURious:MODE

Sets or queries the frequency range mode in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:MODE { MULTi | SINGle }`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:MODE?`

Arguments `MULTi` displays all of the ranges that are enabled. Use the `[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:STATe` command to enable the range.

`SINGle` displays only the range that the selected spurious signal is in. Use the `DISPlay:SPURious:SELEct:NUMBer` command to select the spurious signal.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:MODE MULTi` displays all of the enabled ranges.

[SENSe]:SPURious:OPTimization

Sets or queries the method of optimizing the gain and input bandwidth in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:OPTimization { AUTO | MINTime | MAXDynrange | MINNoise }`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:OPTimization?`

Arguments `AUTO` optimizes automatically the gain and input bandwidth.

`MINTime` optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to minimize sweep time.

`MAXDynrange` optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to maximize the dynamic range.

`MINNoise` optimizes the gain and input bandwidth to minimize noise.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:OPTIMIZATION AUTO` optimizes automatically the gain and input bandwidth.

[SENSe]:SPURious:POINTs:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of sample points on the spectrum trace per range in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:SPURious:POINts:COUNT { P801 P2401 P4001 P8001 P10401 } [SENSe]:SPURious:POINts:COUNT?</pre>
Arguments	P801 sets the trace points to 801 per range. P2401 sets the trace points to 2401 per range. P4001 sets the trace points to 4001 per range. P8001 sets the trace points to 8001 per range. P10401 sets the trace points to 10401 per range.
Examples	SENSE:SPURIOUS:POINTS:COUNT P801 sets the trace points to 801 per range.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo

Sets or queries the video bandwidth (VBW) in the specified frequency range. Programming a specified VBW sets [SENSe]:SPURious:BANDwidth:VIDeo STATE OFF.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo <value> [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo?</pre>
Related Commands	[SENSe]:SPECTrum:{BANDwidth BWIDth}:VIDeo:STATe
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the VBW. Range: Current RBW/10⁴ (1 Hz minimum) to Current RBW.
Examples	SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO 200kHz sets the VBW to 200 kHz for Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the video bandwidth (VBW) in the specified frequency range.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe { OFF | ON
| 0 | 1 }
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:BANDwidth:VIDeo:STATe?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the VBW.
ON or 1 enables the VBW.

Examples SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:BANDWIDTH:VIDEO:STATE ON enables the VBW for Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:DETection

Sets or queries the spurious detection method in the specified frequency range.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:DETection { AVERAge | PEAK |
QUASipeak | CAVERage | CPEak | AVGLog }
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:DETection?

Arguments AVERAge selects the average detection.
PEAK selects the peak detection.
QUASipeak selects the quasi-peak detection.
CAVERage selects the CISPR average detection.

CPEak selects the CISPR peak detection.

AVGLog selects the average (of logs) detection.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:DETECTION PEAK` selects the peak detection for Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:EXCursion

Sets or queries the excursion level (how far down the signal must drop between spurious emissions) in the specified frequency range.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:EXCursion <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:EXCursion?`

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the excursion level. A signal with amplitude less than the excursion level is considered to be a noise. Range: 1 to 50 dB.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:EXCURSION 8` sets the excursion level to 8 dB.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]

Sets or queries the filter shape to search the specified frequency range for spurious signals.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE] { RBW | MIL6db | CISPr }`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]?`

Arguments	RBW selects the RBW filter.
	MIL6db selects the -6 dB RBW (MIL) filter.
	CISPr selects the CISPR filter.
Examples	SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:FILTER:SHAPE CISPr uses the CISPR filter in Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth

Sets or queries the filter bandwidth to search the specified frequency range for spurious signals.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth <value>
[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth?

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the filter bandwidth.

The setting range varies depending on the center frequency and trace detector when using the CISPR filters and detectors. Otherwise, the bandwidth minimum is a function of the span (= (stop frequency) - (start frequency)) of the range and the maximum is fixed at 5 MHz.

By default, the value is set automatically ([SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth:AUTO is ON). When the detection is set to CISPR QPk ([SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:DETection is QUASipeak), only one value is allowed, which is set automatically.

Examples SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:FILTER:SHAPE:BANDWIDTH 200kHz sets the filter bandwidth to 200 kHz for Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth:AUTO

Determines whether to set the filter bandwidth automatically or manually for the specified frequency range in the Spurious measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth:AUTO?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 specifies that the filter bandwidth is set manually using the [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FILTer[:SHAPE]:BANDwidth command. ON or 1 specifies that the filter bandwidth is set automatically.
Examples	SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:FILTER:SHAPE:BANDWIDTH:AUTO ON sets the filter bandwidth automatically for Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:START

Sets or queries the start frequency of the specified range in the Spurious measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

NOTE. The frequency ranges must not be overlapped. Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious\[:FREQuency\]:OVERlap?](#) query to check whether there is any overlap.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<pre>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:START <value> [SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:START?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the start frequency. Range:

- RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:FREQUENCY:START 1.615GHZ` sets the start frequency of Range A to 1.615 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the stop frequency of the specified range in the Spurious measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

NOTE. *The frequency ranges must not be overlapped. Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious\[:FREQuency\]:OVERlap?](#) query to check whether there is any overlap.*

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:STOP <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:FREQuency:STOP?`

Arguments `<value>` :: <NRf> specifies the stop frequency.
Range:

- RSA5103B – 0 to 3 GHz
- RSA5106B – 0 to 6.2 GHz
- RSA5115B – 0 to 15 GHz
- RSA5126B – 0 to 26.5 GHz

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:FREQUENCY:STOP 1.715GHZ` sets the stop frequency of Range A to 1.715 GHz.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:START

Sets or queries the absolute amplitude of the limits at the start (left edge) of the specified range in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK](#) is set to ABS, AND, or OR.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:START <value>](#)
[\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:START?](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the absolute start amplitude of the limits.
 Range: -170 to +50 dBm.
 The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) or [UNIT:POWer](#) command.

Examples [SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:LIMIT:ABSOLUTE:START -30](#) sets the absolute start amplitude of the limits for Range A to -30 dBm.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP

Sets or queries the absolute amplitude of the limits at the stop (right edge) of the specified range in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK](#) is set to ABS, AND, or OR.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP <value>](#)
[\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP?](#)

Related Commands [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#), [UNIT:POWer](#)

- Arguments** <value> :: <NRf> specifies the absolute stop amplitude of the limits.
Range: -170 to +50 dBm.
The unit can be changed by the [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#) or [UNIT:POWer](#) command.
- Examples** [SENSe:SPURious:RANGe1:LIMit:ABSOLUTE:STOP -10](#) sets the absolute stop amplitude of the limits for Range A to -10 dBm.

[\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK](#)

Sets or queries the limit mask function mode for the specified range in the Spurious measurement.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

- Conditions** Measurement views: Spurious
- Group** Sense commands
- Syntax** [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK { ABS | REL | AND | OR | OFF }](#)
[\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK?](#)
- Arguments** The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-44: Limit mask mode

Argument	Description
ABS	Failure is detected when one of the spurious signals is larger than the absolute amplitude limit.
REL	Failure is detected when one of the spurious signals is larger than the relative amplitude limit.
AND	Failure is detected when one of the spurious signals is larger than the absolute AND relative amplitude limits.
OR	Failure is detected when one of the spurious signals is larger than the absolute OR relative amplitude limit.
OFF	Disables the mask.

To set the absolute amplitude limits, use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:START](#) and [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:ABSolute:STOP](#) commands.

To set the relative amplitude limits, use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:START](#) and [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:STOP](#) commands.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:LIMIT:MASK ABS` specifies that failure is detected when one of the spurious signals is larger than the absolute amplitude limit in Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:START

Sets or queries the relative amplitude of the limits at the start (left edge) of the specified range in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK](#) is set to REL, AND, or OR.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:START <value>`
`[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:START?`

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> specifies the relative start amplitude of the limits.
 Range: -100 to 0 dB.

Use the [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) command to select the power reference.

Examples `SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:LIMIT:RELATIVE:START -30` sets the relative start amplitude of the limits for Range A to -30 dB.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:STOP

Sets or queries the relative amplitude of the limits at the stop (right edge) of the specified range in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:MASK](#) is set to REL, AND, or OR.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:STOP <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:LIMit:RELative:STOP?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the relative stop amplitude of the limits. Range: -100 to 0 dB. Use the [SENSe]:SPURious:REFeRence command to select the power reference.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:LIMIT:RELATIVE:STOP -10</code> sets the relative stop amplitude of the limits for Range A to -10 dB.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable the frequency range in the Spurious measurement.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:STATe { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:STATe?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the frequency range. ON or 1 enables the frequency range.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:STATE ON</code> enables Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:THReshold

Sets or queries the threshold level to detect spurious signals in the specified frequency range.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 20, representing Range A to T, respectively.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:THReshold <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:RANGe<x>:THReshold?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the threshold level above which the signal is determined to be spurious. Range: -50 to +30 dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs or UNIT:POWer command.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:RANGE1:THRESHOLD -25</code> sets the threshold level to -25 dBm in Range A.

[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence

Sets or queries the power reference in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence { CARRier MANUal NONE }</code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence?</code>
Arguments	<code>CARRier</code> uses the carrier as the power reference. <code>MANUal</code> sets the power reference using the [SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence:MANUal:POWer command. <code>NONE</code> uses no reference.
Examples	<code>SENSE:SPURIOUS:REFERENCE CARRier</code> uses the carrier as the power reference.

[SENSe]:SPURious:REFerence:MANUal:POWer

Sets or queries the reference power level in the Spurious measurement. This command is valid when [\[SENSe\]:SPURious:REFerence](#) is set to `MANUal`.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SPURious:REfERENCE:MANual:POWer <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:SPURious:REfERENCE:MANual:POWer?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><NRf></code> specifies the reference power level. Range: -170 to +50 dBm. The unit can be changed by the [SENSe]:POWer:UNITs or UNIT:POWer command.
Examples	<code>SENSe:SPURIOUS:REFERENCE:MANUAL:POWER -25</code> sets the reference power level to -25 dBm.

[SENSe]:SQUality:EVM:ALL[:STATe]

Sets or queries whether or not the display of both EVM and Offset EVM results is enabled. Offset EVM appears only for OQPSK and SQPSK modulation types.

Conditions	Measurement views: Signal Quality
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:SQUality:EVM:ALL[:STATe]</code> <code>[SENSe]:SQUality:EVM:ALL[:STATe]?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the local lockout operation. ON or 1 enables the local lockout operation.

SENSe:TOFF:POWer:SPECTral:DENSity

Sets or queries the limit set for comparison of the Toff power spectral density value in the Limits tab of the LTE Power vs Time display settings control panel.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:TOFF:POWer:SPECTral:DENSity <value></code> <code>SENSe:TOFF:POWer:SPECTral:DENSity?</code>

Arguments	<value>:: <NRf> specifies the Toff power spectral density value.
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>SENSE:TOFF:POWER:SPECTRAL:DENSITY</code> might return <code>-83.000000000</code> , indicating that the Toff power spectral density is set to <code>-83 dBm</code> .

[SENSe]:TOVerview:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the center frequency in the time overview.

Conditions	Measurement views: Time overview
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:TOVerview:FREQuency:CENTer <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:TOVerview:FREQuency:CENTer?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <NRf> specifies the center frequency. Range: ■ RSA5103B – 1 to 3 GHz ■ RSA5106B – 1 to 6.2 GHz ■ RSA5115B – 1 to 15 GHz ■ RSA5126B – 1 to 26.5 GHz
Examples	<code>SENSE:TOVERVIEW:FREQUENCY:CENTER 7.5GHZ</code> sets the center frequency to 7.5 GHz.

[SENSe]:TOVerview:MAXTracepoints

Sets or queries the maximum trace points in the time overview.

Conditions	Measurement views: Time overview
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:TOVerview:MAXTracepoints { ONEK | TENK | HUNDredk
| NEVERdecimate }
[SENSe]:TOVerview:MAXTracepoints?`

Arguments ONEK sets the maximum trace points to 1 k.
TENK sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.
HUNDredk sets the maximum trace points to 100 k.
NEVERdecimate never decimates the trace points.

Examples `SENSE:TOVIEW:MAXTRACEPOINTS TENK` sets the maximum trace points to 10 k.

[SENSe]:TOVerview:TIME:PER:DIVision

This command sets or queries the time per division (dB/div) value in the Time Overview display.

Conditions Measurement view: Time Overview

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:TOVerview:TIME:PER:DIVision <NRf>
[SENSe]:TOVerview:TIME:PER:DIVision?`

Arguments <NRf> is the dB/div value.
Range: .01 to 20

Returns <NR2> = floating point value without an exponent, which is the time per division value.

Examples `SENSE:TOV:TIME:PER:DIV?` might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the time per division value is set to 10.0 dB.

[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:COUNT

Sets and queries the count value for the selected trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:COUNT <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:COUNT</code>
Arguments	<code><x></code> = 1,2,3,4 is the Trace <code><value></code> = <code><NR1></code> Range is 1 to 10000
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe4:SPURious:COUNT 60</code> sets the count value to 60 for Trace 4.

[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:FUNCTion

Sets and queries the required function for the selected trace in Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Measurement Display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:FUNCTion {NONE MAXH AVER AVGL}</code> <code>[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:FUNCTion?</code>
Arguments	<code><x></code> = 1,2,3,4 is the Trace “NONE” to select Normal “MAXH” to select Max Hold “AVER” to select Avg (VRMS) “AVGL” to select Avg (of logs)
Returns	<code><String></code> NONE or MAXH or AVER or AVGL

Examples `[SENSe]:TRACe1:SPURious:FUNCTION NONE` sets the function to Normal for Trace 1.

[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:SElect

Sets the specified trace as the active trace in the Spurious display. The query returns the active trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Spurious Display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:SElect`
`[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:SElect`

Arguments <x> = 1,2,3,4 is the Trace

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples `[SENSe]:TRACe2:SPURious:SElect` sets Trace 2 as the active trace.

SENSe:TXGain:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the resolution bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution] <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]?`

Arguments <value>::=<NRf> specifies the RBW.
 Range: 1 kHz to 1 MHz.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSe:TXGain:BANDwidth:RESolution 200E3` sets the RBW to 200 kHz.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:CENTer

Sets or queries the frequency at the center of the selected Span.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:CENTer <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:CENTer?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the center frequency.
Range: 1 kHz to 1 MHz.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSe:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:CENTER 1E9` sets the center frequency to 1 GHz.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:POINts

Sets or queries the number of frequency steps in the measurement range.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:POINts <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:POINts?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NR1>` specifies number of frequency steps.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSE:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:POINTS 101` sets the number of frequency steps to 101.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:SPAN

Sets or queries the difference between the start and stop frequencies (span).

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:SPAN <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:SPAN?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NR1>` specifies the frequency span.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSE:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:SPAN 100E6` sets the frequency span to 100 MHz.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STARt

Sets or queries the lowest frequency in the span.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STARt <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STARt?`

Related Commands [SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STOP](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NR1>` specifies the lowest frequency in the span.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSE:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:START 1E9` sets the lowest frequency to 1 GHz.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STEP

Sets or queries the frequency increment. Measurements are made at frequency points from Start Freq to Stop Freq in Step Size increments.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STEP <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STEP?`

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the frequency increment.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSE:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:STEP 1E6` sets the frequency increment to 1 MHz.

SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STOP

Sets or queries the highest frequency in the span.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STOP <value>`
`SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:STOP?`

Related Commands [SENSe:TXGain:FREQuency:START](#)

Arguments `<value>::=<NRf>` specifies the highest frequency.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SENSE:TXGAIN:FREQUENCY:STOP 2E9` sets the highest frequency to 2 GHz.

[SENSe]:USETtings (No Query Form)

Updates the analyzer settings. This command is useful when you need to set the analyzer including the RF attenuation before taking data acquisition. Unless this command is executed, the attenuation value is not set until acquisition is taken.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:USETtings`

Arguments None

Examples `SENSE:USETTINGS` updates settings.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:DC:OFFSet:CORRection:STATe

Enables or disables the Enable DC Offset Correction check box for all 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:DC:OFFSet:CORRection:STATe {0 | OFF
| 1 | ON }`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:DC:OFFSet:CORRection:STATe ?`

Arguments 0 or OFF disables Enable DC Offset Correction (unchecks check box)
1 or ON enables Enable DC Offset Correction (checks check box)

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:DC:OFFSET:CORRECTION:STATE 0 will disable the Enable DC Offset Correction check box.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE

It sets or Queries the Equalizer to OFF, Non Adaptive Equalizer and Adaptive Equalizer in the settings control panel common to all the WLAN 802.11ad displays.

Conditions Measurement views: All WLAN 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE {NONE | NONA | ADAPtive}
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE?

Arguments **NONE** will set the Equalizer to OFF.
NONA will set the Equalizer to Non Adaptive Equalizer.
ADAPtive will set the Equalizer to Adaptive Equalizer.

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:TYPE NONA will set the Equalizer to Non Adaptive Equalizer.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:HANDle:MULTi:PATH:CHANnel:STATe

By enabling this flag, severe multipath can be equalized. By default this flag is set to 0.

Conditions Measurement views: All WLAN 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:HANDle:MULTi:PATH:CHANnel:STATe {0 | 1}
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:HANDle:MULTi:PATH:CHANnel:STATe ?

Arguments	0 severe multipath cannot be equalized (checkbox is unchecked) 1 severe multipath can be equalized (checkbox is checked)
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:HANDLE:MULTI:PATH:CHANNEL:STATE 1 equalizes the severe multipath.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the actual analysis length for the 802.11ad measurement views (in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> = actual analysis length in seconds
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL? might return 2.840E-6, indicating that the actual analysis length is 2.840 μ s.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ

Sets or queries whether or not to swap I and Q data.

Conditions	Measurement views: All WLAN 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ {0 1} [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ ?

Arguments	0 does not swap I and Q data (checkbox is unchecked.)
	1 swaps I and Q data (checkbox is checked.)
Returns	0 or 1, <NRf>
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:SWAP:IQ 1 swaps I and Q data.

[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth

Specifies the length of the analysis period to use in the WLAN analysis time settings. Analysis length is specified in either symbols or seconds, depending on the Units setting. Use [SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME to set the units.

Programming a specified length sets [SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:AUTO to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth <NRf>
	[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth?
Arguments	Floating point number that specifies the analysis length.
	Range: the minimum value depends on the modulation type.
Examples	SENSE:WLAN:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 25.625e-6 sets the analysis length to 25.625 μ s.

[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Returns the value of the actual analysis length for the WLAN analysis time settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:ACTual?</code>
Returns	Floating point number that represents the actual analysis length in seconds.
Examples	<code>SENSe:WLAN:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:ACTUAL?</code> might return 25.625E-6, indicating that the actual analysis length is 25.625 μ s.

`[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO`

Sets the analysis length value based on the requirements of the selected display. To set the analysis length manually, use the command.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 sets the analysis length value based on the requirements of the selected display. OFF or 0 turns this function off.
Examples	<code>SENSe:WLAN:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON</code> sets the analysis length value automatically based on the requirements of the selected display.

`[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALysis:OFFSet`

Specifies or queries the analysis offset in the symbol interval in WLAN analysis parameters. This value is a percentage of the Guard Interval. The allowable range is -100% to 0%. -100% positions the FFT to start at the beginning of the Guard Interval, 0% positions it to start at the end of the Guard Interval. The default value is -50% which usually gives the best measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALYSIS:OFFSet <NR1></code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:ANALYSIS:OFFSet?</code>
Arguments	Integer that represents the analysis offset in the symbol interval, in percent terms.
Examples	<code>SENSE:WLAN:ANALYSIS:OFFSET -50</code> sets the analysis offset in the symbol interval to -50%.

[SENSe]:WLAN:BURSt

Specifies the burst to measure when multiple bursts are present in an acquisition, in the WLAN analysis parameters. The index number of the first burst is 1, second burst is 2, etc.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:BURSt <NR1></code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:BURSt?</code>
Arguments	Integer that specifies which burst to measure when multiple bursts are present in an acquisition.
Examples	<code>SENSE:WLAN:BURST 3</code> sets the burst to measure in the presence of multiple bursts to the third burst.

[SENSe]:WLAN:CHANnel[:BANDwidth]:BWIDth]

Specifies or queries a nominal channel bandwidth to use for the WLAN measurements.

To automatically set the subcarrier spacing for the WLAN measurements, use the command `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO`.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:CHANnel[:BANDwidth :BWIDth]</code> <code>{BW5 BW10 BW20 BW40 BW80 BW160}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:CHANnel[:BANDwidth :BWIDth]?</code>
Arguments	BW5, BW10, BW20, BW40, BW80, BW160 specify a nominal channel bandwidth to use for the WLAN measurements.
Returns	Query returns one of the argument values indicating the selected nominal channel BW.
Examples	<code>SENSe:WLAN:CHANNEL:BANDWIDTH BW20</code> sets the nominal channel bandwidth to use to 20 MHz.

`[SENSe]:WLAN:EQUalizer:TRAIning`

Specifies the method to use for estimating channel frequency response and equalization for WLAN measurments (either PREamble or PDATA). This control can be used to diagnose changes in frequency response over the signal packet.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:EQUalizer:TRAIning {PREamble PDATA}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:EQUalizer:TRAIning?</code>
Arguments	PREamble The instrument uses only the Preamble to estimate channel frequency response. This response is then used to equalize the entire signal packet.

PDATA Preamble plus data. The instrument makes an initial channel frequency response estimate from the Preamble. Then it estimates the channel response for each data symbol using the decoded data content to derive equalization for each symbol individually. This allows compensation for time-varying channel response over the packet.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:EQUALIZER:TRAINING PREAMBLE` sets the method used to estimate channel frequency response and equalization to Preamble.

[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:LENGth? (Query Only)

Returns the fixed FFT length for the WLAN measurements.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:LENGth?`

Returns Integer that represents the fixed FFT length for the WLAN measurements.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:FFT:LENGTH?` might return the fixed FFT length as 64.

[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:SRATe? (Query Only)

Returns the FFT sample rate for the WLAN measurements, in samples per second, based on the bandwidth or subcarrier setting.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:FFT:SRATe?`

Returns Floating point number that represents the FFT sample rate in MS/s.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:FFT:SRATE?` might return `20.000e+6`, which represents an FFT sample rate of 20.000 MS/s.

[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor

Sets or queries the frequency error in the WLAN analysis parameters. The entered value is used by the analysis as a fixed frequency offset. This is useful when the exact frequency offset of the signal is known. To set the frequency error automatically, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor <NRf>`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor?`

Arguments Floating point number that represents the fixed frequency offset.

Examples `[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor 0.02` sets the frequency error to 0.02.

[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO

Turns on the automatic determination of the frequency error in the WLAN analysis parameters. To enter a value manually when Auto is turned off, use the command `[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor`.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO?`

Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the frequency error manually, using the <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:FREQUENCY:ERROR</code> command. ON or 1 sets the frequency error automatically.
Examples	<code>SENSe:WLAN:FREQUENCY:ERROR:AUTO ON</code> Turns on automatic determination of the frequency error.

[SENSe]:WLAN:GUARd:INTERval

Sets or queries the Guard Interval to use in the input signal in the WLAN measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:GUARd:INTERval {AUTO FOURth EIGHth}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:GUARd:INTERval?</code>
Arguments	AUTO Auto from SIG uses the Guard Interval value extracted from the signal FOURth specifies the guard interval as 1/4. EIGHth specifies the guard interval as 1/8.
Examples	<code>SENSe:WLAN:GUARd:INTERval FOUR</code> sets the guard interval to 1/4.

[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:DETECT:QAM1024

Sets or queries whether or not 1024QAM detection is enabled.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:DETECT:QAM1024 { 0 | 1 }`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:DETECT:QAM1024?`

Arguments 0 means detection is disabled.
 1 means detection is enabled.

Returns See Arguments

Examples `[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANual DSSS1` specifies to use DSSS1 fixed modulation regardless of the signal content.

[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANual

Specifies to use a fixed modulation type, regardless of the signal content, in the WLAN analysis parameters.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANual {BPSK |QPSK |QAM16 |QAM64`
`|QAM256 |QAM1024 |DSSS1 |DSSS2 |CCK5 |CCK11}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANual?`

Arguments BPSK |QPSK |QAM16 |QAM64 |QAM256 |QAM1024| DSSS1 |DSSS2
 |CCK5 |CCK11 are fixed modulation types.

Examples `[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANual DSSS1` specifies to use DSSS1 fixed modulation regardless of the signal content.

[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:SOURce

Specifies the method of data symbol modulation identification in the WLAN analysis parameters (either Auto Detect, Manual, or Auto from SIG).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:SOURce [AUTO MANuaL SIG]</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:SOURce?</code>
Arguments	AUTO Auto Detect estimates the modulation from the data symbol IQ content. MANuaL Manual allows specifying a fixed modulation type regardless of the signal content, using the command <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:MANuaL</code> . SIG Auto from SIG sets the modulation as indicated by the embedded SIG preamble symbol format data.
Examples	<code>SENSE:WLAN:MODULATION:SOURCE MANUAL</code> enables you to specify a fixed modulation type regardless of the signal content, using the command [SENSe]:WLAN:MODulation:DETECT:QAM1024

[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe

Specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct amplitude variations over the packet for WLAN measurements. Note: the default setting is 0 (false).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:AMPLitude:STATe?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to use the Amplitude pilot subcarrier to correct amplitude variation over the packets. OFF or 0 specifies that the Amplitude pilot subcarrier is off.
Examples	<code>SENSE:WLAN:PILOT:TRACKING:AMPLITUDE:STATE ON</code> specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct variations.

[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:PHASe:STATe

Specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct phase variations over the packet, in WLAN measurements. Note: the default setting is 1 (true).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:PHASe:STATe {0 1 OFF ON} [SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:PHASe:STATe?
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct phase variations over the packet. OFF or 0 specifies that the pilot subcarrier is off.
Examples	SENSe:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:PHASe:STATe ON specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct phase variations over the packet.

[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe

Specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct timing variations over the packet, in WLAN measurements. Note: the default setting is 0 (false).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe {0 1 OFF ON} [SENSe]:WLAN:PILOt:TRACking:TIMing:STATe?
Arguments	ON or 1 specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct timing variations over the packet. OFF or 0 specifies that the pilot subcarrier is off.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:PILOT:TRACKING:TIMING:STATE ON` specifies to use the pilot subcarrier to correct timing variations over the packet.

[SENSe]:WLAN:RADix

Specifies or queries the format for displaying the symbol values in the WLAN setting preferences (either binary or HEX).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:RADix {BINary|HEX}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:RADix?`

Arguments `BINary` specifies to display the symbol values in binary format.
`HEX` specifies to display the symbol values in HEX format.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:RADIX HEX` specifies to display the symbol values in HEX format.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers

Sets or queries which subcarriers to display in the WLAN view.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers {ALL|PILOts|DATA|RANGee|SINGLe}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers?`

Arguments `ALL` specifies that all subcarriers will be displayed.
`PILOt` specifies that only the pilot subcarriers will be displayed.
`DATA` specifies that only the data subcarriers will be displayed.

RANGE specifies that the subcarriers within a specified range will be displayed.

SINGLE specifies that only a single subcarrier will be displayed.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SCARRIERS ALL` sets the WLAN view to display all subcarriers.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:START

Sets or queries the start value of the subcarrier range to be displayed in the WLAN view.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:START <NR1>`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:START?`

Arguments Integer

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SCARRIERS:RANGE:START 20` sets the subcarrier start range to 20.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP

Sets or queries the stop value of the subcarrier range to be displayed in the WLAN view.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP <NR1>`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:RANGe:STOP?`

Arguments Integer

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SCARRIERS:RANGE:STOP 25` sets the subcarrier stop range to 25.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SINGle:INDEX

Specifies or queries the single subcarrier to display in the WLAN view.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SINGle:INDEX <NR1>`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SINGle:INDEX?`

Arguments Integer

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SCARRIERS:SINGLE:INDEX -10` sets the single subcarrier for display to -10.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing

Sets or queries the subcarrier spacing in the WLAN measurements.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing <NRf>`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing?`

Arguments NR3 is a floating point number that specifies the subcarrier spacing.

Returns `SENSE:WLAN:SCARRIERS:SPACING 312.5E+3` sets the subcarrier spacing to 312.5 kHz.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO

When turned on, automatically sets the subcarrier spacing in the WLAN measurements.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO?`

Arguments OFF or 0 turns the automatic subcarrier spacing off.
ON or 1 turns the automatic subcarrier spacing on.

Examples `SENSe:WLAN:SCARriers:SPACing:AUTO ON` turns the automatic subcarrier spacing on.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SIGNAL:STANDARD:TYPE

Sets or queries the WLAN signal standard.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements
Additionally, the N argument requires Option 24, and the AC argument requires Option 25.

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SIGNAL:STANDARD:TYPE {A|B|G|J|P|N|AC}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SIGNAL:STANDARD:TYPE?`

Arguments	A sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11a.
	B sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11b.
	G sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11g.
	J sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11j.
	P sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11p.
	N sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11n. Requires Option 24 in addition to Option 23.
	AC sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11ac. Requires Option 25 in addition to Option 23.
Examples	<code>SENSE:WLAN:SIGNAL:STANDARD:TYPE G</code> sets the WLAN signal standard to 802.11g.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SubCARrier:DERotation

Turning on this state allows some displays to show subcarriers with or without the Gamma subcarrier phase rotation removed. Gamma phase rotation is applied to 802.11n and 802.11ac subcarriers in defined subranges depending on the Channel Bandwidth selected (only for Channel Bandwidths of 40 MHz and above).

When derotation is turned off, the rotation is not removed, which provides a direct view of the physical modulation on the channel. With derotation turned on, the rotation is removed, allowing easier decoding of the underlying data content. Only the Constellation and Symbol Table results are affected by this control.

NOTE. This control is only shown for 802.11n and 802.11ac standard selections for channel bandwidths greater than or equal to 40 MHz. It is not present for all others.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:SubCARrier:DERotation {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:SubCARrier:DERotation?</code>

Arguments OFF or 0 turns the subcarrier derotation off.
 ON or 1 turns the subcarrier derotation on.

Examples SENSE:WLAN:SUBCARRIER:DEROTATION ON turns the subcarrier derotation on.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMAry:CLEAr:RESuIts (No Query Form)

Clears the results of the WLAN Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMAry:CLEAr:RESuIts

[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMAry:CLEAr:RESuIts (No Query Form)

Clears the results in the WLAN Summary measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
 This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMAry:CLEAr:RESuIts

Arguments None

Examples [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMARY:CLEAR:RESULTS clears the results in the measurement.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT

Specifies the maximum number of bursts to average for the WLAN Summary EVM display. The burst average function must be enabled using the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT:ENABLE](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT <NR1>
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT?

Arguments Integer

Examples [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT 12 sets the maximum number of bursts to average to 12.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT:ENABLE

Enables the burst average function in the WLAN Summary EVM settings. To specify the maximum number of bursts to average, use the command [\[SENSe\]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT](#).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT:ENABLE
{0|1|OFF|ON}
[SENSe]:WLAN:SUMMary:EVM:RMS:AVERage:COUNT:ENABLE?

Arguments ON or 1 turns the burst average function on.
OFF or 0 turns the burst average function off.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVM:RMS:AVERAGE:COUNT:ENABLE ON` turns the burst average function on.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SWAP:IQ

Specifies to swap the I and Q components of a signal in the WLAN analysis parameters. Doing so compensates the input signal for spectral inversion.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SWAP:IQ {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SWAP:IQ?`

Arguments `OFF` or `0` turns the Swap I and Q function off.
`ON` or `1` turns the Swap I and Q function on.

Examples `SENSE:WLAN:SWAP:IQ ON` swaps the I and Q components of the signal.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols|CHIPs

Specifies or queries which symbols or chips are displayed in the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBols" for all other standards.

The `DAT`, `PRAM` and `HEAD` enumerations apply to 802.11b only.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols|CHIPs {ALL|RANGE|SINGLe|DAT|PRAM|HEAD}`
`[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols|CHIPs?`

Arguments	ALL specifies that all symbols or chips will be displayed.
	RANGE specifies that a range of symbols or chips will be displayed.
	SINGLe specifies that single symbols or chips will be displayed.
	DAT specifies that the Data symbols or chips will be displayed. Applies to 802.11b only.
	PRAM specifies that Preamble symbols or chips will be displayed. Applies to 802.11b only.
	HEAD specifies that Header symbols or chips will be displayed. Applies to 802.11b only.
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:SYMBOLS ALL specifies that all symbols or chips will be displayed in the WLAN Symbol Table.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:MAX

Sets or queries the value for the maximum number of symbols/chips to analyze for the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBOLs" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN
	This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:MAX <NR1>
[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:MAX?

Arguments Integer

Examples SENSE:WLAN:SYMBOLS:MAX 50 specifies a maximum value of 50 symbols to analyze for the WLAN Symbol Table.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:MAX:STaTe

Turns on or off the “maximum data symbols to analyze” feature for the WLAN Symbol Table. To specify the maximum number of symbols/chips to analyze, use the command.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBols" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOlS CHIPs:MAX:STATE {0 1 OFF ON} [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOlS CHIPs:MAX:STATE?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the “maximum data symbols to analyze” feature. OFF or 0 disables the “maximum data symbols to analyze” feature.
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLS:MAX:STATE ON turns on “maximum data symbols to analyze” feature for the WLAN Symbol Table.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOlS|CHIPs:RANGe:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of symbols or chips to display when displaying a range results in the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBols" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOlS CHIPs:RANGe:COUNT <NR1> [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOlS CHIPs:RANGe:COUNT?
Arguments	Integer that represents the number of symbols/chips to display
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLS:RANGE:COUNT 4 sets the number of symbols or chips to display to 4 in the WLAN Symbol Table.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:RANGe:START

Sets or queries the symbols/chips start value when displaying a range of results in the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBOLs" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:START <NR1> [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:START?
Arguments	Integer
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs:RANGe:START 40 sets the start value of the range to 40.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs|CHIPs:RANGe:STOP

Sets or queries the symbols or chips stop value when displaying a range of results in the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBOLs" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:STOP <NR1> [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs CHIPs:RANGe:STOP?
Arguments	Integer
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBOLs:RANGe:STOP 60 sets the stop value of the range to 60.

[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols|CHIPs:SINGle:INDeX

Sets or queries the symbol or chip to use when displaying results from a single symbol in the WLAN Symbol Table.

Use "CHIPs" for 802.11b and "SYMBols" for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols CHIPs:SINGle:INDeX <NR1> [SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols CHIPs:SINGle:INDeX?
Arguments	Integer
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:SYMBols CHIPs:SINGle:INDeX 26 specifies to display symbol 26.

[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency

Specifies or queries whether the displayed frequency units are frequency (Hz) or subcarrier in the WLAN settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency {FREQuency SCARrier} [SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:FREQuency?
Arguments	FREQuency specifies that the displayed frequency units will be Hz. SCARrier specifies that the displayed frequency units will be subcarrier.
Examples	SENSe:WLAN:UNIT:FREQUENCY FREQ specifies that the frequency units in the display will be Hz.

[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME

Specifies or queries whether the displayed time units are seconds, symbols or chips in the WLAN settings. Chips is only a valid option for 802.11b, and Symbols is valid for all other standards.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME {SECONDS SYMBOLS CHIPS} [SENSe]:WLAN:UNIT:TIME?
Arguments	SECONDS specifies that the displayed time units are to be seconds SYMBOLS specifies that the displayed time units are to be symbols CHIPS specifies that the displayed time units are to be chips (valid only for 802.11b)
Examples	SENSe:WLAN:UNIT:TIME SYMBOLS specifies that the displayed time units are to be symbols.

SOURce:TXGain:POWer

Sets or queries the output power level of the tracking generator.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Source commands
Syntax	SOURce:TXGain:POWer <value>
Arguments	<value>::=<NRf> is the tracking generator output power. Range: -3 dBm to -43 dBm.
Returns	See Arguments.

Examples `SOURCE:TXGAIN:POWER -10` sets the tracking generator output power to -10 dBm.

***SRE**

Sets or queries the value of the Service Request Enable Register (SRER). Refer to Section 3, *Status and Events*, for the register information.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax `*SRE <value>`
`*SRE?`

Related Commands [*CLS](#), [*ESE](#), [*ESR?](#), [*STB?](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <NR1>` is a value in the range from 0 to 255. The binary bits of the SRER are set according to this value. Using an out-of-range value causes an execution error.

Examples `*SRE48` sets binary 00110000 in the SRER's bits.
`*SRE?` might return 32, indicating that binary value 00100000 has been set in the SRER's bits.

STATus:ACPower:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Channel power and ACPR measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Channel power and ACPR

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:ACPower:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:ACPOWER:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:{AM|FM|PM}:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the AM/FM/PM measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:{AM|FM|PM}:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:AM:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually in the AM measurement.

STATus:AUDio:SPECTrum:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Spectrum
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:EVENTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>"]{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>"]} Where: <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:AUDIO:SPECTRUM:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:AUDIO:SUMMARY:EVENTS? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the audio measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Audio Summary
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:AUDIO:SUMMARY:EVENTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>"]{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>"]} Where: <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:AUDIO:SUMMARY:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:AVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Amplitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:AVTime:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:AVTIME:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:BIBEmissions:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Bluetooth InBand Emission measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth InBand Emission

Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:BIBEmISSIONS:EVENTs?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>, “<edesc>[,<einfo>]”{“<edesc>[,<einfo>]”}</code> Where: <code><ecode> ::= <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> ::= <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo> ::= <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	<code>STATUS:BIBEMISSIONS:EVENTs?</code> might return 0 indicating no events to report.

STATUS:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Bluetooth Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:EVENTs?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>, “<edesc>[,<einfo>]”{, <ecode>,”<edesc>[,<einfo>]”}</code> Where <code><ecode> ::= <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> ::= <string></code> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo> ::= <string></code> is the additional information of the error/event.
Examples	<code>STATUS:BLUETOOTH:CONStE:EVENTs?</code> might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye Diagram

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>, "<edesc>[<einfo>]" {, <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"}

Where

<ecode> ::= <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> ::= <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> ::= <string> is the additional information of the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATus:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Frequency Deviation versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>, "<edesc>[,<info>]"{"<edesc>[,<info>]"}

Where:

<ecode> ::= <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> ::= <string> is the description on the error/event.

<info> ::= <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:BLUETOOTH:FDVTIME:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:CCDF:EVENTS? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the CCDF measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Status commands

Syntax STATUS:CCDF:EVENTS?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[,<info>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<info>]"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<info> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:CCDF:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:CONStE:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the constellation measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:CONStE:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}
Where

<ecode> ::

<NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATus:CONStE:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:DIQVtime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:DIQVtime:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}
Where

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:DIQVTIME:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:DPX:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the DPX, Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:DPX:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:DPX:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:EDiagram:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the eye diagram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Eye diagram
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:EDIagram:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:EDIAGRAM:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:EVM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the EVM versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: EVM versus Time
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:EVM:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:EVM:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:FDVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Frequency deviation versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency deviation versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:FDVTime:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:FDVTIME:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the specified settling time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:{FSETTLING PSETTLING}:EVENTS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	<code>STATUS:{FSETTLING PSETTLING}:EVENTS?</code> might return 2048, "Done saving - restart with Stop, then Run", indicating that the acquisition has been completed.

STATUS:FVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:FVTime:EVENTs?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:FVTIME:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:IQVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:IQVTime:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:IQVTIME:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:LTE:ACLR:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the LTE ACLR measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:LTE:ACLR:EVENTs?`

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples STATUS:LTE:ACLR:EVENTS? might return 12006, "Not aligned",2008,"Not calibrated",12007,"unaligned data",12009,"Data from uncalibrated instrument".

STATus:LTE:CHSPepectrum:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the LTE Channel Spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Channel Spectrum

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:LTE:CHSPepectrum:EVENTs?

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples STATUS:LTE:CHSPECTRUM:EVENTS? might return 12006,"Not aligned",2008,"Not calibrated".

STATus:LTE:CONStellation:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the LTE Constellation measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Constellation
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:LTE:CONStE:EVENTs?</code>
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."
Examples	<code>STATUS:LTE:CONStE:EVENTs?</code> might return 12006,"Not aligned",2008,"Not calibrated",11090,"Recovery done on PSS/SSS on the center 62, "106 - AnaSynchronization Sequence not found".

STATUS:LTE:PVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the LTE Power vs Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:LTE:PVTime:EVENTs?</code>
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:LTE:PVTIME:EVENTS?` might return 12006,"Not aligned",2008,"Not calibrated".

STATUS:MCPower:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the MCPR (multi-carrier ACPR) measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: MCPR

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUS:MCPower:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:MCPower:EVENTS?` might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:MERRor:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Magnitude error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Magnitude error versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUS:MERRor:EVENTs?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}</code> Where <code><ecode> :: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> :: <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo> :: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:MERROR:EVENTS? might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OBWidth:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Occupied Bandwidth (OBW) measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:OBWidth:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}</code> Where <code><ecode> :: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> :: <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo> :: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:OBWIDTH:EVENTS? might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:CONStE:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM Constellation measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:CONStE:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATus:OFDM:CONStE:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:EVM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM EVM (Error Vector Magnitude) versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:EVM:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:OFDM:EVM:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:MERRor:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM Magnitude versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:MERRor:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:OFDM:MERRor:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:PERRor:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:PERRor:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATus:OFDM:PERRor:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:POWer:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM Power measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:POWer:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:OFDM:POWER:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OFDM:STABle:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status condition for the OFDM Symbol table measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:OFDM:STABle:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</p>
</div>

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:OFDM:STABLE:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:OPERation:CONDition? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the Operation Condition Register (OCR).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:OPERation:CONDition?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the OCR.
Examples	STATUS:OPERATION:CONDITION? might return 16, showing that the bits in the OCR have the binary value 0000000000010000, which means the analyzer is in measurement.

STATUS:OPERation:ENABLE

Sets or queries the enable mask of the Operation Enable Register (OENR) which allows true conditions in the Operation Event Register to be reported in the summary bit.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:OPERation:ENABLE <bit_value> STATUS:OPERation:ENABLE?
Arguments	<bit_value> :: <NR1> is the enable mask of the OENR. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the OENR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	STATUS:OPERATION:ENABLE1 enables the ALIGning bit. STATUS:OPERATION:ENABLE? might return 1, showing that the bits in the OENR have the binary value 00000000 00000001, which means that the ALIGning bit is valid.

STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the Operation Event Register (OEVR).
Reading the OEVR clears it.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the OEVR.
Examples	STATus:OPERation:EVENT? might return 1, showing that the bits in the OEVR have the binary value 00000000 00000001, which means that the ALIGNing bit is set.

STATus:OPERation:NTRansition

Sets or queries the negative transition filter value of the Operation Transition Register (OTR).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:OPERation:NTRansition <bit_value> STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?
Arguments	<bit_value> :: <NR1> is the negative transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the OTR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)

Examples `STATUS:OPERATION:NTRANSITION#H0011` sets the negative transition filter value to #H0011.

`STATUS:OPERATION:NTRANSITION?` might return 17.

STATus:OPERation:PTRansition

Sets or queries the positive transition filter value of the Operation Transition Register (OTR).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <bit_value>`
 `STATus:OPERation:PTRansition?`

Arguments `<bit_value> :: <NR1>` is the positive transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.

Returns `<NR1>` is a decimal number showing the contents of the OTR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)

Examples `STATUS:OPERATION:PTRANSITION0` sets the positive transition filter value to 0.

`STATUS:OPERATION:PTRANSITION?` might return 0.

STATus:P25:EDiagram:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:P25:EDiagram:EVENTs?`

Returns `<ecode>,”<edesc>[<einfo>]”{,<ecode>,”<edesc>[:<einfo>]”}`

Where:

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:P25:EDIAGRAM:EVENTS?` might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Parma's: Manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled Manually.

STATus:P25:SUMMary:EVENTs (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Summary measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: P25 Summary
This command requires P25 Measurements.

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:P25:SUMMary:EVENTs`

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:P25:SUMMARY:EVENTS` might return 12026 "Acquisition Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:PERRor:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Phase error versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase error versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:PERRor:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATus:PERRor:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:PHVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:PHVTime:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:PHVTIME:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:PNOise:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the phase noise measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:PNOise:EVENTs?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples STATUS:PNOISE:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:PRESet (No Query Form)

Presets the SCPI enable registers and transition registers.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:PRESet
Arguments	None
Examples	STATUS:PRESET presets the SCPI enable registers and transition registers.

STATUS:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:EVENTs (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Cumulative Histogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Histogram
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:PULSe:CUMulative:HISTogram:EVENTs
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>"]{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"</code> Where <code><ecode> :: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> :: <string></code> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo> :: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."
Examples	STATUS:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:HISTOGRAM:EVENTS might return 0,"No events to report."

STATus:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:EVENTs (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:EVENTs
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>"]{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} } Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."
Examples	STATus:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:EVENTs might return 0,"No events to report".

STATus:PULSe:OGRAM:EVENTs (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:PULSe:OGRAM:EVENTs
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>"]{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

<edesc> :: <string> is the description of the error/event.

<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:PULSE:OGRAM:EVENTS` might return 0, "No events to report".

STATUS:PULSe:RESult:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the pulse table measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse table

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUS:PULSe:RESult:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 559 386 574" data-label="Text">
<p>Where</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 574 809 592" data-label="Text">
<p><ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 590 797 607" data-label="Text">
<p><edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 605 882 623" data-label="Text">
<p><einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 631 765 649" data-label="Text">
<p>If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="225 676 899 725" data-label="Text">
<p>Examples <code>STATUS:PULSE:RESULT:EVENTS?</code> might return 12026,"Acq Sampling
Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are
controlled manually.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="94 758 606 782" data-label="Section-Header">
<h2>STATUS:PULSe:STATistics:EVENTs? (Query Only)</h2>
</div>
<div data-bbox="329 790 856 823" data-label="Text">
<p>Returns the current events and status conditions for the pulse statistics
measurement.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="216 850 600 868" data-label="Text">
<p>Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="94 941 350 961" data-label="Page-Footer">
SignalVu-PC Programmer Manual
</div>
<div data-bbox="870 941 935 959" data-label="Page-Footer">
2-2033
</div>

Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:PULSe:STATistics:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATus:PULSe:STATistics:EVENTs? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:PULSe:TRACe:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the pulse trace measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse trace
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:PULSe:TRACe:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:PULSE:TRACE:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:CONDition? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the questionable calibration condition register.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:CONDition?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable calibration condition register.

Examples `STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:CONDITION?` might return 16384, showing that the bits in the questionable calibration condition register have the binary value 01000000 00000000, which means the Alignment Needed bit is set.

STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABLE

Sets or queries the enable mask of the questionable calibration enable register which allows true conditions in the questionable calibration event register to be reported in the summary bit.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABLE <bit_value>`
`STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:ENABLE?`

Arguments <bit_value> :: <NR1> is the enable mask of the questionable calibration enable register. Range: 0 to 65535.

Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable calibration enable register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:ENABLE16384 enables the Alignment Needed bit. STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:ENABLE? might return 16384, showing that the bits in the questionable calibration enable register have the binary value 01000000 00000000, which means that the Calibration Summary bit is valid.

STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration[:EVENT]? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the questionable calibration event register.
Reading the register clears it.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration[:EVENT]?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable calibration event register.
Examples	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:EVENT? might return 16384, showing that the bits in the questionable calibration event register have the binary value 01000000 00000000, which means that the Calibration Summary bit is set.

STATus:QUEStionable:CALibration:NTRansition

Sets or queries the negative transition filter value of the questionable calibration transition register.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands

Syntax	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration:NTRansition <bit_value></code> <code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration:NTRansition?</code>
Arguments	<code><bit_value></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the negative transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<code><NR1></code> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable calibration transition register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:NTRANSITION#H4000</code> sets the negative transition filter value to #H4000. <code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:NTRANSITION?</code> might return 16384.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration:PTRansition

Sets or queries the positive transition filter value of the questionable calibration transition register.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration:PTRansition <bit_value></code> <code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration:PTRansition?</code>
Arguments	<code><bit_value></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the positive transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<code><NR1></code> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable calibration transition register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:PTRANSITION0</code> sets the positive transition filter value to 0. <code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CALIBRATION:PTRANSITION?</code> might return 0.

STATUS:QUESTIONable:CONDition? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the Questionable Condition Register (QCR).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CONDITION?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the QCR.
Examples	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CONDITION? might return 256, showing that the bits in the QCR have the binary value 00000001 00000000, which means the Calibration Summary bit is set.

STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE

Sets or queries the enable mask of the Questionable Enable Register (QENR) which allows true conditions in the Questionable Event Register to be reported in the summary bit.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE <bit_value> STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE?
Arguments	<bit_value> :: <NR1> is the enable mask of QENR. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the QENR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE256 enables the Calibration Summary bit. STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE? might return 256, showing that the bits in the QENR have the binary value 00000001 00000000, which means that the Calibration Summary bit is valid.

STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the Questionable Event Register (QEVr).
Reading the QEVr clears it.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the QEVr.

Examples STATus:QUESTIONABLE:EVENT? might return 256, showing that the bits in the QEVr have the binary value 00000001 00000000, which means that the Calibration Summary bit is set.

STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the questionable frequency condition register.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:CONDition?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable frequency condition register.

Examples STATus:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:CONDITION? might return 512, showing that the bits in the questionable frequency condition register have the binary value 00000010 00000000, which means the Locked To External Ref bit is set.

STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABLE

Sets or queries the enable mask of the questionable frequency enable register which allows true conditions in the questionable frequency event register to be reported in the summary bit.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABLE <bit_value> STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:ENABLE?
Arguments	<bit_value> :: <NR1> is the enable mask of the questionable frequency enable register. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable frequency enable register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:ENABLE512 enables the Locked To External Ref bit. STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:ENABLE? might return 512, showing that the bits in the questionable calibration enable register have the binary value 00000010 00000000, which means that the Locked To External Ref bit is valid.

STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]? (Query Only)

Returns the contents of the questionable frequency event register. Reading the register clears it.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency[:EVENT]?
Arguments	None

Returns <NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable frequency event register.

Examples STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:EVENT? might return 512, showing that the bits in the questionable frequency event register have the binary value 00000010 00000000, which means that the Locked To External Ref bit is set.

STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition

Sets or queries the negative transition filter value of the questionable frequency transition register.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition <bit_value>
STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:NTRansition?

Arguments <bit_value> :: <NR1> is the negative transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.

Returns <NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable frequency transition register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)

Examples STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:NTRANSITION#H0200 sets the negative transition filter value to #H0200.

STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:NTRANSITION? might return 512.

STATus:QUESTionable:FREQuency:PTRansition

Sets or queries the positive transition filter value of the questionable frequency transition register.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Status commands

Syntax	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:FREQUENCY:PTRansition <bit_value></code> <code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:FREQUENCY:PTRansition?</code>
Arguments	<code><bit_value></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the positive transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<code><NR1></code> is a decimal number showing the contents of the questionable frequency transition register. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:PTRANSITION0</code> sets the positive transition filter value to 0. <code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:FREQUENCY:PTRANSITION?</code> might return 0.

STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition

Sets or queries the negative transition filter value of the Questionable Transition Register (QTR).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:NTRansition <bit_value></code> <code>STATUS:QUESTIONable:NTRansition?</code>
Arguments	<code><bit_value></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the negative transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<code><NR1></code> is a decimal number showing the contents of the QTR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	<code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:NTRANSITION#H0020</code> sets the negative transition filter value to #H0020. <code>STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:NTRANSITION?</code> might return 32.

STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition

Sets or queries the positive transition filter value of the Questionable Transition Register (QTR).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <bit_value> STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?
Arguments	<bit_value> :: <NR1> is the positive transition filter value. Range: 0 to 65535.
Returns	<NR1> is a decimal number showing the contents of the QTR. Range: 0 to 32767 (The most-significant bit cannot be set true.)
Examples	STATus:QUESTIONABLE:PTRANSITION0 sets the positive transition filter value to 0. STATus:QUESTIONABLE:PTRANSITION? might return 0.

STATus:SEM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:SEM:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).
<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.
<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples **STATUS:SEM:EVENTS?** might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:SGRAM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the spectrogram measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Status commands

Syntax **STATus:SGRAM:EVENTs?**

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} }

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).
<edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event.
<einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples **STATUS:SGRAM:EVENTS?** might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:SPECTrum:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions and status conditions for the spectrum measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUs:SPECTrum:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}</code> Where <code><ecode> :: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc> :: <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo> :: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:SPECTRUM:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUs:SPURious:EVENTs ? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Spurious measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUs:SPURious:EVENTs ?
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}</code> where <code><ecode>:: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc>:: <String></code> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo>:: <String></code> is the additional information on the error/event If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:SPURIOUS:EVENTS ?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:SPURious:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Spurious

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:SPURious:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:SPURIOUS:EVENTS?` might return 12026, "Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:SQUality:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the signal quality measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Signal quality

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:SQUality:EVENTs?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<pre><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</pre> Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	<pre>STATUS:SQUALITY:EVENTS?</pre> might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:TDIagram:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the trellis diagram measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trellis diagram
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:TDIagram:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<pre><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</pre> Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <einfo> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	<pre>STATUS:TDIAGRAM:EVENTS?</pre> might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:TXGain:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Queries events for the Transmission Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:TXGain:EVENTs?
Returns	
Examples	STATUS:TXGAIN:EVENTS?

STATus:WLAN:AD:CONSt:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Queries the current events and status conditions for the Constellation measurement display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATus:WLAN:AD:CONSt:EVENTs?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"} where <ecode>:: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc>:: <String> is the description of the error/event. <einfo>:: <String> is the additional information on the error/event If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:AD:CONSTE:EVENTS?` might return 12056,"Warm-up period", indicating the error code is 12056 and the description of that error code is "Warm up period".

STATUs:WLAN:AD:EVM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the EVM vs Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUs:WLAN:AD:EVM:EVENTs?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}`

where

`<ecode>:: <NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>:: <String>` is the description of the error/event.

`<einfo>:: <String>` is the additional information on the error/event

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:AD:EVM:EVENTS?` might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUs:WLAN:CONStE:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current instrument status concatenated with WLAN constellation-specific event information.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUS:WLAN:CONStE:EVENTs?`

Returns ASCII string representation of instrument status as follows:

`<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:CONStE:EVENTs?` might return `12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control"`, indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:WLAN:CRESPonse:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the WLAN Channel Response display.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATUS:WLAN:CRESPonse:EVENTs?`

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:CRES:EVENTS?` might return `12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control"`, indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:WLAN:EVM:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current instrument status concatenated with WLAN EVM-specific event information.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:WLAN:EVM:EVENTs?`

Returns ASCII string representation of instrument status as follows:
`<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}`
Where
`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).
`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.
`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.
If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:EVM:EVENTS?` might return `12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control"`, indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:WLAN:MERRor:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current instrument status concatenated with WLAN Magnitude Error-specific event information.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:WLAN:MERROR:EVENTS?</code>
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where: <code><ecode>:: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc>:: <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo>:: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	<code>STATUS:WLAN:MERR:EVENTS?</code> might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:WLAN:PERROR:EVENTS? (Query Only)

Returns instrument status concatenated with WLAN Phase Error-specific event information.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Status commands
Syntax	<code>STATUS:WLAN:PERROR:EVENTS?</code>
Returns	ASCII string representation of instrument status as follows: <code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"}</code> Where <code><ecode>:: <NR1></code> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc>:: <string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo>:: <string></code> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:PERR:EVENTS?` might return `12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control"`, indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:WLAN:PVTime:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns the current instrument status concatenated with WLAN Power vs. Time-specific event information.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Status commands

Syntax `STATus:WLAN:PVTime:EVENTs?`

Returns ASCII string representation of instrument status as follows:
`<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}`
Where
`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).
`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.
`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the additional information on the error/event.
If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:PVT:EVENTS?` might return `12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control"`, indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATus:WLAN:STABLE:EVENTs? (Query Only)

Returns instrument status concatenated with WLAN Symbol Table-specific event information.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN
This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:WLAN:STABLE:EVENTS?
Returns	ASCII string representation of instrument status as follows: <pre><ecode>,"<edesc>[<info>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<info>]}"}</pre> Where <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> is the description on the error/event. <info> :: <string> is the additional information on the error/event. If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".
Examples	STATUS:WLAN:STABLE:EVENTS? might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

STATUS:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVENTS? (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the WLAN summary measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:WLAN:SUMMARY:EVENTS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<info>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<info>]}"} Where <ecode> :: <NR1> the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc> :: <string> the description on the error/event. <info> :: <string> the additional information on the error/event.

If there is no error, the response is 0, "No events to report".

***STB? (Query Only)**

Returns the contents of the Status Byte Register (SBR) in the status/event reporting structure using the Master Summary Status (MSS) bit. Refer to Section3, *Status and Events*, for the register information.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *STB?

Related Commands [*CLS](#), [*ESE](#), [*ESR?](#), [*SRE](#)

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> representing the contents of the SBR as a decimal number.

Examples *STB? might return 96, indicating that the SBR contains binary 0110 0000.

SYSTem:ANTenna:AMPLifier? (Query Only)

Queries the status of the antenna amplifier.

Conditions Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument with an antenna.

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ANTenna:AMPLifier?

Returns 1 or ON means amplifier is on.
0 or OFF means amplifier is off.

SYSTem:ANTenna:CAPabilities:REPort? (Query Only)

Queries the selected antenna capabilities for the items.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument with an antenna.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:ANTenna:CAPabilities:REPort?
Returns	ReportsNothing = 1, ReportsAzimuth = 2, ReportsElevation = 4, ReportsActiveMode = 8, ReportsBandChange = 16, ReportsRollAngle = 32, ReportsButtonPresses = 64
Examples	SYSTem:ANTenna:CAPabilities:REPort? might return 126 when the set to Simulator. This is 64+32+16+8+4+2. SYSTem:ANTenna:CAPabilities:REPort? might return 6, which indicates capabilities of azimuth and elevation reporting.

SYSTem:ANTenna:CATalog? (Query Only)

Queries the catalog of antennas. Use the SYSTem:ANTenna:SElected command to select an antenna from the catalog.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:ANTenna:CATalog?
Returns	<string>,<string> is a list of antennas in the catalog.
Examples	SYSTem:ANTenna:CATalog? might return "Alaris DF-A0047","Simulator".

SYSTem:ANTenna:CONNect (No Query Form)

Initiates antenna connection.

Conditions Requires antenna or antenna simulator mode.
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:CONNECT { 1 | 0 }`

Arguments 1 or ON connects antenna.
0 or OFF does not connect antenna.

SYSTem:ANTenna:DATA? (Query Only)

Queries the true north azimuth, uncorrected compass bearing, elevation, and roll values of the antenna.

Conditions Antenna mode must be set to Simulator to report roll value.
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:DATA?`

Related Commands [SYSTem:ANTenna:SETDATA](#)

Returns `<numeric> :: <NR3>`
`<numeric>,<numeric>,<numeric>,<numeric>`

Examples `SYSTEM:ANTENNA:DATA?` might return
65.6509800000,54.2109800000,37.8086400000 indicating the true north azimuth
is 65.6°, the uncorrected compass bearing is 54.2°, and the elevation is 37.8°.

SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination? (Query Only)

Queries current calculated declination.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument with an antenna.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination?
Returns	<NR2> is the calculated declination.
Examples	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLINATION? might return 10.0, indicating that the calculated declination is 10.0°.

SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER

Sets or queries the manually entered declination.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument with an antenna.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER <NR2> SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER?
Related Commands	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER:STATe
Arguments	<NR2> is the manually entered declination.
Returns	<NR2> is the manually entered declination.
Examples	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLINATION:USER? might return 10.0000000000, indicating that the manually forced declination is set to 10.0°.

SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER:STATe

Sets or queries to force declination.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument with an antenna.

Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER:STATE { 1 0 ON OFF }</code> <code>SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER:STATE?</code>
Related Commands	SYSTem:ANTenna:DECLination:USER
Arguments	1 or ON forces the declination to a user entered value. 0 or OFF sets the declination to not be forced.
Returns	1 or ON means the declination is set to a manually entered value. 0 or OFF means the declination is not forced.

SYSTem:ANTenna:FREQuency:BAND? (Query Only)

Queries the currently selected frequency band for the antenna, assuming that it has the ability to report back which band is selected.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:ANTenna:FREQuency:BAND?</code>
Returns	It returns 0 for all currently available antennas (and the Simulator), because they do not have the ability to report back which band is selected.
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:ANTENNA:FREQUENCY:BAND?</code>

SYSTem:ANTenna:MANufacturer? (Query Only)

Queries the antenna manufacturer.

Conditions	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:MANufacturer?`

Returns `<string>`

Examples `SYSTem:ANTenna:MANUFACTURER?` might return “Alaris”.

SYSTem:ANTenna:MODEL? (Query Only)

Queries the antenna model.

Conditions Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:MODEL?`

Returns `<string>`

Examples `SYSTem:ANTenna:MODEL?` might return “DF-A0047”.

SYSTem:ANTenna:OPTions? (Query Only)

Queries the antenna options.

Conditions Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:OPTions?`

Returns `<string>`

Examples `SYSTem:ANTenna:OPTIONS?` might return “None”.

SYSTem:ANTenna:SElected

Sets or queries the selected antenna.

Conditions Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ANTenna:SElected <string>
SYSTem:ANTenna:SElected?

Related Commands [SYSTem:ANTenna:CATalog?](#)

Arguments <string> is an item from the antenna catalog.
Alaris DF-A0047 sets analyzer to Alaris antenna.
Simulator sets the analyzer to the simulated antenna.

Returns “None” means the analyzer is set to no antenna.
“Alaris DF-A0047” means the analyzer is set to the Alaris antenna.
“Simulator” means the analyzer is set to the simulated antenna.

Examples SYSTem:ANTENNA:SELECTED? might return “Alaris DF-A0047”, indicating that the antenna selection is set to the Alaris DF-A0047.

SYSTem:ANTenna:SERial? (Query Only)

Queries the antenna serial number.

Conditions Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ANTenna:SERial?

Returns <string>

Examples `SYSTEM:ANTENNA:SERIAL?` might return “A22500”.

SYSTem:ANTenna:SETDATA (No Query Form)

Sets the amplifier, true north azimuth, uncorrected compass bearing, elevation, and roll values of the antenna.

Conditions Antenna mode must be set to Simulator to report roll value.
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ANTenna:SETDATA`
`<boolean>,<numeric>,<numeric>,<numeric>,<numeric>`

Related Commands [SYSTem:ANTenna:DATA?](#)

Arguments `<boolean>` is { 1 | 0 | ON | OFF }
`<numeric>` :: <NR3>

Examples `SYSTEM:ANTENNA:SETDATA 1,65.6509800000,54.2109800000,37.8086400000`
will set the amplifier to ON (1), the true north azimuth to 65.6°, the uncorrected compass bearing to 54.2°, and the elevation to 37.8°.

SYSTem:BATTery:CCYClE? (Query Only)

Queries the battery charge cycle.

Conditions Requires an RSA500A series instrument with a battery installed.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:BATTery:CCYClE?`

Returns Returns the number of charge cycles of the battery.

Examples `SYSTEM:BATTERY:CCYCLE?` might return 10, indicating that the battery has been charged 10 times.

SYSTem:BATTery:DATE? (Query Only)

Queries the battery manufactured date.

Conditions Requires an RSA500A series instrument with a battery installed.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:BATTery:DATE?`

Returns Returns the date string as yyyy-mm-dd.

Examples `SYSTEM:BATTERY:DATE?` might return "2015-10-05", indicating the battery manufactured date is October 5, 2015.

SYSTem:BATTery:RCharge? (Query Only)

Queries the relative charge remaining.

Conditions Requires an RSA500A series or RSA600A series instrument with a battery installed.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:BATTery:RCharge?`

Returns Returns the relative charge remaining in percent.

Examples `SYSTEM:BATTERY:RCHARGE?` might return 50, indicating the relative charge remaining is 50%.

SYSTem:BATTery:SERial? (Query Only)

Queries the battery serial number.

Conditions	Requires an RSA500A series instrument with a battery installed.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:BATTery:SERIal?
Returns	Returns the battery serial number.
Examples	SYSTem:BATTery:SERIAL? might return 1234, indicating the serial number is 1234.

SYSTem:BATTery:STATus? (Query Only)

Queries the battery status.

Conditions	Requires an RSA500A series instrument with a battery installed.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:BATTery:STATus??
Returns	ACFull means AC present and fully charged ACCharging means AC present and charging ACNBattery means AC present and no battery FULL means battery fully charged EMPTY means battery fully discharged DISCharging battery discharging ERRor battery error
Examples	SYSTem:BATTery:STATUS?? might return ACNB, indicating no battery is installed.

SYSTem:BATTery:TEMPerature? (Query Only)

Queries the battery temperature.

Conditions	Requires an RSA500A series instrument with a battery installed.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:BATTery:TEMPerature?
Returns	Returns the battery temperature in degrees Celsius.
Examples	SYSTem:BATTERY:TEMPERATURE? might return 15, indicating that the battery temperature is 15 °C.

SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess

Sets or queries the GPIB address of the instrument.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess <value> SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[:SELF]:ADDRess?
Arguments	<value> :: <NR1> specifies the GPIB address of the instrument. *RST has no effect on the value.
Examples	SYSTem:COMMUNICATE:GPIB:SELF:ADDRESS 18 sets the GPIB address to 18.

SYSTem:DATE

Sets or queries the date (year, month, and day). This command is equivalent to the date setting through the Windows Control Panel.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>`
`SYSTem:DATE?`

Related Commands [SYSTem:TIME](#)

Arguments `<year>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the year (4 digits). Range: 2000 to 2099.
`<month>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the month. Range: 1 (January) to 12 (December).
`<day>` :: `<NRf>` specifies the day. Range: 1 to 31.
These values are rounded to the nearest integer.
[*RST](#) has no effect on the settings.

Examples `SYSTEM:DATE2008,3,19` sets the internal calendar to March 19, 2008.

SYSTem:ERRor:ALL? (Query Only)

Queries the error/event queue for all the unread items and removes them from the queue. The response is a comma separated list of number, string pairs in FIFO order. For details of the error messages, refer to (See Table 3-16.)

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:ERRor:ALL?`

Arguments None

Returns `<ecode>,"<edesc>[;<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[;<einfo>]"}`

Where

`<ecode>` :: `<NR1>` is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767).

`<edesc>` :: `<string>` is the description on the error/event.

`<einfo>` :: `<string>` is the detail of the error/event.

If the queue is empty, the response is 0, "No error; Queue empty - No events to report".

Examples `SYSTEM:ERROR:ALL?` might return -130, "Suffix error; Unrecognized suffix, INPUTMLeve1 -10dB", , indicating that the unit of the reference level is improper.

SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL? (Query Only)

Queries the error/event queue for all the unread items and removes them from the queue. The response returns a comma separated list of only the error/event code numbers in FIFO order. For details of the error messages, refer to (See Table 3-16.)

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode>{,<ecode>}

Where

<ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code, ranging from -32768 to 32767.

If the queue is empty, the response is 0.

Examples SYSTem:ERRor:CODE:ALL? might return -101,-108 of the error codes.

SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]? (Query Only)

Queries the error/event queue for the next item and removes it from the queue. The response returns only the error/event code number omitting the string. Except for the shortened response, the query operates identically to [SYSTem:ERRor\[:NEXT\]?](#). For details of the error messages, refer to (See Table 3-16.)

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ERRor:CODE[:NEXT]?

Arguments None

Returns <ecode> :: <NR1> is the error/event code, ranging from -32768 to 32767.

Examples SYSTEM:ERROR:CODE:NEXT? might return -101 of the error code.

SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT? (Query Only)

Queries the error/event queue for the number of unread items. As errors and events may occur at any time, more items may be present in the queue at the time it is actually read.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ERRor:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns <enum> :: <NR1> is the number of errors/events.
If the queue is empty, the response is 0.

Examples SYSTEM:ERROR:COUNT? might return 2, indicating that the error/event queue contains two of unread errors/events.

SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? (Query Only)

Queries the error/event queue for the next item and removes it from the queue. The response returns the full queue item consisting of an integer and a string. For details of the error messages, refer to (See Table 3-16.)

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?

Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[;<einfo>]"</code> Where <code><ecode></code> :: <code><NR1></code> is the error/event code, ranging from -32768 to 32767. <code><edesc></code> :: <code><string></code> is the description on the error/event. <code><einfo></code> :: <code><string></code> is the additional information on the error/event.
Examples	SYSTEM:ERROR:NEXT? might return -130, "Suffix error; Unrecognized suffix, INPUTMLevel -10dB", indicating that the unit is improper.

SYSTem:GNSS:ALTitude (No Query Form)

Query the GNSS altitude.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:GNSS:ALTitude <altitude>
Returns	<altitude> :: <NRF> in meters.
Examples	SYSTEM:GNSS:ALTITUDE might return 60.1, the GNSS altitude.

SYSTem:GNSS:COURse? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS course in degrees.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:GNSS:COURse?`

Examples `SYSTem:GNSS:COURSE?` might return `162.78` indicating the GNSS course is `162.78` degrees.

SYSTem:GNSS:DATA? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS data.

Conditions Measurement views: All
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:GNSS:DATA?`

Returns `<status>`, `<longitude>`, `<latitude>`, `<altitude>`, `<timestamp>`, `<speed>`, `<course>`,
`satellites>` `<HDOP>`

Examples `SYSTem:GNSS:DATA?` might return
`LOCK,-122.8197333333,45.4994000000,63.4000000000,"2012-06-01T13:51:26.00",22.96480`

SYSTem:GNSS:HDOP? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS HDOP value.

Conditions Measurement views: All
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:GNSS:HDOP?`

Returns `<value>` :: `<NR1>` the horizontal DOP value.

Examples `SYSTEM:GNSS:HDOP?` might return `900.000E-3`, the GNSS HDOP value.

SYSTem:GNSS:LATitude? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS latitude.

Conditions Measurement views: All
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:GNSS:LATitude?`

Examples `SYSTEM:GNSS:LATITUDE?` might return `45.497193`, the GNSS latitude.

SYSTem:GNSS:LONGitude? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS longitude.

Conditions Measurement views: All
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:GNSS:LONGitude?`

Examples `SYSTEM:GNSS:LONGITUDE?` might return the `-122.82372`, the GNSS longitude.

SYSTem:GNSS:SATellites? (Query Only)

Query the number of GNSS satellites.

Conditions Measurement views: All
Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:GNSS:SATellites?
Examples	SYSTem:GNSS:SATELLITES? might return 10.000 indicating the number of GNSS satellites is 10.

SYSTem:GNSS:SElected

Selects or queries the source for the GNSS signal.

The INTERNAL argument is not available with the RSA306.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:GNSS:SElected { NONE INTERNAL EXTERNAL } SYSTem:GNSS:SElected?
Arguments	NONE: selects no GNSS system. EXTERNAL: This can be an external USB device or other external device on the table.
Returns	NONE: No GNSS system is selected. EXTERNAL: the external GNSS system.
Examples	SYSTem:GNSS:SELECTED? might return EXT indicating the source for the GNSS system is an external device.

SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:BAUD

Sets or queries the GNSS serial baud rate.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.

Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:BAUD { 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 }</code> <code>SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:BAUD?</code>
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:GNSS:SERIAL:BAUD 19200</code> sets the baud rate to 19200.

SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:PORT

Sets or queries the GNSS serial communications port.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:PORT <COM_Port></code> <code>SYSTem:GNSS:SERial:PORT?</code>
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:GNSS:SERIAL:PORT 1</code> sets PORT 1 as the GNSS serial communications port.

SYSTem:GNSS:SPEEd? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS speed in meter/hour.

Conditions	Measurement views: All Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:GNSS:SPEEd?</code>
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:GNSS:SPEED?</code> might return 31.33583, indicating the GNSS speed is 31.33583 meters/hour.

SYSTem:GNSS:STATus? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS status.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:GNSS:STATus?
Returns	{ OFF BAD UNLock LOCKed }
	Where:
	OFF - the GNSS is turned off.
	BAD - a communication error.
Examples	UNL - the GNSS is unlocked.
	LOCK - the GNSS is locked.
	SYSTem:GNSS:STATus? might return BAD indicating a communication error has occurred. For example, the GNSS port or baud rate is wrong.

SYSTem:GNSS:TIMestamp? (Query Only)

Query the GNSS timestamp.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
	Requires an RSA306B/500A/600A instrument.
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:GNSS:TIMestamp?
Examples	SYSTem:GNSS:TIMESTAMP? might return 2012-06-01T13:47:21.00, the GNSS timestamp.

SYSTem:KLOCK

Enables or disables the local lockout operation.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:KLOCK { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
SYSTem:KLOCK?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the local lockout operation.
ON or 1 enables the local lockout operation.

Examples SYSTem:KLOCK ON enables the local lockout operation.

SYSTem:OPTions? (Query Only)

Queries the options installed in the analyzer. This command is equivalent to the IEEE common command [*OPT?](#).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:OPTions?

Arguments None

Returns <option> :: <string> contains the comma-separated option numbers.

Examples SYSTem:OPTIONS? might return "01,02,20", indicating that Option 01, 02, and 20 are currently installed in the analyzer.

SYSTem:PRESet (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults. This command is equivalent to the **Preset** key on the front panel.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet

Arguments None

Examples SYSTEM:PRESET restores the analyzer to the defaults.

SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the application preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication { TIMFreq | SPECTrum | MODanalysis
| PULSe | SPURious }

Arguments TIMFreq displays the time-frequency analysis for the spectrum and spectrogram.
SPECTrum displays the spectrum analysis.
MODanalysis displays the symbol table, constellation, and signal quality for the DPX, Spectrum.
PULSe displays the pulse trace, pulse table, and time overview for the DPX, Spectrum.
SPURious displays the spurious display for the RF measurements.

Examples SYSTEM:PRESET:APPLICATION TIMFreq displays the time-frequency analysis for the spectrum and spectrogram.

SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:ACTion

Sets or queries the preset action for the application preset type.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands
Syntax	<pre>SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:ACTion { RECa11 SHOW } SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:ACTion?</pre>
Arguments	RECa11 recalls the selected preset for the application preset type. SHOW lists the available presets for the application preset type.
Examples	SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:ACTION SHOW lists the available presets for the application preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:SELEcted

Sets or queries the presets for the application preset type.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands
Syntax	<pre>SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:SELEcted { TIMFreq SPECTrum MODanalysis PNOise PULSe SPURious } SYSTem:PRESet:APPLication:SELEcted?</pre>
Arguments	TIMFreq sets the Application preset to Time-Frequency analysis. SPECTrum sets the Application preset to Spectrum Analysis. MODanalysis sets the Application preset to Modulation Analysis. PNOise sets the Application preset to Phase Noise. PULSe sets the preset to Pulse Analysis. SPURious sets the Application preset to the Spurious Analysis Multi Zone (9 k to 1 GHz).

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:APPLICATION:SELECTED TIMFreq` sets the presets to the time-frequency analysis.

SYSTem:PRESet:BLUEtooth:STANdard

Sets or queries the standard, setup, Retaining Current Reference level, and Retaining Center Frequency in the Bluetooth standard preset.

Conditions Measurement views: Launch BT Application

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:BLUEtooth:STANdard {BR | LE | EDR}, {BW20DB | MODD | INBE | NCOM}, {1 | 0}, {1 | 0}`

Arguments BR is the Basic Rate.
 LR is the Low Energy Rate.
 EDR is the Enhanced Data Rate.
 BR is the Basic Rate.
 BR is the Basic Rate.

`<test_setup> :: = {BW20DB|MODD|INBE|NCOM}` the name of the test setup.

`<Retaining_Current_Reflevel> :: = [1 | 0]` where 1 indicates this value is checked in the view; 0 indicates the value is unchecked. .

`<Retaining_Center_Frequency> :: = [1 | 0]` where 1 indicates this value is checked in the view; 0 indicates the value is unchecked.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:BLUETOOTH:STANDARD BR,MODD,0,1` might return will set Preset to Bluetooth, standard to basic rate, Test Setup to Modulation/Frequency Offset/Drift/Output Power, disable the retain current center frequency setting, Enable the Retain current ref level setting.

SYSTem:PRESet:DPX (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the DPX preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTem:PRESet:DPX { SWEPT REALtime ZERospan }</code>
Arguments	<code>SWEPT</code> restores the setup of the Swept DPX measurement. <code>REALtime</code> restores the setup of the Realtime DPX measurement (110 MHz span). <code>ZERospan</code> restores the setup of the Zero Span DPX measurement.
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:PRESET:DPX REALtime</code> restores the DPX, Spectrum to realtime.

SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:ACTion

Sets or queries the preset action for the DPX preset type.

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group	System commands

Syntax	<code>SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:ACTion { RECa11 SHOW }</code> <code>SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:ACTion?</code>

Arguments	<code>RECa11</code> recalls the selected preset for the DPX preset type. <code>SHOW</code> lists the available presets for the DPX preset type.

Examples	<code>SYSTEM:PRESET:DPX:ACTION SHOW</code> lists the available presets for the DPX preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:SELEcted

Sets or queries the presets for the DPX preset type.

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group	System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:SElected { OPEN | SWEpt | REALtime | ZERospan }`
`SYSTem:PRESet:DPX:SElected?`

Arguments `OPEN` sets the DPX measurement to Open the DPX display.
`SWEpt` sets the DPX measurement to Swept mode.
`REALtime` sets the DPX measurement to Real-time mode (110 MHz span).
`ZERospan` sets the DPX measurement to Zero Span mode.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:DPX:SELECTED REALtime` sets the DPX, Spectrum to realtime

SYSTem:PRESet:LTE:STANDARD

Sets or queries the following: Preset, Test Setup, frame structure channel bandwidth, Base Station category (for LTE ACLR and SEM test setups), Adjacent channel type (for LTE ACLR test setup), Retain current Center Frequency setting, and Retain current Reference Level.

Conditions Measurement view: Standards Presets

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:LTE:STANDARD { MODulation | ACLR | CS | SEM, FDD | TDD, BW1PT4M | BW3M | BW5M | BW10M | BW15M | BW20M, WACA | WACB1 | WACB2 | HACAB | LACAB | MACAB, UTRA | EUTRA, CR1PT28M | CR3PT84M | CR7PT68M, 0 | 1, 0 | 1 }`
`SYSTem:PRESet:LTE:STANDARD?`

Arguments `MODulation | ACLR | CS | SEM, FDD | TDD, BW1PT4M | BW3M | BW5M | BW10M | BW15M | BW20M, WACA | WACB1 | WACB2 | HACAB | LACAB | MACAB, UTRA | EUTRA, CR1PT28M | CR3PT84M | CR7PT68M, 0 | 1, 0 | 1`

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:LTE:STANDARD?` might return `MOD,FDD,BW1PT4M,0,1`, indicating that the test setup is Cell ID, Frame Structure, Channel BW, Retain Center Frequency, Retain Reference Level.

SYSTem:PRESet[:MAIN] (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults. This command is equivalent to the [SYSTem:PRESet](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet[:MAIN] { MAIN|}
SYSTem:PRESet[:MAIN]?

Arguments CURRENT restores the analyzer to the current version of the main preset.
V1 restores the analyzer to the original version of the main preset.
V2 restores the analyzer to the Full Spectrum version of the main preset.

Examples SYSTem:PRESet[:MAIN] CURRENT restores the analyzer to the defaults of the current version.

SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:ACTioN

Sets or queries the preset action for the main preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:ACTioN { RECa11 | SHOW }
SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:ACTioN?

Arguments RECa11 recalls the selected preset for the main preset type.
SHOW lists the available presets for the main preset type.

Examples SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:ACTION SHOW lists the available presets for the main preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:SELEcted

Sets or queries the presets for the Main preset type.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:SELEcted { CURRENT V1 V2 } SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:SELEcted?
Arguments	CURRENT selects the current version of the Main presets. V1 selects the previous version of the main preset. V2 selects Full Spectrum Sweep version of the current main preset.
Examples	SYSTem:PRESet:MAIN:SELEcted CURRENT selects the current version of the Main presets.

SYSTem:PRESet:P25:STANDard (No Query Form)

This command restores the analyzer defaults for the P25 Standards preset.

Conditions	Measurement view: Any P25 measurement
Group	System commands
Syntax	SYSTem:PRESet:P25:STANDard <{ PHASe1 PHASe2 }>,<{ C4FM HCPM HDQPSK }>,<{ 1 0 }>
Arguments	PHASe1 and PHASe2 are the P25 standard types. C4FM, HCPM, HDQPSK are the P25 modulation types. 1 = retain center frequency; 0 = do not retain center frequency.
Returns	<standard> is the P25 standard type: Phase1, Phase2. <modulation type> is the P25 modulation type: C4FM, HCPM (Inbound), HDQPSK (Outbound).

<{ 1 | 0 }> controls whether or not the center frequency is retained: 0 = not retained; 1 = retained.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:P25:STANDARD?` might return `PHASE1,C4FM,0`, indicating that the P25 preset is set to standard type Phase 1, modulation type C4FM, and that the center frequency is set to not be retained.

SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the WLAN Standards preset type. To restore the analyzer to a preset file, use the command `SYSTem:PRESet:USER`.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards <WLAN>`

Arguments <WLAN> specifies to restore the analyzer to the WLAN standards preset type.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:STANDARDS "WLAN"` restores the analyzer to the defaults for the WLAN Standards preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards:ACTioN

Sets or queries the preset action for the Standards preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards:ACTioN { RECa11 | SHOW }`
`SYSTem:PRESet:STANdards:ACTioN?`

Arguments `RECa11` recalls the selected preset for the Standards preset type.
`SHOW` lists the available presets for the Standards preset type.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:STANDARDS:ACTION SHOW` lists the available presets for the Standards preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:USER (No Query Form)

Restores the analyzer to the defaults for the user preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:USER <file_name>`

Arguments `<file_name> :: <string>` specifies the user presets file to restore. The file extension is `.Setup`. You can omit the extension.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:USER "Spectrum"` restores the defaults of the file "Spectrum.Setup" from the `C:\RSA5100B Files\User Presets` directory.

SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ACTion

Sets or queries the preset action for the user preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ACTion { RECa11 | SHOW }`
`SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ACTion?`

Arguments `RECa11` recalls the selected preset for the user preset type.
`SHOW` lists the available presets for the user preset type.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:USER:ACTION SHOW` lists the available presets for the User preset type.

SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SElected

Sets or queries the presets for the User preset type.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SElected <file_name>
SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SElected?

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the User presets file to set. The file extension is .Setup. You can omit the extension.

Examples SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SElected "Spectrum" sets the User preset to "Spectrum.Setup" saved in C:\RSA5100B Files\User Presets directory.

SYSTem:PRESet:WLAN:STANdard

Sets or queries the standard and bandwidth presets for the WLAN standards preset type. The first enumeration is the 802.11 standard; the second enumeration is the bandwidth.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:PRESet:WLAN:STANdard { B | AC, [BW20|BW40|BW80|BW160]
| [A,G], BW20 | P, [BW5|BW10|BW20] | J, [BW10|BW20] |
N, [BW20|BW40] }
SYSTem:PRESet:WLAN:STANdard?

Arguments B selects the 802.11b WLAN standard preset options.

AC, [BW20|BW40|BW80|BW160] selects the 802.11b WLAN standard preset options.

[A,G], BW20 selects the 802.11a or g WLAN standard preset options.

P, [BW5|BW10|BW20] selects the 802.11p WLAN standard preset options.

J, [BW10|BW20] selects the 802.11j WLAN preset options.

N, [BW20|BW40] selects the 802.11n WLAN standard preset options.

Examples `SYSTEM:PRESET:WLAN:STANDARD P, BW5` selects 802.11p as the WLAN standard to use and 5 MHz as the bandwidth preset.

SYSTem:SVPC:DISconnect (No Query Form)

Disconnects an RSA306B/500A/600A/7100A. If playback is active, exits playback.

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:SVPC:DISconnect`

Arguments None.

SYSTem:TIME

Sets or queries the time (hours, minutes, and seconds). This command is equivalent to the time setting through the Windows Control Panel.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax `SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>`
`SYSTem:TIME?`

Related Commands [SYSTem:DATE](#)

Arguments `<hour> :: <NRf>` specifies the hours. Range: 0 to 23.
`<minute> :: <NRf>` specifies the minutes. Range: 0 to 59.
`<second> :: <NRf>` specifies the seconds. Range: 0 to 59.
 These values are rounded to the nearest integer.
[*RST](#) has no effect on the settings.

Examples `SYSTEM:TIME10,15,30` sets the time to 1015:30.

SYSTem:VERSion? (Query Only)

Returns the SCPI version number for which the analyzer complies.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group System commands

Syntax SYSTem:VERSion?

Arguments None

Returns <NR2> has the form YYYY.V where the Ys represent the year-version (for example, 1999) and the V represents an approved revision number for that year.

Examples SYSTEM:VERSION? might return 1999.0 for the SCPI version.

TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:DETection

Sets or queries the display detector, the method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen. The number of horizontal pixels on screen is generally smaller than that of waveform data points. When actually displayed, the waveform data is therefore thinned out, according to the number of pixels, for being compressed.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:DETection { AVERage | POSitive | NEGative }
TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:DETection?

Arguments AVERage displays the average data value for each pixel.
POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel.
NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel.

Examples `TRACE:AM:DETECTION AVERage` specifies that the trace displays the average data value for each pixel.

TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the trace display in the AM/FM/PM view.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FREeze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FREeze?`

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the trace display normally.
ON or 1 stops updating the trace display.

Examples `TRACE:AM:FREEZE ON` freezes the trace display.

TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FUNCTion

Sets or queries the trace function in the AM/FM/PM view.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FUNCTion { NORMa1 }`
`TRACe:{AM|FM|PM}:FUNCTion?`

Arguments `NORMa1` selects the normal display.

Examples `TRACE:AM:FUNCTION NORMa1` selects the normal display in the AM view.

TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:I

Determines whether to show or hide the I trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:I { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:I?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the I trace.
ON or 1 shows the I trace.

Examples TRACe:DIQVTIME:ENABle:ION shows the I trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:Q

Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:Q { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe:DIQVtime:ENABle:Q?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the Q trace.
ON or 1 shows the Q trace.

Examples TRACe:DIQVTIME:ENABle:QON shows the Q trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time measurement.

TRACe:DIQVtime:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the Demod I&Q vs Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions	Measurement view: Demod I&Q vs Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:DIQVtime:MODE { VECTors SYMBols }
Arguments	VECTors displays the trace in a format that uses lines to connecting points in the trace display. SYMBols displays the trace in a format that does not use lines to connect points in the trace display.
Examples	TRACe:DIQVTIME:MODE SYMBOLS sets the display to show symbols without lines connecting points.

TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:I

Selects the I trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time. The query version of this command returns whether the I trace is selected or not.

Conditions	Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:I TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:I?
Arguments	None
Returns	{ 0 1 } 0 indicates that the I trace is deselected. 1 indicates that the I trace is selected.

Examples `TRACE:DIQVTIME:SELECT:I` selects the I trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time.

TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:Q

Selects the Q trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time. The query version of this command returns whether the Q trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Demod I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:Q`
`TRACe:DIQVtime:SElect:Q?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the Q trace is deselected.
1 indicates that the Q trace is selected.

Examples `TRACE:DIQVTIME:SELECT:Q` selects the Q trace in the Demod I&Q versus Time.

TRACe:EDIagram:ENABLe:I

Determines whether to show or hide the I trace in the eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:EDIagram:ENABLe:I { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:EDIagram:ENABLe:I?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the I trace.
ON or 1 shows the I trace.

Examples `TRACE:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:ION` shows the I trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe:EDiagram:ENABle:Q

Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace in the eye diagram.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:EDiagram:ENABle:Q { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:EDiagram:ENABle:Q?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the Q trace.
 ON or 1 shows the Q trace.

Examples `TRACE:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:QON` shows the Q trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe:EDiagram:SElect:I

Selects the I trace in the eye diagram. The query version of this command returns whether the I trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:EDiagram:SElect:I`
`TRACe:EDiagram:SElect:I?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }
 0 indicates that the I trace is deselected.
 1 indicates that the I trace is selected.

Examples `TRACE:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:I` selects the I trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe:EDlagram:SElect:Q

Selects the Q trace in the eye diagram. The query version of this command returns whether the Q trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:EDIagram:SElect:Q`
`TRACe:EDIagram:SElect:Q?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the Q trace is deselected.
1 indicates that the Q trace is selected.

Examples `TRACE:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:Q` selects the Q trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe:EVM:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the EVM vs Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions Measurement view: EVM vs Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:EVM:MODE { VECTors | SYMBols }`

Arguments `VECTors` displays the trace in a format that uses lines to connecting points in the trace display.

SYMBOLS displays the trace in a format that does not use lines to connect points in the trace display.

Examples TRACE:EVM:MODE VECTORS sets the display to connect points in the display with lines.

TRACe:FDVTime:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions Measurement view: Freq Dev vs Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:FDVTime:MODE { VECTORS | SYMBOLS }

Arguments VECTORS displays the trace in a format that uses lines to connecting points in the trace display.

SYMBOLS displays the trace in a format that does not use lines to connect points in the trace display.

Examples TRACe:FDVTime:MODE VECTORS sets the display to connect points in the display with lines.

TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command is effective when you select AVERage with the [TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERage:ENABLE](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERage:COUNT <number>
TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERage:COUNT?

Related Commands [TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:ENABLE](#)

Arguments <number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging.
Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples TRACE1:PSETTLING:AVERAGE:COUNT 64 sets the average count to 64 for Trace 1.

TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:COUNT:CURREnt? (Query Only)

Queries the current running average count value. The returned value is valid (non-zero) only while the instrument is acquiring and averaging a signal. Use the [TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:COUNT](#) command to determine the setting for Average.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:COUNT:CURREnt?

Related Commands [TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:COUNT](#)

Examples TRACE1:PSETTLING:AVERAGE:COUNT? might return the value 64.

TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable averaging the trace(s).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:ENABLE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:AVERAge:ENABLE?

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables averaging. ON or 1 enables averaging.
Examples	TRACE:PSETTLING:AVERAGE:ENABLE ON enables the Phase Settling Time averaging.

TRACE:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:RESet (No Query Form)

If trace averaging is enabled, this command resets the current averaged trace to 0.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE:{FSETtling PSETtling}:RESet
Examples	TRACE1:PSETTLING:RESET resets the current averaged trace to 0.

TRACE:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SMOothing:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing the traces. This command applies to both Trace 1 and Trace 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SMOothing:COUNT <number> TRACE:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SMOothing:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing. Range: 2 to 1000.
Examples	TRACE:FSETTLING:SMOOTHING:COUNT 16 sets the Frequency Settling Time smoothing count to 16.

TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SMOothing:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable smoothing the trace(s).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SMOothing:ENABLE { OFF | ON |
0 | 1 }
TRACe:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SMOothing:ENABLE?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables smoothing.
ON or 1 enables smoothing.

Examples TRACE:PSETTLING:SMOOTHING:ENABLE ON enables the Phase Settling Time smoothing.

TRACe:FVTime

Determines whether or not to show the trace in the Frequency versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:FVTime { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe:FVTime?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the trace in the Frequency versus Time view.
ON or 1 shows the trace in the Frequency versus Time view.

Examples TRACE:FVTIMEON shows the trace in the Frequency versus Time view.

TRACe:FVTime:AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command is effective when you select AVERAge with the [TRACe:FVTime:FUNCTION](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:FVTime:AVERAge:COUNT <number> TRACe:FVTime:AVERAge:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE:FVTIME:AVERAGE:COUNT64 sets the average count to 64.

TRACe:FVTime:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe:FVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold and [INITiate:CONTInuous](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:FVTime:COUNT <number> TRACe:FVTime:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the count for Max/Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE:FVTime:COUNT 32 sets the count to 32 for the Max/Min Hold trace.

TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:ENABle

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Frequency versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:FVTime:FUNCtion](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace. ON or 1 enables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.
Examples	<code>TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:ENABle ON</code> enables the Max/Min Hold count.

TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process in the Frequency versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:FVTime:FUNCtion](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Examples	<code>TRACe:FVTime:COUNt:RESet</code> clears the Max/Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACe:FVTime:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:FVTime:FREEze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe:FVTime:FREEze?

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the trace normally.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the trace.

Examples TRACE:FVTIME:FREEZEON stops updating the display of the trace.

TRACe:FVTime:FUNction

Sets or queries the trace function in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe:FVTime:FUNction { NORMAl | AVERAge | MAXHOld | MINHOld }
TRACe:FVTime:FUNction?

Arguments NORMAl selects the normal waveform display.

AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average frequency drift at each time point.

MAXHOld selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum frequency drift at each time point.

MINHOld selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum frequency drift at each time point.

Examples `TRACE:FVTIME:FUNCTIONMAXHold` displays the Max Hold trace in the Frequency versus Time measurement.

TRACe:IQVTime:AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command works for both I and Q traces when you select AVERAge in the [TRACe:IQVTime:FUNCTION](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:AVERAge:COUNT <number>`
`TRACe:IQVTime:AVERAge:COUNT?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging. Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:AVERAGE:COUNT64` sets the average count to 64.

TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Max or Min Hold trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe:IQVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold and [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT <number>`
`TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the count for Max/Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:COUNT32` sets the count to 32 for the Max/Min Hold trace.

TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace in the RF I&Q versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:IQVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT:ENABLE { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT:ENABLE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.
 ON or 1 enables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:COUNT:ENABLEON` enables the Max/Min Hold count.

TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process in the RF I&Q versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:IQVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:COUNT:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:COUNT:RESET` clears the Max/Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACe:IQVTime:DETection

Sets or queries the detection method for the RF I&Q versus Time view.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:IQVTime:DETection { AVERAge POSitive NEGative POSNegative SAMPlE }</code> <code>TRACe:IQVTime:DETection?</code>
Arguments	AVERAge displays the average data value for each pixel. POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel. NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel. POSNegative displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel. SAMPlE displays the first sample value received for each pixel.
Examples	<code>TRACe:IQVTIME:DETECTIONAVERAGE</code> enables display of the average value for each pixel.

TRACe:IQVTime:ENABLe:I

Determines whether to show or hide the I trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:IQVTime:ENABLe:I { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe:IQVTime:ENABLe:I?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the I trace. ON or 1 shows the I trace.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:ENABLE:ION` shows the I trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

TRACe:IQVTime:ENABle:Q

Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:ENABle:Q { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:IQVTime:ENABle:Q?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the Q trace.
ON or 1 shows the Q trace.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:ENABLE:QON` shows the Q trace in the IQ level versus Time measurement.

TRACe:IQVTime:FREEze

Determines whether to freeze the IQ traces in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:FREEze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:IQVTime:FREEze?`

Arguments OFF or 0 updates IQ trace display normally.
ON or 1 stops updating IQ trace display.

Examples `TRACE:IQVTIME:FREEZEON` freezes the IQ traces.

TRACe:IQVTime:FUNction

Sets or queries the trace function in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:FUNction { NORMAl | AVERage | MAXHOld | MINHOld }`
`TRACe:IQVTime:FUNction?`

Arguments `NORMAl` selects the normal waveform display.

`AVERage` selects the Average display that indicates the average signal level at each time point.

`MAXHOld` selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum signal level at each time point.

`MINHOld` selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum signal level at each time point.

Examples `TRACe:IQVTIME:FUNCTIONMAXHOld` displays the Max Hold trace in the IQ level versus Time measurement.

TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I

Determines whether or not to select the I trace to obtain the maximum and minimum measurement results.

Conditions Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I?`

Related Commands [TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q](#)

Arguments	OFF or 0 deselects the I trace. ON or 1 selects the I trace. Executing TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I ON sets TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q OFF.
Examples	TRACE:IQVTIME:SELECT:ION selects the I trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q

Determines whether or not to select the Q trace to obtain the maximum and minimum measurement results.

Conditions	Measurement views: RF I&Q versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q?
Related Commands	TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I
Arguments	OFF or 0 deselects the Q trace. ON or 1 selects the Q trace. Executing TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:Q ON sets TRACe:IQVTime:SElect:I OFF.
Examples	TRACE:IQVTIME:SELECT:QON selects the Q trace in the RF I&Q versus Time measurement.

TRACe:MERRor:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the Magnitude error trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions	Measurement view: Magnitude error
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACE:MERRor:MODE { VECTors SYMBols }</code>
Arguments	VECTors displays the trace in a format that uses lines to connecting points in the trace display. SYMBols displays the trace in a format that does not use lines to connect points in the trace display.
Examples	<code>TRACE:MERRor:MODE SYMBOLS</code> sets the display to show symbols without lines connecting points.

TRACe:OBW:MAXHold

Determines whether or not to perform a Max Hold on the spectrum data for the Occupied Bandwidth trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Occupied Bandwidth
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:OBW:MAXHoId { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe:OBW:MAXHoId?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not perform a Max Hold on the spectrum data. ON or 1 performs a Max Hold on the spectrum data.
Examples	<code>TRACE:OBW:MAXHOLDON</code> performs a Max Hold on the spectrum data for the Occupied Bandwidth trace.

TRACe:OFDM:CONStellation

Determines whether or not to show the trace in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:OFDM:CONSte { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:OFDM:CONSte?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the trace in the view.
 ON or 1 shows the trace in the view.

Examples `TRACe:OFDM:CONStE ON` shows the trace in the OFDM Constellation view

TRACe:OFDM:CONSte:FReeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the trace in the OFDM Constellation view.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:OFDM:CONSte:FReeze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:OFDM:CONSte:FReeze?`

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the trace normally.
 ON or 1 stops updating the display of the trace.

Examples `TRACe:OFDM:CONStE:FReeZE ON` freezes the trace in the OFDM Constellation view.

TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:FReeze

Sets or queries whether to freeze the average trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display. When the freeze state is turned on, the trace stops updating.

Conditions Measurement view: OFDM
 This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.

Group Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:FREEze {0 1 OFF ON}</code> <code>TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:FREEze?</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the trace to stop updating. OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.
Returns	Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace and 0 a non-frozen trace.
Examples	<code>TRAC:OFDM:FLAT:FRE 1</code> freezes the trace, causing it to stop updating.

TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:SHOW

Displays or hides the trace on the OFDM Spectral Flatness display.

Conditions	Measurement view: OFDM This command requires Option 22, “OFDM Measurements”.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:OFDM:FLATness:SHOW {0 1 OFF ON}</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 displays the trace. OFF or 0 hides the trace.
Examples	<code>TRACE:OFDM:FLAT:SHOW 1</code> turns on the display of the trace.

TRACe:PERRor:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions	Measurement view: Phase error
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACE:PERRor:MODE { VECTors | SYMBols }`

Arguments `VECTors` displays the trace in a format that uses lines to connecting points in the trace display.

`SYMBols` displays the trace in a format that does not use lines to connect points in the trace display.

Examples `TRACE:PERRor:MODE VECTORS` sets the display to connect points in the display with lines.

TRACe:PHVTime

Determines whether or not to show the trace in the Phase versus Time view.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:PHVTime { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe:PHVTime?`

Arguments `OFF` or `0` hides the trace in the Phase versus Time view.

`ON` or `1` shows the trace in the Phase versus Time view.

Examples `TRACE:PHVTIMEON` shows the trace in the Phase versus Time view.

TRACe:PHVTime:AVERAge:COUNt

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command is effective when you select `AVERAge` with the [TRACe:PHVTime:FUNCTION](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:PHVTime:AVERAge:COUNt <number>`
`TRACe:PHVTime:AVERAge:COUNt?`

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging.
Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples `TRACE:PHVTIME:AVERAGE:COUNT64` sets the average count to 64.

TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Phase versus Time measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe:PHVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold and [INITiate:CONTInuous](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT <number> TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the count for Max/Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE:PHVTIME:COUNT32 sets the count to 32 for the Max/Min Hold trace.

TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Phase versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:PHVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:ENABLE { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:ENABLE?
Related Commands	
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace. ON or 1 enables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.
Examples	TRACE:PHVTIME:COUNT:ENABLEON enables the Max/Min Hold count.

TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process in the Phase versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe:PHVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:PHVTime:COUNT:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	TRACe:PHVTIME:COUNT:RESET clears the Max/Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACe:PHVTime:FREEze

Determines whether to freeze the trace display in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:PHVTime:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe:PHVTime:FREEze?
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the trace display normally. ON or 1 stops updating trace display.
Examples	TRACe:PHVTIME:FREEZEON stops updating trace display.

TRACe:PHVTime:FUNction

Sets or queries the trace function in the Phase versus Time measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:PHVTime:FUNction { NORMAl AVERAge MAXHOld MINHOld } TRACe:PHVTime:FUNction?
Arguments	NORMAl selects the normal waveform display. AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average phase drift at each time point. MAXHOld selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum phase drift at each time point. MINHOld selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum phase drift at each time point. POSNegative displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel. SAMPLE displays the first sample value received for each pixel.
Examples	TRACe:PHVTIME:FUNCTIONMAXHOld displays the Max Hold trace in the Phase versus Time measurement.

TRACe:SEM:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for multi-trace functions (Max Hold and Average) in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or AVERAge and [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:SEM:COUNT <number> TRACe:SEM:COUNT?

Arguments `<number> :: <NR1>` specifies the count for multi-trace functions.
Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples `TRACE:SEM:COUNT 32` sets the count to 32 for multi-trace functions.

TRACe:SEM:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the multi-function (Max Hold or Average) data and counter and restarts the process in the Spectral Emissions Mask view. This command is effective when [TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or AVERage.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:SEM:COUNT:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `TRACE:SEM:COUNT:RESET` clears the multi-function data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION

Sets or queries the trace function in the Spectral Emissions Mask view.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectral Emissions Mask

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION { NONE | MAXHold | AVERage }`
`TRACe:SEM:FUNCTION?`

Arguments NONE selects normal display.

MAXHold selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum amplitude drift at each frequency point.

AVERage selects the Average display that indicates the average amplitude drift at each frequency point.

Examples `TRACE:SEM:FUNCTION MAXHOLD` displays the Max Hold trace in the Spectral Emissions Mask measurement.

TRACe:SGRam:DETection

Sets or queries the display detector (method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen). The number of horizontal pixels on screen is generally smaller than that of waveform data points. When actually displayed, the waveform data is therefore thinned out, according to the number of pixels, for being compressed.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe:SGRam:DETection { AVERage | POSitive | NEGative | CAVERage | CPEak | QUASipeak | AVGLog }`
`TRACe:SGRam:DETection?`

Arguments **AVERage** displays the average data value for each pixel.
POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel.
NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel.
CAVERage displays the CISPR average value for each pixel.
CPEak displays the CISPR peak value for each pixel.
QUASipeak displays the quasi-peak value for each pixel.
AVGLog displays the average data value of logs for each pixel.

Examples `TRACE:SGRAM:DETECTIONPOSITIVE` displays the maximum data value for each pixel.

TRACe:SGRam:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the spectrogram display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:SGRam:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe:SGRam:FREEze?
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the spectrogram normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the spectrogram.
Examples	TRACE:SGRAM:FREEZEON freezes the spectrogram display.

TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTION

NOTE. This function is no longer available in software versions 2.3.0159 and later. Sending this command selects the correct [:SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALe]:MODE and :TRACe:SGRam:DETection to achieve the same result as with previous software versions. The query will return the equivalent trace function based on the MODE and DETection settings.

Sets or queries the trace function for the specified trace in the spectrogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrogram
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTION { NONE AVERAge MAXHold MINHold AVGLog } TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTION?
Arguments	NONE selects the normal spectrogram display. AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average signal level at each frequency point.

MAXHOLD selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum signal level at each frequency point.

MINHOLD selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum signal level at each frequency point.

AVGLOG selects the Average of logs display that indicates the average signal level of logs at each frequency point.

Examples TRACE:SGRAM:FUNCTIONMAXHOLD selects the Max Hold display for the spectrogram.

TRACe:SGRam:FUNCTion:TIME

NOTE. This command has a new function in software versions 2.3.159 and above.

Sets the Spectrum Monitor mode values for Time per update. Sending this command sets [SENSe]:SGRam:TIME[:SCALE]:PER:UPDate:MINutes and [SENSe]:SGRam:WATerfall:DIRection based on the value sent in. The query form returns the number of minutes based on the new settings values.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACE:SGRam:FUNCTion:TIME <value>
TRACE:SGRam:FUNCTion:TIME?

Arguments <value> :: <NR1> specifies the time length in Spectrum Monitor mode.
Range: 1 to 600 minutes and 60 seconds.

Examples TRACE:SGRAM:FUNCTION:TIME6E2 sets the Time/update value to 600 minutes.

TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE

Sets or queries the line number to send to the spectrum display.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrogram

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe:SGRam:SELEct:LINE <number> TRACe:SGRam:SELEct:LINE?</pre>
Related Commands	TRACe<x>:SPECtrum
Arguments	<number> ::= <NR1> specifies the line number to send to the spectrum display. Range: 0 to the maximum line number of the spectrogram displayed on screen.
Examples	<pre>TRACE:SGRAM:SELECT:LINE 75</pre> selects Line #75 in the spectrogram to send to the spectrum display.

TRACe:SPURious:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for multi-trace functions (Max Hold and Average) in the Spurious measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe:SPURious:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or AVERage and [INITiate:CONTInuous](#) is set to OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe:SPURious:COUNT <number> TRACe:SPURious:COUNT?</pre>
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the count for multi-trace functions. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	<pre>TRACE:SPURIOUS:COUNT32</pre> sets the count to 32 for multi-trace functions.

TRACe:SPURious:COUNT:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for multi-trace functions (Max Hold and Average) in the Spurious view. This command is effective when [TRACe:SPURious:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or AVERage.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE:SPURious:COUNT:ENABLE { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE:SPURious:COUNT:ENABLE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count for multi-trace functions. ON or 1 enables the count for multi-trace functions.
Examples	TRACE:SPURIOUS:COUNT:ENABLEON enables the count for multi-trace functions.

TRACE:SPURious:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the multi-function (Max Hold or Average) data and counter, and restarts the process in the Spurious view. This command is effective when [TRACE:SPURious:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or AVERage.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE:SPURious:COUNT:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	TRACE:SPURIOUS:COUNT:RESET clears the multi-function data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACE:SPURious:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the trace in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACe:SPURious:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe:SPURious:FREEze?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the trace.
Examples	<code>TRACE:SPURIOUS:FREEZEON</code> stops updating the display of the trace.

TRACe:SPURious:FUNCtion

Sets or queries the trace function in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spurious
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe:SPURious:FUNCtion { NONE MAXHo1d AVERage AVGLog }</code> <code>TRACe:SPURious:FUNCtion?</code>
Arguments	NONE selects normal display. MAXHo1d selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum amplitude drift at each frequency point. AVERage selects the Average display that indicates the average amplitude drift at each frequency point. AVGLog selects the Average of logs display that indicates the average amplitude drift of logs at each frequency point.
Examples	<code>TRACE:SPURIOUS:FUNCTIONMAXHo1d</code> displays the Max Hold trace in the Spurious measurement.

TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:FREEze

Sets or queries whether to freeze the average trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display. When the freeze state is turned on, the selected trace stops updating.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:FREEze {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:FREEze?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the selected trace to stop updating. OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.
Returns	Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace and 0 a non-frozen trace.
Examples	TRAC:WLAN:FLAT:FRE 1 freezes the trace, causing it to stop updating.

TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:SHOW

Displays or hides the trace on the WLAN Spectral Flatness display.

NOTE. *WLAN Spectral Flatness is only available for OFDM (non-802.11b) signals.*

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:SHOW {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe:WLAN:FLATness:SHOW?
Arguments	ON or 1 displays the trace. OFF or 0 hides the trace.
Examples	TRACE:WLAN:FLAT:SHOW 1 turns on the display of the trace.

TRACe1:TOVerview

Enables display of or queries the display status of the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: General Waveform display
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe1:TOVerview { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe1:TOVerview?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the trace overview. ON or 1 enables the trace overview.
Examples	TRACe1:TOVerview ON enables display of Trace1.

TRACe1:TOVerview:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces averaged to generate the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trace Function set to Average
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe1:TOVerview:AVERage:COUNT <value> TRACe1:TOVerview:AVERage:COUNT?
Arguments	<value> :: <NR1> an integer number of traces to average to create the waveform display.
Examples	TRACe1:TOVerview:AVERage:COUNT 200 sets the Average count for Trace 1 to 200.

TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT

Enables or queries the count set for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trace Function set to Average
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT <value> TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT?
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf>
Examples	TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT 200 sets the Trace1 Average count to 200.

TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:ENABLE

Enables or queries the Average count for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Trace Function set to Average
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:ENABLE { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:ENABLE?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the trace count. ON or 1 enables the trace count.
Examples	TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:ENABLE ON enables the Trace1 Average count.

TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the waveform count for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid..

Conditions	Measurement views: Trace Function set to Average
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:RESet

Arguments None

Examples `TRACe1:TOVerview:COUNT:RESet` sets the trace count to 1.

TRACe1:TOVerview:DETection

Enables or queries the type of detection for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: all

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe1:TOVerview:DETection { AVERage | POSitive | NEGative | POSNegative | SAMPl e }`
`TRACe1:TOVerview:DETection?`

Arguments `AVERage` displays the average data value for each pixel.
 `POSitive` displays the maximum data value for each pixel.
 `NEGative` displays the minimum data value for each pixel.
 `POSNegative` displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel.
 `SAMPl e` displays the first sample value received for each pixel.

Examples `TRACe1:TOVerview:DETection POSitive` enables positive detection on Trace1.

TRACe1:TOVerview:FREeze

Enables or queries a halt to acquisition updates for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: all

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe1:TOVerview:FREeze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe1:TOVerview:FREeze?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the trace freeze function.
 ON or 1 enables the trace freeze function.

Examples `TRACe1:TOVerview:FREeze ON` Halts acquisition updates to Trace1.

TRACe1:TOVerview:FUNCTION

Enables or queries the selected Function for the specified trace. Only Trace1 is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: all

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe1:TOVerview:FUNCTION { NORMAl | AVERAge | MAXHOld | MINHOld }`
`TRACe1:TOVerview:FUNCTION?`

Arguments `NORMAl` Each new trace is displayed and then replaced by the next trace..
 `AVERAge` Multiple traces are averaged together to generate the displayed trace..
 `MAXHOld` Displays the maximum value in the trace record for each display point.
 `MINHOld` Displays the minimum value in the trace record for each display point.

Examples `TRACe1:TOVerview:FUNCTION AVERAge` enables the averaging of multiple traces on Trace1.

TRACe<x>:{AM|FM|PM}

Determines whether or not to show the trace in the AM/FM/PM view.

Conditions Measurement views: AM, FM, PM

Group Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:{AM FM PM} { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:{AM FM PM}?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the trace in the AM, FM, or PM view. ON or 1 shows the trace in the AM, FM, or PM view.
Examples	TRACE:AM ON shows the trace in the AM view.

TRACe<x>:AVTime

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; All traces are valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:AVTime { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:AVTime?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view. ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view.
Examples	TRACE1:AVTIME ON shows Trace 1 in the Amplitude versus Time view.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command is effective when you select AVERage with the [TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION](#) command.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERAge:COUNT <number>`
`TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERAge:COUNT?`

Arguments `<number>` :: `<NR1>` specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging.
 Range: 1 to 10000.

Examples `TRACE1:AVTIME:AVERAGE:COUNT 64` sets the average count to 64 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERAge:RESet (No Query Form)

Restarts acquisition and display of waveforms for the specified trace. For an Average, Max Hold, or Min Hold trace, it restarts the sequence, discarding accumulated data and resetting the counter.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:AVTime:AVERAge:RESet`

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION](#)

Arguments None

Examples `TRACE1:AVTIME:AVERAGE:RESET` restarts acquisition and display of waveforms for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNt

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Amplitude versus Time measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold and [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) is set to OFF.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT <number> TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT?</pre>
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the count for Max/Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE1:AVTIME:COUNT 32 sets the count to 32 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Amplitude versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:ENABLE { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:ENABLE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace. ON or 1 enables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.
Examples	TRACE1:AVTIME:COUNT:ENABLE ON enables the Max/Min Hold count for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process for the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:AVTime:COUNT:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	TRACE1:AVTIME:COUNT:RESET clears the Max/Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:DETection

Sets or queries the display detector (method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen). The number of horizontal pixels on screen is generally smaller than that of waveform data points. When actually displayed, the waveform data is therefore thinned out, according to the number of pixels, for being compressed.

Conditions	Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:AVTime:DETection { AVERAge POSitive NEGative POSNegative SAMPlE } TRACe<x>:AVTime:DETection?
Arguments	AVERAge displays the average data value for each pixel. POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel. NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel. POSNegative displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel. SAMPlE displays the first sample value received for each pixel.
Examples	TRACE:AVTIME:DETECTION AVERAge specifies that the trace displays the average data value for each pixel.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:AVTime:FREEze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:AVTime:FREEze?

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Examples TRACE1:AVTIME:FREEZE ON freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION

Sets or queries the function for the specified trace in the Amplitude versus Time view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION { NORMa1 | AVERAge | MAXHo1d | MINHo1d }
TRACe<x>:AVTime:FUNCTION?

Arguments NORMa1 selects the normal display.
AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average amplitude at each time point.
MAXHo1d selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum amplitude at each time point.

MINHOLD selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum amplitude at each time point.

Examples `TRACE1:AVTIME:FUNCTION MAXHOLD` selects Max Hold for Trace 1 in the Amplitude versus Time view.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:LEFToperand

Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the Amplitude versus Time view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:AVTime:LEFToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }`
`TRACe<x>:AVTime:LEFToperand?`

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:AVTime:RIGHToperand](#)

Arguments `TRACE1` selects Trace 1 as the left operand for the math trace.
`TRACE2` selects Trace 2 as the left operand for the math trace.
`TRACE3` selects Trace 3 as the left operand for the math trace.

Examples `TRACE4:AVTIME:LEFTOPERAND TRACE2` selects Trace 2 as the left operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:RIGHToperand

Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the Amplitude versus Time view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:AVTime:RIGHToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }`
`TRACe<x>:AVTime:RIGHToperand?`

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:AVTime:LEFToperand](#)

Arguments TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace.
TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the right operand for the math trace.
TRACE3 selects Trace 3 as the right operand for the math trace.

Examples `TRACE4:AVTIME:RIGHTOPERAND TRACE1` selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:AVTime:SELEct

Sets or queries the trace whose measurement results are being displayed in the readout on the top and bottom of the view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 4; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Amplitude versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:AVTime:SELEct`
`TRACe<x>:AVTime:SELEct?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the results are not being displayed in the readout for the trace.
1 indicates that the results are being displayed in the readout for the trace.

Examples `TRACE1:AVTIME:SELECT` selects Trace 1 to display the measurement results in the readout.

`TRACE1:AVTIME:SELECT?` might return 1, indicating that the results are being displayed in the readout for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte

Sets or queries the specified trace to display or hide in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

The parameter <x> is trace 1 or 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the selected trace.
ON or 1 displays the selected trace.

Returns 0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Bluetooth Constellation display.
1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

Examples TRACe1:BLUEtooth:CONSte ON specifies that trace 1 appears in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FReeze

Sets or queries the specified trace to freeze or not to freeze in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

The parameter <x> is trace 1 or 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FReeze {OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONSte:FReeze?

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the selected trace normally.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the selected trace.

Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is being updated in the Bluetooth Constellation display. 1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the Bluetooth Constellation display.
Examples	TRACe1:BLUEtooth:CONStE:FReeze ON freezes the display for trace 1 in the Bluetooth Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:MODE

Sets or queries the Bluetooth Constellation trace display mode.

The parameter <x> is trace 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:MODE { VECT SYMB LIN } TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:MODE?
Arguments	VECT connects adjacent symbol pints with the signal locus. SYMB displays individual symbol points. LIN displays linear symbol points.
Examples	TRACe1:BLUEtooth:XONStE:MODE VECT shows the Bluetooth Constellation display is connecting adjacent symbol points with the signal locus.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:SELEct

Sets or queries the active trace in the Bluetooth Constellation diagram.

The parameter <x> is trace 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Constellation
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:SELEct <active> TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:CONStE:SELEct?

Arguments	<code><active> ::= {0 1}</code> Where: 0, the specified trace is not the selected trace. 1, the specified trace is the selected trace.
Examples	<code>TRACe1:BLUEtooth:CONStE:SELEct</code> specifies trace 1 as the selected trace.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:I

Determines whether to show or hide the I trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:I { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:I?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the I trace. ON or 1 shows the I trace.
Examples	<code>TRACEX:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:I ON</code> shows the I trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:Q

Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace in the Bluetooth Eye diagram.

Conditions	Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:Q { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:EDIagram:ENABLe:Q?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the Q trace. ON or 1 shows the Q trace.

Examples `TRACEX:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:Q ON` shows the Q trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:I

Selects the I trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram. The query version of this command returns whether the I trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:I { 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:I?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 indicates that the I trace is deselected.
1 indicates that the I trace is selected.

Examples `TRACEX:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:I` selects the I trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:Q

Selects the Q trace in the Bluetooth eye diagram. The query version of this command returns whether the I trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement views: Bluetooth Eye diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:Q { 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:BLUETOOTH:EDIagram:SElect:Q?`

Arguments None

Returns 0 indicates that the Q trace is deselected.
1 indicates that the Q trace is selected.

Examples TRACEX:BLUETOOTH:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:Q selects the Q trace in the eye diagram.

TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MODE

Sets or queries whether to display the Frequency Deviation vs. Time trace as vectors or symbols (points).

Conditions Measurement views: Frequency Deviation vs. Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MODE { VECTors | SYMBols }
TRACe<x>:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MODE?

Arguments VECTors connects adjacent symbol points with lines.
SYMBols displays individual symbol points.

Examples TRACe:BLUEtooth:FDVTime:MODE VECT sets the display to connect points in the display with lines.

TRACe<x>:CCDF:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the CCDF view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2; Trace 3 (Gaussian curve) is invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:CCDF:FREeze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:CCDF:FREeze?

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Examples TRACE1:CCDF:FREEZE ON freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect

Sets or queries the trace whose measurement results are being displayed in the readout on the top of the view. The selected trace is indicated by the measurement pointer (pink triangle) on the waveform.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect
TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect?

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the results are not being displayed in the readout for the trace.

1 indicates that the results are being displayed in the readout for the trace.

Examples TRACE1:CCDF:SELECT selects Trace 1 to display the measurement results in the readout.

TRACE1:CCDF:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the results are being displayed in the readout for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:CCDF:SHOW

Determines whether to show or hide the specified trace in the CCDF view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: CCDF

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:CCDF:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:CCDF:SHOW?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 shows the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:CCDF:SHOW ON shows Trace 1 in the CCDF view.

TRACe<x>:CCDF:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the measurement pointer (pink triangle) to measure the CCDF. Use the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:Y?](#) query to read the value.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

NOTE. Use the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:SHOW](#) command to show the specified trace and the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect](#) command to select the trace before running the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:X](#) command.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:CCDF:X <value> TRACe<x>:CCDF:X?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the horizontal position of the measurement pointer. Range: 0 to 20 dB.
Examples	TRACE1:CCDF:X 5 puts the measurement pointer at 5 dB on Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:CCDF:Y? (Query Only)

Queries the vertical position (CCDF value) of the measurement pointer (displayed as a pink triangle). Use the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:X](#) command to set the horizontal position of the pointer.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

NOTE. Use the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:SHOW](#) command to show the specified trace and the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:SElect](#) command to select the trace before running the [TRACe<x>:CCDF:Y?](#) query.

Conditions	Measurement views: CCDF
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:CCDF:Y?
Arguments	None
Returns	<value> :: <NRf> is the vertical position (CCDF) of the measurement pointer. Range: 0 to 100%. The value of 99.0999953003E+36 is returned if the trace is not available.
Examples	TRACE1:CCDF:Y? might return 14.72, indicating the CCDF is 14.72% at the measurement pointer on Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:CONSte

Specifies whether or not to show the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the Constellation display.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:CONStE {OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
 `TRACe<x>:CONStE?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the selected trace.
 ON or 1 displays the selected trace.

Returns { 0 } Indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Constellation display.
 { 1 } Indicates the specified trace is shown in the Constellation display.

Examples `TRACE1:CONSTE 2` specifies that Trace 2 be shown in the Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:CONStE:FReeze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates) to the display of the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the Constellation display.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:CONStE:FReeze {OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
 `TRACe<x>:CONStE:FReeze?`

Arguments OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally.
 ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Returns { 0 } Indicates the specified trace is being updated.
 { 1 } Indicates the specified trace is not being updated.

Examples `TRACE1:CONSTE:FREEZE ON` freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:CONStE:MODE

Sets or queries how to display the constellation trace.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:CONStE:MODE { VECTors SYMBols } TRACE<x>:CONStE:MODE?</pre>
Arguments	VECTors connects adjacent symbol points with the signal locus. SYMBols displays individual symbol points.
Examples	TRACE<X>:CONStE:MODE VECTors shows the constellation connecting adjacent symbol points with the signal locus.

TRACE<x>:CONStE:Q:OFFSet

Sets the Q offset in the Constellation display to Use shared Pref, Remove Q offset, or Include Q offset.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Constellation
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:CONStE:Q:OFFSet { SHARed RQOFset IQOFset } TRACE<x>:CONStE:Q:OFFSet?</pre>
Arguments	SHARed means that the Q offset applied to the selected trace will be the same as the Remove Q offset setting located on the Prefs tab (which applies to all GP Digital Modulation displays). Remove Q offset removes the Q offset, possibly overriding the Remove Q offset setting on the Prefs tab. Changing the Constellation display Q Offset value with this command does not affect the Q offset setting on other displays. Include Q offset includes the Q offset, possibly overriding the Remove Q offset setting on the Prefs tab. Changing the Constellation display Q Offset value with this command does not affect the Q offset setting on other displays.
Returns	{ SHAR } indicates that Q Offset is set to Use Shared Pref.

{ RQOF } indicates that Q Offset is set to Remove Q Offset.

{ IQOF } indicates that Q Offset is set to Include Q Offset.

Examples `TRACE1:CONSTE:OFFSET SHAR` sets the Constellation display Q Offset to Use Shared Pref.

TRACe<x>:CONStE:SELEct (No Query Form)

Sets or queries the trace to which the Show, Freeze, Content, and Q Offset settings apply.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Constellation

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:CONStE:SELEct`
 `TRACe<x>:CONStE:SELEct?`

Arguments None

Returns { 0 } indicates the specified trace is not the selected trace.
 { 1 } indicates the specified trace is the selected trace.

Examples `TRACE1:CONSTE:SELECT` specifies Trace 1 as the selected trace.

TRACe<x>:DPX

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 7; All traces are valid. Trace 6 is for the DPXogram trace and Trace 7 is for the Ogram line.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax	TRACE<x>:DPX { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:DPX?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the DPX, Spectrum view. ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the DPX, Spectrum view.
Examples	TRACE1:DPX ON shows Trace 1 (the maximum trace) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

TRACE<x>:DPX:AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine for averaging in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 3; Only Trace 3 (average trace) is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:DPX:AVERAge:COUNT <number> TRACE<x>:DPX:AVERAge:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE3:DPX:AVERAGE:COUNT 32 sets the average count to 32.

TRACE<x>:DPX:COLor:CURVe

Sets or queries how colors are mapped to the signal density in the DPX, Spectrum bitmap display. The mapping can be linear (Curve = 1), or it can be set to concentrate the resolution on the lower level of the range (Curve > 1) or the mapping can be set to show the best resolution on the upper range of density or hit count (Curve = 0.1 – 0.99). This command is only valid for the Bitmap display.

The parameter <x> = 5; only Trace5 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:CURVe <value> TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:CURVe?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies how colors are mapped to the signal density. Range:
Examples	TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:CURVe 1.5 concentrates the resolution on the lower level of the range on the Bitmap display.

TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:INTensity

Sets or queries the color intensity in the DPX, Spectrum view. The value is common to all traces.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 5; All traces are valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:INTensity <value> TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:INTensity?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies color intensity. Range: 1 to 100%.
Examples	TRACE1:DPX:COLOR:INTENSITY 30 sets the color intensity to 30%.

TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Automatically adjusts the Max and Min color settings to display the broadest range of colors in the DPX, Spectrum bitmap display. This command is only valid for the Bitmap display.

The parameter <x> = 5; only Trace5 is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:DPX:COLor:SCALE:AUTO
Arguments	<x>::=5 specifies the auto-color setting for the Bitmap trace.
Examples	TRACE5:DPX:COLor:SCALE:AUTO autosets the Bitmap display color scheme.

TRACe<x>:DPX:DETection

Sets or queries the detection type (POSitive, NEGative, AVERage) for traces 1, 2 and 3 in the DPX, Spectrum view.

Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (bitmap trace) are invalid choices. Trace 6 is only valid for DPXogram.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:DPX:DETection { AVERage NEGative POSitive } TRACe<x>:DPX:DETection?
Arguments	The following table shows the trace function and display. For the average trace, use the TRACe<x>:DPX:AVERage:COUNt command to set the average count.
Examples	TRACE1:DPX:DETection AVERage enables analysis to look for AVERage on Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:DPX:DGRAM:SElect:LINE

Sets or queries a line from the DPXogram display to send to the DPX, Spectrum display.

Trace 6 is the DPXogram trace. No other traces are allowed.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:DPX:DGRAM:SELEct:LINE <number>`
`TRACe<x>:DPX:DGRAM:SELEct:LINE?`

Arguments `<number> ::= <NR1>` specifies the line number in the DPXogram display.

Examples `TRACE6:DPX:DGRAM:SELECT:LINE 75` selects line #75 in the DPXogram display to send to the DPX, Spectrum display.

TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent

Determines whether to enable or disable the dot persistence for the bitmap trace (Trace 5) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter `<x> = 5`; Only Trace 5 (bitmap trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the dot persistence.
ON or 1 enables the dot persistence.

Examples `TRACE5:DPX:DOT:PERSISTENT ON` enables the dot persistence in the DPX, Spectrum view.

TRACe<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:TYPE

Sets or queries the persistence type for the bitmap trace (Trace 5) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter `<x> = 5`; Only Trace 5 (bitmap trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:TYPE { VARIable INFinite } TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:TYPE?</pre>
Arguments	VARIable selects the variable persistence display which leaves acquired data points on the display for a period of time specified by the TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:VARIable command. INFinite selects the infinite persistence display which accumulates data points on the display indefinitely.
Examples	TRACE5:DPX:DOT:PERSISTENT:TYPE VARIable selects the variable persistence display.

TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:VARIable

Sets or queries how long data points are displayed. This command is effective when [TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:TYPE](#) is set to VARIable. This affects the display only.

The parameter <x> = 5; Only Trace 5 (bitmap trace) is valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:VARIable <number> TRACE<x>:DPX:DOT:PERSistent:VARIable?</pre>
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the how long waveform points are displayed on the screen. Range: 100 ms to 60 s (the default value is 1.0 s).
Examples	TRACE5:DPX:DOT:PERSISTENT:VARIABLE 20 specifies that the waveform points are displayed on the screen for a period of 20 before they disappear.

TRACE<x>:DPX:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 6; All traces are valid. Trace 6 is for the DPXogram trace and Trace 7 is for the Ogram line.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:DPX:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:DPX:FREEze?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:DPX:FREEZE ON freezes the display for the +peak trace.

TRACe<x>:DPX:FUNCTION

Sets or queries the trace function for the +Peak, -Peak, or Average trace (Trace 1, 2, or 3, respectively) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (bitmap trace) are invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:DPX:FUNCTION { NORMal HOLD AVERage } TRACe<x>:DPX:FUNCTION?</pre>
Arguments	The following table shows the trace function and display. For the average trace, use the TRACe<x>:DPX:AVERage:COUNt command to set the average count.

Function	Trace1 (+Peak trace)	Trace2 (-Peak trace)	Trace3 (Average trace)
NORMal	Normal spectrum (Detection: +Peak)	Normal spectrum (Detection: -Peak)	Normal spectrum (Detection: Average)
HOLD	Max-hold spectrum	Min-hold spectrum	NA
AVERage	NA	NA	Average spectrum

Examples	TRACE1:DPX:FUNCTION HOLD selects the max hold waveform for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:DPX:LEFToperand

Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:DPX:LEFToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }
TRACe<x>:DPX:LEFToperand?

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:DPX:RIGHToperand](#)

Arguments TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the left operand for the math trace.
TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the left operand for the math trace.
TRACE3 selects Trace 3 as the left operand for the math trace.

Examples TRACE4:DPX:LEFTOPERAND TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the left operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:DPX:RIGHToperand

Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:DPX:RIGHToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }
TRACe<x>:DPX:RIGHToperand?

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:DPX:LEFToperand](#)

Arguments	TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace. TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the right operand for the math trace. TRACE3 selects Trace 3 as the right operand for the math trace.
Examples	TRACE4:DPX:RIGHTOPERAND TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:DPX:SElect

Sets or queries the trace to display the readout at the upper left of the DPX, Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 7; All traces are valid. Trace 6 is for the DPXogram trace and Trace 7 is for the Ogram line.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX, Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:DPX:SElect
TRACe<x>:DPX:SElect?

Arguments None

Returns { 0 | 1 }

0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace.

1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.

Examples TRACE1:DPX:SELECT selects Trace 1 (+Peak trace) to display the readout.

TRACE1:DPX:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:FREeze

Determines whether to freeze the specified trace in the Settling Time measurement display.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:FREEze?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the trace display normally. ON or 1 stops updating trace display.
Examples	<code>TRACE1:FSETTLING:FREEZE ON</code> stops updating the Trace 1 display.

TRACe<x>:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SElect

Selects the trace in the settling time measurement. The query returns the currently selected trace.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SElect</code> <code>TRACe<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SElect?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	0 (not selected) or 1 (selected).
Examples	<code>TRACE2:FSETTLING:SELECT</code> selects Trace 2.

TRACe<x>:{FSETtling|PSETtling}:SHOW

Determines whether to show or hide the specified trace in the settling time view.

The parameter `<x>` = 1 or 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency and Phase Settling Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:{FSETtling PSETtling}:SHOW?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 shows the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:PSETTLING:SHOW ON shows Trace 1 in the Phase Settling Time view.

TRACe<x>:FVTime:DETection

Enables or queries the type of detection for the specified trace. The parameter <x> represents traces 1 to 4.

Conditions	Measurement views: Frequency versus Time
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:FVTime:DETection { AVERAge POSitive NEGative POSNegative SAMPlE } TRACe<x>:FVTime:DETection?</pre>
Arguments	AVERAge displays the average data value for each pixel. POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel. NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel. POSNegative displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel. SAMPlE displays the first sample value received for each pixel.
Examples	TRACe2:FVTime:DETection POSitive enables positive detection on Trace2.

TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for multitrace functions (Max Hold and Average) in the LTE ACLR measurement. This command is effective when TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION is set to MAXHold or AVERAGE and INITiate:CONTinuous is set to OFF.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNT <number>

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION](#)

Arguments <number>::<NR1> specifies the count for multi-trace functions. Range: 1 to 10000.

Returns <NR1>

Examples TRACE1:LTE:ACLR:COUNT 32 sets the count to 32 for multitrace functions.

TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the multifunction (Max Hold or Average) data and counter and restarts the process in the LTE ACLR display. This command is effective when TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION is set to MAXHold or AVERAGE.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:COUNT:RESet

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION](#)

Arguments None

Examples `TRACE1:LTE:ACLR:COUNT:RESET` clears the multifunction data and counter, and restarts the process.

TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION

Sets or queries the trace function in the LTE ACLR display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE ACLR

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION { NONE | MAXH | AVER }`
`TRACe<x>:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION?`

Arguments `NONE`: sets Normal display of Trace 1.
`MAXHold`: sets Max Hold display of Trace 1, which indicates the maximum amplitude drift at each frequency point.
`AVERage`: sets Average display of Trace 1, which indicates the average amplitude drift at each frequency point.

Returns `NONE` means that Trace 1 is set to Normal display.
`MAXHold` means Trace 1 is set to Max Hold display.
`AVERage` means Trace 1 is set to Average display.

Examples `TRACE1:LTE:ACLR:FUNCTION MAXH` displays the Max Hold trace in the LTE ACLR display.

TRACe<x>:LTE:CONSt:SYNChronization:SEQUence:STATe? (Query Only)

Returns whether or not a measurement signal (Primary Synchronization Signal/Secondary Synchronization Signal) is selected for the specified trace in the Trace tab of the settings control panel of the LTE Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Constellation

Group Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:LTE:CONStE:SYNCHronization:SEQUEnce:STATe?</code>
Returns	0 means no measurement signal is selected. 1 means a measurement signal is selected.
Examples	<code>TRACE1:LTE:CONSTE:SYNCHRONIZATION:SEQUENCE:STATE?</code> might return 1, indicating that SSS or PSS is selected in the Trace tab of the LTE Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:AVERageCOUNt

Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace in the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:AVERageCOUNt <NR1></code> <code>TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:AVERageCOUNt?</code>
Arguments	<NR1> = integer Range: 2 to 10000
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the average count value.
Examples	<code>TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:AVER:COUN?</code> might return 10.0000000000E+3, indicating that the average count value is set to 10000.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:COUNt:ENABle

Sets or queries whether or not the count feature for the specified trace in the Noise Figure display is enabled or disabled.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure display The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.

Only available when trace Function is set to Avg (VRMS), Max Hold, or Min Hold.

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:NOISe:FIGure:COUNT:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:NOISe:FIGure:COUNT:ENABle?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count feature for the specified trace. ON or 1 enables the count feature for the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if disabled. 1 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if enabled.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:COUN:ENAB ON enables the count feature for Trace 1. TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:COUN:ENAB? might return 0, indicating that the count feature for Trace 1 is disabled.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:DETection

Sets or queries the trace detection method in the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACE<x>:NOISe:FIGure:DETection { AVERAge } TRACE<x>:NOISe:FIGure:DETection?</pre>
Arguments	AVERAge: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.
Returns	AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).

- Examples** `TRACE1:NOIS:FIG:DET AVER` sets the detection method for Trace 1 to Average (VRMS).
- `TRACE2:NOIS:FIG:DET?` might return `AVER`, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Average (VRMS).

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FREEze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace in the Noise Figure display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: Noise Figure display
The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
- Group** Trace commands
- Syntax** `TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FREEze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FREEze?`
- Arguments** OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
- Returns** 0 indicates the specified trace is being updated normally in the Noise Figure display.
1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the Noise Figure display.
- Examples** `TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:FRE ON` freezes the display of Trace 1.
`TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:FRE?` might return 0, indicating that the display of Trace 1 is set to Freeze.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FUNctioN

Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the Noise Figure display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: Noise Figure display
The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FUNctIon { NORMa1 AVERAge MAXHo1d MINHo1d} TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:FUNctIon?</pre>
Arguments	NORMa1: Displays the trace record for each display point without additional processing. AVERAge: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values. MAXHo1d: Displays the maximum value in the trace record for each display point. MINHo1d: Displays the minimum value in the trace record for each display point.
Returns	NORM means that the trace function is set to Normal. AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS). MAXH means that the trace function is set to Max Hold. MINH means that the trace function is set to Min Hold.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:FUNC NORM sets the function for Trace 1 to Normal. TRAC2:NOIS:FIG:FUNC? might return MAXH, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Max Hold.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SElect

Sets the trace to be shown in the Noise Figure display. The query form of this command returns whether or not the specified trace is set to show (ON) or not (OFF).

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SElect TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SElect?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 means that the specified trace is not shown (set to Off). 1 means that the specified trace is set to show (set to normal).
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:SEL will set the display to show Trace 1. TRAC2:NOIS:FIG:SEL? might return 1, indicating that Trace 2 is set to show.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SHOW

Sets or queries the state (shown or not shown) of the specified trace in the Noise Figure display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Figure display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISe:FIGure:SHOW?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 displays the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Noise Figure display. 1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the Noise Figure display.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:FIG:SHOW sets Trace to show in the Noise Figure display. TRAC2:NOIS:FIG:SHOW? might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not showing in the Noise Figure display.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace in the Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:AVERAge:COUNT <NR1> TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:AVERAge:COUNT?
Arguments	<NR1> = integer Range: 2 to 10000
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the average count value.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:AVER:COUN? might return 10.0000000000E+3, indicating that the average count value is set to 10000.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:COUNT:ENABLE

Sets or queries whether or not the count feature for the specified trace in the Gain display is enabled or disabled.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain display The parameter <x>= 1 to 3. Only available when trace Function is set to Avg (VRMS), Max Hold, or Min Hold.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:COUNT:ENABLe { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:COUNT:ENABLe?

Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count feature for the specified trace.
	ON or 1 enables the count feature for the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if disabled.
	1 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if enabled.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:COUN:ENAB ON enables the count feature for Trace 1.
	TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:COUN:ENAB? might return 0, indicating that the count feature for Trace 1 is disabled.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:DETection

Sets or queries the trace detection method in the Gain display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain display
	The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:DETection { AVERage }
	TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:DETection?
Arguments	AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.
Returns	AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).
Examples	TRACE1:NOIS:YFAC:DET AVER sets the detection method for Trace 1 to Average (VRMS).
	TRACE2:NOIS:YFAC:DET? might return AVER, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Average (VRMS).

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FREeze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace in the Gain display.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain display
The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FREeze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FREeze?

Arguments OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace.
ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Returns 0 indicates the specified trace is being updated normally in the Gain display.
1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the Gain display.

Examples TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:FRE ON freezes the display of Trace 1.
TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:FRE? might return 0, indicating that the display of Trace 1 is set to Freeze.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FUNCTion

Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the Gain display.

Conditions Measurement view: Gain display
The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FUNCTion { NORMAl | AVERAge | MAXHOld
| MINHOld}
TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:FUNCTion?

Arguments	NORM1: Displays the trace record for each display point without additional processing. AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values. MAXHold: Displays the maximum value in the trace record for each display point. MINHold: Displays the minimum value in the trace record for each display point.
Returns	NORM means that the trace function is set to Normal. AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS). MAXH means that the trace function is set to Max Hold. MINH means that the trace function is set to Min Hold.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:FUNC NORM sets the function for Trace 1 to Normal. TRAC2:NOIS:GAIN:FUNC? might return MAXH, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Max Hold.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SElect

Sets the trace to be shown in the Gain display. The query form of this command returns whether or not the specified trace is set to show (ON) or not (OFF).

Conditions	Measurement view: Gain display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SElect TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SElect?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 means that the specified trace is not shown (set to Off). 1 means that the specified trace is set to show (set to normal).

- Examples** `TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:SEL` will set the display to show Trace 1.
 `TRAC2:NOIS:GAIN:SEL?` might return 1, indicating that Trace 2 is set to show.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW

Sets or queries the state (shown or not shown) of the specified trace in the Gain display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: Gain display
 The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

- Group** Trace commands

- Syntax** `TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
 `TRACe<x>:NOISe:GAIN:SHOW?`

- Arguments** OFF or 0 hides the specified trace.
 ON or 1 displays the specified trace.

- Returns** 0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Gain display.
 1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the Gain display.

- Examples** `TRAC1:NOIS:GAIN:SHOW` sets Trace to show in the Gain display.
 `TRAC2:NOIS:GAIN:SHOW?` might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not showing in the Gain display.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:AVERageCOUNT

Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace in the Noise Temperature display.

- Conditions** Measurement view: Noise Temperature
 The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.

- Group** Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPeRature:AVeRageCOUNt <NR1> TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPeRature:AVeRageCOUNt?
Arguments	<NR1> = integer Range: 2 to 10000
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the average count value.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:AVeR:COUN? might return 10.0000000000E+3, indicating that the average count value is set to 10000.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPeRature:COUNt:ENABle

Sets or queries whether or not the count feature for the specified trace in the Noise Temperature display is enabled or disabled.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature display The parameter <x>= 1 to 3. Only available when trace Function is set to Avg (VRMS), Max Hold, or Min Hold.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPeRature:COUNt:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPeRature:COUNt:ENABle?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the count feature for the specified trace. ON or 1 enables the count feature for the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if disabled. 1 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if enabled.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:COUN:ENAB ON enables the count feature for Trace 1. TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:COUN:ENAB? might return 0, indicating that the count feature for Trace 1 is disabled.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:DETection

Sets or queries the trace detection method in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:DETection { AVERage } TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:DETection?
Arguments	AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.
Returns	AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:DET AVER sets the detection method for Trace 1 to Average (VRMS). TRAC2:NOIS:TEMP:DET? might return AVER, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Average (VRMS).

TRACe<x>:NOISE:TEMPerature:FREEze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature display The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISE:TEMPerature:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISE:TEMPerature:FREEze?

Arguments	OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace.
	ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is being updated normally in the Noise Temperature display.
	1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the Noise Temperature display.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:FRE ON freezes the display of Trace 1.
	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:FRE? might return 0, indicating that the display of Trace 1 is set to Freeze.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:FUNCTion

Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature display
	The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group	Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:FUNCTion { NORMal AVERage MAXHold MINHold} TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:FUNCTion?

Arguments	NORMal: Displays the trace record for each display point without additional processing.
	AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.
	MAXHold: Displays the maximum value in the trace record for each display point.
	MINHold: Displays the minimum value in the trace record for each display point.

Returns **NORM** means that the trace function is set to Normal.
 AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).
 MAXH means that the trace function is set to Max Hold.
 MINH means that the trace function is set to Min Hold.

Examples **TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:FUNC NORM** sets the function for Trace 1 to Normal.
 TRAC2:NOIS:TEMP:FUNC? might return **MAXH**, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Max Hold.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SElect

Sets the trace to be shown in the Noise Temperature display. The query form of this command returns whether or not the specified trace is set to show (On) or not (Off).

Conditions Measurement view: Noise Temperature display
 The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax **TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SElect**
 TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SElect?

Arguments None

Returns 0 means that the specified trace is not shown (set to Off).
 1 means that the specified trace is set to show (set to normal).

Examples **TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:SEL** will set the display to show Trace 1.
 TRAC2:NOIS:TEMP:SEL? might return 1, indicating that Trace 2 is set to show.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SHOW

Sets or queries the state (shown or not shown) of the specified trace in the Noise Temperature display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Noise Temperature display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISe:TEMPerature:SHOW?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 displays the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Noise Temperature display. 1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the Noise Temperature display.
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:SHOW sets Trace to show in the Noise Temperature display. TRAC2:NOIS:TEMP:SHOW? might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not showing in the Noise Temperature display.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACTOR:AVERAge:COUNT

Sets or queries the average counts for the specified trace in the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACTOR:AVERAge:COUNT <NR1> TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACTOR:AVERAge:COUNT?
Arguments	<NR1> = integer Range: 2 to 10000
Returns	<NR3> = floating point value with an exponent, which is the average count value.

Examples TRAC1:NOIS:TEMP:AVER:COUN? might return 10.000000000E+3, indicating that the average count value is set to 10000.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:COUNT:ENABLE

Sets or queries whether or not the count feature for the specified trace in the Y Factor display is enabled or disabled.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor display
The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Only available when trace Function is set to Avg (VRMS), Max Hold, or Min Hold.

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:COUNT:ENABle { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:COUNT:ENABle?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the count feature for the specified trace.
ON or 1 enables the count feature for the specified trace.

Returns 0 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if disabled.
1 indicates the count feature for the specified trace if enabled.

Examples TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:COUN:ENAB ON enables the count feature for Trace 1.
TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:COUN:ENAB? might return 0, indicating that the count feature for Trace 1 is disabled.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:DETecton

Sets or queries the trace detection method in the Y Factor display.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor display
The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACTOR:DETection { AVERage } TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACTOR:DETection?</pre>
Arguments	AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.
Returns	AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).
Examples	TRACE1:NOIS:YFAC:DET AVER sets the detection method for Trace 1 to Average (VRMS). TRACE2:NOIS:YFAC:DET? might return AVER, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Average (VRMS).

TRACe<x>:NOISE:YFACTOR:FREEze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace in the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor display The parameter <x>= 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:NOISE:YFACTOR:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISE:YFACTOR:FREEze?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is being updated normally in the Y Factor display. 1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the Y Factor display.

Examples `TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:FRE ON` freezes the display of Trace 1.

`TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:FRE?` might return 0, indicating that the display of Trace 1 is set to Freeze.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:FUNCTion

Sets or queries the trace processing method (function) in the Y Factor display.

Conditions Measurement view: Y Factor display

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:FUNCTion { NORMal | AVERage | MAXHold | MINHold }`
`TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:FUNCTion?`

Arguments **NORMal**: Displays the trace record for each display point without additional processing.

AVERage: Each point on the trace is the result of determining the RMS Voltage value for all of the IQ samples available to the trace point. When displayed in either linear (Volts, Watts) or Log (dB, dBm), the correct RMS value results. When the averaging function is applied to a trace, the averaging is performed on the linear (Voltage) values, resulting in the correct average for RMS values.

MAXHold: Displays the maximum value in the trace record for each display point.

MINHold: Displays the minimum value in the trace record for each display point.

Returns **NORM** means that the trace function is set to Normal.

AVER means that the trace function is set to Average (VRMS).

MAXH means that the trace function is set to Max Hold.

MINH means that the trace function is set to Min Hold.

Examples `TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:FUNC NORM` sets the function for Trace 1 to Normal.

`TRAC2:NOIS:YFAC:FUNC?` might return MAXH, indicating that the function for Trace 1 is set to Max Hold.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SELEct

Sets the trace to be shown in the Y Factor display. The query form of this command returns whether or not the specified trace is set to show (ON) or not (OFF).

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SELEct TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SELEct?
Arguments	None
Returns	0 means that the specified trace is not shown (set to Off). 1 means that the specified trace is set to show (set to normal).
Examples	TRAC1:NOIS:YFAC:SEL will set the display to show Trace 1. TRAC2:NOIS:YFAC:SEL? might return 1, indicating that Trace 2 is set to show.

TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SHOW

Sets or queries the state (shown or not shown) of the specified trace in the Y Factor display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Y Factor display The parameter <x> = 1 to 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:NOISe:YFACtor:SHOW?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 displays the specified trace.

- Returns** 0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the Y Factor display.
1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the Y Factor display.
- Examples** TRACE1:NOISE:YFACTOR:SHOW sets Trace to show in the Y Factor display.
TRACE2:NOISE:YFACTOR:SHOW? might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not showing in the Y Factor display.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the OFDM EVM view.
The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

- Conditions** Measurement views: OFDM
- Group** Trace commands
- Syntax** TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM?
- Arguments** OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the view.
ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the view.
- Examples** TRACE1:OFDM:EVM ON shows Trace 1 in the OFDM EVM view.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the OFDM EVM view.
The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

- Conditions** Measurement views: OFDM
- Group** Trace commands
- Syntax** TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:FREEze { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }
TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:FREEze?

Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:EVM:FREEZE ON freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:SELEct

Sets or queries the specified trace to display in the OFDM EVM view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:SELEct TRACe<x>:OFDM:EVM:SELEct?
Arguments	None
Returns	{ OFF ON 0 1 } OFF or 0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace. ON or 1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:EVM:SELECT selects Trace 1 (Average trace) to display the readout. TRACE1:OFDM:EVM:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the view. ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the view.
Examples	TRACe1:OFDM:MERRor ON shows Trace 1 in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:FREEze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:FREEze?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Examples	TRACe1:OFDM:MERRor:FREEZE ON freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:SElect

Sets or queries the specified trace to display in the OFDM Magnitude error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:SELEct { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:MERRor:SELEct?</pre>
Arguments	None
Returns	<pre>{ OFF ON 0 1 }</pre> OFF or 0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace. ON or 1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:MERRor:SELECT selects Trace 1 (Average trace) to display the readout. TRACE1:OFDM:MERRor:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the OFDM Phase error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the view. ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the view.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:PERRor ON shows Trace 1 in the OFDM Phase error view.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the OFDM Phase error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:OFDM:PERRor:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:OFDM:PERRor:FREEze?
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:PERRor:FREEZE ON freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:SElect

Sets or queries the specified trace to display in the OFDM Phase error view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:SElect { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:PERRor:SElect?
Arguments	None
Returns	{ OFF ON 0 1 } OFF or 0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace. ON or 1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:OFDM:PERRor:SELECT selects Trace 1 (Average trace) to display the readout.

TRACE1:OFDM:PERROr:SELEcT? might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer

Determines whether or not to show the specified trace in the OFDM Power view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace in the view. ON or 1 shows the specified trace in the view.
Examples	TRACe1:OFDM:POWer ON shows Trace 1 in the OFDM Power view.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the OFDM Power view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions	Measurement views: OFDM
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:FREeze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:FREeze?
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.

Examples `TRACE1:OFDM:Power:FREEZE ON` freezes the display for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:SELEct

Sets or queries the specified trace to display in the OFDM Power view.

The parameter <x> = 1 or 2, where 1 is Average and 2 is Value.

Conditions Measurement views: OFDM

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:SELEct { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:OFDM:POWer:SELEct?`

Arguments None

Returns { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

OFF or 0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace.

ON or 1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.

Examples `TRACE1:OFDM:Power:SELECT` selects Trace 1 (Average trace) to display the readout.

`TRACE1:OFDM:Power:SELECT?` might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation

Specifies whether or not to show the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Constellation display

The parameter <x>= 1 or 2.

Group Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 displays the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is not shown in the P25 Constellation display. 1 indicates the specified trace is shown in the P25 Constellation display.
Examples	<code>TRAC1:P25:CONS ON</code> specifies that Trace 1 be shown in the P25 Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:FREeze

Specifies whether or not to freeze (halt updates of) the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation display The parameter <x>= 1 or 2.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<code>TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:FREeze { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:FREeze?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 normally updates the display of the specified trace. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is being updated normally in the P25 Constellation display. 1 indicates the specified trace is not being updated in the P25 Constellation display.
Examples	<code>TRAC1:P25:CONS:FRE ON</code> freezes the display of Trace 1. <code>TRAC1:P25:CONS:FRE?</code> might return 0, indicating that the display of Trace 1 is set to Freeze.

TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:MODE

Sets or queries how to display the trace content in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation display The parameter <x>= 1 or 2.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:MODE { VECT SYMB LIN }
Arguments	VECT (vectors) connects adjacent symbol points with the signal locus. SYMB (symbols) displays individual symbol points. LIN (line) displays all symbol points as a line.
Returns	VECT: adjacent symbol points are connected with the signal locus. SYMB: individual symbol points are displayed. LIN: all symbol points are displayed as a line.
Examples	TRAC1:P25:CONS:MODE SYMB sets the display to show the constellation of Trace 1 connecting adjacent symbol points with the signal locus.

TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:SElect

Selects the specified trace (Trace 1 or 2) in the P25 Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Constellation display The parameter <x>= 1 or 2.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:SElect { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:P25:CONStellation:SElect?
Arguments	None

Returns	0 indicates the specified trace is not the active trace in the P25 Constellation display.
	1 indicates the specified trace is the active trace in the P25 Constellation display.
Examples	TRAC1:P25:CONS:SEL? might return 1, indicating that Trace 1 is the selected trace in the P25 Constellation display.

TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:ENABLE:I

Determines whether to show or hide the I trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:ENABle:I TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:ENABle:I?
Related Commands	TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:ENABLE:Q
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the I trace. ON or 1 shows the I trace.
Returns	0 indicates the trace is off. 1 indicates the trace is on.
Examples	TRACEX:P25:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:I ON shows the I trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:ENABLE:Q

Determines whether to show or hide the Q trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram
Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:ENABle:Q`
`TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:ENABle:Q?`

Related Commands [`TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:ENABle:I`](#)

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the Q trace.
 ON or 1 shows the Q trace.

Returns 0 indicates the trace is off.
 1 indicates the trace is on.

Examples `TRACEX:P25:EDIAGRAM:ENABLE:Q ON` shows the Q trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:I

This command selects the I trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display. The query version of this command returns whether the I trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:I`
`TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:I?`

Related Commands [`TRACe<x>:P25:EDIagram:SElect:Q`](#)

Arguments None.

Returns 0 indicates that the I trace is not the selected trace.
 1 indicates that the I trace is the selected trace.

Examples `TRACEX:P25:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:I` selects the I trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:SElect:Q

This command selects the Q trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display. The query version of this command returns whether the Q trace is selected or not.

Conditions Measurement view: P25 Eye Diagram

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:SElect:Q
TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:SElect:Q?

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:P25:EDiagram:SElect:I](#)

Arguments None.

Returns 0 indicates that the Q trace is not the selected trace.
1 indicates that the Q trace is the selected trace.

Examples TRACEX:P25:EDIAGRAM:SELECT:Q selects the Q trace in the P25 Eye Diagram display.

TRACe<x>:PHVTime:DETection

Sets or queries the display detector (method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen). The number of horizontal pixels on screen is generally smaller than that of waveform data points. When actually displayed, the waveform data is therefore thinned out, according to the number of pixels, for being compressed.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase versus Time

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:PHVTime:DETection { AVERAge | POSitive | NEGative | POSNegative | SAMPlE }
TRACe<x>:PHVTime:DETection?

Arguments	AVERage displays the average data value for each pixel. POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel. NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel. POSNegative displays the maximum and minimum data values for each pixel. SAMPLE displays the first sample value received for each pixel.
Examples	TRACE1:PHVTime:DETEction POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel.

TRACe<x>:PNOise:SElect

Selects the trace in the phase noise measurement. The query returns the currently selected trace.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:PNOise:SElect
TRACe<x>:PNOise:SElect?

Arguments None

Returns 0 (not selected) or 1 (selected).

Examples TRACE2:PNOISE:SELECT selects Trace 2.

TRACe<x>:PNOise:SHOW

Shows or hides the specified trace in the phase noise view.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2.

Conditions Measurement views: Phase noise

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:PNOise:SHOW { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:PNOise:SHOW?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 shows the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:PNOISE:SHOW ON shows Trace 1 in the phase noise view.

TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing the trace. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABle](#) is set to ON.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:COUNT <number> TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:COUNT?</pre>
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of data points to take the moving average for smoothing. Range: 3 to 50.
Examples	TRACE1:PNOISE:SMOOTHING:COUNT 16 sets the smoothing count to 16 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable smoothing the specified trace in the phase noise view.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABle?
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables smoothing. ON or 1 enables smoothing.
Examples	TRACE1:PNOISE:SMOOTHING:ENABLE ON enables smoothing Trace 1 in the phase noise view.

TRACE<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:RESet (No Query Form)

Restarts the smoothing process, discarding accumulated data and resetting the counter. This command is effective when [TRACE<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:ENABle](#) is set to ON.

The parameter <x> = 1 and 2.

Conditions	Measurement views: Phase noise
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:PNOise:SMOothing:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	TRACE1:PNOISE:SMOOTHING:RESET restarts the smoothing process for Trace 1.

TRACE<x>:SPECtrum

Determines whether to show or hide the specified trace in the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 5; All traces are valid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:SPECtrum { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:SPECtrum?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 shows the specified trace. For Trace 5 (spectrogram), use the TRACe:SGRam:SElect:LINE command to select the line to send to the spectrum display.
Examples	<pre>TRACE1:SPECTRUM ON</pre> shows Trace 1 in the Spectrum Analyzer view.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces to combine. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:FUNCTION](#) is AVERage, MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:AVERage:COUNT <number> TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:AVERage:COUNT?</pre>
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	<pre>TRACE1:SPECTRUM:AVERAGE:COUNT 64</pre> sets the average count to 64 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:AVERage:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears average data and counter, and restarts the average process for the specified trace in the Spectrum view. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:FUNCTION](#) is set to AVERage, MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:AVERAge:RESet
Arguments	None
Examples	TRACE1:SPECTRUM:AVERAGE:RESET clears average data and counter, and restarts the average process for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Spectrum measurement. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold and [INITiate:CONTinuous](#) is set to OFF.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT <number> TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT?
Arguments	<number> :: <NR1> specifies the count for Max/Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.
Examples	TRACE1:SPECTRUM:COUNT 32 sets the count to 32 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:ENABLE

Determines whether to enable or disable the count for the Max or Min Hold trace in the Spectrum view. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:ENABLe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:ENABLe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.
ON or 1 enables the count for the Max/Min Hold trace.

Examples `TRACE1:SPECTRUM:COUNT:ENABLE ON` enables the Max/Min Hold count for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the Max or Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process for the specified trace in the Spectrum view. This command is effective when [TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION](#) is set to MAXHold or MINHold.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:COUNT:RESet`

Arguments None

Examples `TRACE1:SPECTRUM:COUNT:RESET` clears the Max/Min Hold data and counter, and restarts the process for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:DETection

Sets or queries the display detector (method to be used for decimating traces to fit the available horizontal space on screen). The number of horizontal pixels on screen is generally smaller than that of waveform data points. When actually displayed, the waveform data is therefore thinned out, according to the number of pixels, for being compressed.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:DETection { AVERage | POSitive | NEGative
| CAverage | CPEak | QUASipeak | SAMPl e | AVGLog }
TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:DETection?

Arguments AVERage displays the average data value for each pixel.
POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel.
NEGative displays the minimum data value for each pixel.
CAverage displays the CISPR average value for each pixel.
CPEak displays the CISPR peak value for each pixel.
QUASipeak displays the quasi-peak value for each pixel.
SAMPl e displays the most recent sample value for each pixel.
AVGLog displays the average data value of logs for each pixel.

Examples TRACE1:SPECTRUM:DETECTION POSitive displays the maximum data value for each pixel on Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:FREeze

Determines whether or not to freeze the display of the specified trace in the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 5; All traces are valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FREEze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FREEze?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating the display of the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:SPECTRUM:FREEZE ON freezes Trace 1 in the Spectrum Analysis display.

TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION

Sets or queries the function for the specified trace in the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 3; Trace 4 (math trace) and Trace 5 (spectrogram) are invalid.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	<pre>TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION { NONE AVERAge MAXHo1d MINHo1d AVGLog} TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:FUNCTION?</pre>
Arguments	NONE selects the normal spectrum display. AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average signal level at each frequency point. MAXHo1d selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum signal level at each frequency point. MINHo1d selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum signal level at each frequency point. AVGLog selects the Average of logs display that indicates the average signal level of logs at each frequency point.
Examples	TRACE1:SPECTRUM:FUNCTION MAXHo1d selects Max Hold for Trace 1 in the Spectrum view.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:LEFToperand

Sets or queries the left operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:LEFToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }
TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:LEFToperand?

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:RIGHToperand](#)

Arguments TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the left operand for the math trace.

TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the left operand for the math trace.

TRACE3 selects Trace 3 as the left operand for the math trace.

Examples TRACE4: SPECTRUM: LEFTOPERAND TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the left operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:RIGHToperand

Sets or queries the right operand for the math trace (Trace 4) in the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 4; Only Trace 4 (math trace) is valid.

Conditions Measurement views: Spectrum

Group Trace commands

Syntax TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:RIGHToperand { TRACE1 | TRACE2 | TRACE3 }
TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:RIGHToperand?

Related Commands [TRACe<x>:SPECtrum:LEFToperand](#)

Arguments	TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace. TRACE2 selects Trace 2 as the right operand for the math trace. TRACE3 selects Trace 3 as the right operand for the math trace.
Examples	TRACE4:SPECTRUM:RIGHTOPERAND TRACE1 selects Trace 1 as the right operand for the math trace.

TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:SElect

Sets or queries the trace to display the readout at the upper left of the Spectrum view.

The parameter <x> = 1 to 5; All traces are valid.

NOTE. TRACe5 (spectrogram) is valid when the spectrum and spectrogram measurements are running.

Conditions	Measurement views: Spectrum
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:SElect TRACe<x>:SPECTrum:SElect?
Arguments	None
Returns	{ 0 1 } 0 indicates that the readout is not being displayed for the specified trace. 1 indicates that the readout is being displayed for the specified trace.
Examples	TRACE1:SPECTRUM:SELECT selects Trace 1 to display the readout. TRACE1:SPECTRUM:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the readout is being displayed for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain

Sets or queries the display to show or hide the specified trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACE<x>:TXGain { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACE<x>:TXGain?
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the specified trace. ON or 1 shows the specified trace.
Returns	OFF or 0 means that the specified trace is hidden. ON or 1 means that the specified trace is showing.
Examples	TRACE1:TXGAIN 1 shows Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:AVERage:COUNT

Sets or queries the number of traces averaged to generate the displayed trace.
(Present only when Function is set to anything but Normal.)

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:TXGain:AVERage:COUNT <number>
Arguments	<number>::=<NR1> specifies the number of traces to combine for averaging. Range: 1 to 10000
Returns	<NR1> is an integer that is the number of traces to combine for averaging.
Examples	TRACE1:TXGAIN:AVERAGE:COUNT 64 sets the average count to 64 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:AVERage:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears/resets the average data and counter and restarts the averaging process.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3. Function must be is set to anything but Normal.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:TXGain:AVERage:RESet
Arguments	None.
Examples	TRACE1:TXGAIN:AVERAGE:RESET clears average data and counter, and restarts the average process for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNt

Sets or queries how many acquisitions run in the single acquisition mode for the Average or Max or Min Hold trace in the measurement.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3. Function must be is set to anything but Normal.
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNt <number> TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNt?
Arguments	<number>::=<NR1> specifies the count for Averaged, Max or Min Hold. Range: 1 to 10000.
Returns	<NR1> is an integer that is the count for Averaged, Max or Min Hold.

Examples `TRACE1:TXGAIN:COUNT 32` sets the count to 32 for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNT:ENABLE

The command enables or disables whether to use the number of traces Averaged or Max Hold or Min Hold to generate the displayed trace. The query returns whether or not it is enabled.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNT:ENABLe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNT:ENABLe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 disables the count for the specified trace.
ON or 1 enables the count for the specified trace.

Returns OFF or 0 means that the count for the specified trace is disabled.
ON or 1 means that the count for the specified trace is enabled.

Examples `TRACE1:TXGAIN:COUNT:ENABLE ON` enables the count for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Restarts the trace count when the function is Average, Max Hold, or Min Hold.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain
Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:TXGain:COUNT:RESet`

Arguments	None.
Examples	TRACE1:TXGAIN:COUNT:RESET clears the trace data and counter, and restarts the process for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:FREeze

Sets the trace as frozen or live. The query returns whether the trace is frozen or live.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.

Group	Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:TXGain:FREeze { OFF ON 0 1 } TRACe<x>:TXGain:FREeze?

Arguments	OFF or 0 updates the display of the specified trace normally. ON or 1 stops updating (freezes) the display of the specified trace.

Returns	OFF or 0 means that the specified trace is updating normally on the display. ON or 1 means that the specified trace is not updating on the display.

Examples	TRACE1:TXGAIN:COUNT:FREEZE ON freezes Trace 1 in the display.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:FUNction

Sets or queries the trace processing method.

Conditions	Measurement view: Transmission Gain Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.

Group	Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:TXGain:FUNCTION { NORMAl | MAXHo1d | MINHo1d | AVERAge | AVGLog }`

Arguments NORMAl selects the normal display.

AVERAge selects the Average display that indicates the average signal level at each frequency point.

MAXHo1d selects the Max Hold display that indicates the maximum signal level at each frequency point.

MINHo1d selects the Min Hold display that indicates the minimum signal level at each frequency point.

AVGLog selects the Average of logs display that indicates the average signal level of logs at each frequency point.

Returns See Arguments.

Examples `TRACE1:TXGAIN:COUNT:FUNCTION MAXHo1d` selects Max Hold for Trace 1.

TRACe<x>:TXGain:SElect

Selects or queries the specified trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Transmission Gain

Where <x> is the trace and is 1, 2, or 3.

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:TXGain:SElect`
`TRACe<x>:TXGain:SElect?`

Arguments None.

Returns The currently selected trace number.

Examples `TRACE1:TXGAIN:SELECT` selects Trace 2.

`TRACE1:TXGAIN:SELECT?` might return 1, indicating that Trace 1 is selected.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte

Turns the selected trace on or off in the constellation plot display, or queries the enabled status. < x> is accepted by the command but ignored as there is only a single WLAN constellation trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the constellation trace. OFF or 0 turns off the constellation trace.
Returns	Returns the status of the selected trace as an integral value. 0 implies a disabled trace; 1 implies an enabled trace.
Examples	TRAC:WLAN:CONS 1 turns the constellation trace on in the plot display.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte:FReeze

When the freeze state is turned on, the selected trace stops updating in the constellation plot. <x> is accepted by the command but ignored as there is only a single WLAN constellation trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte:FReeze {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:CONSte:FReeze?

Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the constellation trace to stop updating. OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.
Returns	Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace (stopped updating) and 0 a non-frozen trace.
Examples	TRAC:WLAN:CONS:FRE 1 freezes the constellation trace, causing it to stop updating.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:CRESponse:SElect

Sets or queries which WLAN Channel Response trace is the active trace. TRACe1 is Magnitude, TRACe2 is Phase.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:CRESponse:SElect TRACe<x>:WLAN:CRESponse:SElect?
Arguments	None
Returns	Returns 1, which implies that the selected trace is the active trace. Returns 0 implies the selected trace is not the active trace.
Examples	TRACE1:WLAN:CRES:SELECT specifies to select the magnitude trace. TRACE1:WLAN:CRES:SELECT? might return 1, indicating that the magnitude trace is the active trace.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM:FREeze

When the freeze state is turned on, the selected trace stops updating. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM:FREEze {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM:FREEze?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the selected trace to stop updating. OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.
Returns	Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace and 0 a non-frozen trace.
Examples	TRACE2:WLAN:EVM:FREEZE 1 causes Trace 2 to stop updating. TRACE2:WLAN:EVM:FREEZE 1? might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not in a freeze state and is updating.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM[:SHOW]

Displays or hides the selected trace. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM[:SHOW] {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:EVM[:SHOW]?
Arguments	ON or 1 displays the trace. OFF or 0 hides the trace.

Examples `TRAC2:WLAN:EVM:SHOW 1` displays the WLAN EVM points trace.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor:FREEze

When the freeze state is turned on, the selected trace stops updating. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Trace commands

Syntax `TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor:FREEze {0|1|OFF|ON}`
`TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor:FREEze?`

Arguments ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the selected trace to stop updating.
 OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.

Returns Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace and 0 a non-frozen trace.

Examples `TRACE2:WLAN:MERR:FREEZE 1` causes Trace 2 to stop updating.
`TRACE2:WLAN:MERR:FREEZE 1?` might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not in a freeze state and is updating.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor[:SHOW]

Displays or hides the selected trace. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions Measurement view: WLAN

This command requires WLAN Measurements

Group Trace commands

Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor[:SHOW] {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:MERRor[:SHOW]?
Arguments	ON or 1 displays the trace. OFF or 0 hides the trace.
Examples	TRAC2:WLAN:MERR:SHOW 1 displays the WLAN Magnitude Error points trace.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor:FREEze

When the freeze state is turned on, the selected trace stops updating. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor:FREEze {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor:FREEze?
Arguments	ON or 1 turns on the freeze state, causing the selected trace to stop updating. OFF or 0 turns off the freeze state.
Returns	Outputs the frozen status of the selected trace as an integral value. 1 indicates a frozen trace and 0 a non-frozen trace.
Examples	TRACE2:WLAN:PERR:FREEZE 1 causes Trace 2 to stop updating. TRACE2:WLAN:PERR:FREEZE 1? might return 0, indicating that Trace 2 is not in a freeze state and is updating.

TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor[:SHOW]

Displays or hides the selected trace. TRACe1 is Averages. TRACe2 is Points.

NOTE. Use this command only with multicarrier standards and not singlecarrier (802.11b).

Conditions	Measurement view: WLAN This command requires WLAN Measurements
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor[:SHOW] {0 1 OFF ON} TRACe<x>:WLAN:PERRor[:SHOW]?
Arguments	ON or 1 displays the trace. OFF or 0 hides the trace.
Examples	TRAC2:WLAN:PERR:SHOW 1 displays the WLAN Phase Error points trace.

*TRG (No Query Form)

Generates a trigger. It produces the same effect as the Force Trigger button on the Trigger control panel. This command is valid when the trigger mode is Triggered.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	IEEE common commands
Syntax	*TRG
Arguments	None
Examples	*TRG generates a trigger.

TRIGger:ADVanced:SWEep:MODE

Sets or enables the analyzer to wait for a trigger for each acquisition in a swept spectrum or other measurement requiring multiple acquisitions worth of span.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger:ADVanced:SWEep:MODE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code>
Arguments	ON or 1 enables the wait for a trigger for each acquisition. OFF or 0 disables the wait for a trigger for each acquisition.
Returns	
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:ADVANCED:SWEET:MODE 1</code> causes the analyzer to wait for a trigger for each acquisition.

TRIGger:DPX:SHOW:FRAMES

Determines when to show frames in the swept acquisition mode. Show frames continuously when ON or show only triggered frames when OFF.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger:DPX:SHOW:FRAMES { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRIGger:DPX:SHOW:FRAMES?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 shows only triggered frames. ON or 1 shows frames continuously.
Examples	<code>TRIGger:DPX:SHOW:FRAMES ON</code> shows frames continuously.

TRIGger:DPX:TDM:SHOW:ALL

Sets or queries the selections of the DPX Prefs control panel tab page.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger:DPX:TDM:SHOW:ALL { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRIGger:DPX:TDM:SHOW:ALL?`

Arguments OFF or 0 selects the Synch with acquisition triggers option.
 ON or 1 selects the Trigger as fast as possible option.

Examples `TRIGGER:DPX:TDM:SHOW:ALL ON` selects the Trigger as fast as possible option in the DPX Prefs control panel tab.

TRIGger:EVENT:EXTeRnal:SLOPe

Sets or queries the signal slope of the External input to determine a trigger event.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger:EVENT:EXTeRnal:SLOPe { RISE | FALL }`

Arguments RISE: Trigger event occurs on the rising edge.
 FALL: Trigger event occurs on the falling edge.

Examples `TRIGGER:EVENT:EXTERNAL:SLOPE RISE` sets the trigger event to occur on the rising edge of the External signal input.

TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:LEVel

Sets or queries the power level that the signal must pass through to cause a trigger event when the trigger type is set to Power.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:LEVel <numeric>`

Arguments	<numeric>::=<NR3> Range: -170 dBm to 50 dBm
Examples	TRIGGER:EVENT:INPUT:LEVEL 10 sets the trigger threshold level to 10 dBm.

TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:SLOPe

Sets or queries the signal slope of the RF Input to determine a trigger event.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:SLOPe { RISE FALL }
Arguments	RISE: Trigger event occurs on the rising edge. FALL: Trigger event occurs on the falling edge.
Examples	TRIGGER:EVENT:INPUT:SLOPE RISE sets the trigger event to occur on the rising edge of the RF Input signal.

TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:TYPE

Sets or queries the type of trigger. (Power is the only available setting.)

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:TYPE {POWER}
Arguments	POWER: Sets trigger type to Power.
Examples	TRIGGER:EVENT:INPUT:TYPE POWER sets the trigger type to Power.

TRIGger:EVENT:SOURce

Sets or queries the source of the signal to be monitored for a trigger event.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:EVENT:SOURce { INPut | EXterna1 }
TRIGger:EVENT:SOURce?

Arguments INPut: Sets the trigger source to the RF Input.
EXternal: Sets the trigger source to use the External input.

Examples TRIGGER:EVENT:SOURCE INPUT sets the trigger source to the RF Input.

TRIGger:MASK:NEW (No Query Form)

Loads a new frequency mask.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:MASK:NEW <freq(1)>,<amp1(1)>,<freq(2)>,<amp1(2)>,
...,<freq(n)>,<amp1(n)> (n = 500 maximum)

Arguments <freq(n)>,<amp1(n)> are numbers that represent a frequency (Hz) and amplitude (dBm) pair that define a point of the mask. Up to 500 pairs can be specified with zero frequency being the center screen. The mask is visible in the spectrum view with the following trigger conditions

NOTE. Do not include a unit suffix (such as Hz, dBm, or dB) with the arguments for this command.

- Trigger mode: Triggered (`TRIGger[:SEquence]:TIME:QUALified:TIME<x>` is set to ON or 1.)
- Trigger type: Frequency Mask (`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TYPE` is set to FMASK.)

Examples `TRIGGER:MASK:NEW-8E6,-80,0,-10,8E6,-80` loads the mask with the points A (-8 MHz, -80 dBm), B (0 Hz, -10 dBm), and C (8 MHz, -80 dBm), as shown in the following figure.

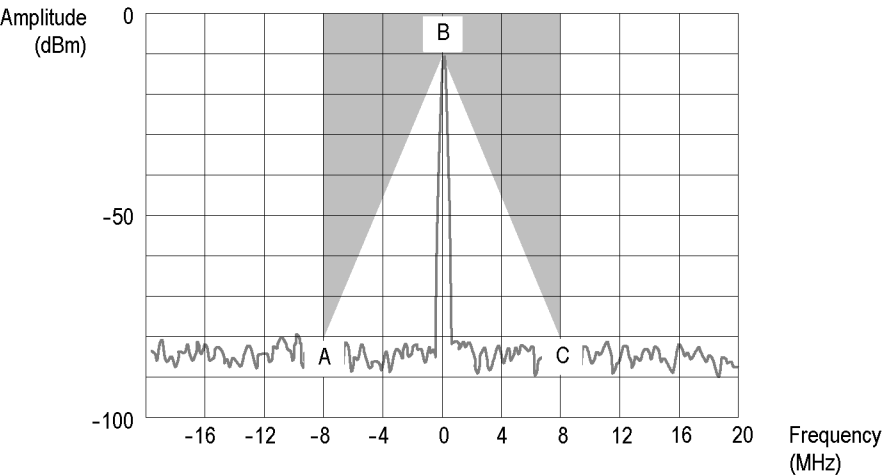


Figure 2-6: Trigger mask setting example

TRIGger:MASK:NEW:AUTO (No Query Form)

Draws a new frequency mask automatically based on a reference trace.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger:MASK:NEW:AUTO`
`<meas_ID>,<trace_ID>,<x_margin>,<y_margin>`

Arguments `<meas_ID> :: <string>` specifies the measurement view.

`<trace_ID>` specifies the reference trace.

The values of `<meas_ID>` and `<trace_ID>` are listed in the following table for each possible measurement view.

<x_margin> :: <NRf> specifies the X margin (horizontal offset from the reference trace) in Hz.

<y_margin> :: <NRf> specifies the Y margin (vertical offset from the reference trace) in dB.

Measurement view	<meas_ID>	<trace_ID>
Spectrum	"specan"	TRACE1 (Trace 1), TRACE2 (Trace 2), TRACE3 (Trace 3), TRACE4 (Math trace), TRACE5 (Spectrogram trace)
DPX, Spectrum	"DPX"	TRACE1 (+Peak trace), TRACE2 (-Peak trace), TRACE3 (Avg trace), TRACE4 (Math trace)
Channel power and ACPR	"acpr"	TRACE1 (Trace 1)
MCPR	"mcpr"	TRACE1 (Trace 1)
OBW	"obw"	TRACE1 (Trace 1)

Examples TRIGGER:MASK:NEW:AUTO"specan",TRACE1,2E+6,15 draws a new frequency mask automatically in the Spectrum view based on Trace 1 with the horizontal margin of 2 MHz and the vertical margin of 15 dB.

TRIGger:MASK:OPEN (No Query Form)

Opens a trigger mask with a specified file. To save a trigger mask, use the [TRIGger:MASK:SAVE](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:MASK:OPEN <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the trigger mask file to open. The file extension is .msk. You can omit the extension.

For the directory of file, refer to *Specifying the File* (See page 2-89.)

Examples TRIGGER:MASK:OPEN"C:\My Documents\Mask1" opens the trigger mask with the *Mask1* file in the *My Documents* directory.

TRIGger:MASK:SAVE (No Query Form)

Saves the current trigger mask to a specified file. To open the trigger mask, use the [TRIGger:MASK:OPEN](#) command.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:MASK:SAVE <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> :: <string> specifies the file to save the trigger mask. The file extension is .msk. You can omit the extension.

For the directory of file, refer to *Specifying the File* (See page 2-89.)

Examples TRIGGER:MASK:SAVE"C:\My Documents\Mask1" saves the trigger mask to the *Mask1* file in the *My Documents* directory.

TRIGger:SAVE:COUNT:MAXimum

Sets or queries the number of times a Save on Trigger action stores a file. After this limit is reached, no more files are saved. The instrument will continue to run, but no additional files are saved when a trigger event occurs.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:SAVE:COUNT:MAXimum <numeric>

Arguments <numric>::=<NR1>
Range: 1 to 10000

Examples TRIGGER:SAVE:COUNT:MAXIMUM 100 sets the number of files saved to 100.

TRIGger:SAVE:COUNT[:STATe]

Sets or queries the Maximum total number of files feature. When enabled and the set limit is reached, no more files are saved. The instrument will continue to run, but no additional files are saved when a trigger event occurs.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:SAVE:COUNT[:STATe] { OFF ON 0 1 }
Arguments	ON or 1 enables the maximum number of saved files feature. OFF or 0 disables the maximum number of saved files feature.
Examples	TRIGGER:SAVE:COUNT[:STATE] 1 enables the maximum number of saved files feature.

TRIGger:SAVE:DATA:FORMat

Sets or queries the file format used when saving the acquisition data on a trigger event.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:SAVE:DATA:FORMat { TIQ CSV MAT }
Arguments	TIQ: Native format data file which may include multiple frames. CSV: Comma-separated values format. MAT: MATLAB format.
Examples	TRIGGER:SAVE:DATA:FORMAT TIQ saves the data file in native format.

TRIGger:SAVE:DATA[:STATe]

Sets or queries to save data when a trigger event occurs.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:SAVE:DATA[:STATe] { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

Arguments ON or 1 enables the save on trigger function.
OFF or 0 disables the save on trigger function

Examples TRIGGER:SAVE:DATA[:STATE] 1 enables the save on trigger function.

TRIGger:SAVE:PICTure:FORMat

Sets or queries the file format used when saving a picture of the display when a trigger event occurs.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:SAVE:PICTure:FORMat { PNG | JPG | BMP }

Arguments PNG, JPG, BMP: picture formats available.

Examples TRIGGER:SAVE:PICTURE:FORMAT PNG sets the picture format extension to .PNG.

TRIGger:SAVE:PICTure[:STATe]

Sets or queries the save picture on trigger setting. This enables saving a picture of the display when a trigger event occurs.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:SAVE:PICTure[:STATE] { OFF ON 0 1 }
Arguments	ON or 1 enables saving a picture. OFF or 0 disables saving a picture.
Examples	TRIGGER:SAVE:PICTURE[:STATE] 1 enables saving a picture of the display when a trigger event occurs.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff

Sets or queries the trigger holdoff time which prevents triggers until there have been no trigger events for at least the specified holdoff period.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff <value> TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the trigger holdoff time. Range: 20 ns to 10 s.
Examples	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff 1.5us sets the trigger holdoff time to 1.5 μ s.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff:ENABle

Enables or queries the status of the Advanced Trigger Holdoff function.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands

Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff:ENABle { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:HOLDoff:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not trigger based on the advanced trigger holdoff settings. ON or 1 enables triggering based on the advanced trigger holdoff settings.
Examples	<code>TRIGger:ADVanced:HOLDoff:ENABle ON</code> enables triggering based on the advanced trigger holdoff settings.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:SWEep:MODE

Determines whether or not to trigger each segment in the swept acquisition mode.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:SWEep:MODE { OFF ON 0 1 }</code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:SWEep:MODE?</code>
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not trigger each segment in the swept acquisition mode. ON or 1 triggers each segment in the swept acquisition mode.
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:ADVANCED:SWEEP:MODE ON</code> triggers each segment in the swept acquisition mode.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:ADVanced:SWEPT:SEGMENT:ENABLE

Determines whether or not to set the spectrum analyzer to wait for a trigger for each acquisition in a swept spectrum or other measurement requiring multiple acquisitions worth of span.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands

Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTFront:LEVel <value> TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTFront:LEVel?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRf> specifies the trigger level. Range: -2.5 to +2.5 V.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:EXTFRONT:LEVEL 1.5 sets the trigger level to 1.5 V at the external trigger input on the front panel.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTFront:SLOPe

Sets or queries the trigger slope of the external trigger input on the front panel.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTFront:SLOPe { RISE FALL } TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTFront:SLOPe?
Arguments	RISe causes the trigger event on the rising edge. FALL causes the trigger event on the falling edge.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:EXTFRONT:SLOPE RISE causes the trigger event on the rising edge of the external input signal.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTRear:SLOPe

Sets or queries the trigger slope of the external trigger input on the rear panel. The trigger level is fixed to the TTL threshold.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTRear:SLOPe { RISE FALL } TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:EXTRear:SLOPe?

Arguments	RISe causes the trigger event on the rising edge. FALL causes the trigger event on the falling edge.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:EXTREAR:SLOPE RISE causes the trigger event on the rising edge of the external input signal.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:GATed

Sets or queries the positive or negative logic for the gated trigger input on the rear panel.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:GATED { HIGH LOW } TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:GATED?
Arguments	HIGH specifies that the gated trigger input is high active. LOW specifies that the gated trigger input is low active.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:GATED HIGH specifies that the gated trigger input is high active.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude

Sets or queries the center vertical level for the density trigger region of the RF input DPX bitmap display.

Conditions	Measurement views: DPX bitmap
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude <value> TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude?
Related Commands	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude:TOLerance

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the vertical center of the trigger region in dBm. Range: 0 to 200 dBm.

Examples `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude 100dBm` sets the center level to 100 dBm for the density trigger region.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude:TOLerance

Sets or queries the positive and negative extensions of the density trigger region from the center vertical level. The density trigger region is defined for the DPX bitmap display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX bitmap

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude:TOLerance <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude:TOLerance?`

Related Commands [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency:TOLerance](#)

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies an absolute amplitude value for the positive and negative limits of the density trigger region in dBm. Range: within the defined measurement box.

Examples `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:AMPLitude:TOLerance 50dBm` sets the positive limit 50 dBm above the AMPLitude level and the negative limit 50 dBm below the AMPLitude level.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency

Sets or queries the center horizontal level for the density trigger region of the RF input DPX bitmap display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX bitmap

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency?`

Related Commands

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies the horizontal center of the trigger region. Range: within the defined measurement box.

Examples `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency 1.82GHz` sets the center horizontal level to 1.82 GHz for the density trigger region.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency:TOLerance

Sets or queries the left and right extensions of the density trigger region from the center horizontal level. The density trigger region is defined for the DPX bitmap display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX bitmap

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency:TOLerance <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency:TOLerance?`

Related Commands

Arguments `<value> :: <Nrf>` specifies an absolute frequency value for the left and right limits from the center frequency of the density trigger region. Range: within the defined measurement box.

Examples `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:FREQuency:TOLerance 0.2GHz`, for a center frequency of 1.82 GHz, sets the left horizontal limit to 1.62 GHz and the right horizontal limit to 2.02 GHz for the density trigger region.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:THReshold

Sets or queries the DPX Density threshold that defines a trigger event for the density trigger region of the DPX bitmap display. The DPX Density must be higher or lower (specified by the Density selection) than this value to define a trigger event.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX bitmap

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:THReshold <value>
TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:THReshold?

Related Commands

Arguments <value> :: <Nrf> specifies the DPX Density threshold as a percentage (%).
Range: within the defined measurement box.

Examples TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:THReshold 2 sets the
DPX Density threshold to 2 % for the density trigger.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:VIOlation

Sets or queries whether a density value higher or lower than the THReshold value defines a trigger event for the density trigger region of the DPX bitmap display.

Conditions Measurement views: DPX bitmap

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:VIOlation { HIGHer
| LOWer }
TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:VIOlation?

Related Commands [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:THReshold](#)

Arguments HIGHer a DPX density value above the THReshold value defines the trigger event.
LOWer a DPX Density value below the THReshold value defines the trigger event.

Examples TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:DDENsity:VIOlation LOWER sets the DPX Density
VIOlation to trigger when the probability of occurrence is lower than the
THRESHOLD percentage.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:LEVel

Sets or queries the trigger level at the frequency edge input.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:LEVel <value> TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:LEVel?
Arguments	<value> :: <Nrf> specifies the trigger level. Range: $\pm$ (Max AcqBW/2) Hz
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:FEDGE:LEVEL 1.5 sets the trigger level to 1.5 V at the frequency edge input.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:LEVel:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual length of the frequency edge input for the DPX measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:LEVel:ACTual?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Nrf> The actual length in Hz.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:FEDGE:LEVEL:ACTUAL? might return 10 Hz, indicating that the actual length is 10 Hz.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:SLOPe

Sets or queries the trigger slope of the frequency edge input.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:SLOPe { RISE FALL }</code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:SLOPe?</code>
Arguments	RISe causes the trigger event on the rising edge. FALL causes the trigger event on the falling edge.
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:FEDGE:SLOPE RISE</code> causes the trigger event on the rising edge of the frequency edge input.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THReshold:LEVel

Set or queries the threshold level in the DPX measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THReshold:LEVel <value></code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THReshold:LEVel?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> :: <NRf></code> specifies the threshold level. Range: 50 dBm to –170 dBm
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:FEDGE:THRESHOLD:LEVEL –25</code> sets the threshold level to –25 dBm.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THReshold:STATe

Set or queries the threshold state in the DPX measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<pre>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THResho]d:STATE { OFF ON 0 1 } TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FEDGE:THResho]d:STATE?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 disables the threshold. ON or 1 enables the threshold.
Examples	<pre>TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:TDBWIDTH:STATE OFF</pre> enables the threshold.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:{BANDwidth|BWIDth}[:RESolution]

Sets or queries the Resolution Bandwidth value to be used in the spectrum view for the frequency mask trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<pre>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[: RESolution] <value> TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:{BANDwidth BWIDth}[: RESolution]?</pre>
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the resolution bandwidth for Frequency Mask triggering. Range: .
Examples	<pre>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth 300kHz</pre> sets the resolution bandwidth to 300 kHz.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries current setting for the Resolution Bandwidth value used in the spectrum view for the frequency mask trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:ACTual?
Arguments	None.
Examples	TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BWIDth:ACTUAL? returns the resolution bandwidth value.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO

Sets or queries whether to automatically set the Resolution Bandwidth value used in the spectrum view for the frequency mask trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the resolution bandwidth manually with the command TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK: {BANDwidth BWIDth}[:RESolution] . ON or 1 sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.
Examples	TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:BWIDth:AUTO ON sets the resolution bandwidth automatically.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:VIOLation

Sets or queries when the analyzer triggers in the frequency mask trigger.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:VIOLation { T | F | TF
| FT | TFT | FTF }
TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:FMASK:VIOLation?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments which represent the trigger violations.

Table 2-45: Trigger violations

Violation	Description
T	Only one state is required to initiate a trigger event. The signal has at least one data point inside the mask. The trigger event occurs at the first point that appears inside the mask. A trigger event could occur on the first acquisition.
F	Only one state change is required to initiate a trigger event. The signal has at least one data point outside the mask. The trigger event occurs at the first point that appears outside the mask. A trigger event could occur on the first acquisition.
TF	Two states are required to initiate a trigger event. The signal must be inside the mask and then passes out of the mask. The trigger event occurs at the first transition where the signal passes out of the mask.
FT	Two states are required to initiate a trigger event. The signal must be outside the mask and then passes into the mask. The trigger event occurs at the first transition where the signal passes into the mask.
TFT	Three states are required to initiate a trigger event. The signal starts inside the mask and then passes out of the mask. Next, the signal must pass into the mask. The trigger event occurs at the second transition where the signal passes back into the mask.
FTF	Three states are required to initiate a trigger event. The signal starts outside the mask and then passes into the mask. Next, the signal must pass back outside the mask. The trigger event occurs at the second transition where the signal passes back out of the mask.

Examples TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:FMASK:VIOLATION TF specifies that the analyzer will trigger when the signal has crossed into the mask and then outside of the mask.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:LEVel

Sets or queries the trigger level for the RF input level trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:LEVel <value></code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:LEVel?</code>
Arguments	<code><value></code> :: <code><Nrf></code> specifies the trigger level. Range: -170 to +50 dBm.
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:LEVEL -10</code> sets the trigger level to -10 dBm for the RF input level trigger.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe

Sets or queries the Runt trigger for a positive or negative going pulse.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	<code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe { POSitive NEGative }</code> <code>TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe?</code>
Arguments	<code>POSitive</code> causes the trigger event on a positive runt pulse. <code>NEGative</code> causes the trigger event on a negative runt pulse.
Examples	<code>TRIGGER:EVENT:INPUT:RUNT:PULSE POSitive</code> causes the trigger event on a positive pulse.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:HIGH:LEVel

Sets or queries the upper level (first threshold) to qualify a Runt trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:HIGH:LEVeL <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:HIGH:LEVeL?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` sets the upper vertical level for a runt pulse in dBm.

Examples `TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSE 300` causes the trigger event when the leading edge of a pulse crosses the 300 dBm level.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:LOW:LEVeL

Sets or queries the lower level (second threshold) to qualify a Runt trigger.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:LOW:LEVeL <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSe:LOW:LEVeL?`

Arguments `<value>` :: `<NRf>` sets the lower vertical level for a runt pulse in dBm.

Examples `TRIGger:EVENT:INPut:RUNT:PULSE 3` causes the trigger event when the following edge of a pulse crosses the 3 dBm level.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:SLOPe

Sets or queries the trigger slope for the RF input level trigger.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:SLOPe { RISE | FALL }`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:SLOPe?`

Arguments `RISe` causes the trigger event on the rising edge.
`FALL` causes the trigger event on the falling edge.

Examples `TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:SLOPE RISE` causes the trigger event on the rising edge of the RF input signal.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth

Sets or queries the time-domain bandwidth for the RF input power trigger. This command is effective when [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:STATe](#) is ON.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth <value>`
`TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth?`

Arguments `<value> :: <NRf>` specifies the time-domain bandwidth.
Range: 1 Hz to 60 MHz.

Examples `TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:TDBWIDTH 5MHZ` sets the time-domain bandwidth to 5 MHz for the RF input power trigger.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:ACTual? (Query Only)

Queries the actual time-domain bandwidth for the RF input power trigger.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEquence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:ACTual?`

Related Commands [TRIGger\[:SEquence\]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth](#)

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Actual time-domain bandwidth.

Examples `TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:TDBWIDTH:ACTUAL?` might return `1.000E+6`, indicating that the actual time-domain bandwidth is 1 MHz.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:STATe

Determines whether to set the time-domain bandwidth automatically or manually for the RF input power trigger.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:STATe { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }`
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth:STATe?`

Arguments OFF or 0 sets the time-domain bandwidth automatically.
 ON or 1 sets the time-domain bandwidth manually using the [TRIGger\[:SEQuence\]:EVENT:INPut:TDBWidth](#) command.

Examples `TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:TDBWIDTH:STATE OFF` sets the time-domain bandwidth automatically.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TYPE

Sets or queries the trigger type for the source of RF input.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax `TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TYPE { POWER | FMASK | DDENSITY | RUNT | FEDGE }`
`TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:INPut:TYPE?`

Arguments POWER uses the power level for triggering.
 FMASK uses the frequency mask for triggering.

DDENSITY uses the density mask for triggering.

RUNT uses the runt mask for triggering.

Examples TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:INPUT:TYPE FMASK uses the frequency mask for triggering.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:SOURce

Sets or queries the trigger event source.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:SOURce { INPut | EXTFront | EXTrear
| EXTGated | LINE }
TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EVENT:SOURce?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-46: Trigger event source

Argument	Source
INPut	RF input
EXTFront	Trigger in (front)
EXTrear	Trigger in (rear)
EXTGated	Gate in
LINE	AC line

Examples TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:EVENT:SOURCE INPut specifies the trigger event source as the RF input.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FORCed

Determines whether or not to cause a manual trigger if the acquisition is armed, ready and waiting for a trigger. This command is valid when [TRIGger\[:SEQuence\]:TIME:QUALified:TIME<x>](#) is set to On (the trigger mode is Triggered).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FORCed { OFF ON 0 1 } TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FORCed?
Arguments	OFF or 0 does not cause a manual trigger. ON or 1 causes a manual trigger.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:FORCED ON causes a manual trigger if the acquisition is armed, ready and waiting for a trigger.

TRIGger:SEQuence:FORCed (No Query Form)

Causes a trigger event to occur when the trigger mode is set to Triggered, regardless of the set trigger conditions.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger:SEQuence:FORCed
Arguments	None
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:FORCED forces a trigger event.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IMMediate (No Query Form)

Causes a trigger immediately, skipping the event detection and delay. This command is valid when [TRIGger\[:SEQuence\]:TIME:QUALified:TIME<x>](#) is set to On (the trigger mode is Triggered).

Conditions	Measurement views: All

Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:IMMediate
Arguments	None
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:IMMEDIATE causes a trigger immediately, skipping the event detection and delay.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:STATus

Sets or queries the trigger mode (Free Run or Triggered).

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:STATus { OFF ON 0 1 } TRIGger[:SEQuence]:STATus?
Arguments	OFF or 0 selects the free-run mode. ON or 1 selects the triggered mode.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:STATUS ON selects the triggered mode.

TRIGger[:SEQuence][:STATus]

Sets or queries the trigger mode setting.

Conditions	Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence][:STATus] { 0 1 } TRIGger[:SEQuence][:STATus]?

Arguments	0: sets the trigger mode to Free Run. 1: sets the trigger mode to Triggered.
Examples	TRIGGER[:SEQUENCE][:STATUS] 0 sets the trigger mode to Free Run.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:DELAy

Sets or queries the trigger delay time which occurs after recognizing an event but before actually declaring the trigger.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:DELAy <value> TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:DELAy?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the trigger delay time. Range: 0 to 60 s.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:TIME:DELAy 1.5 sets the trigger delay time to 1.5 s.

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:POSition

Sets or queries the position of the trigger event within the acquisition record.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:POSition <value> TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:POSition?
Arguments	<value> :: <NRF> specifies the trigger position. Range: 1% to 99%.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:TIME:POSITION 20 sets the trigger position to 20% of the acquisition record.

TRIGger[:Sequence]:TIME:POSition:AUTO

Sets or queries the position of the trigger event (automatic or manual) within the acquisition record.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:Sequence]:TIME:POSition:AUTO { OFF ON 0 1 } TRIGger[:Sequence]:TIME:POSition:AUTO?
Arguments	OFF or 0 sets the position of the trigger event manually. ON or 1 sets the position of the trigger event automatically.
Examples	TRIGGER:SEQUENCE:TIME:POSITION:AUTO ON sets the position of the trigger event automatically.

TRIGger[:SEquence]:TIME:QUALified

Sets or queries the timing qualification setting for triggers. Trigger events that do not meet the timing qualifications are ignored.

Conditions	Measurement views: All
Group	Trigger commands
Syntax	TRIGger[:SEquence]:TIME:QUALified { SHORTer LONGer INSide OUTSide NONE } TRIGger[:SEquence]:TIME:QUALified?
Arguments	SHORTer the length of the trigger event is shorter than the time specified by the TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME1 setting. LONGer the length of the trigger event is longer than the time specified by the TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME1 setting. INSide the length of the trigger event is longer than the time TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME1 setting and shorter than the TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME2 setting.

OUTSide the length of the trigger event is shorter than the time TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME1 setting or longer than the TRIGger:QUALified:TIME2 setting.

Examples TRIGger:SEQuence:TIME:QUALified SHORTer the length of the trigger event is shorter than the time specified by the TRIGger:TIME:DELAY setting

TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:QUALified:TIME<x>

Sets or queries the Time1 and Time2 parameters for time qualified triggering. Time1 is the shorter or first time, and Time2 is the second or later time for the qualifying period. Each TIME<x> must be set with a separate command.

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger[:SEQuence]:TIME:QUALified:TIME<x> <value>

Related Commands [TRIGger\[:SEQuence\]:TIME:QUALified](#)

Arguments <value> :: <NRf> the length of the trigger time for TIME1 or TIME2.
Range: 0 s to 28 s.

Examples TRIGger:TIME:QUALified:TIME1 55us sets the TIME1 trigger point at 55 us after the trigger event.

TRIGger:TIME:POSition

Sets or queries the point (in percent) along the acquisition record the trigger event should occur. Manually setting the trigger position disables the Auto setting.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:TIME:POSition <numeric>

Arguments <numeric>::=<NR1>
Range: 1 to 100

Examples TRIGGER:TIME:POSITION 50 sets the acquisition point to 50%.

TRIGger:TIME:POSition:AUTO

Sets or queries the instrument to automatically set the position of the trigger event.

Conditions Requires an RSA 306, 306B, 500A series, or 600A series be connected.

Group Trigger commands

Syntax TRIGger:TIME:POSition:AUTO { OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

Arguments ON or 1 enables auto trigger position.
OFF or 0 disables auto trigger position.

Examples TRIGGER:TIME:POSITION:AUTO 1 enables the auto trigger position setting.

UNIT:POWer

Sets or queries the fundamental unit of power. This command is equivalent to [\[SENSe\]:POWer:UNITs](#).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group Unit commands

Syntax UNIT:Power { DBM | DBV | VOLTs | WATTS | DBUW | DBW | DBUV |
DBMV | DBUA | DBUV_M | DBUA_M | AMPS }
UNIT:Power?

Arguments The following table lists the arguments.

Table 2-47: Power units

Argument	Power unit
DBM	dBm
DBV	dBV
VOLTs	Volts
WATTS	Watts
DBUW	dBμW
DBW	dBW
DBUV	dBμV
DBMV	dBmV
DBUA	dBμA
DBUV_M	dBμV/m
DBUA_M	dBμA/m
AMPS	Amps

NOTE. Select $dB\mu V/m$ or $dB\mu A/m$ unit when using an antenna table.

Examples UNIT : POWERDBM specifies the fundamental unit of power as dBm.

*WAI (No Query Form)

Prevents the analyzer from executing further commands or queries until all pending operations finish. This command allows you to synchronize the operation of the analyzer with your application program. For the details, refer to *Synchronizing Execution* (See page 3-11.).

Conditions Measurement views: All

Group IEEE common commands

Syntax *WAI

Related Commands *OPC

Arguments None

DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MPHerror

Sets or queries the Max phase error measurement selection from the Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MPHerror {0 OFF 1 ON} DISPlay:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics:MPHerror?
Arguments	0 or OFF unchecks the checkbox 1 or ON checks the checkbox
Returns	<Boolean> , 0 or 1
Examples	DISPLAY:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS:MPHERROR 1 enables the Max phase error measurement.

FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics (Query Only)

Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average, and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in the Pulse Cumulative Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics <arg1><arg2>
Arguments	<arg1>= {AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTH RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPple RIPDb DROop DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFrequerror MFRequerror RMSPherror MPHerror FRDeviation FDELta PHDeviation IRAMplitude IRTIME PPPD PPFD FABS}

<arg2>= {TPCOunt | MAX | MAXTs | MIN | MINTs | PK2PK | AVG | SD | ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_tmstamp> | <min> | <min_tmstamp> | <pk_pk> | <avg> | <std_dev> | <all>

For one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> | <fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pcnt> | <duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> | <droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> | <pp_freq> | <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> | <p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq> | <freq_dev> | <phase_dev> | <dlta_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> | <imp_resp_time>

where

<avg_on>::
 <pk_pwr>::
 <avg_tx>::
 <width>::
 <rise>::
 <fall>::
 <rep_int>::
 <rep_rate>::
 <duty_factor_pcnt>::
 <duty_fact_ratio>::
 <ripple>::
 <ripple_db>::
 <droop>::
 <droop_db>::
 <ovrshoot>::
 <ovrshoot_db>::
 <pp_phase>::
 <pp_freq>::
 <rms_phase_err>::
 <rms_freq_err>::
 <p2p_phase>::
 <p2p_freq>::

immediate previous pulse
 <pk_phase_err>::<NRf> is the maximum phase error
 <abs_freq>::<NRf> is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point
 <freq_dev>::<NRf> is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time
 <phase_dev>::<NRf> is the Phase Deviation difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the On time of a pulse
 <dlta_freq>::<NRf> is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency
 <imp_resp_amp>::<NRf> is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe
 <imp_resp_time>::<NRf> is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS AVERage , MAX` might return -1.3594852284, indicating the max value for Average ON is -1.3594852284.

READ:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics (Query Only)

Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the selected measurement in pulse cumulative statistics.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:CUMulative:STATistics <arg1><arg2>`

Arguments <arg1>= {AVERage| PPOWer| ATX| WIDTH| RISE| FALL| RINTerval| RRATe| DUTPct| DUTRatio| RIPple| RIPDb| DROop| DRODb| OVERshoot| OVEDb| PPPHase| PPFFrequency| RMSFreqerror| MFFreqerror| RMSPherror| MPHerror| FRDeviation| FDELta| PHDeviation| IRAMplitude| IRTIME| PPPD| PPFD| FABS}
 <arg2>= {TPCOunt | MAX | MAXTs | MIN | MINTs | PK2PK | AVG | SD | ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_timstamp> | <min> | <min_timstamp> | <pk_pk> | <avg> | <std_dev> | <all>

For one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> | <fall> | <rep_int> |
 <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pct> | <duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> |

<droop> | <droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> | <pp_freq> |
 <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> | <p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err>
 | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq> | <freq_dev> | <phase_dev> | <dlta_freq> |
 <imp_resp_amp> | <imp_resp_time>

where

<avg_on>::
 <pk_pwr>::
 <avg_tx>::
 <width>::
 /-6 dB level (50%) of the user selected 100% level
 <rise>::
 to 80%) of the user selected 100% level
 <fall>::
 to 20%) of the user selected 100% level
 <rep_int>::
 <rep_rate>::
 <duty_factor_pct>::
 as a percentage
 <duty_fact_ratio>::
 <ripple>::
 <ripple_db>::
 <droop>::
 the end of the pulse On time
 <droop_db>::
 <ovrshoot>::
 the pulse rising edge
 <ovrshoot_db>::
 <pp_phase>::
 previous pulse in the analysis window
 <pp_freq>::
 and frequency of the previous pulse
 <rms_phase_err>::
 computed over the Measurement Time
 <rms_freq_err>::
 <p2p_phase>::
 the first pulse
 <p2p_freq>::
 immediate previous pulse
 <pk_phase_err>::
 <abs_freq>::
 <freq_dev>::
 measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time
 <phase_dev>::
 and minimum Phase values measured during the On time of a pulse
 <dlta_freq>::

pulse frequency

<imp_resp_amp>::<NRf> is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe

<imp_resp_time>::<NRf> is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe

Examples `READ:PULSE:CUMULATIVE:STATISTICS AVERage , MAX` might return -1.3594852284, indicating the max value for Average ON is -1.3594852284.

DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult

Sets or queries the result shown in the pulse trace and statistics views.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Statistics, Pulse Trace

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult <arg>`
`DISPlay:PULSe:SElect:RESult?`

Arguments AVERage is the average on power
PPOWer is the peak power
ATX is the average transmitted power
WIDTh is the Pulse width
RISE is the rise time
FALL is the fall time
RINTerval is the repetition interval
RRATe is the repetition rate
DUTPct is the duty factor (%)
DUTRatio is the duty factor (ratio)
RIPPlE is the ripple
RIPDb is the ripple (dB)
DROOp is the droop
DRODb is the droop (dB)
OVERshoot is the overshoot

OVEDb is the overshoot (dB)
 PPPHase is the pulse-pulse carrier phase
 PPFRequency is the pulse-pulse carrier frequency
 RMSFreqerror is the RMS frequency error
 MFRreqerror is the maximum frequency error
 RMSPherror is the RMS phase error
 MPHerror is the maximum phase error
 FRDeviation is the frequency deviation
 FDELta is the delta frequency
 PHDeviation is the phase deviation
 IRAMplitude is the impulse response amplitude
 TIME is the time in seconds
 IRTTime is the impulse response sidelobe offset time from the mainlobe
 PPPD is the pulse to pulse phase difference
 PPFD is the pulse to pulse frequency difference
 FABS is the absolute frequency

Returns See Arguments

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:SELECT:RESULT AVERAGE` shows the average on power result in the pulse trace and statistics views.

[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE

Sets or queries the Measurement(s) parameter for the Define tab of the Settings control panel, which is common across the Pulse Statistics, Pulse Table, Pulse Trace, Pulse Cumulative Histogram, and Pulse Cumulative Statistics displays.

Conditions Measurement views: All Pulsed RF displays (except Pulse-Ogram)

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE { FDL | IMPR | FPD | RIPP | OVER }`
`[SENSe]:PULSe:ANALyze:MEASurement:TIME:TYPE ?`

Arguments	FDL is Freq-domain Linearity
	IMPR is Impulse Response
	FPD is F P2R Diff
	RIPP is ripple
	OVER is overshoot
	Freq Abs, Phase P2R Diff, Phase P2P Diff
Returns	<string>
Examples	[SENSE]:PULSE:ANALYZE:MEASUREMENT:TIME:TYPE FDL sets the Measurement(s) parameter in the Define tab of the Settings control panel to Freq-domain Linearity.

[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINEar:SCALE

Sets or queries the “Calculate statistics in linear scale” selection from the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Cumulative Statistics, Pulse Statistics
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINEar:SCALE { 0 OFF 1 ON } [SENSe]:PULSe:STATistics:IN:LINEar:SCALE ?
Arguments	0 or OFF unchecks the box and disables the calculate function 1 or ON checks the box and enables the calculate function
Returns	<Boolean> , 0 or 1
Examples	[SENSE]:PULSE:STATISTICS:IN:LINEAR:SCALE 1 enables the Calculate statistics in linear scale (for results in log).

TRACe<x>:WLAN:AD:CONStE:RESUlT:CONTEnt:STATe

Sets or queries the state of the specified Result Contents (Preamble, Header, Data, Guard) of the specified trace.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation Where the <x> trace variable is 1, 2 , 3, or 4
Group	Trace commands
Syntax	TRACe<x>:WLAN:AD:CONStE:RESUlT:CONTEnt:STATe <boolean>,<arg> TRACe<x>:WLAN:AD:CONStE:RESUlT:CONTEnt:STATe?
Arguments	<boolean> arguments. 0 or OFF disables the specified trace. 1 or ON enables the specified trace. <arg> result contents arguments. The Result Contents arguments are: 1 is the Preamble 2 is the Header 3 is the Data 4 is the Guard (only applies to Single Carrier standard)
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	TRACe1:WLAN:AD:CONStE:RESUlT:CONTEnt:STATe 1,1 enables the Preamble result contents for trace 1. TRACe2:WLAN:AD:CONStE:RESUlT:CONTEnt:STATe? might return 0,3, indicating the Data result contents for trace 2 are disabled.

TRACe:WLAN:AD:CONStE:TYPE

Sets or queries the trace type in the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Trace commands

Syntax	<code>TRACe:WLAN:AD:CONStE:TYPE { ROTA REGU }</code> <code>TRACe:WLAN:AD:CONStE:TYPE?</code>
Arguments	ROTA is pi/2 Rotated trace type REGU is the Regular trace type
Returns	ROTA means the trace type is set to pi/2 rotated REGU means the trace type is set to regular
Examples	<code>TRACE:WLAN:AD:CONSTE:TYPE ROTA</code> sets the trace type to PI/2 Rotated.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticules in the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { 0 1 ON OFF }</code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF hides the graticules in the graph 1 or ON shows the graticules in the graph
Returns	0 or OFF means that the graticules in the graph are hidden 1 or ON means that the graticules in the graph are showing
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:CONSTE:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE 1</code> shows the graticules in the display.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide marker readout in graph in the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe { 0 1 ON OFF } DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe?</pre>
Arguments	OFF or 0 hides the marker readout in the graph ON or 1 shows the marker readout in the graph
Returns	0 or OFF means that the graticules in the graph are hidden 1 or ON means that the graticules in the graph are shown
Examples	DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:CONSTE:WINDOW:TRACE:MARKER:STATE 1 shows the marker readout in the display.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM:SCALE

Sets or queries the zoom scale value in the Scale tab of the Settings control panel for the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<pre>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM:SCALE <value> DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM:SCALE?</pre>
Arguments	<value>=<NRf> where range is 0.1 to 10
Returns	<NRf> where range is 0.1 to 10
Examples	DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:CONSTE:ZOOM:SCALE 5 sets the zoom scale value to 5.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:Y:OFFSet

Sets or queries the Vertical Position value in the Scale tab of the Settings control panel for the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:Y:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:Y:OFFSet?

Arguments <value>=<NRf> where range is -5.1 to 5.1

Returns <NRf> where range is -5.1 to 5.1

Examples DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:Y:OFFSet -3.5 sets the Vertical Position to -3.5.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:X:OFFSet

Sets or queries the Horizontal Position value in the Scale tab of the Settings control panel for the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:X:OFFSet <value>
DISPlay:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:X:OFFSet?

Arguments <value>=<NRf> where range is -5.1 to 5.1

Returns <NRf> where range is -5.1 to 5.1

Examples DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:CONStE:ZOOM[:SCALE]:X:OFFSet 3.5 sets the Horizontal Position to 3.5.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X

Sets or queries the horizontal position of the specified marker on the trace in the 802.11ad Constellation display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Constellation <x> = 1, 2, 3, 4 is the marker
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X <value> CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer<x>:X?
Arguments	<value>=<Nrf> specifies the horizontal position of the marker
Returns	<Nrf>
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:CONSt:MARKer1:X 9.5409090173E-6 places Marker 1 (M1) at 9.540E-6 on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in the EVM measurement.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:MAXimum
Arguments	<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
Returns	None
Examples	CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:MAXimum moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next significant peak found to the right of the current marker position.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:RIGHT

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns None

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:PEAK:RIGHT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak found on the right side of the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next significant peak found to the left of the current marker position.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LEFT

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns None

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:PEAK:LEFT moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak found on the left side of the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak higher in amplitude on the EVM trace.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:HIGHer

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns None

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:PEAK:HIGHer moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak higher in amplitude on the trace.

CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the next peak lower in amplitude on the EVM trace.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer<x>:PEAK:LOWer

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns None

Examples CALCulate:WLAN:AD:EVM:MARKer1:PEAK:LOWer moves Marker 1 (M1) to the next peak lower in amplitude on the trace.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the graticule in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe { 0
| 1 | ON | OFF }
DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID:STATe ?

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the graticules in the graph
1 or ON shows the graticules in the graph

Returns 0 or OFF means that the graticules in the graph are hidden
1 or ON means that the graticules in the graph are showing

Examples DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDOW:TRACE:GRATICULE:GRID:STATE OFF
turns off the graticule in the graph.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE

Sets or queries the horizontal scale (time) axis range in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE <value>
DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE?

Arguments <value>=<NRf>

Returns <NRf> = time trace

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE 30E-3` sets the horizontal scale to 30 ms.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the start of the horizontal offset value (position) of the trace in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:OFFSet <value>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:OFFSet?`

Arguments <value>=<NRf>

Returns <NRf> = position of trace

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:OFFSET 150E-3` sets the horizontal offset value of the trace to 150 ms.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales the horizontal axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:AUTO`

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:X:SCALE:AUTO` rescales the horizontal scale automatically to fit the waveform to the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE

Sets or queries the vertical scale (time) axis range of the in display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE<value>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE?`

Arguments `<value>=<NRf>`

Returns `<NRf>` = vertical range

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE 100` sets the vertical range scale to 100 dB.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:OFFSet

Sets or queries the start of the vertical offset scale value (position) in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:OFFSet<value>`
`DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:OFFSet?`

Arguments `<value>=<NRf>`

Returns `<NRf>` = vertical offset

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:OFFSET 100` sets the vertical offset to 100 dB.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:AUtO (No Query Form)

Rescales the vertical scale automatically to fit the waveform in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPly:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:AUtO`

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:EVM:Y:SCALE:AUtO` rescales the vertical scale to fit the waveform on the screen.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe

Determines whether to show or hide the readout for the selected marker in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPly:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe { 0 | 1 | ON | OFF }`
`DISPly:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDow:TRACe:MARKer:STATe ?`

Arguments OFF or 0 hides the marker readout in the graph
 1 or ON shows the marker readout in the graph

Returns 0 or OFF means that the graticules in the graph are hidden
1 or ON means that the graticules in the graph are shown

Examples `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:WINDOW:TRACE:MARKER:STATE ON` shows the readout for the selected marker in the graph.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:SCALE:AUTO (No Query Form)

Rescales both horizontal and vertical axis automatically to fit the waveform to the screen in the display.

Conditions Measurement views: 802.11ad EVM vs Time

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:SCALE:AUTO`

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:EVM:SCALE:AUTO` fits the waveform to the graph both horizontally and vertically.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:NEW (No Query Form)

Displays a new 802.11ad measurement view in the analysis window.

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Display commands

Syntax `DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:NEW {CONS,SUMM,EVM,STAB}`

Arguments	CONS selects the 802.11ad Constellation view
	SUMM selects the 802.11ad Summary view
	EVM selects the 802.11ad EVM vs Time view
	STAB selects the 802.11ad Symbol Table view
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:MEASVIEW:NEW CONS will display the constellation display.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:SElect

Selects the corresponding 802.11 ad measurement view on the analysis window. The query command returns the currently selected view.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Display commands
Syntax	DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:SElect {CONS,SUMM,EVM,STAB} DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:SElect?
Arguments	CONS selects the 802.11ad Constellation view
	SUMM selects the 802.11ad Summary view
	EVM selects the 802.11ad EVM vs Time view
	STAB selects the 802.11ad Symbol Table view
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:MEASVIEW:SELECT SUMM selects the 802.11ad Summary view.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:DElete (No Query Form)

Delete (Close) the corresponding 802.11ad measurement view from the analysis window.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:MEASview:DELeTe {CONS,SUMM,EVM,STAB}</code>
Arguments	CONS selects the 802.11ad Constellation view SUMM selects the 802.11ad Summary view EVM selects the 802.11ad EVM vs Time view STAB selects the 802.11ad Symbol Table view
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:MEASVIEW:DELETE CONS</code> will close the Constellation display.

DISPlay:WLAN:AD:DATA:RADix

Set or queries the symbol radix type (set in the Prefs tab of the Settings control panel) in the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad Symbol Table and Constellation
Group	Display commands
Syntax	<code>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:DATA:RADix {DEC,BIN}</code> <code>DISPlay:WLAN:AD:DATA:RADix?</code>
Arguments	DEC sets the radix type to Decimal BIN sets the radix type to Binary
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	<code>DISPLAY:WLAN:AD:DATA:RADIX</code> might return BIN, indicating the data radix selected is binary.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:MODUlation

Sets or queries the standard modulation type in all the 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Modulation Params tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:MODUlation {SC,CPHY}</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:MODUlation?</code>
Arguments	SC will set the standard to Single Carrier CPHY will set the standard to control Phy
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:MODULATION SC</code> will set the standard modulation type to Single Carrier.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:MEASurement

Sets or queries the measurement filter in all the 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Modulation Params tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:MEASurement { OFF RRC }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:MEASurement?</code>
Arguments	OFF sets the filter to None RRC sets the filter to Root raised cosine
Returns	See Arguments

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:FILTER:MEASUREMENT might return RRC, indicating that the measurement filter is set to Root Raised Cosine.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:ALPHa

Sets or queries the Filter Parameter for all 802.11ad measurement views, which is applicable when RRC is set as the measurement filter type (in the Modulation Params tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions Measurement views: All WLAN 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:ALPHa <value>
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FILTer:ALPHa?

Arguments <value>=<NRf>

Returns <NRf> = filter parameter

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:FILTER:ALPHA 254.0000000000E-3 will set the filter parameter to 0.254.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor

Sets or queries the frequency error value in all the 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Analysis Params tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions Measurement views: All WLAN 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor <value>
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor?

Arguments <value>=<NRf>

Returns <NRf> = frequency error in Hz

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:FREQUENCY:ERROR 6 will set the frequency error to 6.000 Hz.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO

Enables or disables the Auto check box state for frequency error in all the 802.11ad displays in the Analysis Params tab of the Settings control panel. This setting determines whether the frequency error is set automatically (enabled) or manually (disabled).

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO { 0 | OFF | 1 | ON }
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:FREQuency:ERRor:AUTO?

Arguments OFF or 0 disables Frequency Error Auto (Manual mode)
ON or 1 enables Frequency Error Auto (Auto mode)

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:FREQUENCY:ERROR:AUTO OFF disables the automatic mode for frequency error.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth):BWIDth):TINTerval

Sets or queries the Measurement BW in all the 802.11ad measurement displays (set in the Analysis Params tab in the Settings control panel).

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth :BWIDTH):TINTERval <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth :BWIDTH):TINTERval?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>=<NRf></code>
Returns	<code><NRf></code> = Measurement BW value in Hz
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDWIDTH :BWIDTH):TINTERVAL 5</code> will set the Measurement BW to 5 Hz.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth|:BWIDTH):MODE

Sets or queries the measurement BW mode in all the 802.11ad measurement displays (set in the Analysis Params tab in the Settings control panel).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth :BWIDTH):MODE { MAN AUTO LSP }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDwidth :BWIDTH):MODE?</code>
Arguments	MAN sets the mode to Manual AUTO sets the mode to Auto LSP sets the mode to Link to Span
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD(:BANDWIDTH :BWIDTH):MODE LSP</code> will set the Measurement BW mode to Link to Span.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet

Sets or queries the analysis offset value in all the 802.11ad measurement displays (set in the Analysis Time tab in the Settings control panel). The query command returns the result in symbols or seconds, depending on the unit choice selected in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet <value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet?
Arguments	<value>=<NRf>
Returns	<NRf> = analysis offset
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:OFFSET -1.2E-6 sets the analysis offset to -1.200 μ s.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO

Enables or disables the Auto check box for analysis offset in all the 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel). This setting determines if the analysis offset displays is set automatically (enabled) or manually (disabled).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO {0 OFF 1 ON} [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:OFFSet:AUTO?
Arguments	0 or OFF sets the analysis offset to disabled (box is unchecked) 1 or ON sets the analysis offset to enabled (box is checked)
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:OFFSET:AUTO 1 sets the analysis offset to automatic.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth

Specifies the length of the analysis period to be used in all the 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel). The analysis length is specified in either symbols or seconds, depending on the Units setting.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth <value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth?
Arguments	<value>=<NRf>
Returns	<NRf> = analysis length. The minimum value depends on the modulation type
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH 24.7835200000E-6 sets the analysis length to 24.784 μ s.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO

Enables or disables the Auto checkbox state for analysis length in all the 802.11ad displays (set in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel). This setting determines if the analysis length display is set automatically (enabled) or manually (disabled).

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO {0 OFF 1 ON} [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:LENGth:AUTO?
Arguments	0 or OFF sets the analysis length to manual (box is unchecked) 1 or ON sets the analysis length to automatic (box is checked)

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON sets the analysis length value automatically based on the requirements of the selected display.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs

Sets or queries the analysis time units for all 802.11ad measurement views (set in the Analysis Time tab of the Settings control panel).

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs {SEC,SYMB}
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:TIME:UNITs?

Arguments SEC sets the time units to seconds
SYMB sets the time units to symbols

Returns See Arguments

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:TIME:UNITs SEC sets the analysis time units to seconds.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:BLOCKwise:CORRection:STATe

Enables or disables the Enable Blockwise Correction check box in the Adv Params tab of the Settings control panel for the 802.11ad displays.

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:BLOCKwise:CORRection:STATe { 0 | OFF | 1 | ON }
[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:BLOCKwise:CORRection:STATe?

Arguments	0 or OFF disables Blockwise Correction (unchecks check box)
	1 or ON enables Blockwise Correction (checks check box)
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:BLOCKWISE:CORRECTION:STATE 1 enables Blockwise Correction.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:UNITs

Sets or queries the EVM units in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:UNITs { DB PERC} [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:UNITs?
Arguments	DB will set the EVM units to decibels
	PERC will set the EVM units to percent
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:EVM:UNITs PERC sets the EVM units to percent.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:ANALyze:ALL:SYMBols

Enables or disables the Analyze All check box in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel for the display. When the Analyze All check box is enabled, all the data symbols are analyzed and the data start value is always 0.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary view
Group	Sense commands

Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:ANALyze:ALL:SYMBols { 0 OFF 1 ON }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:ANALyze:ALL:SYMBols?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables Analyze All (unchecks check box) 1 or ON enables Analyze All (checks check box)
Returns	<Boolean>0,1
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:ANALYZE:ALL:SYMBOLS</code> might return 0, indicating that the Data start and Data length values are considered for current analysis.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:START

Sets or queries the start value (set in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel) for the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary view
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:START <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:START?</code>
Arguments	<value>=<NR1>
Returns	<NR1> = start value
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:START 5</code> indicates that analysis should begin at the 5th symbol.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:LENGth

Sets or queries the length value (set in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel) in the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary view

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:LENGTH <value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:LENGTH?
Arguments	<value>=<NR1>
Returns	<NR1> = length value
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:EVM:DATA:LENGTH 1000, indicating that analysis should happen for 1000 symbols in the acquired data region.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUnT

Sets or queries the total number of bursts to be analyzed (set in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel) for the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary view
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUnT <value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUnT?
Arguments	<value>=<NR1> Range 1 to 99
Returns	<NR1> = number of bursts
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURST:COUNT might return 20, indicating the total number of bursts to be analyzed is 20.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUnT:ENABle

Enables or disables the Max Bursts to Avg check box in the EVM tab of the Settings control panel for the display.

Conditions	Measurement views: 802.11ad Constellation, EVM vs Time, and Summary view

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUNT:ENABle {0 OFF 1 ON }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURSt:COUNT:ENABle?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Max Bursts to Avg (unchecks check box) 1 or ON enables the Max Bursts to Avg (checks check box)
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:EVM:BURST:COUNT:ENABLE</code> might return 1, indicating the Max Bursts to Avg option is enabled.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE

Sets or queries the Equalizer type in the 802.11ad measurement views.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE { NONE NONA ADAPtive }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TYPE?</code>
Arguments	NONE will set the Equalizer to OFF NONA will set the Equalizer to Non Adaptive Equalizer ADAPtive will set the Equalizer to Adaptive Equalizer
Returns	<String>NONE or NONA or ADAPtive
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:TYPE ADAPtive</code> will set the equalizer to Adaptive Equalizer.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ

Determines whether to enable or disable the Swap I & Q check box (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ { 0 OFF 1 ON } [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:SWAP:IQ?
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Swap I & Q (unchecks the check box) 1 or ON enables the Swap I & Q (checks the check box)
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:SWAP:IQ might return 1, indicating Swap I & Q is enabled.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TAPS

Sets or queries the Taps value in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views Only applies when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TAPS <value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TAPS?

Arguments <value>=<NR1>

Returns <NR1>

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:TAPS 56 sets the Tap value to 56.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:RESet (No Query Form)

Resets the equalization value (button in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Only applies when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:RESet

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples [SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:RESET resets the equalization value.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:LENGth

Sets or queries the adaptive equalizer Length (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Only applies when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:LENGTH <value></code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:LENGTH?</code>
Arguments	<code><value>=<NR1></code>
Returns	<code><NR1></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:LENGTH 25</code> will set the Length to 25.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TSRatio

Sets or queries the Taps/Symbols value (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views It is applicable only when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer

Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TSRatio { ONE TWO FOUR }</code> <code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:TSRatio?</code>
Arguments	ONE , TWO, FOUR
Returns	<code><String></code> = either ONE, TWO, or FOUR
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:TSRATIO</code> might return FOUR, indicating the Taps/Symbols value is 4.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:CONVergence

Sets or queries the Convergence value (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views It is applicable only when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:CONVergence<value> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:CONVergence?
Arguments	<value>=<NRf>
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:CONVERGENCE might return 2.000E-3, indicating the Convergence value is 2.000E-3.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:MODE

Sets or queries the equalizer mode (set in the Advanced Params tab of the Settings control panel) for the 802.11ad displays.

(If you have SignalVu for scopes, this command is only available for SignalVu version 3.10.0030 and above.)

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views It is applicable only when ADAPtive is set as the Adaptive Equalizer.
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:MODE {TRA HOLD} [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:ANALysis:EQUALizer:MODE?

Arguments	TRA will set the mode to Train HOLD will set the mode to Hold
Returns	<String> = TRA or HOLD
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:ANALYSIS:EQUALIZER:MODE TRA sets the equalizer mode to Train.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:CLEar:RESults (No Query Form)

Clears all scalar results in the display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:CLEar:RESu]ts
Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:CLEAR:RESULTS clears the result in the 802.11ad Summary display.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:EVM

Sets or queries EVM limit value (set in the Limit tab in the Settings control panel) for the display. This value is the threshold for pass or fail.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:EVM <Arg1,Arg2> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:EVM?

Arguments	<Arg1>= OFF or 0 (disables EVM limit) or ON or 1 (enables EVM limit) <Arg2>= limit value (Range: 0 to -160)
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1 and <NRf> (0 to -160)
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:LIMIT:EVM 1,-30 enables the EVM limit and sets the limit to -30.

[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:ERROr

Sets or queries the frequency error limit (set in the Limit tab of the Settings control panel) for the display. This value is the threshold for pass or fail.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:ERROr <Arg1,Arg2> [SENSe]:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:LIMIt:FREQuency:ERROr?
Arguments	<Arg1>= OFF or 0 (disables Freq Error Limit) or ON or 1 (enables Freq Error Limit) <Arg2>= limit value
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	[SENSE]:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:LIMIT:FREQUENCY:ERROR 0,60 disables the Freq Error Limit and sets the limit to 60.

MMEMory:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:LIMIt:TABLE:LOAD (No Query Form)

Loads the Summary Limit table containing the limits for enabled ranges from the specified file in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Mass memory commands

Syntax	<code>MMEMory:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:TABLE:LOAD <file name></code>
Arguments	<code><file name>= <String></code> specifies the file to load the Summary Limit table from the file extension as .csv
Returns	None
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:LIMIT:TABLE:LOAD Table1</code> loads the Summary Limit table from the Table1.csv file.

MMEMory:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:TABLE:SAVE (No Query Form)

Stores the Summary Limit table containing the limits for enabled ranges in a specified file in the cvs format, allowing you to export the file into Microsoft Excel or other database systems in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:LIMIt:TABLE:SAVE<file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name>=<string></code> specifies the file to store the SEM table in the file extension as .csv.
Returns	None
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:LIMIT:TABLE:SAVE "Table1"</code> stores the SEM table in the Table1.csv file.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMary:RF:POWER (Query Only)

Queries the RF Output Power value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:RF:POWer?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:RF:POWer` might return -6.3434391022, indicating the RF Output Power is -6.3434391022 dBm.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:RCPI (Query Only)

Queries the RCPI value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:RCPI?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:RCPI` might return 207.0000000000, indicating the RCPI is 207.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:FERRor:PPM (Query Only)

Queries the Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary display in ppm.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:FERRor:PPM?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:PPM</code> might return <code>575.023E-3</code> , indicating the Frequency Error value is <code>575.023E-3</code> ppm.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ (Query Only)

Queries the Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary display in Hz.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ</code> might return <code>2.875E+3</code> , indicating the Frequency Error value is <code>2.875E+3</code> Hz.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS (Query Only)

Queries the Frequency error status in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None

Returns <String>

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not applicable.

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS` might return PASS, indicating the frequency error test passed.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE (Query Only)

Queries the Avg Frequency Error value in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE` might return `-114.1332879317E-3`, indicating the Avg Frequency error is `-114.1332879317E-3` ppm.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS (Query Only)

Queries the Avg Frequency error status in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not applicable.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS</code> might return FAIL, indicating the Avg Frequency error test failed.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX (Query Only)

Queries the Max Frequency error value in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:MAX</code> might return <code>-114.1332879317E-3</code> , indicating the max frequency error is <code>-114.1332879317E-3</code> ppm.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET (Query Only)

Queries IQ Origin Offset value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:IQ:ORIGin:OFFSet?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:IQ:ORIGIN:OFFSET` might return -160.0000000000, indicating the IQ Origin Offset value is -160.0 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:EVM:DATA:AVERAge (Query Only)

Queries the Avg EVM (Data) value in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:EVM:DATA:AVERAge?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE` might return -40.7035275551, indicating the Avg EVM (Data) value is -40.70.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:EVM:DATA:AVERAge:STATus (Query Only)

Queries the Avg EVM (Data) status in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:EVM:DATA:AVERAge:STATus?`

Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not applicable.
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:AVERAGE:STATUS</code> might return PASS, indicating the Avg EVM test as passed.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX (Query Only)

Queries the maximum EVM (Data) value in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:DATA:MAX</code> might return 922.1968241036E-3, indicating the maximum EVM (Data) value is 922.1968241036E-3.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:EVM (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in the STF region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:EVM</code> might return -22.9729890175, indicating the EVM value in the STF region of the packet is -22.97 dB.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:PEAK (Query Only)

Queries the peak error value at the given symbol in the STF region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:PEAK</code> might return 38.8123661280, indicating the peak error at the given symbol in the STF region of the packet is 38.81 dB.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:STF:SYMBOL (Query Only)

Queries the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the STF region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:STF:SYMBol?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:STF:SYMBOL</code> might return 0.0, indicating the peak error occurred at the 0.0 symbol in the STF region of the packet.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:EVM (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in the CEF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:EVM</code> might return 6.9680400193, indicating the EVM value in the CEF region of the packet is 6.96 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:PEAK (Query Only)

Queries the peak error value at the given symbol in CEF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:PEAK</code> might return 13.7763872743, indicating the peak error at the given symbol in CEF region of the packet is 13.77 dB.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:SYMBOL (Query Only)

Queries the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the CEF region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKet:CEF:SYMBOL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:CEF:SYMBOL</code> might return 7.4020000000E+3, indicating the peak error occurred in symbol 7.40 in the CEF region of the packet.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:EVM (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in the Header region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:EVM</code> might return <code>-67.1981081169</code> , indicating the EVM value in the Header region of the packet is <code>-67.19</code> dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:PEAK (Query Only)

Queries the peak error at the given symbol in the Header region if the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:PEAK</code> might return <code>-60.9603086224</code> , indicating the peak error at the given symbol is <code>-60.96</code> dB in the Header region of the packet.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:HEADer:SYMBol (Query Only)

Queries the symbol at which the peak Error occurred in the Header region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:SYMBOL?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:SYMBOL</code> might return <code>3.397000000E+3</code> , indicating the symbol peak error occurred is 3.397 in Header region of the packet.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in Guard region of the Packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM ?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM</code> might return <code>-65.4983500315</code> , indicating the EVM value in the Guard region of the packet is <code>-65.49</code> dB.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:PEAK (Query Only)

Queries the peak error value at the given symbol in the Guard region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:GUARd:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:GUARd:PEAK</code> might return -26.5964736883, indicating the peak error at the given symbol in the Guard region of the packet is -26.59 dB.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:GUARd:SYMBol (Query Only)

Queries the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the Guard region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:GUARd:SYMBol?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:GUARd:SYMBol</code> might return 3.334000000E+3, indicating the peak error occurred at symbol 3.33 in the Guard region of the packet.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:EVM (Query Only)

Queries the EVM value in the DATA region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:EVM?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:EVM</code> might return <code>-33.5668742100</code> , indicating the EVM value in the DATA region of the packet is -33.56 dB.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK (Query Only)

Queries the peak error value at the given symbol in the DATA region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK</code> might return <code>-26.5964736883</code> , indicating the peak error value is -26.59 dB at the given symbol in DATA region of the packet.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:SYMBOL (Query Only)

Queries the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the DATA region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:SYMBol?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:SYMBOL</code> might return <code>4.6610000000E+3</code> , indicating that the symbol peak error occurred at 4.66 in the DATA region of the packet.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:STATus (Query Only)

Queries the status of the DATA packet in Summary display in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:STATus?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not Applicable.
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:STATUS</code> might return PASS, indicating the DATA packet test as passed.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:COUNT (Query Only)

Queries the current burst number out of the total burst in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:COUNT</code> might return 1, indicating the current burst count is 1 out of the total burst.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:TOTAL:COUNT (Query Only)

Queries the total burst count to be averaged in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:TOTAL:COUNT?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:AVERAge:BURSt:TOTAL:COUNT</code> might return 1, indicating the total burst count to be averaged is 1.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:SCRAmbler:INITialization (Query Only)

Queries the value of Scrambler initialization packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:SCRAMbler:INITIALIZation?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:SCRAMbler:INITIALIZation</code> might return "0101110", indicating the Scrambler Initialization packet value is 0101110.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:MCS (Query Only)

Queries the value of MCS packet information in Summary display in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:MCS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> Range is 0 to 12
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:MCS</code> might return 5, indicating the MCS packet value is 5.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:LENGth (Query Only)

Queries the value of Length packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:LENGth?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String>
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:LENGth</code> might return "1000", indicating the Length packet value is 1000.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:PPDU (Query Only)

Queries the value of Additional PPDU packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:PPDU?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:PPDU</code> might return "0", indicating the Additional PPDU packet value is 0.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:TYPE (Query Only)

Queries the value of Packet Type information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMAry:PACKet:TYPE?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TYPE</code> might return "0", indicating the Packet Type value is 0.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TLEN (Query Only)

Queries the value of Training Length packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TLEN?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TLEN</code> might return 21, indicating the Training Length packet value is 21.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:AGGREGATION (Query Only)

Queries the value of Aggregation packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:AGGREGATION?</code>

Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:AGGREGATION</code> might return "0", indicating the Aggregation packet value is 0.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:BTR (Query Only)

Queries the value of Beam Tracking Request packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:BTR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:BTR</code> might return 0, indicating the Beam Tracking Request packet value is 0.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:RSSI (Query Only)

Queries the value of Last RSSI packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:RSSI?</code>
Arguments	None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:RSSI` might return "0000", indicating the Last RSSI packet value is 0000.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TAROUND (Query Only)

Queries the value of the Turnaround packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TAROUND?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TAROUND` might return "1 ", indicating the Turnaround packet value is 1.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:HCS (Query Only)

Queries the value of HCS packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:HCS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:HCS` might return "1001010000001000", indicating the HCS packet value is 1001010000001000.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RF:POWER (Query Only)

Queries the RF Output Power value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RF:POWER?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RF:POWER` might return `-6.3434391022`, indicating the RF Output Power is -6.3434391022 dBm.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RCPI (Query Only)

Returns the RCPI value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RCPI?`

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:RCPI` might return `207.0000000000`, indicating the RCPI value is 207.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:PPM (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary display in ppm.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:PPM?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:PPM might return 575.023E-3, indicating the Frequency Error value is 575.023E-3 ppm.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary Display in Hz.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:HERTZ might return 2.875E+3, indicating the Frequency Error value is 2.875E+3 Hz.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Error Status in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not applicable.
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:STATUS might return PASS, indicating that the Frequency Error test has passed.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE (Query Only)

Returns the Avg Frequency Error value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE` might return
-114.1332879317E-3, indicating the Avg Frequency Error value is
-114.1332879317E-3 ppm.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Avg Frequency Error status in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not applicable.

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:FERROR:AVERAGE:STATUS` might return PASS,
indicating that the Avg Frequency Error test has passed.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:PEAK (Query Only)

Returns the peak error occurred at the given symbol in the Header packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:PEAK?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:PEAK might return -60.9603086224, indicating the peak error value at the given symbol in the Header region of the packet is -60.9603086224 .

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:SYMBOL (Query Only)

Returns the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the Header region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:SYMBOL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:HEADER:SYMBOL might return 3.3970000000E+3 , indicating the peak error occurred at symbol 3.39 in the Header region of the packet.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM (Query Only)

Returns the EVM value in the Guard region of the packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:EVM might return -65.4983500315, indicating the EVM value in the Guard region of the packet is -65.49 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:PEAK (Query Only)

Returns the peak error occurred at the given symbol in Guard packet in the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:PEAK?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:PEAK might return -26.5964736883, indicating the peak error value at the given symbol in the Guard packet is -26.59 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:SYMBOL (Query Only)

Returns the symbol at which the peak error occurred in the Guard region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:SYMBOL?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:GUARD:SYMBOL might return 3.334000000E+3, indicating the peak error occurred at symbol 3.33 in the Guard region of the packet.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:EVM (Query Only)

Returns the EVM value in Data region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:EVM?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:EVM might return -33.5668742100, indicating EVM value in Data region of the packet is -33.56 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK (Query Only)

Returns the peak Error occurred at the given Symbol in Data Packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:PEAK might return -26.5964736883, indicating Peak Error value at given Symbol in Data packet is -26.59 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:SYMBol (Query Only)

Returns the symbol at which the peak Error occurred in the DATA region of the packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:SYMBol?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:SYMBOL might return 4.6610000000E+3, indicating at 4.66 symbol, peak error occurred in Data Region of the packet.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:STATus (Query Only)

Returns the status of the Data packet in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:EVM:PACKet:DATA:STATus?

Arguments None

Returns <String>

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVM:PACKET:DATA:STATUS might return Pass, indicating that the Data packet test result has Passed.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the current burst number out of the total burst in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:COUNT?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:COUNT might return 1, indicating the current burst count is 1 out of the total burst.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:TOTAL:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the total burst count to be averaged in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:TOTAL:COUNT?

Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:AVERAGE:BURST:TOTAL:COUNT</code> might return 1, indicating the total burst count to be averaged is 1.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:SCRAMBLER:INITIALIZATION (Query Only)

Returns the value of Scrambler initialization packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:SCRAMBLER:INITIALIZATION?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String>
Examples	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:SCRAMBLER:INITIALIZATION</code> might return "0101110", indicating the Scrambler Initialization value is "0101110".

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:MCS (Query Only)

Returns the value of MCS packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:MCS?</code>
Arguments	None

Returns <NR1> Range is 0 to 12

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:MCS might return 5, indicating the MCS value is 5.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:LENGTH (Query Only)

Returns the value of Length packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:LENGTH?

Arguments None

Returns <String>

Examples READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:LENGTH might return "1000", indicating the Length value is "1000".

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:PPDU (Query Only)

Returns the value of Additional PPDU packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:PPDU?

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:PPDU` might return "0", indicating the Additional PPDU value is "0".

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TYPE (Query Only)

Returns the value of Packet Type information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TYPE?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TYPE` might return "0", indicating the Packet Type value is "0".

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TLEN (Query Only)

Returns the value of Training Length packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TLEN?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TLEN` might return 21, indicating the value of Training Length packet is 21.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKet:AGGRegation (Query Only)

Returns the value of Aggregation packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKet:AGGRegation?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:AGGREGATION` might return "0", indicating the Aggregation value is "0".

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKet:BTR (Query Only)

Returns the value of Beam Tracking Request packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKet:BTR?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:BTR` might return "0", indicating the Beam Tracking Request value.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:RSSI (Query Only)

Returns the value of last RSSI packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:RSSI?`

Arguments None

Returns <String>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:RSSI` might return "0000", indicating the last RSSI value.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TAROUND (Query Only)

Returns the value of Turnaround packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:PACKet:TAROUND?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:TAROUND` might return "1 ", indicating the Turnaround value.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:HCS (Query Only)

Returns the value of HCS packet information in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:HCS?
Arguments	None
Returns	<String>
Examples	READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:PACKET:HCS might return "1001010000001000", indicating the HCS value.

STATUS:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVENTS (Query Only)

Returns the current events and status conditions for the 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary
Group	Status commands
Syntax	STATUS:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVENTS
Arguments	None
Returns	<ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]"{"<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]"} where <ecode>:: <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <edesc>:: <String> is the description of the error/event. <einfo>:: <String> is the additional information on the error/event

If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."

Examples `STATUS:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:EVENTS` might return 12026,"Acq Sampling Params: manual control", indicating that the sampling parameters are controlled manually.

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE (Query Only)

Queries IQ Gain Imbalance value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE` might return 69.2700818181E-3, indicating IQ Gain Imbalance value is 69.2700818181E-3 % .

FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR (Query Only)

Queries IQ Quadrature Error value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR` might return -220.5967903137E-3, indicating IQ Quadrature Error value is -220.5967903137E-3 degrees.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR (Query Only)

Returns IQ Quadrature Error value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:QUADRATURE:ERROR` might return -220.5967903137E-3, indicating IQ Quadrature Error value is -220.5967903137E-3 degrees.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE (Query Only)

Returns IQ Gain Imbalance value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:IQ:GAIN:IMBALANCE` might return 69.2700818181E-3, indicating IQ Gain Imbalance value is 69.2700818181E-3 %.

FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced (Query Only)

Queries the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average, and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in the Pulse Table display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Table

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced <arg1><arg2>`

Arguments `<arg1>={Pulse_number}`
`<arg2>= {AVERage | PPOWer | ATX | WIDTH | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATe | DUTPct | DUTRatio | RIPple | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot | OVEDb | PPPHase | PPFRequency | RMSFreqerror | MFReqerror | RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude | TIME | IRTIME | PPPD | PPFD | FABS}`

Returns `<puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_timstp> | <min> | <min_timstp> | <pk_pk> | <avg> | <std_dev> | <all>`

For one of the following selected measurements:

`<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> | <fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pct> | <duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> | <droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> | <pp_freq> | <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> | <p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq> | <freq_dev> | <phase_dev> | <dlta_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> | <imp_resp_time> | <time>` for the given pulse number

where

`<avg_on>::<NRf>` is the average power transmitted during pulse on.
`<pk_pwr>::<NRf>` is the Maximum power during pulse on
`<avg_tx>::<NRf>` is the average power transmitted
`<width>::<NRf>` is the time from the rising edge to the falling edge at the -3 dB /-6 dB level (50%) of the user selected 100% level
`<rise>::<NRf>` is the time required for a signal to rise from 10% to 90% (or 20% to 80%) of the user selected 100% level

`<fall> ::<NRf>` is the time required for a signal to fall from 90% to 10% (or 80% to 20%) of the user selected 100% level
`<rep_int>::<NRf>` is the time from a pulse rising edge to the next pulse rising edge
`<rep_rate> ::<NRf>` is the inverse of repetition interval
`<duty_factor_pcnt>::<NRf>` is the ratio of the width to the pulse period, expressed as a percentage
`<duty_fact_ratio>::<NRf>` is the ratio of the pulse width to the pulse period
`<ripple>::<NRf>` is the Ripple is the peak-to-peak ripple on the pulse top
`<ripple_db>::<NRf>` is the Ripple measurement expressed in dB
`<droop>::<NRf>` is the Droop is the power difference between the beginning and the end of the pulse On time
`<droop_db>::<NRf>` is the Droop measurement expressed in dB
`<ovrshoot>::<NRf>` is the amount by which the signal exceeds the 100% level on the pulse rising edge
`<ovrshoot_db>::<NRf>` is the Overshoot measurement expressed in dB
`<pp_phase>::<NRf>` is the phase difference between the selected pulse and the previous pulse in the analysis window
`<pp_freq> ::<NRf>` is the difference between the frequency of the current pulse and frequency of the previous pulse
`<rms_phase_err>::<NRf>` is the RMS average of the Phase vs Time trace, computed over the Measurement Time
`<rms_freq_err>::<NRf>` is the RMS average of the Freq Error vs.Time trace
`<p2p_phase>::<NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and the first pulse
`<p2p_freq>::<NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and immediate previous pulse
`<pk_phase_err>::<NRf>` is the maximum phase error
`<abs_freq>::<NRf>` is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point
`<freq_dev>::<NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time
`<phase_dev>::<NRf>` is the Phase Deviation difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the On time of a pulse
`<dlta_freq>::<NRf>` is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency
`<imp_resp_amp>::<NRf>` is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe
`<imp_resp_time>::<NRf>` is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe
`<time>::<NRf>` is the dtime in seconds relative to the time reference point in the first acquisition record in the data set

Examples `FETCH:PULSE[:RESULT]:ADVANCED 1,AVERAGE` might return -1.4063608208, indicating the average ON value for the pulse number 1 is -1.4063608208.

READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the PulseCount, Max, Max TimeStamp, Min, Min TimeStamp, Peak to Peak, Average, and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in the Pulse Table display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Table

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe[:RESult]:ADVanced? <arg1><arg2>

Arguments <arg1>={Pulse_number}
 <arg2>= {AVERage | PPOWer | ATX | WIDTH | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATe | DUTPct | DUTRatio | RIPple | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot | OVEDb | PPPHase | PPFRequency | RMSFreqerror | MFReqerror | RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude | TIME | IRTIME | PPPD | PPFD | FABS}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <max_timstamp> | <min> | <min_timstamp> | <pk_pk> | <avg> | <std_dev> | <all>

For one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> | <fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pcnt> | <duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> | <droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> | <pp_freq> | <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> | <p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq> | <freq_dev> | <phase_dev> | <dlta_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> | <imp_resp_time> | <time> for the given pulse number

where

<avg_on>::
 <pk_pwr>::
 <avg_tx>::
 <width>::
 <rise>::
 <fall>::
 <rep_int>::
 <rep_rate>::

`<duty_factor_pcnt>::<NRf>` is the ratio of the width to the pulse period, expressed as a percentage
`<duty_fact_ratio>::<NRf>` is the ratio of the pulse width to the pulse period
`<ripple>::<NRf>` is the Ripple is the peak-to-peak ripple on the pulse top
`<ripple_db>::<NRf>` is the Ripple measurement expressed in dB
`<droop>::<NRf>` is the Droop is the power difference between the beginning and the end of the pulse On time
`<droop_db>::<NRf>` is the Droop measurement expressed in dB
`<ovrshoot>::<NRf>` is the amount by which the signal exceeds the 100% level on the pulse rising edge
`<ovrshoot_db>::<NRf>` is the Overshoot measurement expressed in dB
`<pp_phase>::<NRf>` is the phase difference between the selected pulse and the previous pulse in the analysis window
`<pp_freq>::<NRf>` is the difference between the frequency of the current pulse and frequency of the previous pulse
`<rms_phase_err>::<NRf>` is the RMS average of the Phase vs Time trace, computed over the Measurement Time
`<rms_freq_err>::<NRf>` is the RMS average of the Freq Error vs.Time trace
`<p2p_phase>::<NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and the first pulse
`<p2p_freq>::<NRf>` is the frequency difference between the current pulse and immediate previous pulse
`<pk_phase_err>::<NRf>` is the maximum phase error
`<abs_freq>::<NRf>` is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point
`<freq_dev>::<NRf>` is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time
`<phase_dev>::<NRf>` is the Phase Deviation difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the On time of a pulse
`<dlta_freq>::<NRf>` is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency
`<imp_resp_amp>::<NRf>` is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe
`<imp_resp_time>::<NRf>` is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe
`<time>::<NRf>` is the dtime in seconds relative to the time reference point in the first acquisition record in the data set

Examples `READ:PULSE[:RESULT]:ADVANCED 1,AVERage` might return -1.4063608208, indicating the average ON value for the pulse number 1 is -1.4063608208.

FETCH:PULSe:STATistics:FABS (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency in the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Statistics

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:FABS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:FABS</code> might return 99.9846400000E+6, 99.9846400000E+6, 99.9846400000E+6, indicating the absolute frequency value.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference in the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCh:PULSe:STATISTICS:PPFD</code> might return 365.4186562500E+3, -267.5911040000E+6, 247.1117760000E+6, indicating the pulse-pulse frequency difference.

FETCh:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference in the Pulse Statistics display

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Statistics
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPD?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPD might return -1.1131216288, -151.8063964844, 130.5854492188, indicating the pulse-pulse phase difference in dB.

FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Statistics
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVanced <arg1>,<arg2>
Arguments	<arg1>= {AVERage PPOWer ATX WIDTH RISE FALL RINTerval RRATe DUTPct DUTRatio RIPPlE RIPDb DROOp DRODb OVERshoot OVEDb PPPHase PPFRequency RMSFreqerror MFReqerror RMSPherror MPHerror FRDeviation FDELta PHDeviation IRAMplitude TIME IRTIME PPPD PPFD FABS} <arg2>={TPCOunt MAX MIN PK2PK AVG SD ALL}
Returns	<puls_cnt> <max> <min> <pk_pk> <avg> <std_dev> <all> For one of the following selected measurements: <avg_on> <pk_pwr> <avg_tx> <width> <rise> <fall> <rep_int> <rep_rate> <duty_factor_pcnt> <duty_fact_ratio> <ripple> <ripple_db> <droop> <droop_db> <ovrshoot> <ovrshoot_db> <pp_phase> <pp_freq> <rms_phase_err> <rms_freq_err> <p2p_phase> <p2p_freq> <pk_phase_err> <pk_freq_err> <abs_freq> <freq_dev> <phase_dev> <dlta_freq> <imp_resp_amp> <imp_resp_time> <time> for the given pulse number

where

<avg_on>::
 <pk_pwr>::
 <avg_tx>::
 <width>::
 <rise>::
 <fall>::
 <rep_int>::
 <rep_rate>::
 <duty_factor_pct>::
 <duty_fact_ratio>::
 <ripple>::
 <ripple_db>::
 <droop>::
 <droop_db>::
 <ovrshoot>::
 <ovrshoot_db>::
 <pp_phase>::
 <pp_freq>::
 <rms_phase_err>::
 <rms_freq_err>::
 <p2p_phase>::
 <p2p_freq>::
 <pk_phase_err>::
 <abs_freq>::
 <freq_dev>::
 <phase_dev>::
 <dlta_freq>::
 <imp_resp_amp>::
 <imp_resp_time>::

highest side lobe <time>::<NRf> is the dtme in seconds relative to the time reference point in the first acquisition record in the data set

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVANCED RISE, MAX` might return 7.9786177665E-9,"-", indicating the maximum rise value is 7.9786177665E-9.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced (Query Only)

Returns the Pulse Count, Max, Max at Pulse number, Min, Min at Pulse number, Peak to Peak, Average and Standard Deviation values for the chosen measurement in Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:STATistics:ADVanced? <arg1>,<arg2>`

Arguments <arg1>= {AVERage | PPOWer | ATX | WIDTHh | RISE | FALL | RINTerval | RRATe | DUTPct | DUTRatio | RIPPlE | RIPDb | DROop | DRODb | OVERshoot | OVEDb | PPPHase | PPFRequency | RMSFreqerror | MFReqerror | RMSPherror | MPHerror | FRDeviation | FDELta | PHDeviation | IRAMplitude|TIME | IRTIME | PPPD| PPFD | FABS}

<arg2>= {TPCOunt | MAX | MIN | PK2PK | AVG | SD | ALL}

Returns <puls_cnt> | <max> | <min> | <pk_pk> | <avg> | <std_dev> | <all>

For one of the following selected measurements:

<avg_on> | <pk_pwr> | <avg_tx> | <width> | <rise> | <fall> | <rep_int> | <rep_rate> | <duty_factor_pcmt> | <duty_fact_ratio> | <ripple> | <ripple_db> | <droop> | <droop_db> | <ovrshoot> | <ovrshoot_db> | <pp_phase> | <pp_freq> | <rms_phase_err> | <rms_freq_err> | <p2p_phase> | <p2p_freq> | <pk_phase_err> | <pk_freq_err> | <abs_freq> | <freq_dev> | <phase_dev> | <dlta_freq> | <imp_resp_amp> | <imp_resp_time>|<time> for the given pulse number

where

<avg_on>::<NRf> is the average power transmitted during pulse on.

<pk_pwr>::<NRf> is the Maximum power during pulse on

<avg_tx>:: <NRf> is the average power transmitted

<width>::<NRf> is the time from the rising edge to the falling edge at the -3 dB

/-6 dB level (50%) of the user selected 100% level
 <rise>::<NRf> is the time required for a signal to rise from 10% to 90% (or 20% to 80%) of the user selected 100% level
 <fall>::<NRf> is the time required for a signal to fall from 90% to 10% (or 80% to 20%) of the user selected 100% level
 <rep_int>::<NRf> is the time from a pulse rising edge to the next pulse rising edge
 <rep_rate>::<NRf> is the inverse of repetition interval
 <duty_factor_pct>::<NRf> is the ratio of the width to the pulse period, expressed as a percentage
 <duty_fact_ratio>::<NRf> is the ratio of the pulse width to the pulse period
 <ripple>::<NRf> is the Ripple is the peak-to-peak ripple on the pulse top
 <ripple_db>::<NRf> is the Ripple measurement expressed in dB
 <droop>::<NRf> is the Droop is the power difference between the beginning and the end of the pulse On time
 <droop_db>::<NRf> is the Droop measurement expressed in dB
 <ovrshoot>::<NRf> is the amount by which the signal exceeds the 100% level on the pulse rising edge
 <ovrshoot_db>::<NRf> is the Overshoot measurement expressed in dB
 <pp_phase>::<NRf> is the phase difference between the selected pulse and the previous pulse in the analysis window
 <pp_freq>::<NRf> is the difference between the frequency of the current pulse and frequency of the previous pulse
 <rms_phase_err>::<NRf> is the RMS average of the Phase vs Time trace, computed over the Measurement Time
 <rms_freq_err>::<NRf> is the RMS average of the Freq Error vs Time trace
 <p2p_phase>::<NRf> is the frequency difference between the current pulse and the first pulse
 <p2p_freq>::<NRf> is the frequency difference between the current pulse and immediate previous pulse
 <pk_phase_err>::<NRf> is the maximum phase error
 <abs_freq>::<NRf> is the absolute pulse frequency measured at a specific point
 <freq_dev>::<NRf> is the difference between the maximum and minimum measured values of the signal frequency during the Measurement Time
 <phase_dev>::<NRf> is the Phase Deviation difference between the maximum and minimum Phase values measured during the On time of a pulse
 <dlta_freq>::<NRf> is the difference from the measurement frequency to each pulse frequency
 <imp_resp_amp>::<NRf> is the difference in dB between the levels of the main lobe and highest side lobe
 <imp_resp_time>::<NRf> is the difference in time between the main lobe and highest side lobe
 <time>::<NRf> is the dtime in seconds relative to the time reference point in the first acquisition record in the data set

Examples

READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:ADVANCED RISE, MAX might return
 7.9786177665E-9,"-", indicating the maximum rise value is 7.9786177665E-9.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:FABS (Query Only)

Returns the absolute frequency in the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse Statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:FABS?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:FABS might return 99.9846400000E+6, 99.9846400000E+6, 99.9846400000E+6, indicating the absolute frequency value.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse frequency difference in the pulse statistics display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse statistics

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPFD?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPFD might return 365.4186562500E+3, -267.5911040000E+6, 247.1117760000E+6, indicating the pulse-pulse frequency difference.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD (Query Only)

Returns the pulse-pulse phase difference in the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:PPPD?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:PPPD might return -1.1131216288, -151.8063964844, 130.5854492188, indicating the pulse-pulse phase difference in dB.

READ:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber (Query Only)

Returns the maximum value at a certain pulse number in the Pulse Statistics display.

Conditions	Measurement views: Pulse Statistics
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:PULSe:STATistics:MAX:PULSe:NUMber?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> maximum value at a pulse number
Examples	READ:PULSE:STATISTICS:MAX:PULSE:NUMBER might return 15, indicating the maximum pulse number is 15.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM

Sets the chosen display from the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM<arg1>
DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM?

Arguments <arg1>= {TVT | FVT | BOTH}

Where

TVT =Time Vs Time

FVT =Frequency Vs Time

BOTH =Both

Returns <String> TVT or FVT or BOTH

Examples DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM FVT sets Frequency vs Time as the display type.

DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime:RSCale (No Query Form)

Restores the horizontal axis of position and scale to default value in the Time vs Time plot of Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Display commands

Syntax DISPlay:PULSe:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTime:RSCale

Arguments None

Returns None

Examples `DISPLAY:PULSE:OGRAM[:SCALE]:X:TVTIME:RSCALE` restores the horizontal axis of position and scale to default value.

FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT (Query Only)

Queries the frame count value in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>` Total number of fast frames

Examples `FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT` might return 15, indicating the total number of fast frames in the acquisition of pulse-Ogram is 15.

FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW (Query Only)

Queries the resolution bandwidth value only when Frequency vs Time display is opened in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCh:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `FETCH:PULSE:OGRAM:RBW` might return `222.9199886322E+3` ,indicating the RBW value in Pulse-Ogram is `222.9199886322E+3`.

READ:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT (Query Only)

Returns the frame count value in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `READ:PULSE:OGRAM:MAX:FRAME:COUNT` might return `20`, indicating the total number of fast frames in the acquisition of Pulse-Ogram is `20`.

READ:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW (Query Only)

Returns the resolution bandwidth value only when Frequency vs Time display is opened in the Pulse-Ogram display.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:PULSe:OGRAM:RBW?`

Arguments None

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `READ:PULSE:OGRAM:RBW` might return `222.9199886322E+3`, indicating the RBW value is `222.9199886322E+3` in Pulse-Ogram.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in Time vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:MAXimum`

Arguments `<x>=1,2,3,4` is the marker

Returns None

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:TVTime:MAXimum` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:X

Sets or Queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in Time vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:X <value>`
`CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:X ?`

Arguments `<value>=<NRf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker
`<x>=1,2,3,4` is the marker

Returns <NRf>

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:TVTime:X 2E-6` places Marker 1 (M1) at 2 μ s on the Time vs Time trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:Y (Query Only)

Returns the marker amplitude of the selected marker in Time vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:Y?`

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns <NRf>Marker amplitude of the selected marker

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:TVTime:Y` might return -44.85, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at the amplitude of -44.85 dBm.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:DELTA:X (Query Only)

Returns the delta marker time for the selected marker in the Time vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:DELTA:X ?`

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns <NRf> Delta marker time for the selected marker

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer2:TVTime:DELTA:X` might return -197.57E-6, indicating that the delta marker time for Marker 2 (M2) is 197.57 μ s.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:DELTA:Y (Query Only)

Queries the delta marker amplitude for the selected marker in the Time vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:TVTime:DELTA:Y ?`

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns <NRf> Delta marker amplitude for the selected marker

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:TVTime:DELTA:Y` might return -813.10E-3, indicating that the delta marker amplitude for Marker 1 (M1) is -813.10E-3.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:MAXimum (No Query Form)

Moves the selected marker to the highest peak on the trace in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:MAXimum`

Arguments <x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker

Returns None

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:MAXimum` moves Marker 1 (M1) to the highest peak on the trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X

Sets or Queries the horizontal position of the selected marker in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X <value>`
`CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:X ?`

Arguments `<value>=<NRf>` specifies the horizontal position of the marker
`<x>=1,2,3,4` is the marker

Returns `<NRf>`

Examples `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:X 2E-6` places Marker 1 (M1) at 2 μ s on the Frequency vs Time trace.

CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y (Query Only)

Returns the marker amplitude of the selected marker in Frequency vs Time display of Pulse-Ogram.

Conditions Measurement views: Pulse-Ogram

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:PULSe:OGRAM:MARKer<x>:FVTime:Y?`

Arguments	<x>=1,2,3,4 is the marker
Returns	<NRf> Marker amplitude of the selected marker
Examples	CALCulate:PULSE:OGRAM:MARKer1:FVTime:Y might return -34.28, indicating Marker 1 (M1) is at the amplitude of -34.28 dBm.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY (Query Only)

Returns the Operational Frequency Accuracy measurement results in the P25 Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Returns Operational Frequency Accuracy
Examples	FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:ACCURACY might return 25.62, indicating the Operational Frequency Accuracy is 25.62 ppm.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEViation:POSPeak (Query Only)

Returns the Frequency Deviation, positive peak measurement results in the P25 Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:MODULATION:MEASUREMENT:FREQUENCY:DEVIATION:POSPEAK</code> might return 125.63, indicating the Frequency Deviation positive peak is 125.63 Hz.

FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI (Query Only)

Returns the Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle count in the P25 Summary display.

This is applicable when phase 1 is selected as the standard in the Modulation Params tab.

Conditions	Measurement view: P25 Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1>Range is 0 to 10
Examples	<code>FETCH:P25:SUMMARY:TRIGGER:MEASUREMENT:PHASE1:ATTACK:TIME:ACQ:COUNT:BI</code> might return 8, indicating Average Transmitter Power Attack, busy/idle count is 8.

SYSTEM:PRESET:WLAN:AD:STANDARD

Sets or queries the 802.11ad preset standard.

Conditions	Measurement views: All 802.11ad measurement views
Group	System commands
Syntax	<code>SYSTEM:PRESet:WLAN:AD:STANDARD {SC CPHY,SEM EVM,0 1,0 1,CH1 CH2}</code> <code>SYSTEM:PRESet:WLAN:AD:STANDARD?</code>
Arguments	SC CPHY= Sets standard as either Single carrier or Control PHY SEM EVM= Sets Test setup as either SEM or EVM 0 1= Checks or unchecks the check box for Retain current Center Frequency settings 0 1= Checks or unchecks the check box for Retain Current Ref Level setting CH1 CH2= Selects between channel 1 and channel 2
Returns	See Arguments
Examples	<code>SYSTEM:PRESET:WLAN:AD:STANDARD</code> might return “SC,EVM,0,1,CH2”, indicating the standard selected is single carrier, test setup selected is EVM, Retain current Center Frequency box is disabled (unchecked), Retain Current Ref Level is enabled (checked), and Channel 2 is selected.

FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:ESNR (Query Only)

Returns the value of Estimated SNR value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: 802.11ad Analysis Summary
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCh:WLAN:AD:SUMMArY:ESNR ?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf>

Examples `FETCH:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:ESNR` might return 36.856, indicating the estimated SNR value is 36.856 dB.

READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:ESNR (Query Only)

Returns the value of estimated SNR value in 802.11ad Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: 802.11ad Analysis Summary

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:ESNR ?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf>

Examples `READ:WLAN:AD:SUMMARY:ESNR` might return 36.856, indicating the estimated SNR value is 36.856 dB.

SENSe:LTE:AUTO:DETECT

Determines whether to enable or disable the Auto check box in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panel to automatically detect.

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:AUTO:DETECT {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}`
`SENSe:LTE:AUTO:DETECT?`

Arguments ON or 1 to enables the Auto check box
 OFF or 0 to disables the Auto check box

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples `SENSE:LTE:AUTO:DETECT 1` enables the Auto detect check box.

SENSe:LTE:LINK:CONFiguration

Sets or queries Uplink-Downlink value in TDD configuration in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

This happens only when Downlink TDD is Selected as Frame Structure

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:LINK:CONFiguration {ZERO |ONE |TWO |THREE |FOUR
|FIVE |SIX}
SENSe:LTE:LINK:CONFiguration?`

Arguments {ZERO |ONE |TWO |THREE |FOUR |FIVE |SIX}

Returns <String> (Zero to Six)

Examples `SENSe:LTE:LINK:CONFIGURATION ONE` sets the Uplink-Downlink value as 1 in TDD configuration.

SENSe:LTE:SUBFrame:CONFiguration

Sets or queries special subframe value in TDD configuration in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

This happens only when Downlink TDD is selected as the Frame Structure

Conditions Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation

Group Sense commands

Syntax `SENSe:LTE:SUBFrame:CONFiguration {ZERO |ONE |TWO |THREE
|FOUR |FIVE |SIX |SEVEN |EIGHT |NINE}
SENSe:LTE:SUBFrame:CONFiguration?`

Arguments	{ZERO ONE TWO THREE FOUR FIVE SIX SEVEN EIGHT NINE}
Returns	<String> (Zero to Nine)
Examples	SENSE:LTE:SUBFRAME:CONFIGURATION SIX sets the special subframe value to 6 in TDD configuration.

SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:(BANDwidth|BWIDth)

Sets or queries Channel Bandwidth value in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:(BANDwidth BWIDth) {BW1PT4M BW3M BW5M BW10M BW15M BW20M} SENSe:LTE:CHANnel:(BANDwidth BWIDth)?
Arguments	BW1PT4M sets the value to 1.4MHz BW3M sets the value to 3 MHz BW5M sets the value to 5 MHz BW10M sets the value to 10 MHz BW15M sets the value to 15 MHz BW20M sets the value to 20 MHz
Returns	<String> See Arguments
Examples	SENSe:LTE:CHANNEL:(BANDWIDTH BWIDTH) BW15M sets the Channel Bandwidth to 15 MHz.

SENSe:LTE:CYCLic:PREFix

Sets or queries the cyclic prefix type in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:CYCLic:PREFix {NORM EXT}</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:CYCLic:PREFix?</code>
Arguments	NORM sets the cyclic prefix to Normal. EXT sets the cyclic prefix to Extended.
Returns	<String> NORM or EXT
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:CYCLIC:PREFIX NORM</code> sets the cyclic prefix to Normal.

SENSe:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:TOTal

Sets or queries the total number of Antenna ports in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:TOTal {ONE TWO FOUR}</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:TOTal?</code>
Arguments	{ONE TWO FOUR}
Returns	<String> ONE , TWO or FOUR
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANTENNA:PORTS:TOTAL FOUR</code> sets the total number of Antenna ports to 4.

SENSe:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:CHOSen

Sets or queries the chosen port in the Modulation Params tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSE:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:CHOSEn {ZERO ONE TWO THREE} SENSE:LTE:ANTenna:PORTs:CHOSEn?
Arguments	{ZERO ONE TWO THREE}
Returns	<String> (ZERO to THREE)
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ANTENNA:PORTS:CHOSEN ONE sets the chosen port to port 1.

SENSE:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH

Sets or queries the Analysis length value in the Analysis Time tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	SENSE:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH <Value> SENSE:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH?
Arguments	<Value>=<NR2>
Returns	<NR2>
Examples	SENSE:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH might return 34.2, indicating the analysis length is 34.2.

SENSE:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO

Determines whether to enable or disable the Auto check box for Analysis Length in the Analysis Time tab of the LTE Power vs Time display and LTE Constellation display control panels.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time, LTE Constellation
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:LENGth:AUTO {0 OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:LENGth:AUTO?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Auto checkbox of analysis length 1 or ON enables the Auto checkbox of analysis length
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:LENGTH:AUTO ON</code> enables the Analysis Length Auto check box.

SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:AVERage:OVER:OFFSlot:STATe

Determines whether to enable or disable Auto check box of Average over offslot in the Prefs tab of LTE Power vs Time display control panel.

Conditions	Measurement view: LTE Power vs Time
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:AVERage:OVER:OFFSlot:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>SENSe:LTE:ANALySis:AVERage:OVER:OFFSlot:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Average over offslot check box 1 or ON enables the Average over offslot check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	<code>SENSe:LTE:ANALYSIS:AVERAGE:OVER:OFFSLOT:STATE OFF</code> disables the Average over offslot check box.

MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe (No Query Form)

Loads the spectrum trace data from the specified location and file to the selected trace.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:SPECTrum:LOAD:TRACe <x><file_name>

Arguments <x> = 1,2,3,4; Trace 5 (spectrogram) is invalid.
<file_name> = <String> specifies the file location and file name from which the trace data is loaded

Returns None

Examples MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:LOAD:TRACE "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample1.Specan"
loads Trace 1 data from Sample1.Specan file.

MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORE:PLOT (No Query Form)

Stores the spectrum plot data into a specified location and file.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORE:PLOT <file_name>

Arguments <file_name> = <String> specifies the file location and file name to which the plot to be saved.

Returns None

Examples MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:STORE:PLOT "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample1.Specan"
saves the plot in Sample1.Specan file.

MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORe:PLOT:DONe (Query Only)

Determines whether the spectrum plot data is saved or not saved.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Mass memory commands

Syntax MMEMory:SPECTrum:STORe:PLOT:DONe?

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1
1 indicates the spectrum plot data is saved
0 indicates the spectrum plot data is not saved

Examples MMEMORY:SPECTRUM:STORE:PLOT:DONE might return 1, indicating the spectrum plot data is saved.

[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:ENABLe

Determines whether to enable or disable show check box for the specified trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: Spurious Display

Group Sense commands

Syntax [SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:ENABLe {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}
[SENSe]:TRACe<x>:SPURious:ENABLe?

Arguments <x> = 1,2,3,4 is the Trace
ON or 1 to enable the show check box
OFF or 0 to disable the show check box

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples `[SENSe]:TRACE2:SPURious:ENABle 1` enables the show check box for Trace 2.

[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:FREeze

Determines whether to enable or disable the freeze check box for the specified trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: Spurious Display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:FREeze {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}`
`[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:FREeze?`

Arguments <x> = 1,2,3,4 is the Trace
 ON or 1 to enable the freeze check box
 OFF or 0 to disable the freeze check box

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples `[SENSe]:TRACE3:SPURious:FREeze ON` enables the freeze check box for Trace 3.

[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:COUNt:ENABle

Determines whether to enable or disable the count check box for the specified trace in the Spurious measurement.

Conditions Measurement view: Spurious Display

Group Sense commands

Syntax `[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:COUNt:ENABle {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}`
`[SENSe]:TRACE<x>:SPURious:COUNt:ENABle?`

Arguments	<code><x> = 1,2,3,4</code> is the Trace ON or 1 to enable the count check box OFF or 0 to disable the count check box
Returns	<code><Boolean> 0, 1</code>
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe2:SPURious:COUNT:ENABle ON</code> enables the count check box for Trace 2.

[SENSe]:TRACe:SPURious:COUNT:RESet (No Query Form)

Clears the multi-function (Max Hold or Average) data and counter and restarts the process in the Spurious view.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe:SPURious:COUNT:RESet</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	None
Examples	<code>[SENSe]:TRACe:SPURIOUS:COUNT:RESET</code> clears the multi-function data and counter and restarts the process.

MMEMory:SPURious:STORE:TRACe (No Query Form)

Stores the specified spurious trace data into a specified location and file.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SPURious:STORE:TRACe <x> <file_name></code>

Arguments	<x> = 1,2,3,4 is the trace <file_name> = <String> specifies the file location and file name to which the trace data to be saved.
Returns	None
Examples	MMEMORY:SPURIOUS:STORE:TRACE "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample1.spurious" saves the Trace 1 data in Sample1.spurious file.

MMEMory:SPURious:SHOW:TRACe (No Query Form)

Displays the spurious trace data from the specified file and trace number.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Mass memory commands
Syntax	MMEMory:SPURious:SHOW:TRACe <x> <file_name>
Arguments	<x> = 1,2,3,4 is the trace <file_name> = <String> specifies the file location and file name to which the trace data to be displayed.
Returns	None
Examples	MMEMORY:SPURIOUS:SHOW:TRACE "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample1.spurious" displays the Trace 2 data from Sample1.spurious file.

MMEMory:SPURious:RECALL:TRACe (No Query Form)

Recalls the spurious trace data from the specified file and trace number.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spurious Display
Group	Mass memory commands

Syntax	<code>MMEMory:SPURious:RECALL:TRACe <x> <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><x> = 1,2,3,4</code> is the trace <code><file_name> = <String></code> specifies the file location and file name to which the trace data to be Recalled
Returns	None
Examples	<code>MMEMORY:SPURIOUS:RECALL:TRACE "C:\SignalVu-PC Files\Sample1.spurious"</code> recalls the Trace 3 data from the Sample1.spurious file.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:LECoded:F0FThree

Sets and queries the limit of the LE Coded maximum drift frequency value of F0F3 in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	<code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:LECoded:F0FThree</code> <code><0 1>,<value></code> <code>[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMAry:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFT:LECoded:F0FThree?</code>
Arguments	<code><value> = <NRf></code> 1 indicates to enable tick mark in “On” column 0 indicates to disable tick mark in “On” column
Returns	<code><NRf></code>
Examples	<code>[SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MAX:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE 1,85000</code> sets the limit value to 85 kHz and the tick mark to enabled in the “On” column.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:F1FFour

Sets and queries the limit of the LE Coded maximum drift frequency value of F1F4 in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:F1FFour <0 1>,<value> [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:F1FFour?
Arguments	<value> = <NRf> 1 indicates to enable tick mark in “On” column 0 indicates to disable tick mark in “On” column
Returns	<NRf>
Examples	[SENSe]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MAX:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR 1,35000 sets the limit value to 35 kHz and the tick mark to enabled in the “On” column.

[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3

Sets and queries the limit of the LE Coded maximum drift frequency value of FNFN3 in the Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Sense commands
Syntax	[SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3 <0 1>,<value> [SENSe]:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:LIMIt:MAX:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3?
Arguments	<value> = <NRf> 1 indicates to enable tick mark in “On” column

0 indicates to disable tick mark in “On” column

Returns <NRf>

Examples [SENSE]:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:LIMIT:MAX:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3
1,15000 sets the limit value to 15 kHz and the tick mark to enabled in the “On”
column.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:INDex (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation index value in Bluetooth Summary display (for LE 1M,
LE 2M, LE Coded).

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:INDex?

Arguments None

Returns <String>

Examples FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:INDEX
might return “Stable”, indicating the status of modulation index is “Stable”.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:CODIng:SCHEme (Query Only)

Returns the offset drift coding scheme value (LE Coded) in Bluetooth Summary
display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:CODING:SCHEME?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NR1> 2 or 8 Where 2 is data at 500 Kb/s and 8 is 125 Kb/s
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:CODING:SCHEME</code> might return “2”, indicating the offset drift coding scheme value is 2.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHree (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value f0-f3 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHree?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE</code> might return 207.2 kHz, indicating the f0-f3 drift value is 207.2 kHz .

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHree:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of f0-f3 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE:STATUS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS ,FAIL or NA PASS indicates that the test passed. FAIL indicates that the test failed. NA indicates that the test is not Applicable
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE:STATUS</code> might return Pass, indicating the test result Status of f0-f3 was Pass.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFour (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value of f1-f4 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFour?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR</code> might return -10.22 kHz, indicating the f1-f4 drift value is -10.22 kHz.

FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECoded:F1FFour:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of f1-f4 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECoded:F1FFour:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String> PASS ,FAIL or NA
 PASS indicates that the test passed.
 FAIL indicates that the test failed.
 NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating the test result Status of f1-f4 was Pass.

FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECoded:FNN3 (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value of fn-f(n-3) for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECoded:FNN3?`

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3` might return -10.42 kHz, indicating the $f_n - f(n-3)$ drift value is -10.42 kHz.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of $f_n - f(n-3)$ for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String> PASS ,FAIL or NA

PASS indicates that the test passed.

FAIL indicates that the test failed.

NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples `FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating the test result Status of $f_n - f(n-3)$ was Pass.

FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:CHANNEL:SELECT (Query Only)

Returns the channel selected under decoded packet information section in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:CHANne1:SElect?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> 0 or 1 or -1 or “-” 0 and 1 represents valid -1 represents invalid “-” represents NIL
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:CHANNEL:SELECT</code> might return “1”, indicating the selected channel is valid.

FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LLID (Query Only)

Returns the LLID value (2 bits) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	<code>FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LLID?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> Either 00,01,10,11
Examples	<code>FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:LLID</code> might return 01, indicating the value of LLID is “01”.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:NESN (Query Only)

Returns the NESN value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:NESN?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:NESN might return 1, indicating the value of NESN is “1”.

FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:SN (Query Only)

Returns the SN value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Fetch commands
Syntax	FETCh:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:SN?
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	FETCh:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:SN might return 1, indicating the value of SN is “1”.

FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:MD (Query Only)

Returns the MD value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Fetch commands

Syntax FETCH:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:MD?

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples FETCH:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:MD might return 1, indicating the value of MD is “1”.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:INDEX (Query Only)

Returns the Modulation index value in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMARY:MODUlation:CHARacteristics:INDEX?

Arguments None

Returns <String>

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:MODULATION:CHARACTERISTICS:INDEX might return “Stable”, indicating the status of modulation index is Stable.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:CODIng:SCHEme (Query Only)

Returns the offset drift coding scheme value (LE Coded) in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:CODIng:SCHEme?

Arguments None

Returns <NR1> 2 or 8
Where 2 is data at 500 Kb/s and 8 is 125 Kb/s

Examples READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:CODING:SCHEME might return “8”, indicating the offset drift coding scheme value is 8.

READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:F0FThree (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value f0-f3 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax READ:BLUetooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:F0FThree?

Arguments None

Returns <NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE` might return 207.2 kHz, indicating the f0-f3 drift value is 207.2 kHz.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE:STATUS (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of f0-f3 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE:STATUS?`

Arguments None

Returns <String> PASS , FAIL or NA
 PASS indicates that the test passed
 FAIL indicates that the test failed
 NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F0FTHREE:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating the Drift value Status of f0-f3 was Pass.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value of f1-f4 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR</code> might return -10.22 kHz, indicating the f1-f4 drift value is -10.22 kHz.

`READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR:STATUS` (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of f1-f4 for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group	Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR:STATUS?</code>

Arguments	None

Returns	<String> PASS , FAIL or NA PASS indicates that the test passed FAIL indicates that the test failed NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:F1FFOUR:STATUS</code> might return Pass, indicating the Drift value Status of f1-f4 was Pass.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3 (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value of $f_n - f(n-3)$ for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3?
Arguments	None
Returns	<NRf> Maximum Frequency value in kHz
Examples	READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3 might return -10.42 kHz, indicating the $f_n - f(n-3)$ drift value is -10.42 kHz.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3:STATus (Query Only)

Returns the Drift value Status of $f_n - f(n-3)$ for LE Coded in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Read commands
Syntax	READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:FREQuency:OFFSet:DRIFt:LECoded:FNFN3:STATus?
Arguments	None
Returns	<String> PASS , FAIL or NA PASS indicates that the test passed FAIL indicates that the test failed

NA indicates that the test is not Applicable

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:FREQUENCY:OFFSET:DRIFT:LECODED:FNFN3:STATUS` might return Pass, indicating the Drift value Status of fn-f(n-3) was Pass.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:CHANNEL:SELECT (Query Only)

Returns the channel selected under decoded packet information section in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:CHANNEL:SELECT?`

Arguments None

Returns <String> 0 or 1 or -1 or “–”
 0 and 1 represents valid
 -1 represents invalid
 “–” represents NIL

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:CHANNEL:SELECT` might return 1, indicating the selected channel is valid.

READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:LLID (Query Only)

Returns the LLID value (2 bits) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:LLID?`

Arguments None

Returns <String> Either 00,01,10,11

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:LLID` might return 01, indicating the value of LLID is “01”.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:NESN (Query Only)

Returns the NESN value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax `READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:NESN?`

Arguments None

Returns <Boolean> 0, 1

Examples `READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:NESN` might return 1, indicating the value of NESN is “1”.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:SN (Query Only)

Returns the SN value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display

Group Read commands

Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:SN?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:SN</code> might return 1, indicating the value of SN is “1”.

READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:MD (Query Only)

Returns the MD value (1 bit) under decoded packet information when the packet type is “OTHERS” for Low Energy in Bluetooth Summary display.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Read commands
Syntax	<code>READ:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:PACKet:BLE:PDU:HEADer:MD?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<Boolean> 0, 1
Examples	<code>READ:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:PACKET:BLE:PDU:HEADER:MD</code> might return 1, indicating the value of MD is “1”.

STATus:BLUEtooth:SUMMary:EVENTs (Query Only)

Returns the current events and Status conditions for the Bluetooth Summary measurements.

Conditions	Measurement view: Bluetooth Summary display
Group	Status commands

Syntax	<code>STATUS:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:EVENTS?</code>
Arguments	None
Returns	<code><ecode>,"<edesc>[<einfo>]" {,<ecode>,"<edesc>[:<einfo>]}"}</code> where <code><ecode>::</code> <NR1> is the error/event code (-32768 to 32767). <code><edesc>::</code> <String> is the description of the error/event. <code><einfo>::</code> <String> is the additional information on the error/event If there is no error, then response is 0, "No events to report."
Examples	<code>STATUS:BLUETOOTH:SUMMARY:EVENTS</code> might return 12026, "Acq Sampling params: manual control".

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Enable test check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Enable test check box 1 or ON enables the Enable test check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE</code> might return 1, indicating that the Enable test check box is enabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:BEEP:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Beep check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:BEEP:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:BEEP:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Beep check box 1 or ON enables the Beep check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:BEEP:STATE</code> might return 0, indicating that the Beep check box is disabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:SACQuire:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Stop check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:SACQuire:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCh:SACQuire:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the stop check box 1 or ON enables the stop check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:SACQUIRE:STATE` might return 1, indicating that the stop check box is enabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SDATa:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Save acquisition data check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SDATa:STATe {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}`
`CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SDATa:STATe ?`

Arguments 0 or OFF disables the Save acquisition data check box
 1 or ON enables the Save acquisition data check box

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:SDATA:STATE` might return 1, indicating that the Save acquisition data check box is enabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SPICture:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Save picture check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SPICture:STATe {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}`
`CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:SPICture:STATe?`

Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Save picture check box 1 or ON enables the Save picture check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:SPICTURE:STATE might return 1, indicating that the Save picture check box is enabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:STRace:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Save trace check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:STRace:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON} CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:STRace:STATe ?
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Save trace check box 1 or ON enables the Save trace check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:STRACE:STATE might return 0, indicating that the Save trace check box is disabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:ACQuisition:FORMat

Sets and queries the format in which the acquisition data to be saved in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:ACQuisition:FORMat {TIQ
| CSV | MAT}
CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:ACQuisition:FORMat?`

Arguments TIQ saves acquisition data in .Tiq file format.
CSV saves acquisition data in .csv file format.
MAT saves acquisition data in .Mat file format.

Returns <String> Either TIQ , CSV or MAT

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:ACQUISITION:FORMAT` might return CSV, indicating that the acquisition data is saved in .csv file format.

:CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:PICTure:FORMat

Sets and queries the format in which the picture to be saved in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `:CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:PICTure:FORMat {PNG |
JPG | BMP}
:CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:PICTure:FORMat ?`

Arguments PNG saves picture in png format.
JPG saves picture in jpg format.
BMP saves picture in bmp format.

Returns <String> Either PNG, JPG or BMP

Examples `:CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:PICTURE:FORMAT` might return JPG, indicating that the Picture is saved in jpg format.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Max files check box in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe {0 | OFF | 1 | ON}
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe?

Arguments 0 or OFF disables the Max files check box
1 or ON enables the Max files check box

Returns <Boolean> 0,1

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:COUNT:STATE might return 0 indicating that the Max files check box is disabled.

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe:MAXimum

Sets or queries the Max files value in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe:MAXimum
<value>
CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:COUNT:STATe:MAXimum?

Arguments <value> = <NR1> Range is 1 to 10000

Returns <NR1>

Examples `CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:COUNT:STATE:MAXIMUM` might return 250 indicating the value of max files given is 250.

:CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:FILE:LOCation

Sets or queries the location of the file in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `:CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:FILE:LOCation`
 `<file_name>`
 `:CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:FILE:LOCation?`

Arguments `<file_name> = <String>` Specifies the location of the file

Returns `<String>`

Examples `:CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:FILE:LOCATION` might return "C:\SignalVu-PC Files", indicating the location of the file is "C:\SignalVu-PC Files".

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation

Sets or queries the region in which the test should be performed in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation {GT | LT | OMAS |`
 `IMAS}`
 `CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation ?`

Arguments GT selects "Is greater than" as the region for the test to be performed
 LT selects "Is less than" as the region for the test to be performed

OMAS selects “Is Outside mask” as the region for the test to be performed

IMAS selects “Is inside mask” as the region for the test to be performed

Returns <String> Either GT , LT , OMAS or IMAS

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION might return LT, indicating “Is less than” is selected as the region for the test to be performed.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:FEED

Sets and queries the trace to which the test should be performed in mask test control settings.

Conditions Measurement view: Spectrum

Group Calculate commands

Syntax CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:FEED <Arg>
CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:FEED?

Arguments <Arg> =
“Spectrum”, “Trace 1” selects Trace 1 in spectrum
“Spectrum”, “Trace 2” selects Trace 2 in spectrum
“Spectrum”, “Trace 3” selects Trace 3 in spectrum
“Spectrum”, “Math Trace” selects math trace in spectrum
“Spectrum”, “Spectrogram Trace” selects Spectrogram trace in spectrum

Returns <String> See Arguments

Examples CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION:FEED might return “Spectrum”, “Trace 1”, indicating that the test should be performed on “Spectrum”, “Trace 1”.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:LOAD (No Query Form)

Sets the location of the file which has to be loaded in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:LOAD <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> = <code><String></code> Specifies the location of the file
Returns	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION:MASK:LOAD "C:\SignalVu-PC Files"</code> loads the data from the file "C:\SignalVu-PC Files".

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:STORE (No Query Form)

Sets the location of the file to which data has to be saved in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:STORE <file_name></code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> = <code><String></code> Specifies the location of the file
Returns	None
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION:MASK:STORE "C:\SignalVu-PC Files"</code> saves the data to the file "C:\SignalVu-PC Files".

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:MATCH:FILE:NAME:BASE

Sets and queries the file name in mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:FILE:NAME:BASE</code> <code><file_name></code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATE:MATCH:FILE:NAME:BASE?</code>
Arguments	<code><file_name></code> = <code><String></code> Specifies the name of the file
Returns	<code><String></code>
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:MATCH:FILE:NAME:BASE</code> might return "Sample1", indicating the name of the file is "Sample1".

CALCulate:SEARCh:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:UPPer:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Upper mask check box in mask test editor tab of mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	<code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:UPPer:STATe {0 </code> <code>OFF 1 ON}</code> <code>CALCulate:SEARCH:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:UPPer:STATe?</code>
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Upper mask check box 1 or ON enables the Upper mask check box
Returns	<code><Boolean></code> 0,1
Examples	<code>CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION:MASK:UPPER:STATE</code> might return 0, indicating that the Upper mask check box is disabled.

CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:LOWer:STATe

Determines the enabling and disabling of Lower mask check box in mask test editor tab of mask test control settings.

Conditions	Measurement view: Spectrum
Group	Calculate commands
Syntax	CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:LOWer:STATe {0 OFF 1 ON} CALCulate:SEARch:LIMit:STATe:OPERation:MASK:LOWer:STATe?
Arguments	0 or OFF disables the Lower mask check box 1 or ON enables the Lower mask check box
Returns	<Boolean> 0,1
Examples	CALCULATE:SEARCH:LIMIT:STATE:OPERATION:MASK:LOWER:STATE might return 0, indicating that the Lower mask check box is disabled.

Status and Events

Status and Events

The SCPI interface in the analyzer includes a status and event reporting system that enables the user to monitor crucial events that occur in the instrument. The analyzer is equipped with four registers and one queue that conform to IEEE Std 488.2-1987. This section will discuss these registers and queues along with status and event processing.

Status and Event Reporting System

The following figure outlines the status and event reporting mechanism offered in the RSA Series analyzers. It contains three major blocks

- Standard Event Status
- Operation Status
- Questionable Status (fan-out structure)

The processes performed in these blocks are summarized in the Status Byte. The three blocks contain four types of registers as shown in the following table.

Table 3-1: Register type

Register	Description
Condition register	Records event occurrence in the instrument. Read only.
Transition register (positive/negative)	A positive transition filter allows an event to be reported when a condition changes from false to true. A negative filter allows an event to be reported when a condition changes from true to false. Setting both positive and negative filters true allows an event to be reported anytime the condition changes. Clearing both filters disables event reporting.
Event register	Records events filtered by the transition register. Read only.
Enable register	Masks the event register to report in the summary bit. User-definable.

* The use of Bit 15 is not allowed in SCPI.
The value of this bit is always zero.

CR: Condition Register
TR: Transition Register
EVR: Event Register
ENR: Enable Register

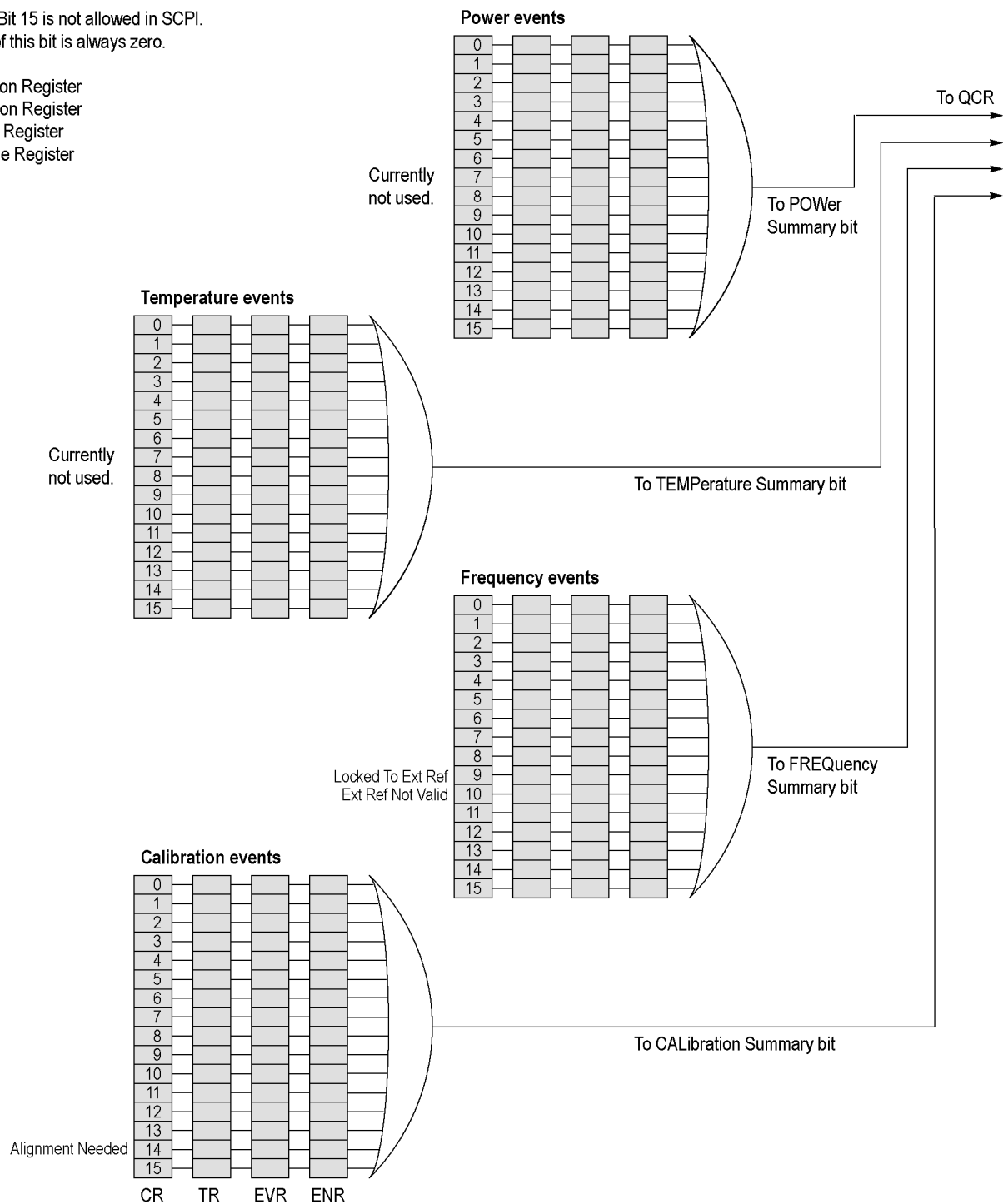


Figure 3-1: Status/Event reporting mechanism

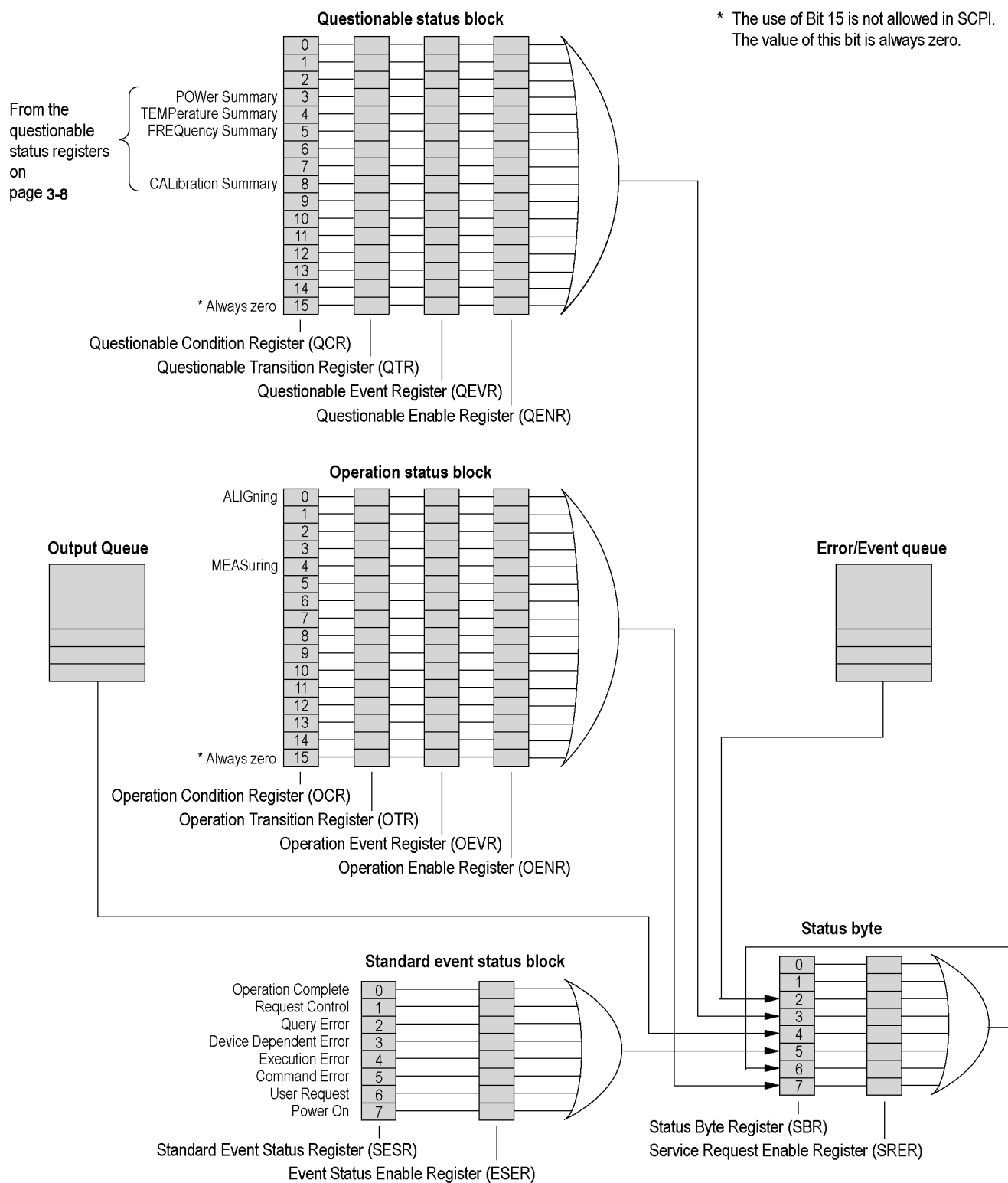


Figure 3-2: Status/Event reporting mechanism (Cont.)

Status Byte

The Status Byte contains the following two registers

- Status Byte Register (SBR)
- Service Request Enable Register (SRER)

Status Byte Register (SBR)

The SBR is made up of 8 bits. Bits 4, 5 and 6 are defined in accordance with IEEE Std 488.2-1987. These bits 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.

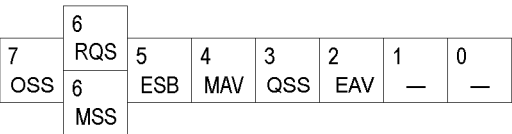


Figure 3-3: Status Byte Register (SBR)

Table 3-2: SBR bit functions

Bit	Description
7	Operation Summary Status (OSS). Summary of the operation status register.
6	Request Service (RQS)/Master Status Summary (MSS). When the instrument is accessed using the GPIB serial poll command, this bit is called the Request Service (RQS) bit and indicates to the controller that a service request has occurred (in other words, that the GPIB bus SRQ line is LOW). 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	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	Message Available Bit (MAV). This bit indicates that a message has been placed in the output queue and can be retrieved.
3	Questionable Summary Status (QSS). Summary of the Questionable Status Byte register.
2	Event Quantity Available (EAV). Summary of the Error Event Queue.
1-0	Not used

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	—	—	—

Figure 3-4: Service Request Enable Register (SRER)

Standard Event Status Block

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 figure and table. Use the *ESR? query to read the contents of the SESR. Use the *ESE() command to access the ESER.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PON	—	CME	EXE	DDE	QYE	—	OPC

Figure 3-5: Standard event status register

Table 3-3: Standard event status register bit definition

Bit	Description
7	Power On (PON). Indicates that the power to the instrument is on.
6	Not used.
5	Command Error (CME). Indicates that a command error has occurred while parsing by the command parser was in progress.
4	Execution Error (EXE). Indicates that an error occurred during the execution of a command. Execution errors occur for one of the following reasons ■ 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. ■ When the command could not be executed properly because the conditions for execution differed from those essentially required.
3	Device-Dependent Error (DDE). An instrument error has been detected.

Table 3-3: Standard event status register bit definition (cont.)

Bit	Description
2	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 ■ An attempt was made to retrieve messages from the output queue, despite the fact that the output queue is empty or in pending status. ■ The output queue messages have been cleared despite the fact that they have not been retrieved.
1	Not used.
0	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.

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.

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 Positive/ Negative Transition Register (OPTR/ONTR)
- Operation Event Register (OEVR)
- Operation Enable Register (OENR)

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

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
											MEAS				ALIG

Figure 3-6: Operation status register**Table 3-4: Operation status register bit definition**

Bit	Description
15	Always zero (0).
14 - 5	Not used.

Table 3-4: Operation status register bit definition (cont.)

Bit	Description
4	Measuring (MEAS). Indicates that the instrument is actively measuring. When the measurement ends after this bit is set in measurement, it is reset. "In measurement" means that one of the following commands is in execution: ■ INITiate commands ■ READ commands
3 - 1	Not used.
0	Aligning (ALIG). Indicates that the instrument is currently performing an alignment. When the alignment ends after this bit is set in alignment, it is reset.

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. If the bit corresponding to the event has also been set in the OENR, the SBR OSS bit is also set.

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 Positive/Negative Transition Register (QPTR/QNTR)
- Questionable Event Register (QEVR)
- Questionable Enable Register (QENR)

These registers are made up of the same bits defined in the following table and figure. Use the STATUS:QUESTionable commands to access the questionable status register set.

15	14 CW	13	12	11	10	9	8 CAL	7	6	5 FREQ	4 TEMP	3 POW	2	1	0

Figure 3-7: Questionable status register

Table 3-5: Questionable status register bit definition

Bit	Description
15	Always zero (0).
14	Command Warning (CW). Indicates a non-fatal warning that relates to the instrument's interpretation of a command, query, or one or more parameters of a specific command or query.
13 - 9	Not used.

Table 3-5: Questionable status register bit definition (cont.)

Bit	Description
8	CALibration Summary (CAL). Summary of the Questionable Calibration register.
7, 6	Not used.
5	FREQuency Summary (FREQ). Summary of the Questionable Frequency register.
4	TEMPerature Summary (TEMP). Summary of the Questionable Temperature register.
3	POWEr Summary (POW). Summary of the Questionable Power register.
2 - 0	Not used.

When the specified state changes in the QCR, its bit is set or reset. This change is filtered with a transition register, and the corresponding bit of the QEVr is set. If the bit corresponding to the event has also been set in the QENR, the SBR QSS bit is also set.

Questionable Power Register Set

Refines the power error for the POWer bit in the QCR.
Currently not used.

Questionable Temperature Register Set

Refines the temperature error for the TEMPerature bit in the QCR.
Currently not used.

Questionable Frequency Register Set

The questionable frequency register set is made up of bits defined in the following table and figure. It refines the frequency error for the FREQuency bit in the QCR. Use the STATUS:QUESTionable:FREQuency commands to access the questionable frequency register set.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
					ERNV	LTER									

Figure 3-8: Questionable frequency status register**Table 3-6: Questionable frequency status register bit definition**

Bit	Description
15	Always zero (0).
14 - 11	Not used.
10	External Ref Not Valid (ERNV). Indicates that the external reference signal is not valid so the instrument is no longer locked to it.
9	Locked To External Ref (LTER). Indicates that the instrument is locked to the external reference signal.
8 - 0	Not used.

Questionable Calibration Register Set

The questionable calibration register set is made up of bits defined in the following table and figure. It refines the calibration error for the CALibration bit in the QCR. Use the STATUS:QUESTIONable:CALibration commands to access the questionable calibration register set.

15	14 ALN	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Figure 3-9: Questionable calibration status register

Table 3-7: Questionable calibration status register bit definition

Bit	Description
15	Always zero.
14	Alignment Needed (ALN). Indicates the instrument needs the alignment.
13 - 0	Not used.

Queues

There are two types of queues in the status reporting system used in the analyzer: output queues and event queues.

Output Queue

The output queue is a FIFO (first in, first out) queue and holds response messages to queries, where they await retrieval. When there are messages in the queue, the SBR MAV bit is set.

The output queue will be emptied each time a command or query is received, so the controller must read the output queue before the next command or query is issued. If this is not done, an error will occur and the output queue will be emptied; however, the operation will proceed even if an error occurs.

Event Queue

The event queue is a FIFO queue and stores events as they occur in the analyzer. If more than 32 events occur, event 32 will be replaced with event code -350 ("Queue Overflow"). The error code and text are retrieved using the SYSTem:ERRor queries.

Status and Event Processing Sequence

The following figure shows an outline of the sequence for status and event processing.

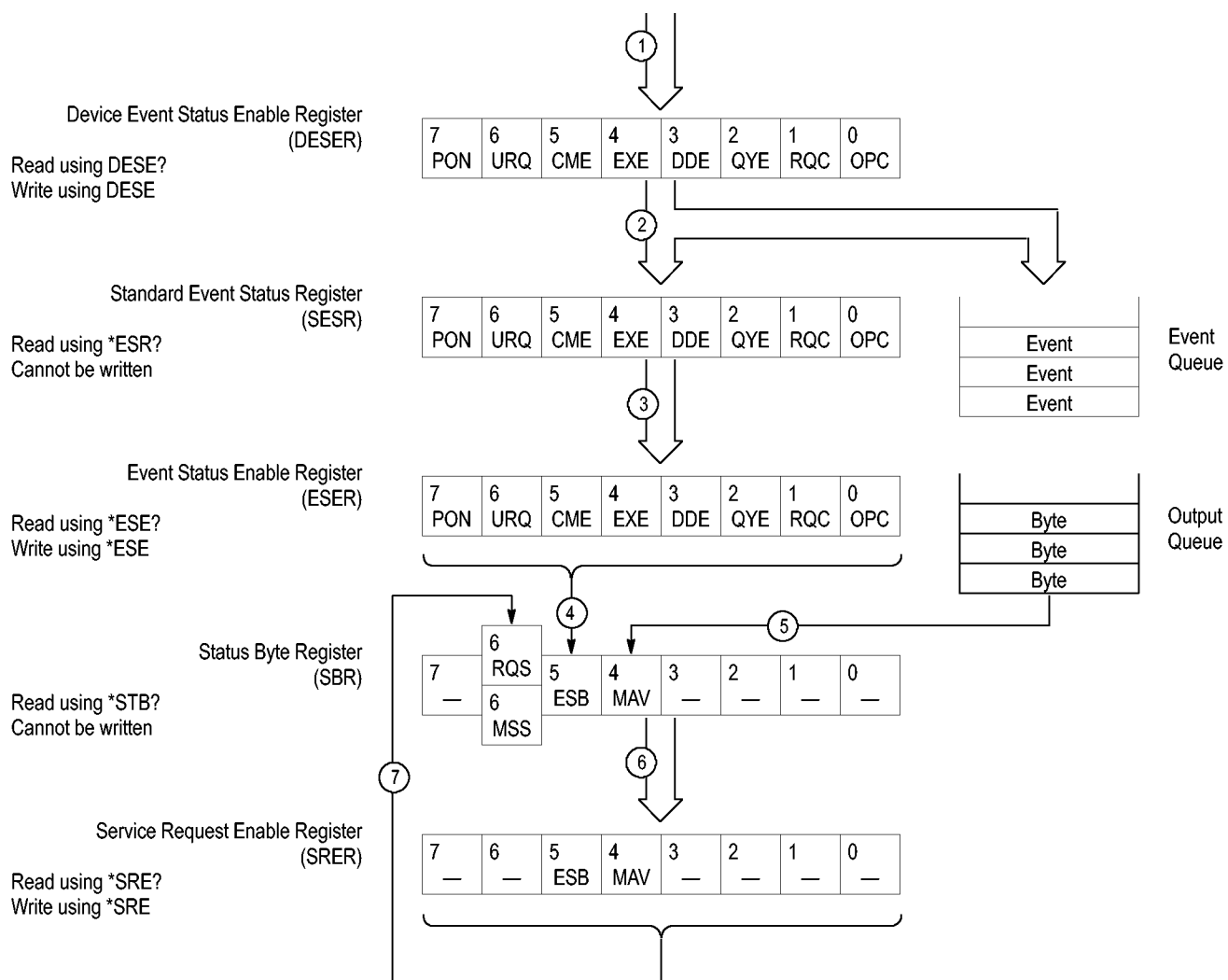


Figure 3-10: Status and event processing sequence

1. If an event has occurred, the SESR bit corresponding to that event is set and the event is placed in the event queue.
2. A bit corresponding to that event in the ESER has is set.
3. The SBR ESB bit is set to reflect the status of the ESER.
4. When a message is sent to the output queue, the SBR MAV bit is set.
5. Setting either the ESB or MAV bits in the SBR sets the respective bit in the SRER.
6. When the SRER bit is set, the SBR MSS bit is set and a service request is generated when using the GPIB interface.

Synchronizing Execution

Almost all commands are executed in the order in which they are sent from the controller, and the execution of each command is completed in a short period of time. However, the following commands perform data analysis in another thread, and another command can thus be executed concurrently

- INITiate commands
- READ commands
- [SENSe]:REANalyze

These commands are designed so that the next command to be sent is executed without waiting for the previous command to be completed. In some cases, a process executed by another command must first be completed before these commands can be executed; in other cases, these commands must be completed before the next command is executed.

You have two options to achieve command synchronization

- Using the status and event reporting function
- Using synchronizing commands

Using the Status and Event Reporting Function

In the following example, a READ command is used to obtain the measurement results while the Operation Condition Register (OCR) is being used to provide synchronization.

```

STATUS:OPERation:NTransition 16
// Set the filter of the OCR MEASuring bit
STATUS:OPERation:ENABle 16
// Enable the filter of the OCR MEASuring bit
*SRE 128
// Set the SRER OSS bit
READ:SPECTrum:TRACe
// Obtain the measurement results

```

The command waits for generation of SRQ.

Using Synchronizing Commands

The IEEE-488.2 common commands include the following synchronizing commands

- *OPC
- *OPC?
- *WAI

Using the *OPC command. The *OPC command sets the SESR OPC bit when all the operations for which it is waiting are completed. If the GPIB interface is in

use, you can synchronize the execution by using this command together with the serial polling or service request function.

The following is a command sequence example:

```
*ESE 1
    // Enable the ESER OPC bit
*SRE 32
    // Enable the SRER ESB bit
ABORT;INITiate:IMMediate;*OPC
    // Wait for SRQ to provide synchronization
```

Using the *OPC? query. The query *OPC? writes ASCII code "1" into the Output Queue when all operations for which it is waiting are completed. You can provide synchronization using the command string as the following example:

```
ABORT;INITiate:IMMediate;*OPC
```

The command waits until "1" is written into the Output Queue. When the command goes to the Output Queue to read the data, a time-out may occur before the data is written into the queue.

Using the *WAI Command. After the process of the preceding command is completed, the *WAI command begins to execute the process of the next command as the following example:

```
ABORT;INITiate:IMMediate;*WAI
    // Wait for the *WAI process to provide synchronization
```

Error Messages and Codes

Error codes with a negative value are SCPI standard error codes; errors with a positive value are unique to the RSA Series Signal Analyzers.

Event codes and messages can be obtained by using the queries `SYSTEM:ERROR?` and `SYSTEM:ERROR:ALL?` These are returned in the following format

```
<event_code>,"<event_message>"
```

Command Errors

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

Table 3-8: Command errors

Error code	Error message
-100	Command error
-101	Invalid character
-102	Syntax error
-103	Invalid separator
-104	Data type error
-105	GET not allowed
107	Can't replay - settings not compatible with data record
-109	Missing parameter
-111	Header separator error
-112	Program mnemonic too long
-113	Undefined header
-114	Header suffix out of range
-120	Numeric data error
-121	Character
-123	Exponent too large
-124	Too many digits
-128	Numeric data not allowed
-130	Suffix error
-131	Invalid suffix
-134	Suffix too long
-138	Suffix not allowed
-140	Character data error
-141	Invalid character data
-144	Character data too long
-148	Character data not allowed

Table 3-8: Command errors (cont.)

Error code	Error message
-150	String data error
-151	Invalid string data
-158	String data not allowed
-160	Block data error
-161	Invalid block data
-168	Block data not allowed
-170	Command expression error
-171	Invalid expression
-178	Expression data not allowed
-180	Macro error
-181	Invalid outside macro definition
-183	Invalid inside macro definition
-184	Macro parameter error

Execution Errors

These error codes are returned when an error is detected while a command is being executed.

Table 3-9: Execution errors

Error code	Error message
-200	Execution error
-201	Invalid while in local
-202	Settings lost due to RTL
-210	Trigger error
-211	Trigger ignored
-212	Arm ignored
-213	Init ignored
-214	Trigger deadlock
-215	Arm deadlock
-220	Parameter error
-221	Settings conflict
-222	Data out of range
-223	Too much data
-224	Illegal parameter value
-225	Out of memory
-226	Lists not same length

Table 3-9: Execution errors (cont.)

Error code	Error message
-230	Data corrupt or stale
-231	Data questionable
-240	Hardware error
-241	Hardware missing
-250	Mass storage error
-251	Missing mass storage
-252	Missing media
-253	Corrupt media
-254	Media full
-255	Directory full
-256	Filename not found
-257	Filename error
-258	Media protected
-260	Execution expression error
-261	Math error in expression
-270	Execution macro error
-271	Macro syntax error
-272	Macro execution error
-273	Illegal macro label
-274	Execution macro parameter error
-275	Macro definition too long
-276	Macro recursion error
-277	Macro redefinition not allowed
-278	Macro header not found
-280	Program error
-281	Cannot create program
-282	Illegal program name
-283	Illegal variable name
-284	Program currently running
-285	Program syntax error
-286	Program runtime error

Device Specific Errors

These error codes are returned when an internal instrument error is detected. This type of error may indicate a hardware problem.

Table 3-10: Device specific errors

Error code	Error message
-300	Device specific error
-310	System error
-311	Memory error
-312	PUD memory lost
-313	Calibration memory lost
-314	Save/Recall memory lost
-315	Configuration memory lost
-330	Self test failed
-350	Queue overflow

Query Errors

These error codes are returned in response to an unanswered query.

Table 3-11: Query errors

Error code	Error message
-400	Query error
-410	Query interrupted
-420	Query untermiated
-430	Query deadlocked
-440	Query untermiated after indefinite period

Device Errors

These error codes are unique to the RSA Series. They are classified into three groups: global, measurement, and source conditions, as shown in the following tables.

Table 3-12: Device errors, global condition

Error code	Error message
100	Setup error
101	Disabled: data is from swept acquisition
102	Disabled: swept settings; Acquire data while display is selected
103	Acquisition bandwidth too small for current setup
104	Can't get acquisition data record
105	Can't open the requested display
106	Analysis failure

Table 3-12: Device errors, global condition (cont.)

Error code	Error message
107	Analysis length was limited
108	Analysis length too small for current setup
109	No math trace: unmatched trace lengths
110	Analysis time was adjusted
111	Not enough samples for current setup
112	Can't replay. Data is from swept acquisition.
113	Can't replay. Live data needed for swept settings.
114	Recall error: setup not completely restored
115	Recall failure: problem with file or file contents
116	Save failure: file not saved
117	Unexpected software error. Please cycle power and try again.
118	Export failure: file not saved
119	Export failure: unable to open results file for export. File not saved.
120	Search condition for this result is already defined.
121	Search condition for this result was not found.
124	Load failed: <filename>
125	Store error: file not saved.
126	No Math trace: unmatched trace X range
127	Not enough memory for measurement
128	Incomplete analysis
129	Not enough samples for current setup
130	Mask creation error: <reason message>

Table 3-13: Device errors, measurement condition

Error code	Error message
1000	TDBW actual (TDBW: Time Domain Bandwidth)
1002	RBW increased to
1003	RBW limited by acquisition bandwidth to
1004	RBW conflict. Increase span or analysis length
1011	Audio disabled: configuration problem
1012	Audio Demod disabled: swept acquisition
1013	Audio Demod disabled: trigger in use
1014	Audio disabled: IF band outside Acq BW
1015	Calibration error. See Windows Event Viewer for error detail.
OBW errors	
1016	Analysis failure: $\text{AcqBW} < \text{MeasBW} + (5 \times \text{RBW})$
1017	Analysis failure: AcqBW must be 10 kHz or more

Table 3-13: Device errors, measurement condition (cont.)

Error code	Error message
1018	x dB BW > Meas BW
Pulse errors	
1019	AcqBW too low for current Chirp BW setting
1020	Impulse Response only valid for Chirp modulation
1023	Not enough memory for measurement
Other measurements	
1024	BW actual (limited by Acq BW)
1025	CISPR not available in FastFrame. Uncheck FastFrame in the Acquire panel.
1026	Analysis length must be in auto.
1027	Carrier not found
1029	CISPR accuracy limited by acq memory. Adjust RBW or freq range.
1030	CISPR: Acq BW too small for RBW. Try increasing span or freq range.
1031	Insufficient data for CISPR. Acquire while display is selected.
1032	VBW increased - Analysis Length too short
1033	VBW does not use full Analysis Length.
1034	Analysis time was adjusted\nReached sample limit of

Table 3-14: Device errors, source condition

Error code	Error message
2008	Not calibrated
2009	FMT RBW limited by Acq BW to <XX>
2010	FMT RBW increased by Acq BW to <XX>
2011	Hardware failure - see Windows Event Viewer
2012	FMT disabled: Acq BW too small for current setup
2013	Hardware failure detected by diagnostics
2014	FMT disabled: RefLev too low for Volts/Watts units
2015	FMT disabled: settings conflict with selected measurement
2016	Preamp freq range exceeded
2024	RBW limited by Span to <XX>
2025	RBW increased by Span to <XX>
2028	External frequency reference signal not valid. Using internal reference.
2029	Unable to lock to external frequency reference. Using internal reference.
2033	Alignment error. Please run alignment again. If the problem persists, contact your Tektronix Service Center.
2034	Operational error: unable to complete operation. Please try again. If the problem persists, contact your Tektronix Service Center. See Windows Event Viewer for error detail.

Table 3-14: Device errors, source condition (cont.)

Error code	Error message
2035	Hardware error: unable to configure hardware. Please try again. If the problem persists, contact your Tektronix Service Center. See Windows Event Viewer for error detail.
2036	Shutting down - internal temperature is too high. Check fans and airflow. If the problem persists, contact your Tektronix Service Center.
2037	Hardware error detected. To clear error, exit and restart the application. If the problem persists, contact your Tektronix Service Center.
2038	Disabled: RefLev too low\nfor Volts/Watts units
2042	Ext Corr > 20 dB pk-pk in acq segment
2044	Combined External Correction tables exceed the 60 dB peak-to-peak limit. External Correction tables were disabled. Please check table values and try again.
2045	Disabled: FastFrame doesn't support swept settings.
2046	Attenuator use currently exceeds the cautionary limit of 1200 changes per hour. Operation was stopped to protect against premature wear-out. The monitor function can be temporarily disabled in the Amplitude control panel or over the programmatic interface. Specified lifetime for an attenuator is 10,000,000 changes.
2047	Disabled: settings conflict with selected measurement
2048	Done saving — restart with Stop, then Run. The maximum number of files saved per run have been saved. To restart another FastSave acquisition, send INITIATE.

Status Conditions

Status conditions do not appear in the event queue, they are only returned by a :STATus:<measurement>EVENTs? query.

Global Status

Global status conditions can be returned with any :STATus:<measurement>EVENTs? query.

Table 3-15: Global status conditions

Status code	Status message
10107	Analysis Length was limited
10108	Analysis length too small for current setup
10110	Analysis time was adjusted
10122	Search result not enabled
10123	Search result no longer available

Measurement Status

Measurement status conditions are unique to specific measurement groups.

Table 3-16: Measurement status conditions

Status code	Status message
Pulse Measurements	
11001	Avg Tx only available in power units
11005	Pulse detection error
11006	Setup error: Define > Measurement Point is too late
11007	No pulses found
11008	No FFT (not all pulses have results)
11020	No FFT (not enough pulses)
11022	Analysis time was adjusted - reached time limit
11039	No sidelobe found
GP Digital Modulation	
11009	No burst detected
11034	Display not valid for selected modulation type
11035	Samples per symbol > 200. Decrease Measurement BW
11036	Too many samples per symbol. Decrease Measurement BW

Table 3-16: Measurement status conditions (cont.)

Status code	Status message
Chan Power and ACPR	
11010	Measuring Noise
Other	
11028	CISPR: (progress message)
11037	Ext corrections enabled for traces
Settling Time	
11041	Signal not settled
11042	Settled duration too short
11043	First transition not found
11044	Meas Length limited by Analysis Length to xx.x xs
11045	Not enough samples: increase Meas BW or Meas Length
11046	Measurement Length exceeds limit of xxM points

Source Status

Source status conditions can be returned with any :STATus:<measurement>EVENTs? query.

Table 3-17: Source status conditions

Status code	Status message
12000	Data acquired during RF ADC overrange
12005	Aligning
12006	Not aligned
12007	Unaligned data
12009	Data from uncalibrated instrument
12010	Dither: manual control
12012	Data acquired during hardware failure
12014	Data acquired during RF dig gain overflow
12015	Locking to ext freq ref signal...
12018	RF Attenuator: manual control
12019	Saving acquisition
12020	Recalling acquisition data
12022	Disabled: data is from swept acquisition
12023	Disabled: Freq Mask Trigger in use
12026	Acq Sampling params: manual control
12027	Swept: RF Trig invalid for most signals
12030	Data acquired during RF ADC overrange

Table 3-17: Source status conditions (cont.)

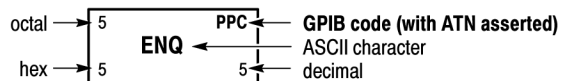
Status code	Status message
12031	Data acquired during RF dig gain overflow
12039	Decrease RefLev or increaseInAtten to prevent data errors
12040	Possible data errors - acquired with RefLev too much higher than RFAtten
12043	Ext Corr error - tables not applied
12056	Warming up
12057	Data acquired during warm-up
12063	Triggers disabled when DPX is swept
12064	Waiting for trigger. Open the DPX display.
12066	Data exceeds preamp range

Appendices

Appendix A: Character Charts

B7 B6 B5 BITS B4 B3 B2 B1	0 0 0		0 0 1		0 1 0		0 1 1		1 0 0		1 0 1		1 1 0		1 1 1	
	CONTROL				NUMBERS SYMBOLS				UPPER CASE				LOWER CASE			
0 0 0 0	0 NUL 0	20 DLE 16	40 SP 32	60 0 48	100 @ 64	120 P 80	140 , 96	160 p 112								
0 0 0 1	1 GTL SOH 1	21 LL0 DC1 17	41 ! 33	61 1 49	101 A 65	121 Q 81	141 a 97	161 q 113								
0 0 1 0	2 STX 2	22 DC2 12 18	42 " 34	62 2 50	102 B 66	122 R 82	142 b 98	162 r 114								
0 0 1 1	3 ETX 3	23 DC3 13 19	43 # 35	63 3 51	103 C 67	123 S 83	143 c 99	163 s 115								
0 1 0 0	4 SDC EOT 4	24 DCL DC4 20	44 \$ 36	64 4 52	104 D 68	124 T 84	144 d 100	164 t 116								
0 1 0 1	5 PPC ENQ 5	25 PPU NAK 21	45 % 37	65 5 53	105 E 69	125 U 85	145 e 101	165 u 117								
0 1 1 0	6 ACK 6	26 SYN 16 22	46 & 38	66 6 54	106 F 70	126 V 86	146 f 102	166 v 118								
0 1 1 1	7 BEL 7	27 ETB 17 23	47 ' 39	67 7 55	107 G 71	127 W 87	147 g 103	167 w 119								
1 0 0 0	10 GET BS 8	30 SPE CAN 24	50 (40	70 8 56	110 H 72	130 X 88	150 h 104	170 x 120								
1 0 0 1	11 TCT HT 9	31 SPD EM 25	51) 41	71 9 57	111 I 73	131 Y 89	151 i 105	171 y 121								
1 0 1 0	12 LF A 10	32 SUB 1A 26	52 * 42	72 : 58	112 J 74	132 Z 90	152 j 106	172 z 122								
1 0 1 1	13 VT B 11	33 ESC 1B 27	53 + 43	73 ; 59	113 K 75	133 [91	153 k 107	173 { 123								
1 1 0 0	14 FF C 12	34 FS 1C 28	54 , 44	74 < 60	114 L 76	134 \ 92	154 l 108	174 ; 124								
1 1 0 1	15 CR D 13	35 GS 1D 29	55 - 45	75 = 61	115 M 77	135] 93	155 m 109	175 } 125								
1 1 1 0	16 SO E 14	36 RS 1E 30	56 . 46	76 > 62	116 N 78	136 ^ 94	156 n 110	176 ~ 126								
1 1 1 1	17 SI F 15	37 US 1F 31	57 / 47	77 ? 63	117 O 79	137 - 95	157 o 111	177 RUBOUT (DEL) 127								
	ADDRESSED COMMANDS		UNIVERSAL COMMANDS		LISTEN ADDRESSES				TALK ADDRESSES				SECONDARY ADDRESSES OR COMMANDS			

KEY



Tektronix

REF: ANSI STD X3.4-1977
 IEEE STD 488.1-1987
 ISO STD 646-2973

Appendix B: GPIB Interface Specification

This appendix lists and describes the GPIB functions and messages the instrument can implement.

Interface Functions

The following table lists the GPIB interface functions this instrument implements. Each function is briefly described.

Table B-1: GPIB interface function implementation

Interface function	Implemented subset	Capability
Source Handshake (SH)	SH1	Complete
Acceptor Handshake (AH)	AH1	Complete
Talker (T)	T6	Basic Talker, Serial Poll Unaddress if my-listen-address (MLA) No Talk Only mode
Listener (L)	L4	Basic Listener Unaddress if my talk address (MTA) No Listen Only mode
Service Request (SR)	SR1	Complete
Remote/Local (RL)	RL0	None
Parallel Poll (PP)	PP0	None
Device Clear (DC)	DC1	Complete
Device Trigger (DT)	DT0	None
Controller (C)	C0	None
Electrical Interface	E2	Three-state driver

- Source Handshake (SH). Enables a talking device to support the coordination of data transfer. The SH function controls the initiation and termination of data byte transfers.
- Acceptor Handshake (AH). Enables a listening device to coordinate data reception. The AH function delays data transfer initiation or termination until the listening device is ready to receive the next data byte.
- Talker (T). Enables a device to send device-dependent data over the interface. This capability is available only when the device is addressed to talk, and uses a one-byte address.
- Listener (L). Enables a device to receive device-dependent data over the interface. This capability is available only when the device is addressed to listen, and uses a one-byte address.
- Service Request (SR). Enables a device to assert an SRQ (Service Request) line to notify the controller when it requires service.
- Remote/Local (RL). Enables a device to respond to both the GTL (Go To Local) and LLO (Local Lock Out) interface messages.
- Parallel Poll (PP). Enables a device to respond to the following interface messages: PPC, PPD, PPE, and PPU, as well as to send out a status message when the ATN (Attention) and EOI (End or Identify) lines are asserted simultaneously.
- Device Clear (DC). Enables a device to be cleared or initialized, either individually, or as part of a group of devices.
- Device Trigger (DT). Enables a device to respond to the GET (Group Execute Trigger) interface message when acting as a listener.
- Controller (C). Enables a device that has this capability to send its address, universal commands, and addressed commands to other devices over the interface.
- Electrical Interface (E). Identifies the electrical interface driver type. The notation E1 means the electrical interface uses open collector drivers, E2 means the electrical interface uses three-state drivers.

Interface Messages

Table B-2: Standard interface messages

Message	Type ¹	Implemented
Device Clear (DCL)	UC	Yes
Local Lockout (LLO)	UC	No
Serial Poll Disable (SPD)	UC	Yes
Serial Poll Enable (SPE)	UC	Yes

Table B-2: Standard interface messages (cont.)

Message	Type ¹	Implemented
Parallel Poll Unconfigure (PPU)	UC	No
Go To Local (GTL)	AC	Yes
Selected Device Clear (SDC)	AC	Yes
Group Execute Trigger (GET)	AC	No
Take Control (TCT)	AC	No
Parallel Poll Configure (PPC)	AC	No

¹ UC: Universal command; AC: Address command

- **Device Clear (DCL).** Will clear (initialize) all devices on the bus that have a device clear function, whether or not the controller has addressed them.
- **Local Lockout (LLO).** Disables the return to local function.
- **Serial Poll Disable (SPD).** Changes all devices on the bus from the serial poll state to the normal operating state.
- **Serial Poll Enable (SPE).** Puts all bus devices that have a service request function into the serial poll enabled state. In this state, each device sends the controller its status byte, instead of its normal output, after the device receives its talk address on the data lines. This function may be used to determine which device sent a service request.
- **Go To Local (GTL).** Causes the listen-addressed device to switch from remote to local (front-panel) control.
- **Select Device Clear (SDC).** Clears or initializes all listen-addressed devices.
- **Group Execute Trigger (GET).** Triggers all applicable devices and causes them to initiate their programmed actions.
- **Take Control (TCT).** Allows the controller in charge to pass control of the bus to another controller on the bus.
- **Parallel Poll Configure (PPC).** Causes the listen-addressed device to respond to the secondary commands Parallel Poll Enable (PPE) and Parallel Poll Disable (PPD), which are placed on the bus following the PPC command. PPE enables a device with parallel poll capability to respond on a particular data line. PPD disables the device from responding to the parallel poll.

Appendix C: SCPI Conformance Information

All commands for the RSA Series analyzers are based on SCPI Version 1999.0. The following table lists the commands that are defined in the SCPI 1999.0 Standard. The other commands not listed in the table are not defined in the SCPI 1999.0 Standard.

Table C-1: SCPI 1999.0-defined commands

Command group	Command		
IEEE common	*CAL		
	*CLS		
	*ESE		
	*ESR		
	*IDN		
	*OPC		
	*OPT		
	*RST		
	*SRE		
	*STB		
	*TRG		
	*WAI		
ABORT	:ABORT		
INITiate	:INITiate	:CONTinuous	
		[:IMMediate]	
STATus	:STATus	:OPERation	:CONDition?
			:ENABLe
			[:EVENT]?
			:NTRansition
			:PTRansition
			:PRESet
		:QUESTionable	:CONDition?
			:ENABLe
			[:EVENT]?
			:NTRansition
			:PTRansition

Table C-1: SCPI 1999.0-defined commands (cont.)

Command group	Command
SYSTem	:SYSTem
	:COMMunicate :GPIB [:SELF] :ADDRess
	:DATE
	:ERRor
	:ALL?
	:CODE
	:ALL?
	[:NEXT]?
	:COUNT?
	[:NEXT]?
	:PRESet
	:TIME
	:VERSion?
UNIT	:UNIT
	:POWer

Appendix D: Creating a DPX Frame Access Plugin

A DPX Frame Access plugin gives access to DPX frames (bitmap and traces) from within the RSA process. The frame is accessed directly from its storage in memory, and so this method provides faster access to this data than from the ASCII (GPIB) interface.

A DPX Frame Access plugin consists of a managed assembly (dll) that contains a class that implements the IDPXFrameAccess interface. See below:

```
/// <summary>
/// If an external assembly is found that contains a type
/// that implements this interface, then it will be given
/// access to DPX frame data synchronous with data
/// coming from the hardware.
/// </summary>
public interface IDPXFrameAccess : IDisposable
{
    /// <summary>
    /// A frame is available. It will get called for
    /// every stitch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="frame">valid only during the duration
    /// of the function call </param>
    void FrameAvailable(IDPXFrame frame);
}
```

The object that is passed into the FrameAvailable function is accessed via its IDPXFrame interface. See below:

```
/// <summary>
/// A DPX frame
///
/// </summary>
public interface IDPXFrame
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Start frequency for traces and bitmap, Hz
    /// </summary>
    double StartFrequency { get; }
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop frequency for traces and bitmap, Hz
    /// </summary>
    double StopFrequency { get; }
    /// <summary>
    /// Top value of graph - current units
    /// </summary>
    double TopOfGraph { get; }
    /// <summary>
```

```
/// Bottom value of graph - current units
/// </summary>
double BottomOfGraph { get; }
/// <summary>
/// What type of frame?
/// </summary>
DPXFrameType FrameType { get; }
/// <summary>
/// This is true if the frame is completed.
/// It will be false if swept, and not all
/// of the intermediate stitches have been
/// completed. It will be true when all stitches
/// have been completed, or if real-time.
/// </summary>
bool FrameComplete { get; }

/// <summary>
/// Get dimensions for bitmap
/// </summary>
/// <param name="rowCount"></param>
/// <param name="columnCount"></param>
void GetDimensions(out int rowCount, out int
columnCount);

/// <summary>
/// <param name="x"></param>
void GetReferenceToBitmap(out ushort[] x);

/// <summary>
/// Get reference to array holding bitmap.
/// Do not change the values in this array
/// </summary>
/// <param name="x"></param>
void GetReferenceToBitmap(out float[] x);

/// <summary>
/// Get copy of Trace1. This will be the Max trace
/// </summary>
/// <param name="yValues">function will allocate
/// the array, as necessary</param>
void GetTrace1(ref float[] yValues);

/// <summary>
/// Get copy of Trace2. This will be the Min trace
/// </summary>
/// <param name="yValues">function will allocate
/// the array, as necessary</param>
void GetTrace2(ref float[] yValues);

/// <summary>
```

```

    /// Get copy of Trace3. This will be the Avg trace
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="yvalues">function will allocate
    /// the array, as necessary</param>
    void GetTrace3(ref float[] yvalues);
}

public enum DPXFrameType
{
    /// <summary>
    Standard,
    /// </summary>
    Enhanced,
}

```

When the DPX measurement is running within the RSA application, the `IDPXFrameAccess.FrameAvailable` function is called once for every frame that becomes available from the DPX processing hardware. When the DPX measurement is operating in Real Time mode, `FrameAvailable` will be called for every Real Time frame. When the DPX measurement is operating in Swept mode, the total frequency span is covered by stitching together multiple real time spans at increasing center frequencies. In this case, `FrameAvailable` will be called for every stitch, with `IDPXFrame.FrameComplete` set to true on the last stitch.

The `DPXFrameAccess` assembly should not use the reference to the `IDPXFrame` object outside of the `FrameAvailable` function. It is only valid within the context of the `FrameAvailable` function call.

The creator of a `DPXFrameAccess` plugin should refer to the information in this programmer manual about the format of bitmap and trace data returned in the `IDPXFrame` object. Specifically, the `FETCH:DPX:TRACe:xxx?` queries are applicable. Traces that are not enabled are not computed and will not be available in the `IDPXFrame`.

Cautions about processing time within `FrameAvailable` function – in Real Time mode, DPX frames become available at a constant rate. As more time is taken in the `FrameAvailable` function, less CPU time is available for processing RF acquisitions (all the other measurements). If too much time is taken in the `FrameAvailable` function, frames may be missed and the update rate of other measurements may significantly slow down as they operate at lower priority than the DPX measurement.

To create a DPX Frame Access plugin, start with the example file attached to the PDF version of this manual. It has a class that implements `IDPXFrameAccess` and gives examples of accessing the various properties and methods of `IDPXFrame`.



NOTE. An example text file, *DPXFrameAccessExample.cs*, is attached to this PDF file. To access the attached file, open the PDF file and click on the paperclip icon on the lower-left side of the document viewer.

Note that the build of this assembly will need to reference the *MeasurementsShared.dll* assembly in the *C:\Program Files\Tektronix\XXXX\RSA\Client* directory, where *XXXX* is either *RSA5100B*, or *SignalVu*, depending on the product..

Copy the DPX Frame Access assembly you have created to the *C:\Program Files\Tektronix\XXXX\RSA\Plugins\DPX* directory (you will need to create the directory). When the DPX measurement is started, it will discover the assembly and the *FrameAvailable* function will be called.

Glossary

Glossary

ASCII

Acronym for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Controllers transmit commands to the instrument using ASCII character encoding.

ASK

Acronym for Amplitude Shift Keying. The process, or result of a process, in which the amplitude of the carrier is varied in accordance with the state of a digital input signal.

BNF (Backus-Naur Form)

A standard notation system for command syntax diagrams. The syntax diagrams in this manual use BNF notation.

Controller

A computer or other device that sends commands to and accepts responses from the analyzer.

EVM (Error Vector Magnitude)

The magnitude of an error of an actual signal relative to an ideal signal in a constellation display.

GPIB

Acronym for General Purpose Interface Bus, the common name for the communications interface system defined in IEEE Std 488.

IEEE

Acronym for the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

IS95

Acronym for Interim Standard-95. The standards name for first-generation CDMA cellphone technology.

Modulation

The process of varying some characteristic of a signal with a second signal.

PSK

Acronym for Phase Shift Keying. The process, or result of a process, in which the carrier phase is varied discretely in accordance with a digital code.

QAM

Acronym for Quadrature Amplitude Modulation. The process, or result of a process, in which the amplitude and phase of the carrier are varied concurrently by synthesizing two orthogonal ASK waves (see ASK).

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