

Programming Reference Guide

HP 8923B DECT Test Set



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Introduction

The HP 8923B DECT Test Set tests DECT Fixed and Portable Parts. The instrument can be operated manually using the front-panel keys or remotely using the Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus (HP-IB).

Relevant Documents

The HP-IB conforms to IEEE 488.1 and IEEE 488.2 standards providing bi-directional data transfer between devices. The HP 8923B also follows the Standard Commands for Programmable Instrument, (SCPI), Volume 2 (1994) standard with respect to its command structure. This allows several functions:

- Programs running in the HP 8923B's IBASIC Controller can control all the HP 8923B's functions using its internal HP-IB. This controller provides a single-instrument automated test system.
- Programs running in the HP 8923B's IBASIC Controller can control other instruments connected to the bus.
- A connected controller can remotely control the HP 8923B.

For instructions on connecting the HP 8923B to the instrument bus, the printer, and the controller, refer to the *HP 8923B DECT Test Set User's Manual*.

Configuration

This chapter tells you how to configure a computer to your HP 8923B for HP-IB control.

1. Attach an HP-IB cable from the rear panel HP-IB connector to any instruments/ controller in the test system.
2. Access the CONFIG screen.
3. Set the HP-IB Adrs.
4. Set the HP-IB Mode.
 - a. `Talk&Lstn` should be used unless you are using the HP 8923B to control the connected HP-IB devices.
 - b. `Control` configures the HP 8923B to be a system controller. Use this setting for controlling connected HP-IB devices.

Command Guidelines

Rules and guidelines for HP-IB programming are contained in this chapter and Chapter 3, "Equivalent Front Panel Key Commands". These chapters inform you of how to operate the HP 8923B using HP-IB.

Command Names

All commands of greater than four characters have an alternate abbreviated form using only the upper case letters and number (if used).

Upper or lower case characters may be used for all commands

For example, to set the amplitude of RF Generator, you could use any of the following commands:

```

RFGENERATOR:AMPLITUDE -10DBM
      or
rfgenerator:amplitude -10DBM
      or
  rfg:ampl -10DBM
      or
    RFG:AMPL -10DBM
  
```

Optional Parts of Commands

In the description of a command, any part enclosed in square brackets [] is optional. It may be omitted for brevity or included for completeness. The brackets are symbolic and must not be sent as part of the command. In the description of a command which can be set to one value from a list are represented with the list elements separated by a |.

Example

```
DECT:DUMMy[:STATe] ON | OFF | 0 | 1
```

may be sent as

```
DECT:DUMMy ON
```

or

```
DECT:DUMMy:STATe ON
```

Command Punctuation

Note The punctuation for HP 8923B HP-IB commands conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standards. It is possible that the programming language you are running on your controller will not accept some of the punctuation used in the BASIC examples. It is therefore necessary that you understand the punctuation and language equivalents required by your language for HP-IB operation.

Using Quotes for String Entries

Quotation marks (' and ") are used to select a string field setting, for example Portable in the DECT:EUT field. The value is entered into the command line as a quoted alphanumeric string.

Quotes are used with all Underlined (toggle) and menu choice (One-of-many fields).

For example, if you need to set the BER screen's Display to Ratio, you would enter the menu choice, 'Ratio'.

```
DISP:BET 'Ratio'
```

Using Spaces

When changing a field setting, a space must always precede the value in the command (command <space> value), regardless of field type.

Example

```
RFG:AMPL space -20DBM
```

Command Structure

HP-IB command syntax is arranged by a control hierarchy that is analogous to front panel operation.

When you want to configure the instrument using front-panel controls, access the screen first, select the desired field, and make the appropriate setting. HP-IB commands are used in the same way, using a colon (:) to separate the command headers.

For example, if you have already accessed the CALL SETUP screen using the "DISP CALL" command, and you want to drive the HP 8923 to test the "Fixed" part, enter the command:

```
DECT:EUT 'Fixed'
```

Using Semicolons for Multiple Commands

You can output multiple commands from one program line by separating the commands with a semicolon (;). Commands which follow a semi-colon are interpreted as existing at the same hierarchical level as the previous command unless they begin with a colon. If they do begin with a colon they are interpreted as a complete command path.

For example, on one command line, you can -

1. Access the CALL setup screen,
2. Set the dummy bearer carrier,
3. Set the dummy bearer timeslot,
4. Start the dummy bearer transmitting.

For example,

```
DISP CALL;:DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARR 3;SLOT 8;STATE ON
which is equivalent to
DISP CALL;:DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARR 3;:DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT 8;:DECT:PP:DUMMy:STATE ON
```

and is equivalent to each command on individual lines.

Using Question Marks to Query

The question mark (?) is used to query (read-back) an instrument setting or measurement value. It is entered immediately at the end of a command line query. Information must be read into a variable before it can be displayed, printed, or used as a numeric value in your program.

Queried information is returned in the same format used to set the value (a queried numeric entry function returns numeric data; quoted string functions return quoted string information).

For example, the BASIC language commands ...

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISP:BET?"    !Query the BER measurement display field.
ENTER 714;Bet$           !Enter queried value into a variable.
PRINT Bet$               !Print the queried value.
```

... print the string value of the BER Measurement display field. The printed value for this example is either CNT, or Ratio (depending on the current field setting).

Specifying Units of Magnitude

Many of the HP 8923B's numeric settings and measurements have one or more associated units (V, mV, μ V; Hz, kHz, MHz, GHz). Using manual operation, the units can be easily changed to the most convenient format by pressing the appropriate units key on the front panel.

HP-IB operation is similar to manual operation in that allows any units which are appropriate to that field to be employed. However, using HP-IB, numeric values are returned in the units defined by the appropriate :UNIT subsystem, see Appendix A.

Syntax Diagrams

The syntax diagrams display at a glance the commands relevant to the subsystem. In the diagrams, "Sp" indicates a space between commands.

Equivalent Front Panel Key Commands

Most front-panel keys have an equivalent HP-IB command. All command examples that follow in this document are in HP BASIC language.

Front Panel Keys

SHIFT, **CANCEL**, **Cursor Knob**

These front-panel features are not required for HP-IB use, and have no equivalent HP-IB commands.

DATA Keys

Apart from the number keys, the DATA keys contain the units keys, **ON/OFF**, YES, NO, and **ENTER**. Data Functions are turned on and off using the STATE command. YES, NO, and **ENTER** have no equivalent HP-IB command.

DATA FUNCTION Keys

The Data Functions enable you to change the way measurements are calculated and displayed. These keys are **AVG**, **INCR SET**, **REF SET**, **INCR $\times 10$** , and **INCR $\div 10$** .

Guidelines for Using Data Functions

- Attribute units (AUNits) are used when Data Functions (such as REF SET) are enabled. This allows you to discriminate between the units used for the measurement result and the units used for the Data Function being used.
- Data Function values, such as the number of Averages or the Reference value, are retained for later use if the function is turned off. However, the values are lost under the following conditions:
 - The HP 8923B is turned off.
 - The HP 8923B is PRESET.
 - A saved register is recalled.

AVG

This key sets the number of measurements for the averaging function.

Syntax : AVERage:VALue <value>

Example - Set an averaging value of 10 for the output power from the Portable Part.

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:NTP:AVER 10"
```

To Reset Averaging

Use the RES command to reset the averaging algorithm used to calculate an averaged measurement.

Syntax - :AVERage:RESet

Example - OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:NTP:AVER:RES"

INCR SET

This key specifies an increment value for appropriate numeric fields.

Syntax - :INCR <value>

Example - Set the increment value for the Amplitude field to 2.5.

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFG:AMPL:INCR 2.5 DBM"
```

Note HP-IB units are assumed for the increment value unless you specify a Display unit.

Specifying the INCRement Mode

The INCR MODE command specifies logarithmic or linear increments.

Syntax - :INCR:MODE <LINear or LOGarithm>

Example - OUTPUT 714;"RFG:FREQ:INCR:MODE LINear"

INCR ÷ 10

This key reduces the current increment value for a setting by a factor of ten.

Syntax - :INCRement:DIVide

Example - Reduce the increment value from 10 dBm to 1 dBm for the RF Generator Amplitude field.

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFG:AMPL:INCR:DIV"
```

INCR × 10

This key increases the current increment value for a setting by a factor of ten.

Syntax - :INCRement:MULTiply

Example - Increase the increment value from 1 dBm to 10 dBm for the RF Generator Amplitude field.

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFG:AMPL:INCR:MULT"
```

Increment Up/Down (Arrow Keys /

This keys change the setting's value by one increment value (up or down). The increment value is determined by the INCR SET (INCR) function.

Syntax - :INCRement <UP or DOWN>

Example - Increment the RF Generator Amplitude field's value.

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFG:AMPL:INCR UP"
```

REF SET

This key defines the level when making a reference measurement.

Syntax - :REFerence <value>

Example - OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ONE:REF 10"

Unless you specify a different unit, the HP-IB unit for the measurement is assumed when setting the reference value.

INSTRUMENT STATE Keys

LOCAL

This key returns control of the instrument to the front-panel keys after using HP-IB.

Syntax - LOCAL <address>

Example - Restore manual control to the instrument at HP-IB address 714.

```
LOCAL 714
```

PRESET

This key resets the HP 8923B to its power-up state. This is an IEEE 488.2 Common Command.

Syntax - *RST

Example - OUTPUT 714;"*RST"

RECALL

This key recalls an instrument setup that has been saved. The REGister command in the syntax is optional.

Syntax - [REGister:]RECall '<quoted string>' or <numeric>

Example - Two ways of recalling register named SETUP1.

```
OUTPUT 714;"REG:REC 'SETUP1'"
OUTPUT 714;"REC 'SETUP1'"
```

See Also. Refer to the *SAV and *RCL Common Commands described later in the Common Command Section.

SAVE

This key saves the instrument setup. The REGister command in the syntax is optional.

Syntax - [REGister:]SAVE '<quoted string>' or <numeric>

Example - Two ways of saving register SETUP1-

```
OUTPUT 714;"REG:SAVE 'SETUP1'"
OUTPUT 714;"SAVE 'SETUP1'"
```

Removing Saved Registers

One or all instrument setups you have saved can be removed from memory. The REGister command in the syntax is optional.

Syntax - [REGister:]CLEar '<quoted string>' or <numeric> or :ALL

Examples

```
OUTPUT 714;"REG:CLE 'SETUP2'" - Removes register SETUP2.
OUTPUT 714;"CLE:ALL" - Removes all saved registers.
```

See Also. Refer to the *SAV and *RCL Common Commands described later in the Common Command Section.

SCREEN CONTROL Keys

MSSG, **HELP**, **CONFIG**

The DISPlay command is used to access any screen, including those manually accessed using these keys.

Syntax.

DISPlay <screen>

Example - OUTPUT 714;"DISP CONFigure"

HOLD

There is no equivalent HP-IB command for the measurement HOLD key function. However, you can imitate this function using Single Triggering of measurements. Refer to the *Triggering Measurements* information later in this section.

PREV

There is no equivalent HP-IB command for the PREV key function.

PRINT

The PRINT function is used to print a 'pixel dump' of the displayed screen, and does not have an equivalent HP-IB command. To print measurement results using HP-IB, you must query the measurement and print the value in a format determined by your program.

USER Keys

There are no equivalent HP-IB commands for the USER keys.

Command Summary

Table 4-1. Command Summary

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
IEEE 488.2 Common Commands	*CLS *ESE *ESR? *IDN? *OPC *OPT? *PCB *RCL *RST *SAV *SRE *STB? *TRG *TST? *WAI
AFANalyser Subsystem:	AFANalyzer:INPut AFANalyzer:VOLTage
AFGenerator Subsystem:	AFGenerator[:STATe] AFGenerator:AMPLitude AFGenerator:FREQuency AFGenerator:TRANsmit AFGenerator:TX AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:DUNits AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:INCRement AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:INCRement:DIVide AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:INCRement:DUNits AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:INCRement:MODE AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:INCRement:MULTiply AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency:UNITs

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
BETest Subsystem:	BETest:BITS BETest:BITS:INCRement BETest:WERRor:CRITerion
CONFigure Subsystem:	CONFigure:BADdress CONFigure:BEEPer CONFigure:BMODE CONFigure:DATE CONFigure:DECT:MSYNc CONFigure:EDISk CONFigure:INTensity CONFigure:PRINT:ADDress CONFigure:PRINT:FFEND CONFigure:PRINT:FFStart CONFigure:PRINT:LINes CONFigure:PRINT:PORTs CONFigure:PRINT:TITLe CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD CONFigure:SPORT:DATA CONFigure:SPORT:IBECho CONFigure:SPORT:IECHO CONFigure:SPORT:PARity CONFigure:SPORT:RPACe CONFigure:SPORT:SINPut CONFigure:SPORT:STOP CONFigure:SPORT:XPACe CONFigure:SRLocation CONFigure:TIME
DECT Subsystem:	DECT:DUMMy[:STATe] DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt DECT:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate] DECT:EUT DECT:EUT:PARI? DECT:EUT:PMID? DECT:FP:DUMMy:CARRier? DECT:FP:DUMMy:SLOT DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate]

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CONNect
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT
	DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
	DECT:LOGGing[:STATe]
	DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:BAUD
	DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:HANDshake
	DECT:PARI
	DECT:PMID
	DECT:PP:DUMMy[:STATe]
	DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier
	DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement
	DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT
	DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT:INCRement
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT
	DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
	DECT:PROPRietary:RX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCAPE?
	DECT:PROPRietary:RX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCAPE:STATUS?
	DECT:PROPRietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ANTenna
	DECT:PROPRietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement
	DECT:PROPRietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ANTenna:SEND
	DECT:PROPRietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCAPE
	DECT:PROPRietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCAPE:SEND
	DECT:STATus?
	DECT:SYNC[:IMMediate]
	DECT:SYNC:ABORt
	DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect
	DECT:TRAFfic:RELease
	DECT:VOICe:DESTination

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
DISPlay Subsystem:	DISPlay DISPlay[:SCReen] DISPlay:BEtEst DISPlay:BEtEst:VIEW DISPlay:FREQuency DISPlay:OSCilloSCOpe
ESource Subsystem:	ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:DUNits ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:INCRement ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:INCRement:DIVide ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:INCRement:DUNits ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:INCRement:MODE ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:INCRement:MULTIply ESOURCE:POWER:ADVance:UNITs ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:DUNits ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:INCRement ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:INCRement:DIVide ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:INCRement:DUNits ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:INCRement:MODE ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:INCRement:MULTIply ESOURCE:POWER:OPosition:UNITs ESOURCE:SLOT ESOURCE:SLOT:INCRement ESOURCE:STATE ESOURCE:PATtern
MEASure Subsystem:	MEASURE:AUDIO:ACVolts? MEASURE:AUDIO:DCVolts? MEASURE:AUDIO:FREQuency? MEASURE:AUDIO:OSCilloSCOpe:MARKer:LEVel:VOLts? MEASURE:AUDIO:OSCilloSCOpe:MARKer:TIME? MEASURE:AUDIO:OSCilloSCOpe:TRACE?

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
MEASure Subsystem:	MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:COUNT? MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:ICount? MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:IRATio? MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:RATio? MEASure:BEtest:BTESted? MEASure:BEtest:IBTested? MEASure:BEtest:IWTested? MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:COUNT? MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:ICount? MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:IRATio? MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:RATio? MEASure:BEtest:WTESted? MEASure:MODE MEASure:PACKet MEASure:PATtern MEASure:PATtern:DBfield MEASure:RF:FREquency:ACCuracy? MEASure:RF:FREquency:COMPOSITE? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ONE:BAverage? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ONE:BMAXimum? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ONE:BMINimum? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ZERO:BAverage? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ZERO:BMAXimum? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DEViation:ZERO:BMINimum? MEASure:RF:FREquency:DRIFT? MEASure:RF:NTPower? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:FALL? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:MID? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:RISE? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:FALL? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:MID? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:RISE? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:FALL? MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:MID MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:RISE? MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:FALL? MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:MID? MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:RISE?

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
	MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer: MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:AUNits MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:AVERage[:VALue] MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:AVERage:RESet MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:AVERage:STATe MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:DUNits MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:REFerence[:VALue] MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:REFerence:DUNits MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:REFerence:STATe MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:STATe MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer:UNITs MEASure:SYNC?
OSCilloscope Subsystem:	OSCilloscope:MARKer:NPEak OSCilloscope:MARKer:PPEak OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition OSCilloscope:SCALE:TIME OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:OFFSet OSCilloscope:SCALE:VOLts OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel:INCRement OSCilloscope:TRIGger:MODE OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger:INCRement OSCilloscope:TRIGger:RESet OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SENSe OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SOURce OSCilloscope:TRIGger:TYPE
PTIME Subsystem:	PTIME:Marker:POSition:FALL PTIME:Marker:POSition:MID PTIME:Marker:POSition:RISE PTIME:MASK PTIME:ZFieLd
REGister Subsystem:	[REGister:]CLEar [REGister:]CLEar:ALL [REGister:]RECall [REGister:]SAVE

Table 4-1. Command Summary (continued)

Subsystem	Commands (in alphabetical order)
RFANalyzer Subsystem:	RFANalyzer:AMPLitude RFANalyzer:AMPLitude:CORRection:LOSS RFANalyzer:CARRier RFANalyzer:CARRier:INCRement RFANalyzer:COUPLing RFANalyzer:COUPLing:INPut RFANalyzer:FREQUency RFANalyzer:PMETer:ZERO
RFGenerator Subsystem:	RFGenerator:AMPLitude RFGenerator:ATTenuator RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO RFGenerator:CW:CARRier RFGenerator:CW:PATtern RFGenerator:MODE
STATus Subsystem:	STATus:CALibration STATus:COMMunicate STATus:HARDware1 STATus:HARDware2 STATus:OPERation STATus:PRESet STATus:QUEStionable (Five additional sub-commands at end of STATus Subsystem Chapter)
SYSTEM Subsystem:	SYSTem[:ERRor]?
TRIGger Subsystem:	TRIGger[:IMMediate] TRIGger:ABORt TRIGger:BEtEst TRIGger:BEtEst:MODE TRIGger:DELay TRIGger:MODE:RETrigger TRIGger:SOURce

IEEE 488.2 Common Commands

IEEE 488.2 mandates the use of some common commands. These commands have a special syntax (beginning with a *), which is not legal for other commands. The common commands control some of the basic instrument functions:

- Instrument identification and reset
- Status reading and clearing
- Receiving and processing of commands and queries by the instrument

***CLS**
(Clear Status)

The *CLS (clear status) common command clears the status data structures, including the device defined error queue. This command also aborts the *OPC. If the *CLS command immediately follows a PROGRAM MESSAGE TERMINATOR, the output and the MAV (message available) bit will be cleared.

Command Syntax

*CLS

Example

OUTPUT 714;“*CLS”

***ESE (Event Status Enable)**

The *ESE command sets the Standard Event Status Enable Register bits. The Standard Event Status Enable Register contains a mask value for the bits to be enabled in the Standard Event Status Register. A “one” in the Standard Event Status Enable Register will enable the corresponding bit in the Standard Event Status Register, a logic zero will disable the bit. Refer to Figure 20-2 for the information about the Standard Event Status Enable Register bits. The *ESE query returns the contents of the Standard Event Status Enable Register.

Command Syntax

*ESE? <mask>
Where <mask> = 0 to 255

Example

```
OUTPUT 714;“*ESE 1”
```

In this example, the *ESE 1 command will enable the OPC (operation complete) bit 6 of the Standard Event Status Enable Register.

Query Syntax

*ESE?

Returned Format

<mask><NL>
Where <mask> = 0 to 255

Example

```
OUTPUT 714;“*ESE?”  
ENTER 714;Event  
PRINT Event
```

Table 5-1. Event Status Enable Register

Event Status Enable Register			
Bit	Weight	Enables	Condition
0	1	OPC - Operation Complete	0= operation is not complete
1	2	RQC - Request Control	0=request control - NOT used - always 0
2	4	QYE - Query Error	0=no query errors 1=a query error has been detected
3	8	DDE - Device Dependent Error	0=no device dependent errors 1=a device dependent error has been detected
4	16	EXE - Execution Error	0=no execution error 1=an execution error has been detected
5	32	CME - Command Error	0=no command errors 1=a command error has been detected
6	64	URQ - User Request	not used in the HP 8923B
7	128	PON - Power On	1=an OFF to ON transition has occurred

***ESR?**
(Event Status Register)

The *ESR? query returns the contents of the Standard Event Status Register.

Note Reading the Standard Event Status Register clears the contents of the register.

Query Syntax:

*ESR?

Returned Format

<status><NL>

Where <status> = 0 to 255

Example

```
OUTPUT 714;"*ESR?"
ENTER 714;Event
PRINT Event
```

Table 5-1 shows the Event Status Register. The table shows each bit in the Event Status Register and the bit weight. When you read the Event Status Register, the value returned is the total bit weights of all bits that are true at the time you read the byte.

***IDN? (Identification Number)**

The *IDN? query allows the instrument to identify itself. It returns the string:

```
"Hewlett-Packard,8923B, XXXXUYYYYY,B.UU.VV"
```

Where:

XXXXUYYYYY = the serial number of this instrument

B.UU.VV = the firmware revision of this instrument.

An *IDN? query must be the last query in a message. Any queries after the *IDN? query in this program message will be ignored.

Query Syntax

```
*IDN?
```

Returned Format

```
Hewlett-Packard,8923B,XXXXUYYYYY,B.UU.VV<NL>
```

Example

```
DIM Id$[100]  
OUTPUT 714;"*IDN?"  
ENTER 714;Id$  
PRINT Id$
```

***OPC (Operation Complete)**

The *OPC (operation complete) command will cause the instrument to set the operation complete bit in the Standard Event Status Register only when all pending operations are complete.

The *OPC? query places an ASCII "1" in the output queue when all pending device operations are complete. There is a one second minimum delay between the query and the response.

A pending operation in the HP 8923B is any measurement which is armed but not complete. When in remote operation with repetitive triggering all measurements, apart from BER, are self-arming. When in remote operation with single triggering all measurements, apart from BER, are armed by sending the TRIGger[:IMMediate] command or *TRG.

The BER measurement is armed by sending the TRIGger:BEtest:RUN command.

Command Syntax

*OPC

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*OPC"
```

Query Syntax

*OPC?

Returned Format

```
1<NL>
```

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*OPC?"  
ENTER 714; Op  
PRINT Op
```

***OPT?**

The *OPT? query will return a string containing the instrument options that are installed in the HP 8923B.

Query Syntax

*OPT?

Return Syntax

Where <string> = "0,0,0"

Note Currently, there are no reportable options available in the HP 8923B.

Example

```
DIM Value$[100]
OUTPUT 714;"*OPT?"
ENTER 714;Value$
PRINT Value$
```

***PCB**

The *PCB command tells the instrument the address of the controller to which control is to be passed back when the instrument sends a “take control” message.

Command Syntax

*PCB <primary address><secondary address>

Where

<primary address> = integer 0 to 30

<secondary address> = integer 0 to 30

Example

```
OUTPUT 714;"*PCB 7,0 "
```

***RCL (Recall)**

The *RCL command restores the state of the instrument from the specified internal save/recall register. An instrument setup must have been stored previously in the specified register. Registers 0 through 99 are general purpose and can be used with the *SAV command.

Note An error message will appear on the screen if nothing has been previously saved in the specified register.

Command Syntax

*RCL <rcl_register>

Where <rcl_register> = 0 through 99 though the total number of registers used may be limited by the amount of memory available.

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*RCL 75"
```

An instrument state stored using [REGister:]SAVE may be recalled using *RCL or [REGister:]RECall. If the [REGister:]SAVE uses an alphanumeric string as the register name, the *RCL command will not work. *RCL only works with registers named using an integer from 0 through 99.

***RST** **(Reset)**

The *RST command places the instrument in a known state. It is equivalent to pressing the front panel **PRESET** key.

Command Syntax

*RST

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*RST"
```

***SAV (Save)**

The *SAV command stores the current state of the instrument in an internal save register. The data parameter is the number of the save register where the data will be saved. Internal registers 0 through 99 are valid for this command. The total number of registers which can be saved is limited by the number of settings which differ from their preset condition and the memory available.

Command Syntax

*SAV <number>

Where <number> = 0 through 99

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*SAV 85"
```

The [REGister:]RECall command may be used to return the instrument to the state at which the instrument was saved using *SAV. The [REGister:]RECall must use the same integer to return to this state. Strings are not accepted.

***SRE (Service Request Enable)**

The *SRE command sets the Service Request Enable Register bits. The Service Request Enable Register contains a mask value for the bits to be enabled in the Status Byte Register. A logic one in the Service Request Enable Register will enable the corresponding bit in the Status Byte Register, a logic zero will disable the bit. Refer to Table 5-2 for the definition of the bits in the Service Request Enable Register. For additional information, refer to the STATUS Subsystem in Chapter 20.

The *SRE query returns the current setting.

Command Syntax

```
*SRE <mask>  
Where <mask> = 0 through 255
```

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*SRE 16"
```

Note This example enables a service request to be generated when a message is available in the output queue. When a message is available, the MAV bit will be high.

Query Syntax

```
*SRE?  
<mask><NL>  
Where <mask> = sum of all the bits that are set, 0 through 255.
```

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*SRE?"  
ENTER 714; Value  
PRINT Value
```

Table 5-2. Service Request Enable Settings

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Used in the HP 8923B
0	HARDware1 Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
1	HARDware2 Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
2	COMMunicate Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
3	QUESTionable Status Register summary bit	SCPI	yes
4	MAV	IEEE 488.2	yes
5	Standard Event Register summary bit	IEEE 488.2	yes
6	RQS	IEEE 488.1	yes
7	OPERation Status Register summary bit	SCPI	yes

***STB?** **(Status Byte)**

The *STB? query returns the current value of the instrument's status byte. The RQS (request service) bit is reported on bit 6. The RQS indicates whether or not the device has at least one reason for requesting service.

Note To read the instrument's status byte with RQS reported on bit 6, use the HP-IB Serial Poll.

Query Syntax

*STB?

Query Syntax

<value><NL>

Where <value> = 0 through 255

Example

OUTPUT 714; "*STB?"

ENTER 714; Value

PRINT Value

***TRG (Trigger)**

The *TRG command has the same effect as the Trigger[:IMMEDIATE] command and instructs the instrument to trigger.

Command Syntax

*TRG

Example

```
OUTPUT 714; "*TRG"
```

***TST? (Test)**

The *TST query causes the instrument to perform a self-test. The result of the test will be placed in the output queue.

Note Prior to sending this command, all front panel inputs must be disconnected.

A zero indicates the test passed and a non-zero value indicates the test failed.

Command Syntax

*TST?

Returned Format

<result><NL>

Where <result> = 0 or a non-zero value.

0 indicates the test has passed.

Non-zero indicates the test has failed.

The non-zero values indicate the following failures:

Table 5-3. Test Failures

Returned Value	Failed Section
1	Host CPU failure
2	ROM Checksum failure
4, 8, or 16 (depending on the address of the failure block)	ROM Test failure
32	Timer Chip failure
64	Real-time Clock failure
128	Keyboard failure
256	CRT failure
512	RF Hardware failure
1024	RS-232 Port A failure
2048	RS-232 Port B failure
4096	DSP or D-Board communications failure

***WAI** **(Wait)**

The *WAI command pauses the instrument, preventing it from executing any further HP-IB commands or queries until no operations are pending.

Command Syntax

*WAI

Example

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:PATTERN 'Facc'"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"TRIG:MODE:RETRIGGER SINGLE"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"*TRG"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"*WAI"
```

! The following command will not execute until the trigger has occurred

! and is a valid measurement result.

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC?"
```

```
ENTER 714;Freq_acc
```

```
PRINT Freq_acc
```


Status Registers

This overview details the status reporting system of the HP 8923B. It describes the contents and meaning of the various registers, bits, and queues in the status reporting structure. The status reporting structure used by the HP 8923B complies with the IEEE 488.2 (1987) standard.

The HP 8923B also complies with SCPI status reporting requirements. This subsystem covers errors that result from broken hardware, executing a command or attempting to execute a command over the HP-IB, as well as progress from outstanding operations. For additional information, refer to the STATUS Subsystem in Chapter 20.

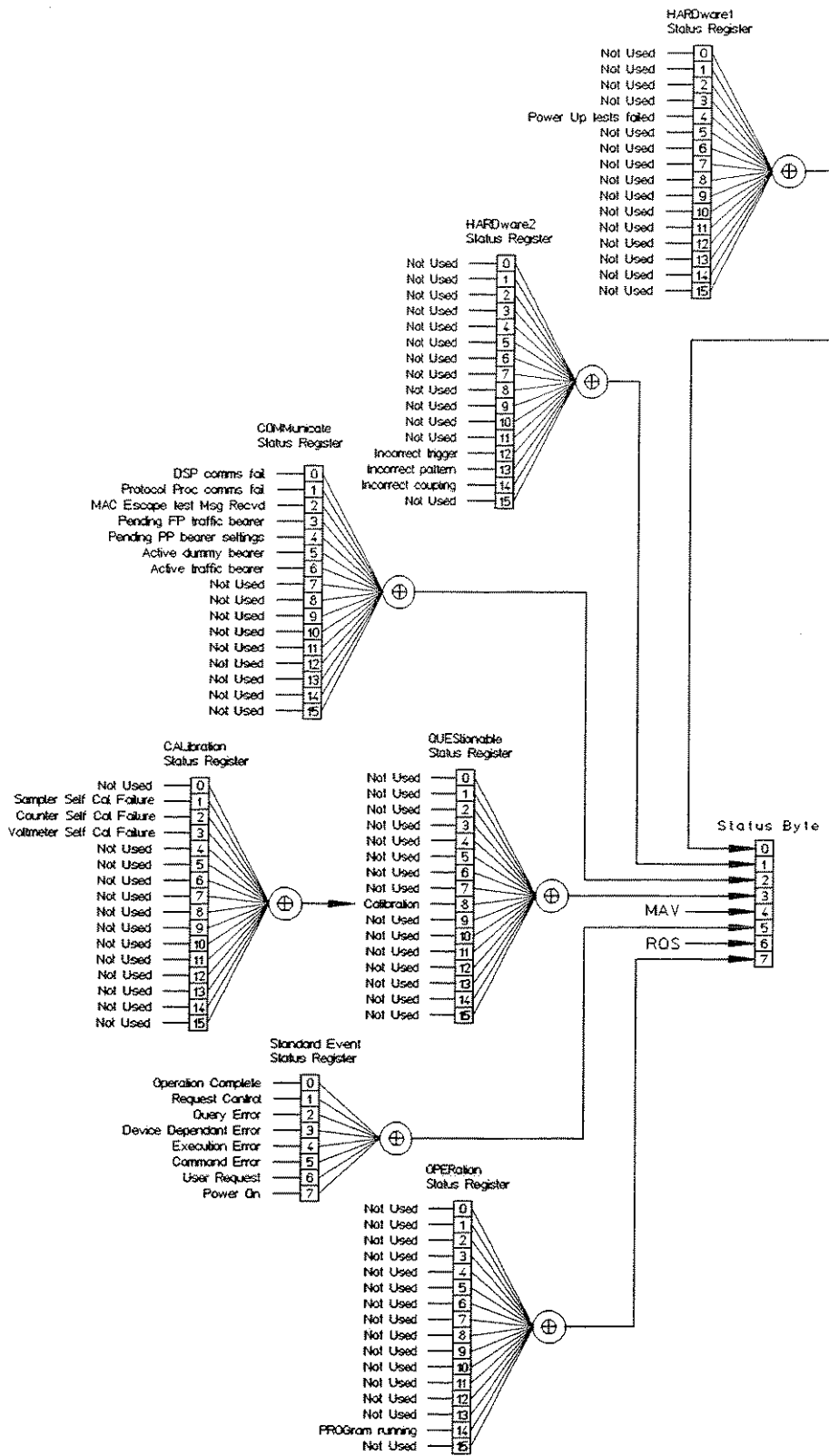


Figure 6-1. Status Registers

Status Byte

The Status Byte describe is returned in response to a Serial Poll, or a direct read of the status register.

Table 6-1. Status Byte Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	HARDware1 Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
1	HARDware2 Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
2	COMMunicate Status Register summary bit	HP 8923B	yes
3	QUEStionable Status Register summary bit	SCPI	yes
4	MAV	IEEE 488.2	yes
5	Standard Event Register summary bit	IEEE 488.2	yes
6	RQS	IEEE 488.1	yes
7	OPERation Status Register summary bit	SCPI	yes

All of these bits are summary bits that indicate there is some information existing in this or another register or message queue. The Status Register itself is defined in IEEE 488.2 (1987) standard.

- Bit 0 This is a summary bit that indicates a bit is set (TRUE) in the HARDware1 Status Register.
- Bit1 This is a summary bit that indicates a bit is set (TRUE) in the HARDware2 Status Register.
- Bit 2 This is a summary bit that indicates a bit is set (TRUE) in the COMMunicate Status Register.
- Bit 3 This is a summary bit for the QUEStionable Data/Signal Status Register.
- Bit 4 This is a summary bit that indicates that there is information in the HP-IB output queue, when set (TRUE).
- Bit 5 This is a summary bit for the Standard Event Status Register.
- Bit 6 Unlike all the other bits in all the status registers, it cannot be masked. This is the bit that is responsible for causing the Service Request to be sent to the controller (SRQ).
- Bit 7 This is a summary bit for the Operation Status Register defined by SCPI.

Status Registers

The registers are summarized in the Status Byte. All of the registers follow the requirements of IEEE 488.2 (1987), having enable (mask) registers. The registers also have associated transition registers and condition registers. The enable, transition, and condition registers are not shown but are assumed to have a one-to-one correspondence with the status registers.

OPERation Status Register

Table 6-2. OPERation Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	CALibrating	SCPI	no
1	SETTing	SCPI	no
2	RANGing	SCPI	no
3	SWEEping	SCPI	no
4	MEASuring	SCPI	no
5	Waiting for TRIGger summary	SCPI	no
6	Waiting for ARM summary	SCPI	no
7	CORReCting	SCPI	no
8	Availble to the designer	SCPI	no
9	Availble to the designer	SCPI	no
10	Availble to the designer	SCPI	no
11	Availble to the designer	SCPI	no
12	Availble to the designer	SCPI	no
13	INSTrument summary	SCPI	no
14	PROGram Running	SCPI	yes
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 14 is asserted whenever an HP 8923B IBASIC programming is in the running state.

Standard Event Status Register

Table 6-3. Standard Event Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	Operation Complete	IEEE	yes
1	Request Control	IEEE	yes
2	Query Error	IEEE	yes
3	Device Dependant Error	IEEE	yes
4	Execution Error	IEEE	yes
5	Command Error	IEEE	yes
6	User Request	IEEE	no
7	Power On	IEEE	yes
8	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
9	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
10	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
11	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
12	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
13	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
14	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no
15	Reserved by IEEE	IEEE	no

Execution errors in the HP 8923B are caused by attempting an operation that is not possible due to the current state of the instrument. Command and query errors are detected by the HP-IB language parser and are associated with the syntax of the command or query.

An entry will be placed into the System Error Queue whenever a Command, Execution, Query, or Device Dependant Error is reported.

Device Dependant Errors are used with pending entries.

Bit 0 is set whenever all active measurements have made one complete valid measurement and all outgoing signals are stable. Bit 7 is set to a logic one every time the power has been removed since the last HP-IB command.

QUESTIONable Status Register

Table 6-4. QUESTIONable Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	VOLTage	SCPI	no
1	CURRent	SCPI	no
2	TIME	SCPI	no
3	POWer	SCPI	no
4	TEMPerature	SCPI	no
5	FREQUency	SCPI	no
6	PHASe	SCPI	no
7	MODulation	SCPI	no
8	CALibration Status Register summary bit	SCPI	yes
9	Available to the designer	SCPI	no
10	Available to the designer	SCPI	no
11	Available to the designer	SCPI	no
12	Available to the designer	SCPI	no
13	Available to the designer	SCPI	no
14	Command warning	SCPI	no
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 8 indicates that calibration is questionable. This acts, in the HP 8923B, as a summary bit for the calibration status register.

CALibration Status Register

Table 6-5. CALibration Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	unused	HP 8923B	no
1	Sampler Self calibration failed	HP 8923B	yes
2	Counter Self calibration failed	HP 8923B	yes
3	Voltmeter Self calibration failed	HP 8923B	yes
4	unused	HP 8923B	no
5	unused	HP 8923B	no
6	unused	HP 8923B	no
7	unused	HP 8923B	no
8	unused	HP 8923B	no
9	unused	HP 8923B	no
10	unused	HP 8923B	no
11	unused	HP 8923B	no
12	unused	HP 8923B	no
13	unused	HP 8923B	no
14	unused	HP 8923B	no
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 1 is asserted whenever the High Speed Sampler Self Calibration procedure fails.

Bit 2 is asserted whenever the Counter Self Calibration procedure fails.

Bit 3 is asserted whenever the Voltmeter Self Calibration procedure fails.

HARDware1 Status Register

Table 6-6. HARDware1 Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	unused	HP 8923B	no
1	unused	HP 8923B	no
2	unused	HP 8923B	no
3	unused	HP 8923B	no
4	Power-up Self Test Failure	HP 8923B	yes
5	unused	HP 8923B	no
6	unused	HP 8923B	no
7	unused	HP 8923B	no
8	unused	HP 8923B	no
9	unused	HP 8923B	no
10	unused	HP 8923B	no
11	unused	HP 8923B	no
12	unused	HP 8923B	no
13	unused	HP 8923B	no
14	unused	HP 8923B	no
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 4 is asserted whenever the power-up digital diagnostic self tests fail.

HARDware2 Status Register

Table 6-7. HARDware2 Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Implemented
0	unused	HP 8923B	no
1	unused	HP 8923B	no
2	unused	HP 8923B	no
3	unused	HP 8923B	no
4	unused	HP 8923B	no
5	unused	HP 8923B	no
6	unused	HP 8923B	no
7	unused	HP 8923B	no
8	unused	HP 8923B	no
9	unused	HP 8923B	no
10	unused	HP 8923B	no
11	unused	HP 8923B	no
12	Improper trigger selection	HP 8923B	yes
13	Improper pattern selection	HP 8923B	yes
14	Improper coupling selection	HP 8923B	yes
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 12 is asserted whenever an incorrect trigger has been selected for the given instrument state.

Bit 13 is asserted whenever an unsupported measurement pattern has been selected.

Bit 14 is asserted whenever coupling of the analyzer to the dummy is not possible.

COMMunicate Status Register

Table 6-8. COMMunicate Status Register

Bit Number	Description	Defined	Used in the HP 8923B
0	DSP communication failure	HP 8923B	yes
1	Protocol processor communication failure	HP 8923B	yes
2	MAC escape test message received	HP 8923B	yes
3	FP traffic bearer setting pending	HP 8923B	yes
4	PP bearer setting pending	HP 8923B	yes
5	Active dummy bearer	HP 8923B	yes
6	Active traffic bearer	HP 8923B	yes
7	unused	HP 8923B	no
8	unused	HP 8923B	no
9	unused	HP 8923B	no
10	unused	HP 8923B	no
11	unused	HP 8923B	no
12	unused	HP 8923B	no
13	unused	HP 8923B	no
14	unused	HP 8923B	no
15	0	SCPI	no

Bit 0 is asserted whenever there is a failure in communications between the host processor and the DSP processor.

Bit 1 is asserted whenever there is a failure in communications between the host processor and the protocol processor.

Bit 2 is asserted whenever a MAC layer ESCAPE test message is received.

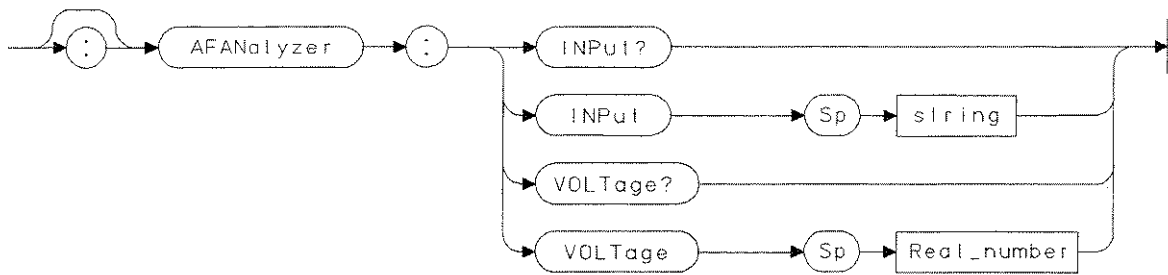
Bit 3 is asserted whenever there is an inconsistency between the fixed part's dummy bearer and traffic bearer carrier/slot settings.

Bit 4 is asserted whenever there is an active traffic bearer setting; traffic bearer connected.

Bit 5 is asserted whenever there is an active dummy bearer in existence; either one being transmitted or when synchronized/locked to a received one.

AFANalyzer Subsystem

This subsystem analyses the audio applied to the INPUT port



AFANalyzer Syntax Diagram

AFANalyzer:INPut

This command Selects the audio analyzer measurement port.

Command Syntax

```
AFANalyzer:INPut <string>  
  Where <string> is 'AUDIO IN' | 'Rx Audio'.
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFANalyzer:INPut 'AUDIO IN '"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFANalyzer:INPut 'Rx Audio '"
```

Query Syntax

```
AFANalyzer:INPut?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

AFANalyzer:VOLTage

This command toggles the voltage measurement 'AC' | 'DC'.

Command Syntax

```
AFANalyzer:VOLTage <string>  
  Where <string> has values 'AC' | 'DC'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFANalyzer:VOLTage 'AC'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFANalyzer:VOLTage 'DC'"
```

Query Syntax

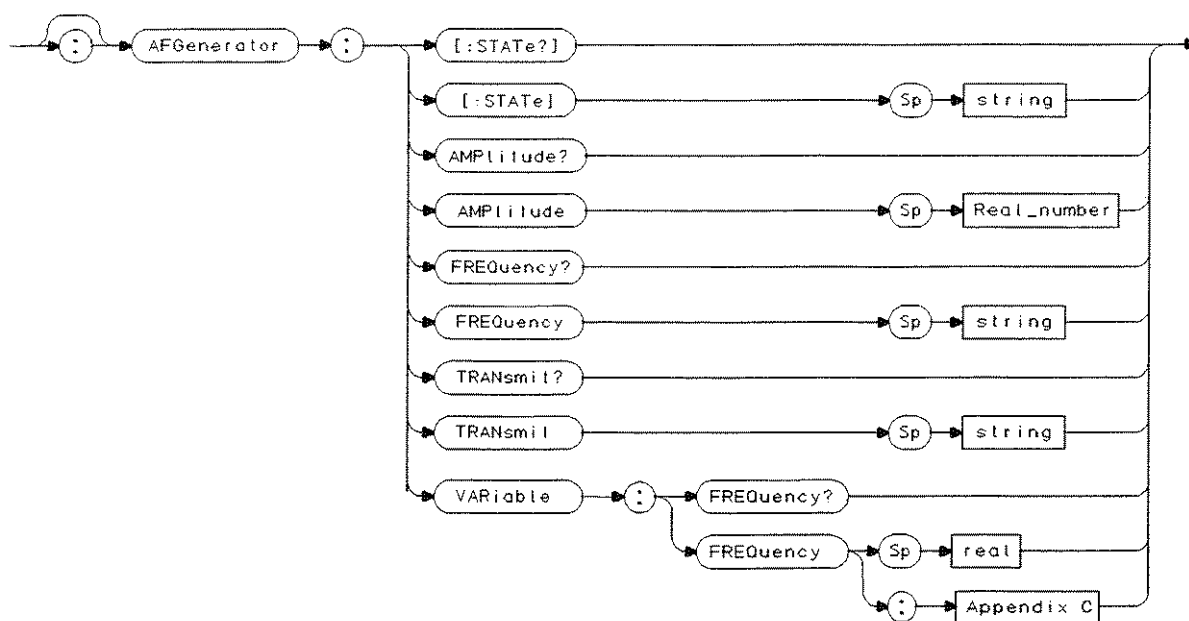
```
AFANalyzer:VOLTage?
```

Return Format

```
String
```


AFGenerator Subsystem

This subsystem controls the instruments audio frequency generator.



AFGenerator Syntax Diagram

AFGenerator[:STATE]

This command switches the audio frequency output on or off.

Command Syntax

```
AFGenerator[:STATE] <boolean>  
  Where <boolean> = 'ON' | 'OFF'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator[:STATE] 'ON'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator[:STATE] 'OFF'"
```

Query Syntax

```
AFGenerator[:STATE]?
```

Return Format

Boolean

AFGenerator:AMPLitude

Sets the amplitude of the audio signal.

Command Syntax

```
AFGenerator:AMPLitude <real>  
  Where <real> = 0 to 2
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:AMPLitude 0.005V"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:AMPLitude 1.1V"
```

Query Syntax

```
AFGenerator:AMPLitude?
```

Return Format

Real

AFGenerator:FREQUENCY

This command sets the frequency of the audio generator.

Command Syntax

```
AFGenerator:FREQUENCY <audio_freq>  
  Where <audio_freq> = '400HZ' | '1KHZ'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:FREQUENCY '400HZ'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:FREQUENCY '1KHZ'"
```

Query Syntax

```
AFGenerator:FREQUENCY?
```

Return Format

String

AFGenerator:TRANsmit

Connects/disconnects the AF source to/from the CODEC input/mouthpiece.

Command Syntax

AFGenerator:TRANsmit <string> or
AFGenerator:TX <string>
Where <string> is 'Yes' | 'No'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TRANsmit 'Yes'"
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TRANsmit 'No'"
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TX 'Yes'"
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TX 'No'"
```

Query Syntax

AFGenerator:TRANsmit? or
AFGenerator:TX?

Return Format

String

AFGenerator:TX

Connects/disconnects the AF source to/from the CODEC input/mouthpiece.

Command Syntax

```
AFGenerator:TRANsmit <string> or  
AFGenerator:TX <string>  
Where <string> is 'Yes' | 'No'.
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TRANsmit 'Yes'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TRANsmit 'No'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TX 'Yes'"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:TX 'No'"
```

Query Syntax

```
AFGenerator:TRANsmit? or  
AFGenerator:TX?
```

Return Format

String

AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency

Sets the frequency of the variable source.

Command Syntax

```
AFGenerator:VARiable:FREQuency <real>  
  Where <real> = 100 to 21000
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:FREQuency 100HZ"  
OUTPUT 714;"AFGenerator:FREQuency 21KHZ"
```

Query Syntax

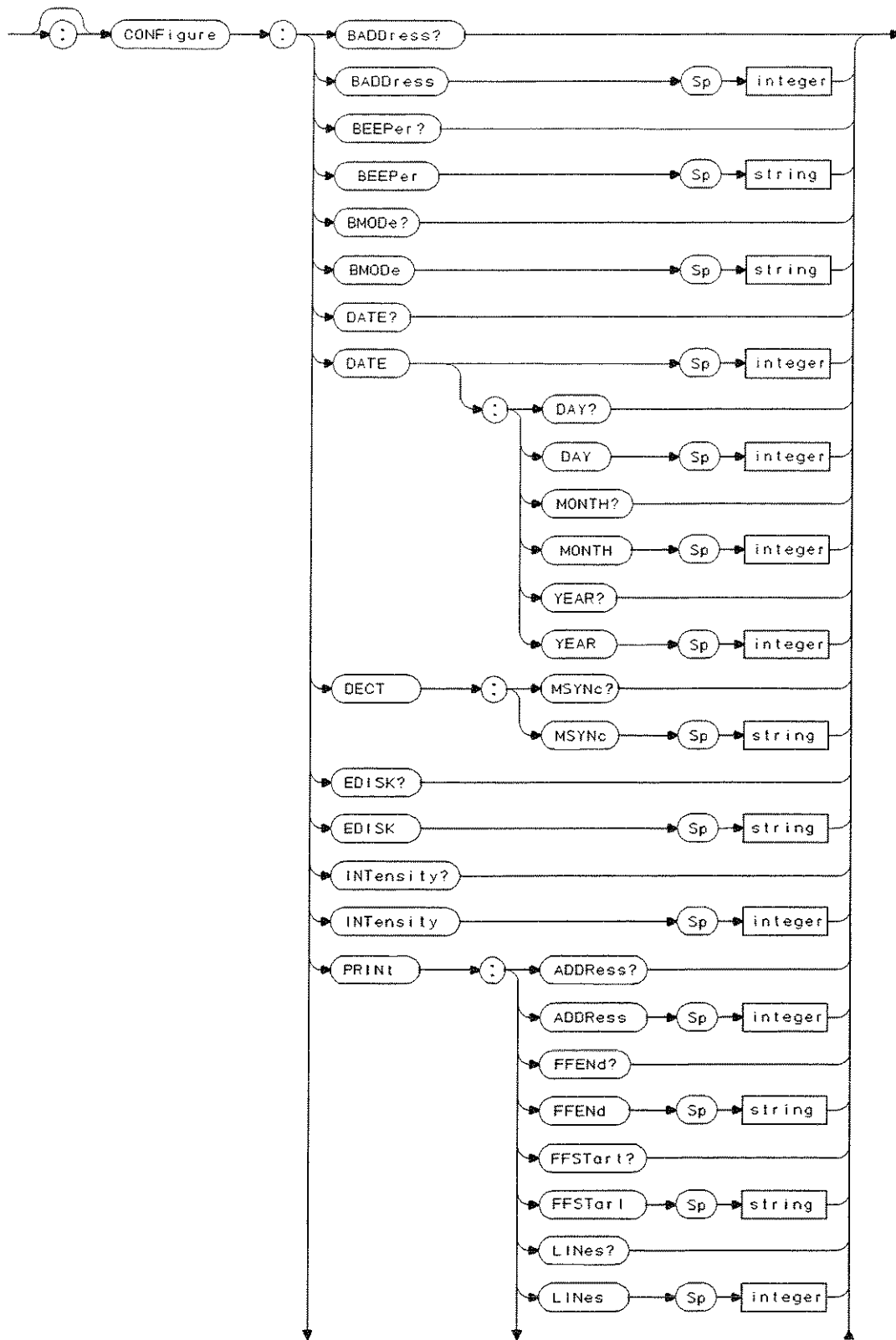
```
AFGenerator:FREQuency?
```

Return Format

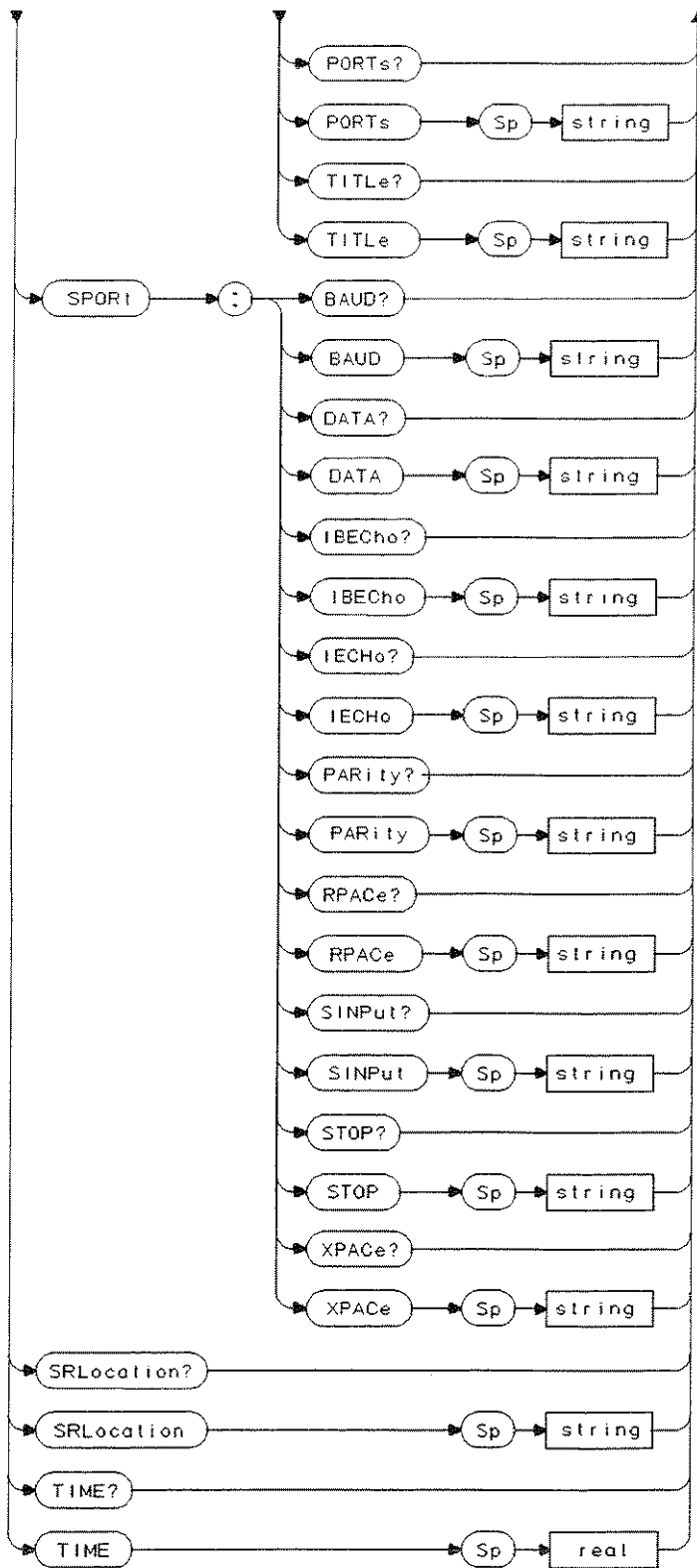
```
String
```


CONFigure Subsystem

This subsystem configures various HP 8923B auxiliary controls.



CONFIgure Syntax Diagram



CONFIGure Syntax Diagram

CONFigure:BADdress

This command sets the HP 8923B's HP-IB address.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:BADdress <value>
Where <value> = XX
XX - address 0 through 30

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BADdress 14"

Query Syntax

CONFigure:BADdress?

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:BEEPer

This command sets the volume of the instrument beeper.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:BEEPer <beeper_value>  
  Where <beeper_value> = 'Off' | 'Quiet' | 'Loud'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BEEPer 'Off'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BEEPer 'Quiet'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BEEPer 'Loud'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:BEEPer?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:BMODE

This command sets the instrument's HP-IB to talk & listen mode or control mode.

The talk & listen mode is set when the instrument is being controlled from an external computer. The "controller" mode is set when the HP 8923B I-BASIC is controlling external instruments via HP-IB.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:BMODE <ibasic_mode>  
Where < ibasic_mode> = 'Talk&Lstn' | 'Control'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BMODE 'Control'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:BMODE 'Talk&Lstn'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:BMODE?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:DATE

This command sets the current date used by the HP 8923B clock.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE <value>  
  Where <value> = YYYYMMDD  
  MM - month  
  DD - day  
  YYYY - year
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:DATE 19951225" - 25th December 1995
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE?
```

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:DATE:YEAR

This command sets the current year used by the HP 8923B clock.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE:YEAR <value>  
Where <value> = YYYY  
YYYY - year
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:DATE:YEAR 1996" - 1996
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE:YEAR?
```

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:DATE:MONTH

This command sets the current date used by the HP 8923B clock.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:DATE:MONTH <value>
Where <value> = MM
MM - month

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:DATE:MONTH 12" - December

Query Syntax

CONFigure:DATE:MONTH?

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:DATE:DAY

This command sets the current date used by the HP 8923B clock.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE:DAY <value>  
  Where <value> = DD  
  DD - day
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:DAY 25" - 25th
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:DATE:DAY?
```

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:DECT:MSYNc

This command sets the HP 8923B to either output a multiframe synchronization signal (Master) or to treat it as an input and synchronize to it (slave). This signal is sent through the SYNC OUT and SYNC IN connectors on the rear panel.

Note This control is only effective when testing portable parts. When testing fixed parts, the HP 8923B synchronizes to a bearer transmitted by the fixed part.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:DECT:MSYNc <string>
Where <string> = 'Master' | 'Slave'

Example Statement

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:DECT:MSYNc 'Master'"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:DECT:MSYNc?

Return Format

String

CONFigure:EDISK

This configures the HP 8923B to interface with an external HP-IB disk drive.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:EDISK <disk_parameter>

Where <disk_parameter> = WXY,Z

W = 7 (HP-IB select code)

XY = 0 through 31 (address)

Z = 0 (left-hand disk drive) or 1 (right-hand drive)

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:EDISK: ,702,0"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:EDISK?

Return Format

String

CONFigure:INTensity

This command sets the instrument display intensity.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:INTensity <value>  
Where <value> = 1 through 8  
1 - dim  
8 - bright
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:INTensity 7"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:INTensity?
```

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:PRINt:ADDRess

This command sets the HP-IB address of an external HP-IB printer.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:ADDRess <address>
Where the <address> = 1 through 30

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:ADDRess 1"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:ADDRess?

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:PRINt:FFENd

This command activates/deactivates the form-feed at the end of a printout.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:FFENd <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Yes' | 'No'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:FFENd 'Yes'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:FFENd?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:PRINT:FFStart

This command activates/deactivates the form-feed at the start of a printout.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINT:FFStart <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Yes' | 'No'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINT:FFStart 'Yes'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINT:FFStart?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:PRINt:LINEs

This command sets the number of lines per page for the print out.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:LINEs <value>
Where <value> = 20 through 120

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:LINEs 66"

Query Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:LINEs?

Return Format

Integer

CONFigure:PRINt:PORTs

This command sets the destination output port for the printer.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:PORTs <string>  
  Where the <string> is 'Serial' | 'HP-IB'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:PORTs 'Serial'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:PORTs?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:PRINt:DESTination

This command sets the destination output port for the printer.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:DESTination <string>
Where the <string> is 'Serial' | 'HP-IB'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:DESTination 'Serial'"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:PRINt:DESTination?

Return Format

String

CONFigure:PRINt:TITLe

This command sets up the one line title that will appear on the first line of a print out.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:TITLe <string>
```

Where <string> is a maximum of 50 characters long.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:PRINt:TITLe 'BER Results'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:PRINt:TITLe?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD

This command sets the baud rate for the rear panel I-BASIC/print serial port.

Command Syntax

CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD <string>

Where <string> is '19200' | '9600' | '4800' | '2400' | '1200' |
'600' | '300' | '150'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD '19200'"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD '2400'"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:SPORT:BAUD?

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORt:DATA

This command sets the number of data bits for the rear panel I-BASIC/print serial port.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:DATA <data_length>  
  Where <data_length> = '7 bits' | '8 bits'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:DATA '8 bits'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:DATA?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORT:IBEcho

This command activates/deactivates echoing of received I-BASIC commands to the I-BASIC/print serial port.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:IBEcho <string>  
Where <string> = 'On' | 'Off'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:IBEcho 'On'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:IBEcho 'Off'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:IBEcho?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORt:IECHo

This command activates/deactivates echoing of received instrument commands to the I-BASIC/print serial port.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:IECHo <string>  
  Where <string> = 'On' | 'Off'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:IECHo 'On'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:IECHo 'Off'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:IECHo?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORt:PARity

This command selects the parity used for the I-BASIC/print serial port.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:PARity <string>
```

Where <string> = 'None' | 'Odd' | 'Even' | 'Always 1' | 'Always 0'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:PARity 'None'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:PARity?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORT:RPACe

This command sets the receiver pace for the I-BASIC/print serial port data transfer.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:RPACe <string>  
  Where <string> = 'None' | 'Xon/Xoff'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:RPACe 'Xon/Xoff'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:RPACe?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORt:SINPut

This command sets up the destination of the commands sent to the I-BASIC/print serial port. Commands can be input to the instrument or to I-BASIC.

Note Another method of writing this command exists. This command is completely interchangeable with CONFigure:SPORt:SINPut. The command is:

CONFigure:SPORt:SIN

Command Syntax

CONFigure:SPORt:SINPut <string>
or
CONFigure:SPORt:SIN <string>
Where <string> = 'Inst' | 'IBASIC'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:SINPut 'Inst'"  
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:SIN 'IBASIC'"
```

Query Syntax

CONFigure:SPORt:SINPut?
or
CONFigure:SPORt:SIN?

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORt:STOP

This command sets the number of stop bits for the I-BASIC/print serial port data transfer.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:STOP <stop_length>  
  Where <stop_length> = '1 bit' | '2 bits'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORt:STOP '1 bit'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORt:STOP?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SPORT:XPACe

This command sets up the transmitted pace of the I-BASIC/PRINT serial port for data transfer.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:XPACe <string>  
  Where <string> = 'None' | 'Xon/Xoff'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SPORT:XPACe 'Xon/Xoff'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SPORT:XPACe?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:SRLocation

This command sets location of the save/recall register.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:SRLocation <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Internal' | 'Card' | 'RAM' | 'Disk'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:SRLocation 'Card'"
```

Query Syntax

```
CONFigure:SRLocation?
```

Return Format

String

CONFigure:TIME

This command sets the HP 8923B clock.

Command Syntax

```
CONFigure:TIME <value>  
  Where <value> = HH.MM  
  HH - hours  
  MM - minutes
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"CONFigure:TIME 17.05"
```

Query Syntax

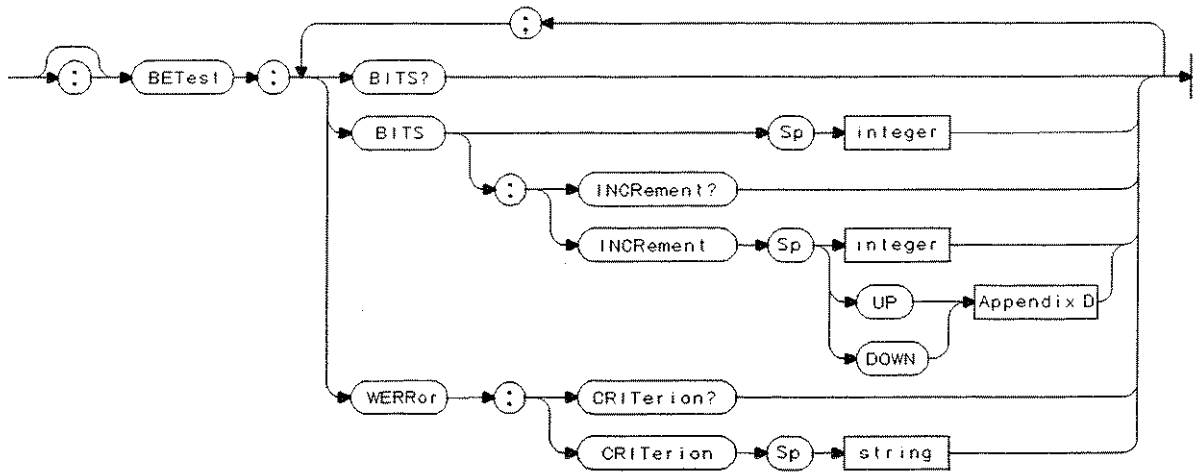
```
CONFigure:TIME?
```

Return Format

```
Real
```


BETest Subsystem

This subsystem controls the bit error ratio measurements.



BETest Syntax Diagram

BETest:BITS

Sets the number of bits to be tested in a BER measurement.

Command Syntax

BETest:BITS <bit_number>

Where <bit_number> is an integer from 320 through $10^9 - 1$

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:BITS 100000"
```

Query Syntax

BETest:BITS?

Return Format

Integer

BETest:BITS:INCRement

Sets the increment of the amount of bits that are to be tested in a BER measurement.

Command Syntax

BETest:BITS:INCRement <increment_parameter> or <integer>

Where <increment_command> = DOWN | UP

Where <integer> = 0 to $10^9 - 1$

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:BITS:INCRement DOWN"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:BITS:INCRement UP"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:BITS:INCRement 100"
```

Query Syntax

```
BETest:BITS:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

Appendix D for additional related commands.

BETest:WERRor:CRITerion

This command selects the detection method for a word error. See “Making Measurements” section in the HP 8923B DECT Test Set User’s Guide for details of the methods “Threshold” and “No-B-field”.

Command Syntax

```
BETest:WERRor:CRITerion: <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Threshold' | 'No-B-field'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:WERRor:CRITerion 'No-B-field'"  
OUTPUT 714;"BETest:WERRor:CRITerion 'Threshold'"
```

Query Syntax

```
BETest:WERRor:CRITerion?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

DECT Subsystem

This chapter describes all the commands related to establishing and maintaining a communication link with a DECT Fixed Part or Portable Part.

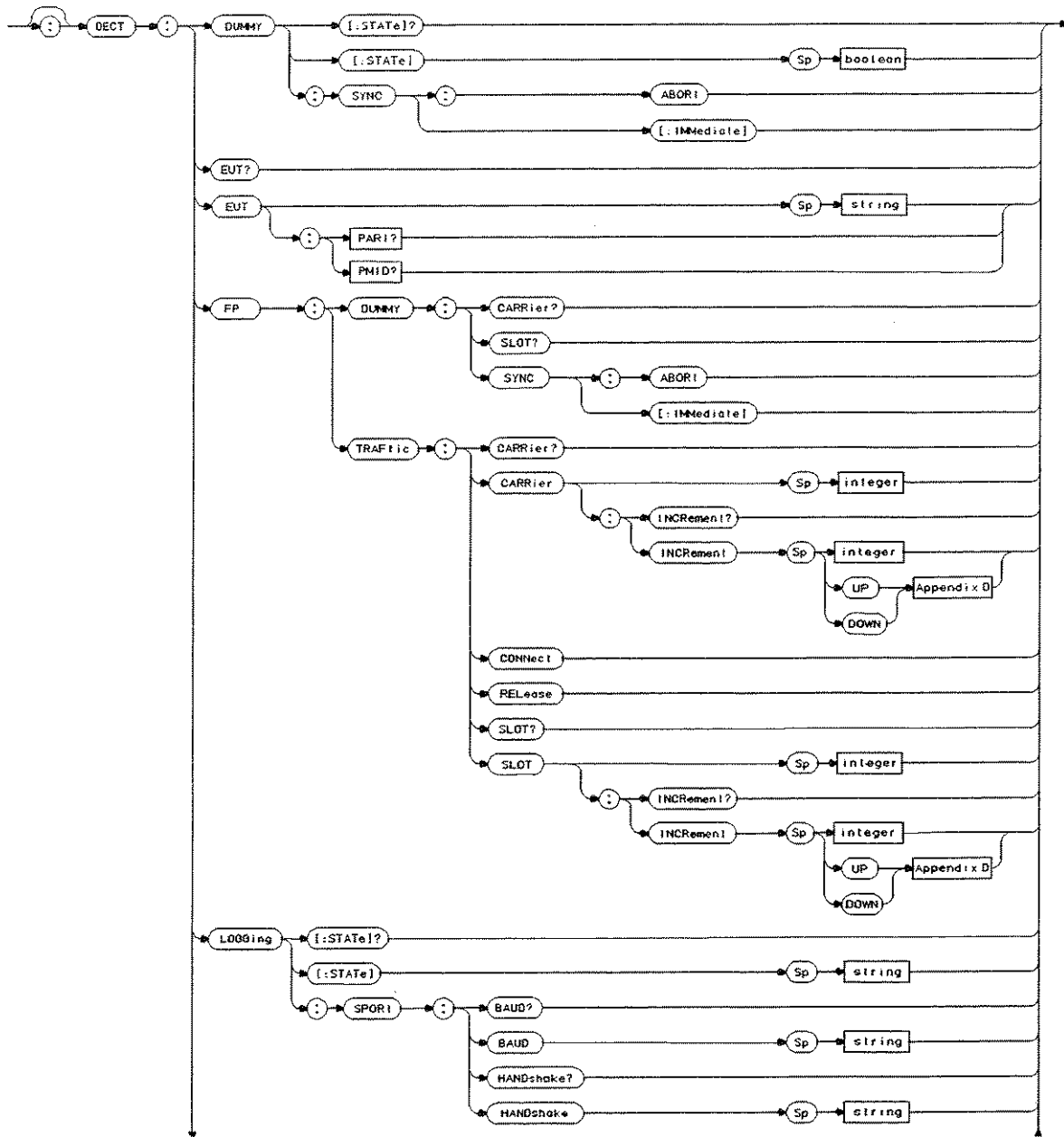


Figure 11-1. DECT Syntax Diagram

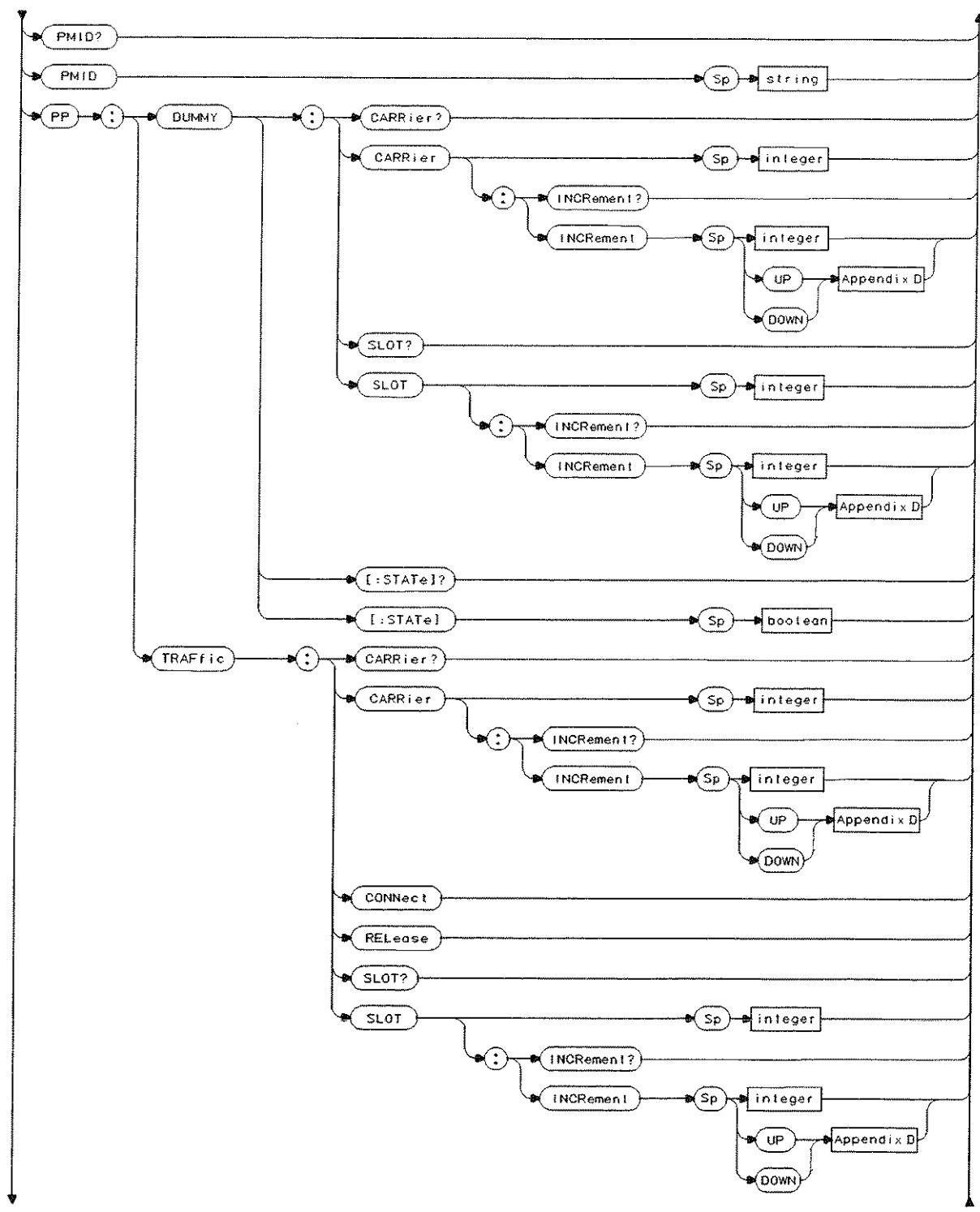


Figure 11-2. DECT Syntax Diagram

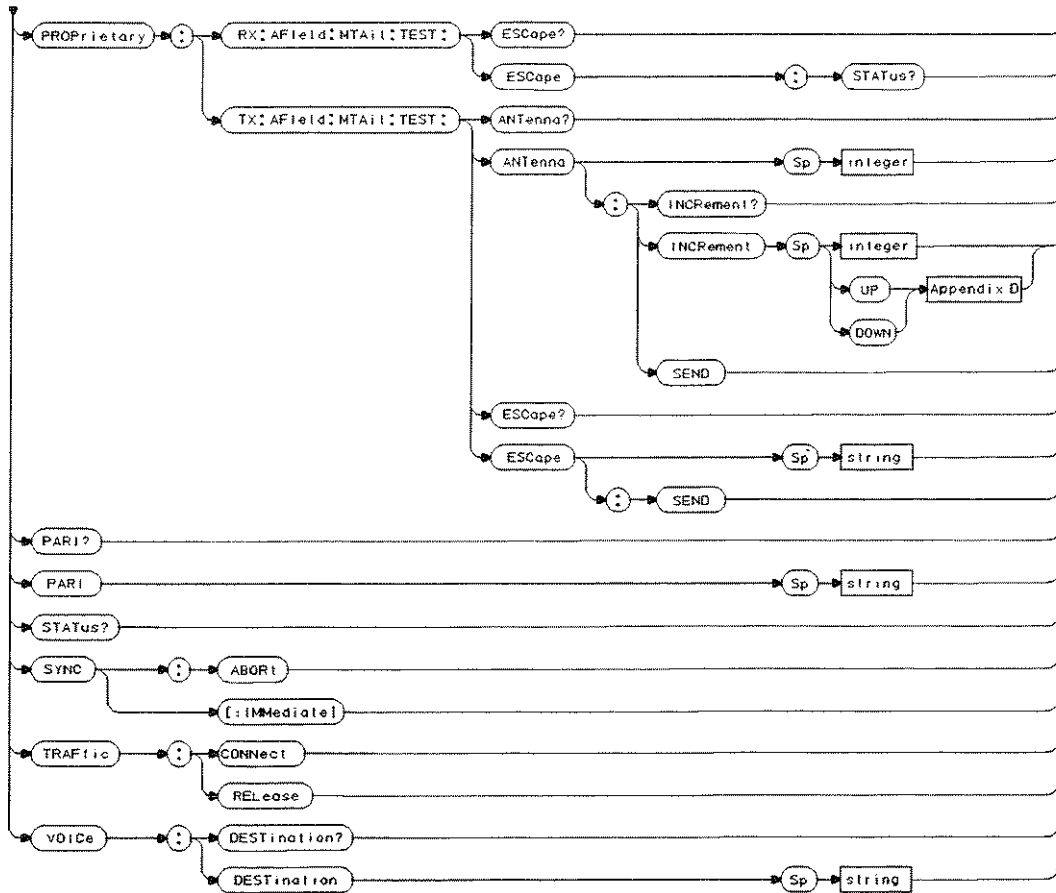


Figure 11-3. DECT Syntax Diagram

DECT:DUMMy[:STATe]

This command activates/de-activates the transmission of a dummy bearer.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:DUMMy <boolean>  
or  
DECT:DUMMy:STATe <boolean>  
  Where <boolean> = 0 | 1 | OFF | ON  
  0 or OFF switches off the dummy bearer  
  1 or ON switches on the dummy bearer
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:DUMMy 1"  
or  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:DUMMy:STATe 1"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:DUMMy?  
or  
DECT:DUMMy:STATe?
```

Return Format

Boolean

DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt

This command aborts the HP 8923B's synchronization to the dummy bearer (which is transmitted by the FP).

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt"
```

DECT:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate]

This command instructs the HP 8923B to synchronize to the dummy bearer. The command should only be used when the EUT is a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:SYNC
DECT:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate]
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate]
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC
or
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:DUMMy:SYNC"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate"
```

DECT:EUT

This command configures the HP 8923B to test either a Portable Part or a Fixed Part.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:EUT <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Portable' | 'Fixed'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:EUT 'Portable'"  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:EUT 'Fixed'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:EUT?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:EUT:PARI?

This query returns an 8 or 9 character hex string; the PARI of the EUT (fixed part) being tested.

Query Syntax

DECT:EUT:PARI?

Return Format

String

Example Return String

000080C64

Note If there is no EUT connected then the string, ----, is returned.

DECT:EUT:PMID?

Returns a 5 character hex string; the PMID of the EUT (portable part) being tested.

Query Syntax

DECT:EUT:PMID?

Return Format

String

Example Return String

49D3A

Note If there is no EUT connected then the string, ----, is returned.

DECT:FP:DUMMy:CARRier?

This query returns the RF carrier of the dummy bearer when testing a fixed part. There is no HP 8923B command to set the dummy bearer carrier when testing. The fixed part initiates the dummy bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:FP:DUMMy:CARRier
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:CARRier

Query Syntax

DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:CARRier?
or
DECT:FP:DUMMy:CARRier?

Return Format

String

DECT:FP:DUMMy:SLOT?

This query returns the timeslot for the dummy bearer when testing a fixed part. There is no HP 8923B command to set the dummy bearer timeslot when testing. The fixed part initiates the dummy bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:FP:DUMMy:SLOT
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SLOT

Query Syntax

DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SLOT?
or
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SLOT?

Return Format

String

DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt

This command aborts the synchronization to the dummy bearer when testing a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt"
```

DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC[:IMMediate]

This command instructs the HP 8923B to synchronize to the dummy bearer. The command should only be used when the EUT is a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:SYNC
DECT:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC
or
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
or
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC
or
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:IMMediate"
```

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier

This command sets the RF carrier position for the traffic bearer when testing a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:TRAFfic:CARRier
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier <integer>
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 through 9
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier 7"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier 7"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier?
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the traffic bearer's carrier when testing a fixed part. The command can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

or

```
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> is an integer.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement UP"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement DOWN"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 5"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 2"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement?
```

or

```
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CONNect

This command forces the HP 8923B to initiate a traffic bearer when testing a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CONNect

Command Syntax

DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CONNect
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CONNect
or
DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CONNect"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CONNect"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect"

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease

This command forces the HP 8923B to release the current traffic bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:RELease
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:RELease
OR
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease
OR
DECT:TRAFfic:RELease
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:RELease"
OR
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease"
OR
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:TRAFfic:RELease"
```

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT

This command sets the timeslot for the traffic bearer when testing a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT

Command Syntax

DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT <integer>
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 through 11

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT 5"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT 5"

Query Syntax

DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT?
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT?

Return Format

Integer

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the traffic bearer's timeslot when testing a fixed part. The command can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement

Command Syntax

DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN
Where <value> = an integer from 0 through 11 inclusive.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement 4"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement 4"

Query Syntax

DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement?
or
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement?

Return Format

Integer

DECT:LOGGing[:STATe]

This command activates/deactivates the DECT protocol logging.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing <string>  
or  
DECT:LOGGing:STATe <string>  
Where <string> = 'ON' | 'OFF'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:LOGGing 'ON'"  
or  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:LOGGing:STATe 'ON'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing?  
or  
DECT:LOGGing:STATe?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:BAUD

This command sets the baud rate for the protocol logging period.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:BAUD <string>  
  Where <string> = '19200' | '9600' | '1200' | '300'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:BAUD '9600'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:BAUD?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:HANDshake

This command sets the receiver pace for the protocol logging serial port.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:HANDshake <string>  
  Where <string> = 'None' | 'Xon/Xoff'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:HANDshake 'Xon/Xoff'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:LOGGing:SPORt:HANDshake?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:PARI

This command sets the Primary Access Rights Identity.

Command Syntax

DECT:PARI <string>

Where <string> = '9 hexadecimal characters' or '8 hexadecimal characters'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PARI '0000A9D3A'"
```

Query Syntax

DECT:PARI?

Return Format

String

DECT:PMID

This command sets the Portable Part MAC Identity. This is a five character hexadecimal number, which is entered as a string.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PMID <string>  
Where <string> = '5 hexadecimal digits'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PMID 'ABCDE'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PMID?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:PP:DUMMy[:STATe]

This command sets the dummy bearer state to on or off.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:DUMMy
DECT:DUMMy:STATe
DECT:PP:DUMMy
DECT:PP:DUMMy:STATe
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:STATe
```

Controlling the position of the dummy bearer is only relevant when testing a DECT portable part.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:STATe <boolean_parameter>
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:STATe <boolean_parameter>
DECT:PP:DUMMy <boolean_parameter>
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy <boolean_parameter>
  Where <boolean_parameter> = 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
```

Example Statement

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy:STATe ON"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:STATe ON"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy ON"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy ON"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:STATe?
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:STATe?
DECT:PP:DUMMy?
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy?
```

Return Format

Boolean

DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier

This command sets the RF carrier position for the dummy bearer when testing a portable part..

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier <integer>
or
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 | 9
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier 7"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier 7"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier?
or
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the traffic bearer's carrier when testing a portable part. This can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

or

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> is an integer.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement UP"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement DOWN"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement 2"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement 2"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement?
```

or

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:CARRier:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT

This command sets the timeslot position for the dummy bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:SLOT
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:SLOT <integer>
or
DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 through 11 inclusive.
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:SLOT 10"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT 1"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMy:SLOT?
or
DECT:PP:DUMMy:SLOT?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the dummy bearer's timeslot when testing a portable part. The command can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement
DECT:PORTable:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <integer>
```

or

```
DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> is an optional number between 0 and 11.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement UP"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement DOWN"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement 0"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement 1"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement?
```

or

```
DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier

This command sets the RF carrier of the traffic bearer when testing a portable part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier

Command Syntax

DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier <integer>
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 through 9

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier 7"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier 7"

Query Syntax

DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier?
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier?

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the traffic bearer's carrier when testing a portable part. The command can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <integer>
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
Where <increment_parameter>= UP | DOWN
Where <value> = any integer less than 10
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 'DOWN'"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 5"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 'UP'"
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement 2"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement?
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CARRier:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect

This command causes the HP 8923B to initiate a call/traffic bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CONNect

The dummy bearer must be established before making a traffic bearer connection.

Command Syntax

DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CONNect
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect
or
DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CONNect"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect"

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease

This command causes the HP 8923B to release the current call/traffic bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:RELease
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:RELease
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:RELease"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease"
```

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT

This command sets the timeslot position for the traffic bearer when testing a PP.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT <integer>
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT <integer>
Where <integer> = 0 through 11
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT 5"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT 5"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT?
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the traffic bearer's timeslot when testing a portable part. The command can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement

Command Syntax

DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <integer>
Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN
Where <value> = an integer from 0 through 11 inclusive.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement 4"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement 4"

Query Syntax

DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement?
or
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:SLOT:INCRement?

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PROPrietary:RX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

This query reads the escape test message received from the EUT.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:PROPrietary:RX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

DECT:PROPrietary:RECeive:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

Query Syntax

DECT:PROPrietary:RECeive:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

or

DECT:PROPrietary:RX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

Return Format

String

DECT:PROPRIetary:RX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:STATus?

This query reads the status of the received escape message.

The status will be "New" whenever an escape test message has been received but has not been read from the EUT.

The status will be "Old" if the received escape test message has been read.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:PROPRIetary:RX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:STATus?

DECT:PROPRIetary:RECEive:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:STATus?

Query Syntax

DECT:PROPRIetary:RECEive:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:STATus?

or

DECT:PROPRIetary:RX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:STATus?

Return Format

String

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna

This command overrides the antenna value and sets a fixed value to be used in the DEFEAT_ANTENNA_DIVERSITY test message.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna?  
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna?
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna <integer>  
or  
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna <integer>  
Where <integer> = 0 through 7
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna 2"  
or  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna 2"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna?  
or  
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ANTenna?
```

Return Format

Integer

DECT:PROPRIetary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement

This command controls the increment for the antenna diversity control command.

This can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PROPRIetary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement?  
DECT:PROPRIetary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement?
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PROP:TRAN:AFI:MTA:TEST:ANT:INCR <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

or

```
DECT:PROP:TX:AFI:MTA:TEST:ANT:INCR <increment_parameter> | <value>
```

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> is a integer with a maximum value of six.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPRIetary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement 5"  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPRIetary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement UP"  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPRIetary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement 2"  
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPRIetary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement DOWN"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:PROPRIetary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement?  
DECT:PROPRIetary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:INCRement?
```

Return Format

String

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND

This command sends the DEFEAT_ANTENNA_DIVERSITY test message to the part being tested using the value defined in :TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANT.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND
or
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTail:TEST:ANTenna:SEND"
```

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape

This command sets the contents of the escape test message, which is to be transmitted to the EUT.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

Command Syntax

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape <string>
or
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape <string>
Where <string> = user definable (8 hexadecimal characters)

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape 'ABCDEF78'"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape 'ABCDEF78'"

Query Syntax

DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?
or
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAil:TEST:ESCape?

Return Format

String

DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND

This command sends the ESCAPE test message to the EUT.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND
```

Command Syntax

```
DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND
or
DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TRANsmit:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND"
or
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:PROPrietary:TX:AFIeld:MTAIL:TEST:ESCape:SEND"
```

DECT:STATus?

This query returns the call status field. The status options are for the portable part are:

- Off
- Idle
- Calling
- Connected

The status options are for the fixed part are:

- Off
- Sync
- Locked
- Connected

Query Syntax

DECT:STATus?

Return Format

String

DECT:SYNC[:IMMEDIATE]

This command starts the synchronization to the dummy bearer when testing a fixed part.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:SYNC  
DECT:SYNC:IMMEDIATE  
DECT:DUMMY:SYNC  
DECT:DUMMY:SYNC:IMMEDIATE  
DECT:FP:DUMMY:SYNC  
DECT:FP:DUMMY:SYNC:IMMEDIATE  
DECT:FIXED:DUMMY:SYNC  
DECT:FIXED:DUMMY:SYNC:IMMEDIATE
```

Command Syntax

DECT:SYNC:IMMEDIATE

DECT:SYNC:ABORt

This command aborts the synchronization to the dummy bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

DECT:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FP:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt
DECT:FIXed:DUMMy:SYNC:ABORt

Command Syntax

DECT:SYNC:ABORt

DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect

This command forces the HP 8923B to initiate a traffic bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:CONNect
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:CONNect
```

Command Syntax

DECT:TRAFfic:CONNect

DECT:TRAFfic:RELease

This command forces the HP 8923B to release the current traffic bearer.

Note The following commands are equivalent:

```
DECT:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:FP:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:FIXed:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:PP:TRAFfic:RELease
DECT:PORTable:TRAFfic:RELease
```

Command Syntax

DECT:TRAFfic:RELease

DECT:VOICE:DESTination

This command sets the destination of the received speech/B-Field from the EUT.

Command Syntax

```
DECT:VOICE:DESTination <string>  
  Where <string> = 'None' | 'RearPanel' | 'Echo'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DECT:VOICE:DESTination 'RearPanel'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DECT:VOICE:DESTination?
```

Return Format

String

DISPlay Subsystem

This chapter describes all the commands related to the screen display of the HP 8923B.

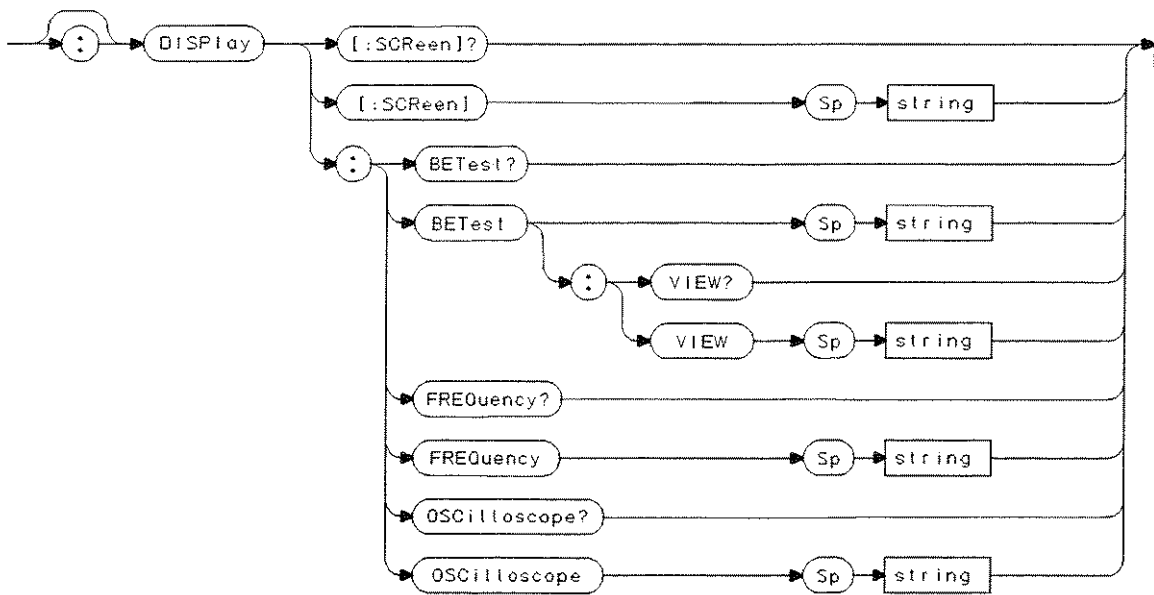


Figure 12-1. DISPlay Syntax Diagram

DISPlay[:SCReen]

This command switches the display to the desired screen.

Command Syntax

DISPlay

or

DISPlay:SCReen <screen_identifier>

Where <screen_identifier> = AUDio | BETest | CALL | CONFigure
DBField | EXTSource | FREQ | HELP | IOConfigure | LOGGing |
MCNTL | MESSage | NTPower | OSCilloscope | PCONfigure |
PROPrietary | PTFall | PTMid | PTRise | PUP | RFParameter |
SERVice | TCONfigure | TESTs | TFReq | TIBasic | TMAKe | TPARm |
TSEQn | TSPec

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay CALL"
```

or

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:SCReen CALL"
```

Query Syntax

DISPlay?

or

DISPlay:SCReen?

Return Format

String

DISPlay:BEtEst

This command selects the display of the BER measurement to be either a count or ratio. Count shows the accumulated number of bits/frames in error, ratio shows the ratio of bits/frames in error to bits/frames tested.

Command Syntax

```
DISPlay:BEtEst <string>  
  Where <string> = 'CNT' | 'RATIO'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:BEtEst 'CNT'"  
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:BEtEst 'RATIO'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DISPlay:BEtEst?
```

Return Format

String

DISPlay:BEtest:VIEW

This command selects the measurement viewed to be either bit error ratio or word error ratio.

Command Syntax

```
DISPlay:BEtest:VIEW <string>  
  Where <string> = 'BER' | 'WER'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:BEtest:VIEW 'BER'"  
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:BEtest:VIEW 'WER'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DISPlay:BEtest:VIEW?
```

Return Format

String

DISPlay:FREQuency

This command selects which frequency screen is to be displayed.

Command Syntax

```
DISPlay:FREQuency <string>  
  Where <string> = 'MAXMIN0' | 'MAXMIN1' | 'AVERAGE01'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:FREQuency 'MAXMIN1'"
```

Query Syntax

```
DISPlay:FREQuency?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

DISPlay:OSCilloscope

This command selects which oscilloscope screen is to be displayed.

Command Syntax

```
DISPlay:OSCilloscope <string>
```

Where <string> = 'MAIN' | 'VOLT/TIME' | 'MARKER' | 'TRIGGER1' | 'TRIGGER2'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"DISPlay:OSCilloscope 'VOLT/TIME'"
```

Query Syntax

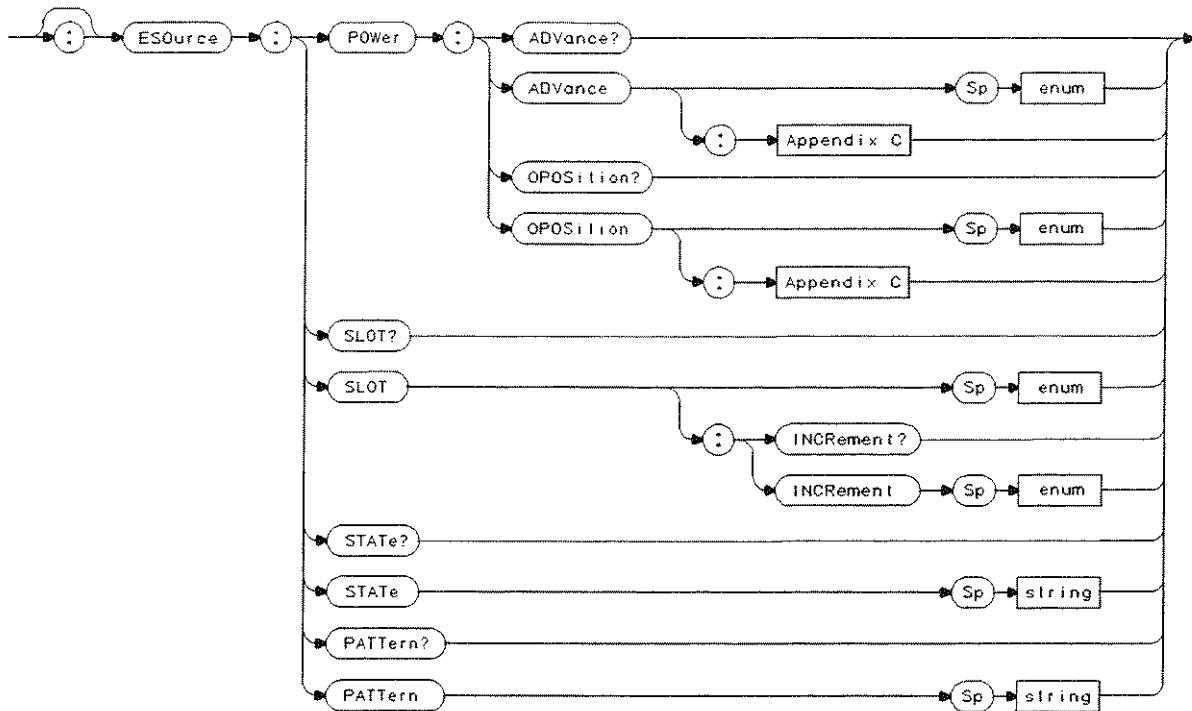
```
DISPlay:OSCilloscope?
```

Return Format

String

ESource Subsystem

This subsystem provides access to external controls and parameters.



ESource Syntax Diagram

ESource:POWer:ADVance

Positions the leading edge of the trigger signal that goes to the external source.

Command Syntax

ESource:POWer:ADVance <power_advance_time_value>

Where <power_advance_time_value> is integer values of bit-periods in the range 0-31, or its equivalent real number in micro-seconds or milli-seconds.

Note The ESource:POWer:ADVance command is dependant on the units set by the ESource:POWer:ADVance:UNits command.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"ESource:POWer:ADVance 13"
```

Query Syntax

```
ESource:POWer:ADVance?
```

Return Format

Real

ESource:POWer:OPosition

Sets the position of the trailing edge of the trigger signal that is supplied to the external source.

Command Syntax

ESource:POWer:OPosition <off_position_time_value>

Where <off_position_time_value> is integer values of bit-periods in the range 416-447, or its equivalent real number in micro-seconds or milli-seconds.

Note The ESource:POWer:OPosition command is dependant on the units set by the ESource:POWer:OPosition:UNits command.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"ESource:POWer:OPosition 421"
```

Query Syntax

```
ESource:POWer:OPosition?
```

Return Format

Real

ESource:SLOT

Sets the slot on which the data will appear.

Command Syntax

ESource:SLOT <integer>

Where <integer> is in the range 0 through 23.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;" ESource:SLOT 19"
```

Query Syntax

ESource:SLOT?

Return Format

Integer

ESource:SLOT:INCRement

Sets the increment value or instructs the increment/decrement to be made.

Command Syntax

ESource:SLOT:INCRement <increment_parameter>

Where <increment parameter> is UP | DOWN | <increment value>,
and <increment value> is an integer no greater than the difference between
the minimum and maximum values of the entry field.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"ESource:SLOT:INCRement 3"
```

Query Syntax

```
ESource:SLOT:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Integer

ESource:STATE

Enables/disables the trigger output.

Command Syntax

ESource:STATE <boolean>
Where <boolean> is 'On' | 'Off' | '1' | '0'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"ESource:STATE 'On'"
```

Query Syntax

ESource:STATE?

Return Format

String

ESource:Pattern

Sets the data pattern output to the external source.

Command Syntax

ESource:Pattern <string>

Where <string> is 'DM0' | 'DM1' | 'DM2' | 'FACC' | 'FDEV2_FS' .

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"ESource:Pattern 'DM2'"
```

Query Syntax

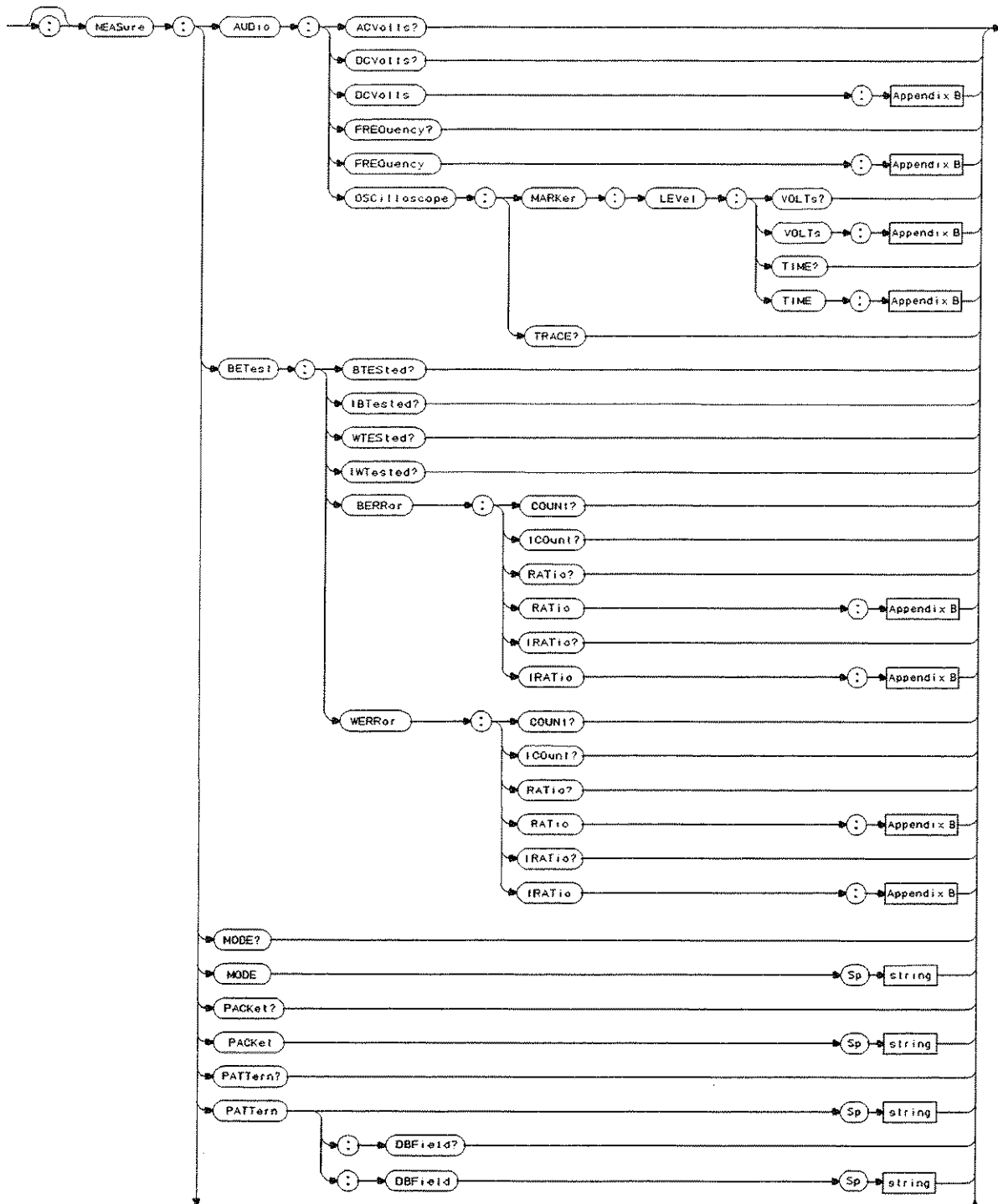
ESource:Pattern?

Return Format

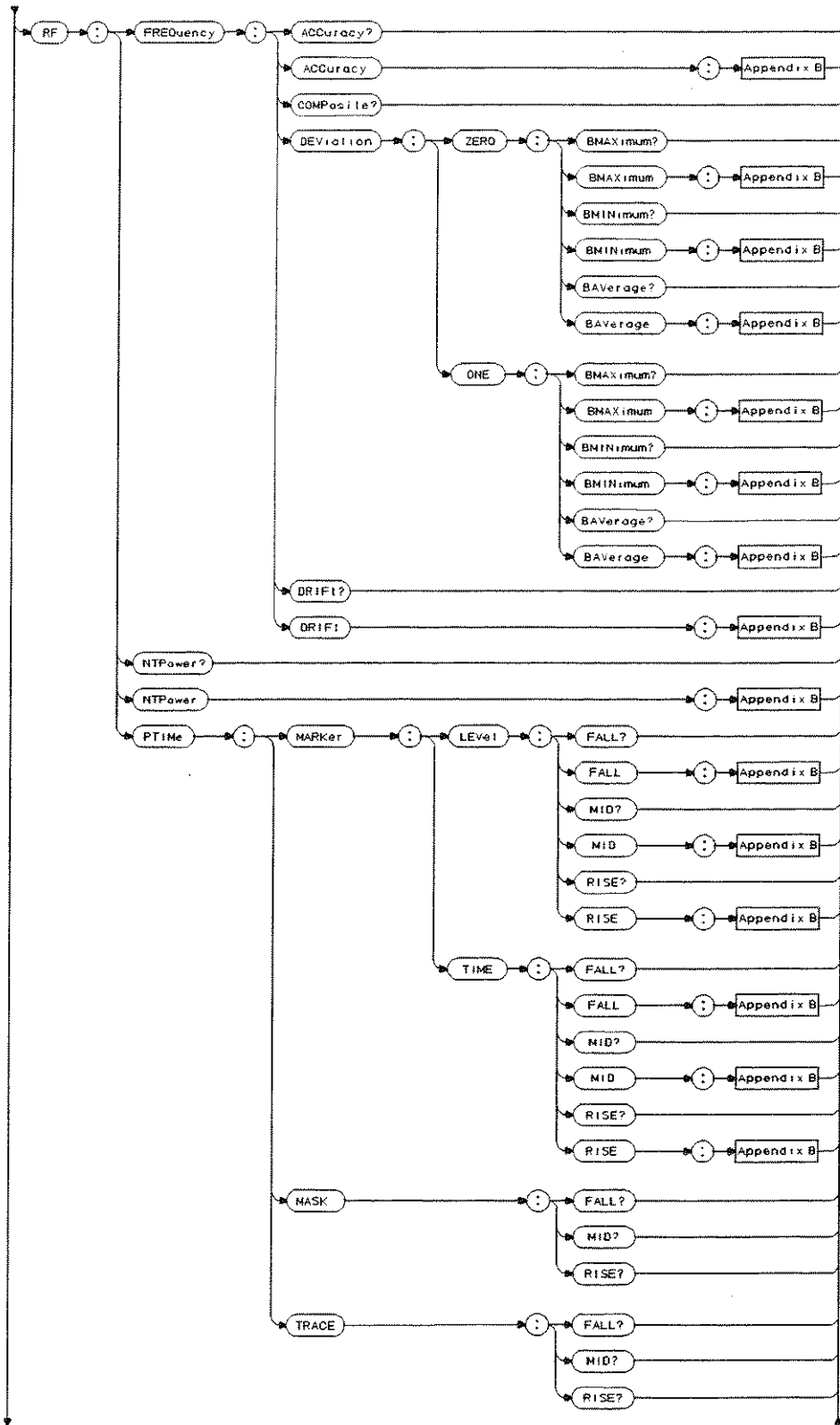
String

MEASure Subsystem

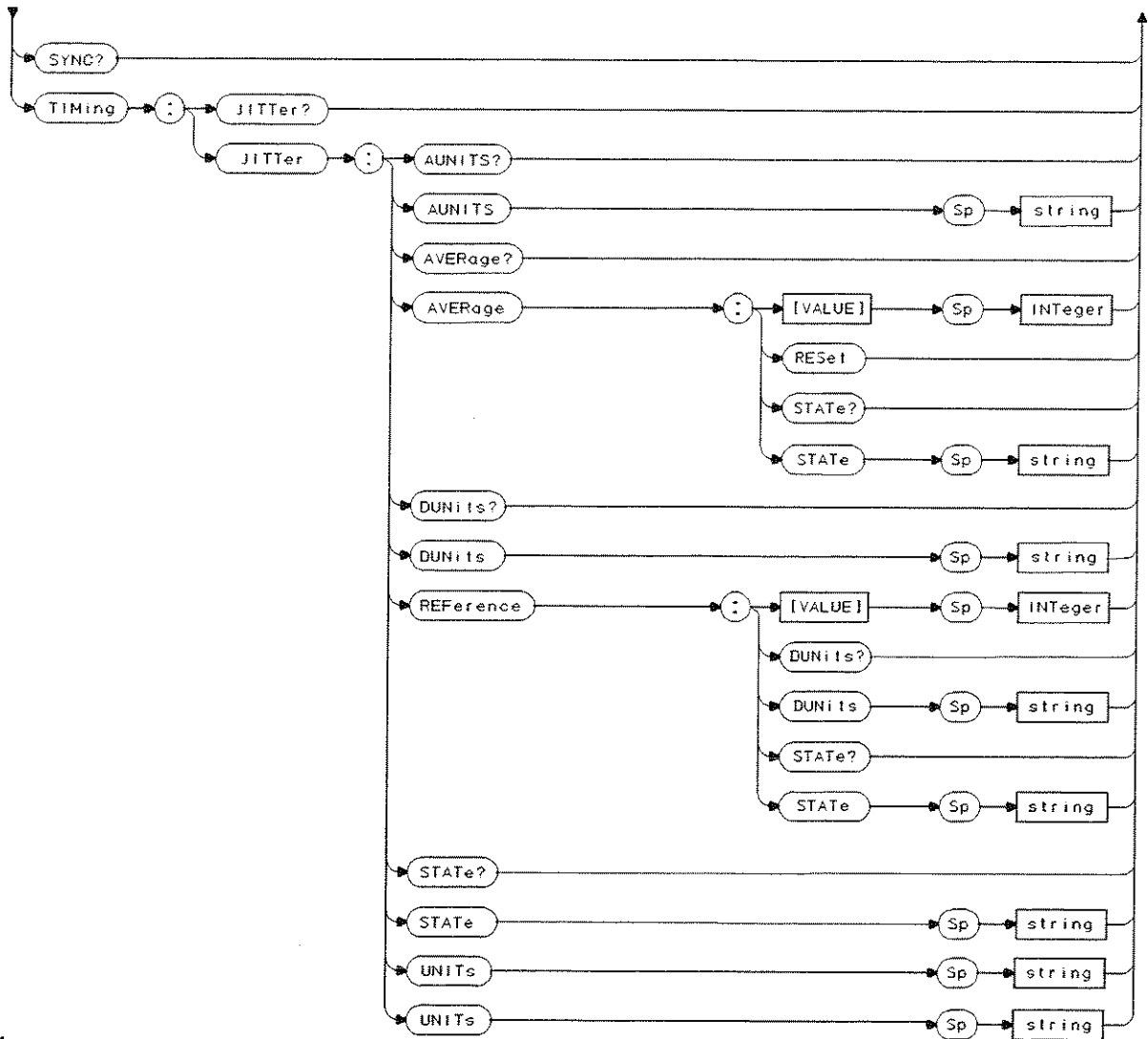
The MEASure subsystem is used to set up the measurement parameters and queries the results.



MEASure Syntax Diagram



MEASure Syntax Diagram



MEASure Syntax Diagram

MEASure:AUDio:ACVolts?

This command returns the measured AC voltage.

Query Syntax

MEASure:AUDio:ACVolts?

Note The AFANalyzer:VOLTage control must be set to 'AC' for this query to return a value.

Return Formats

Real

Note See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:AUDio:DCVolts?

This command queries the DC voltmeter on the AUDio screen; it measures the DC voltage on the front panel AUDIO IN connector.

Query Syntax

MEASure:AUDio:DCVolts?

Note The AFANalyzer:VOLTage control must be set to 'AC' for this query to return a value.

Return Formats

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:AUDio:FREQuency?

This command queries the frequency counter on the AUDio screen; it measures the audio frequency presented to the front panel AUDIO IN connector, or the received audio from the internal CODEC.

Query Syntax

MEASure:AUDio:FREQuency?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:MARKer:LEVel:VOLTs?

This command queries the level in volts of the marker on the oscilloscope screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:MARKer:LEVel:VOLTs?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:MARKer:TIME?

This command queries the time measurement associated with the marker on the oscilloscope screen.

Query Syntax

MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:MARKer:TIME?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:TRACE?

This command reads the discrete data points which make up the oscilloscope trace.

Query Syntax

MEASure:AUDio:OSCilloscope:TRACE?

Return Format

417 real numbers corresponding to the values of the trace displayed on the screen.

MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:COUNT?

This command queries the number of bit errors on the completed BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:COUNT?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:ICount?

This command queries the number of bit errors on the intermediate BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:BERRor:ICount?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:BERror:IRATio?

This command queries the bit error ratio of the intermediate BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:BERror:IRATio?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:BEtest:BERror:RATio?

This command queries the bit error ratio of the completed BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:BERror:RATio?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:BEtest:BTESted?

This command queries the number of bits that have been tested on the completed BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:BTESted?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:IBTested?

This command queries the number of bits that have been tested on the intermediate BER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:IBTested?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:IWTested?

This command queries the number of words tested on the intermediate BER or WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:IWTested?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:COUNT?

This command queries the number of word/frame errors on the completed WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:COUNT?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:ICount?

This command queries the number of word/frame errors on the intermediate WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:ICount?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:IRATio?

This command queries the word/frame error ratio of the intermediate WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:IRATio?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:RATio?

This command queries the word/frame error ratio of the completed WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:WERRor:RATio?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:BEtest:WTESted?

This command queries the number of words tested on the completed BER or WER measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:BEtest:WTESted?

Return Format

Integer

MEASure:MODE

This command sets the HP 8923 for normal (burst) or CW measurements.

Command Syntax

```
MEASure:MODE <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Normal' | 'CW'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEASure:MODE 'Normal' "
```

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:MODE?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

MEASure:PACKet

This command sets the size of the DECT packet for measurement.

Command Syntax

```
MEASure:PACKet <string>  
  Where <string> = 'P00' | 'P32'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEASure:PACKet 'P32'"
```

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:PACKet?
```

Return Format

String

MEASure:PATtern

This command sets the measurement pattern for the HP 8923.

Command Syntax

```
MEASure:PATtern <string>  
Where <string> = 'DM0' | 'DM1' | 'DM2' | 'FACC' | 'FDEV1_FS' |  
'FDEV2_FS' | 'USER_DEF'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEASure:PATtern 'FACC'"
```

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:PATtern?
```

Return Format

String

For a description of the patterns used in making measurements, refer to the *HP 8923B DECT Test Set User's Manual*.

MEASure:PATtern:DBField

This command sets the B-field of the HP 8923's user definable packet.

Command Syntax

MEASure:PATtern:DBField <string>

Where <string> is a list of eighty hexadecimal characters which correspond to the 320 bits of the B-Field.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEASure:PATtern 'USER_DEF'"
```

Query Syntax

MEASure:PATtern:DBField?

Return Format

String

For a description of valid test patterns for use with the defined B-Field, refer to the *HP 8923B DECT Test Set User's Manual*.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:ACCuracy?

This query returns the value of the frequency accuracy measurement.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:ACCuracy?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:COMPOSITE?

This query returns the frequency accuracy and all of the frequency deviation measurements. They are returned in the order:

- Frequency accuracy,
- Frequency deviation maximum for a zero,
- Frequency deviation minimum for a zero,
- Frequency deviation average for a zero,
- Frequency deviation maximum for a one,
- Frequency deviation minimum for a one,
- Frequency deviation average for a one.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:COMPOSITE?

Return Format

Real,real,real,real,real,real,real.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BAverage?

This query returns the average frequency deviation measurement of a modulated one(1) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BAverage?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BMAXimum?

This query returns the maximum frequency deviation measurement of a modulated one(1) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BMAXimum?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BMINimum?

This query returns the minimum frequency deviation measurement of a modulated one(1) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ONE:BMINimum?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BAverage?

This query returns the average frequency deviation measurement of a modulated zero(0) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BAverage?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BMAXimum?

This query returns the maximum frequency deviation measurement of a modulated zero(0) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BMAXimum?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BMINimum?

This query returns the minimum frequency deviation measurement of a modulated zero(0) across a single burst.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DEViation:ZERO:BMINimum?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DRIFt?

This query returns the frequency drift across a single burst.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:FREQuency:DRIFt?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:NTPower?

This query returns the value of the Normal Transmitted Power measurement (NTP).

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:NTPower?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:FALL?

This query returns the level of the marker on the power time falling edge screen.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:FALL?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:MID?

This query returns the level of the marker on the power time middle section screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:MID?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:RISE?

This query returns the level of the marker on the power time rising edge screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:LEVel:RISE?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:FALL?

This query returns the timing of the marker on the power time falling edge screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:FALL?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:MID?

This query returns the timing of the marker on the power time middle section screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:MID?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:RISE?

This query returns the timing of the marker on the power time rising edge screen.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:MARKer:TIME:RISE?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:FALL?

This query returns whether the DECT signal falls within the power/time template for the fall section of the burst.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:FALL?

Return Format

String - "PASS" or "FAIL"

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:MID?

This query returns whether the DECT signal falls within the power/time template for the middle section of the burst.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:MID?

Return Format

String - "PASS" or "FAIL"

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:RISE?

This query returns whether the DECT signal falls within the power mask for the rise section of the burst.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:MASK:RISE?

Return Format

String - "PASS" or "FAIL"

MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:FALL?

This query returns the trace data points for the falling edge measurements.

Query Syntax

```
MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:FALL?
```

Return Format

417 data points in real numbers

MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:MID?

This query returns the trace data points for the mid section measurements.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:MID?

Return Format

417 data points in real numbers

MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:RISE?

This query returns the trace data points for the rising edge measurements.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:PTIME:TRACe:RISE?

Return Format

417 data points in real numbers

MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer?

This query returns the timing jitter value in fundamental units of seconds.

Query Syntax

MEASure:RF:TIMing:JITTer? <real number>

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

MEASure:SYNC?

This query returns the measurement synchronisation display.

Query Syntax

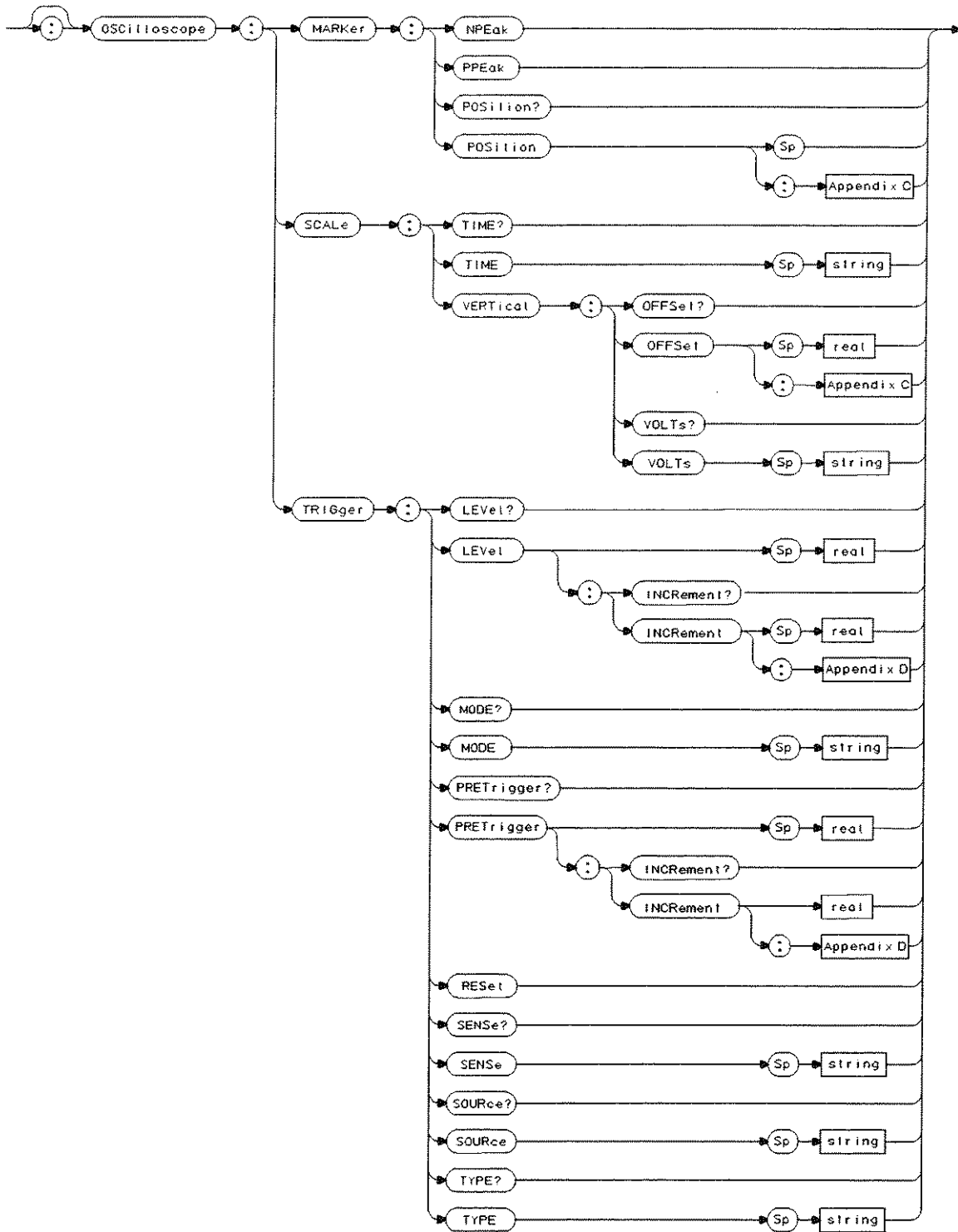
```
OUTPUT 714; "MEASure:SYNC?"
```

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope Subsystem

This subsystem controls the operation of the oscilloscope.



OSCilloscope Syntax Diagram

OSCilloscope:MARKer:NPEak

This command moves the marker on the oscilloscope to the negative peak of the on screen trace.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:MARKer:NPEak
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:MARKer:NPEak"
```

OSCilloscope:MARKer:PPEak

This command moves the marker on the oscilloscope to the positive peak of the on screen trace.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:MARKer:PPEak
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:MARKer:PPEak"
```

OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition

This command sets the position of the marker on the oscilloscope trace.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition <increment_parameter>  
or  
OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition <value> [<units_parameters> - (optional)]  
  Where <increment_parameter> = UP or DOWN  
  Where <value> = real number  
  Where <measurement_parameter> = DIV
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition UP"  
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition 3.2 DIV"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:MARKer:POSition?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

OSCilloscope:SCALe:TIME

This command sets the oscilloscope timebase.

Command Syntax

OSCilloscope:SCALe:TIME <string>

Where <string> = '1 US' | '2 US' | '5 US' | '10 US' | '20 US' |
'50 US' | '100 US' | '200 US' | '500 US' | '1 MS' | '2 MS' | '5 MS' |
'10 MS' | '20 MS' | '50 MS' | '100 MS' | '200 MS'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:SCALe:TIME '500 US'"
```

Query Syntax

OSCilloscope:SCALe:TIME?

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:OFFSet

This command sets the amplitude offset for the oscilloscope trace.

Command Syntax

OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:OFFSet <value> [<measurement_parameters>] - optional
Where <value> = real number
Where <measurement_parameter> = DIV

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:OFFSet 3.2 DIV"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:OFFSet?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:VOLTs

This command sets the amplitude scale of the oscilloscope.

Command Syntax

OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:VOLTs <string>

Where <string> = '1 MV' | '2 MV' | '5 MV' | '10 MV' | '20 MV' |
'50 MV' | '100 MV' | '200 MV' | '500 MV' | '1 V' |
'2 V' | '5 V' | '20 V'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:VOLTs '500 MV'"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:SCALE:VERTical:VOLTs?
```

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel

This command sets the trigger level of the oscilloscope.

Command Syntax>

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel <value> [<measurement_parameters>] - optional

Where <value> = real number

Where <measurement_parameter> = DIV

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel 1.2 DIV"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel?
```

Return Format

Real

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the oscilloscope's trigger level input. This can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel:INCRement <increment_parameters> | <value>
```

Where <increment_parameters> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> = real number

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel:INCRement UP"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:LEVel:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix D for additional related commands.

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:MODE

This command sets the oscilloscope to continuous or single shot triggering.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:MODE <string>  
Where <string> = 'Cont' | 'Sngl'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:MODE 'Cont'"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:MODE?
```

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger

This command sets the oscilloscope pretrigger value.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger <value>  
  Where <value> = DIV
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger 3.2 DIV"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger?
```

Return Format

Real

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger:INCRement

This command controls the increment of the oscilloscope's pretrigger level input. This can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Command Syntax

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger:INCRement <increment_parameter> | <value>

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Where <value> = real number

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger:INCRement 3"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:PRETrigger:INCRement?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix D for additional related commands.

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:RESet

This command retriggers an oscilloscope measurement when on single trigger mode.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:RESet
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:RESet"
```

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SENSe

This command sets the triggering edge for making oscilloscope measurements.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SENSe <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Pos' | 'Neg'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SENSe 'Pos'"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SENSe?
```

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SOURce

This command sets the oscilloscope trigger source to internal or external.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SOURce <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Ext' | 'Int'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SOURce 'Int'"
```

Query Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Return Format

String

OSCilloscope:TRIGger:TYPE

This command sets the oscilloscope to automatic level triggering or manual level triggering using the trigger level control.

Command Syntax

```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:TYPE <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Norm' | 'Auto'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"OSCilloscope:TRIGger:TYPE 'Norm'"
```

Query Syntax

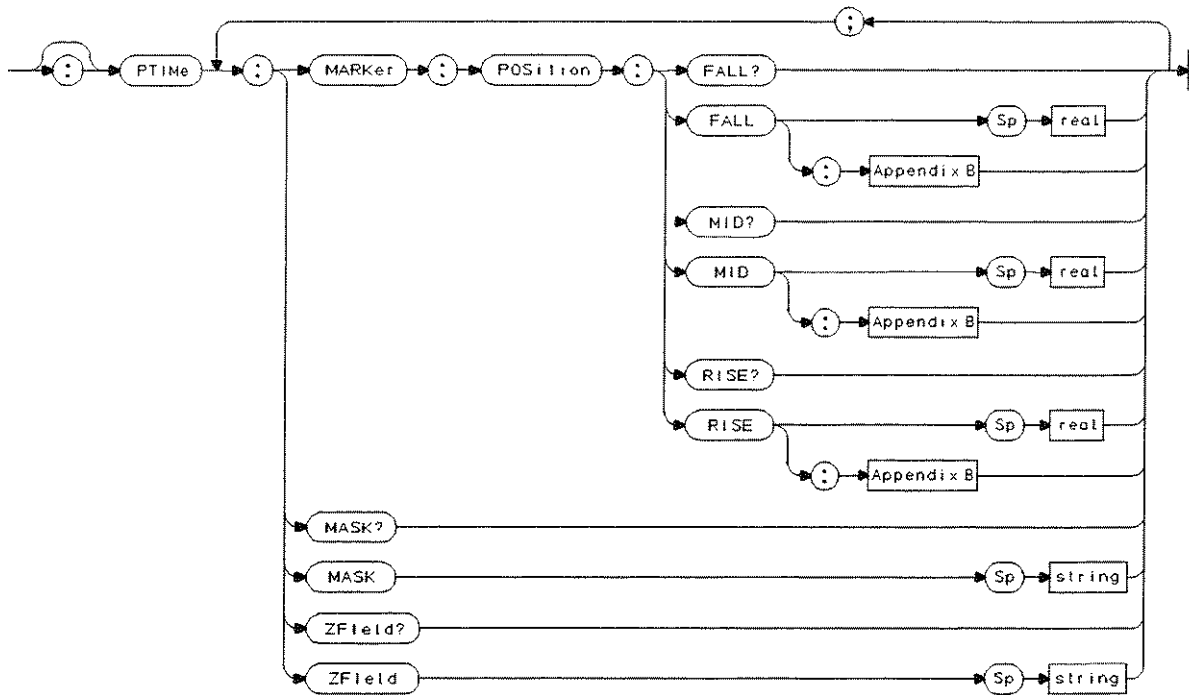
```
OSCilloscope:TRIGger:TYPE?
```

Return Format

String

PTIME Subsystem

This subsystem controls of the power-time configuration and measurement on the HP 8923B.



PTIME Syntax Diagram

PTIME:MARKer:POSition:FALL

This command sets the position of the marker on the power time fall screen in screen divisions.

Command Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:FALL <real number>  
  Where <real number> = 0.75 through 7.25
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"PTIME:MARKer:POSition:FALL 4.25"
```

Query Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:FALL?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

PTIME:MARKer:POSition:MID

This command sets the position of the marker on the power time middle screen in screen divisions.

Command Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:MID <value>  
Where <value> = 0.4 through 16
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"PTIME:MARKer:POSition:MID 6.5"
```

Query Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:MID?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

PTIME:MARKer:POSition:RISE

This command sets the position of the marker on the power time middle screen in screen divisions.

Command Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:RISE <value>  
Where <value> = 0.75 through 7.25
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"PTIME:MARKer:POSition:RISE 1.5"
```

Query Syntax

```
PTIME:MARKer:POSition:RISE?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

PTIME:MASK

This command activates/deactivates the power time on all of the power versus time measurement screens.

Command Syntax

```
PTIME:MASK <command_parameter>  
Where <command_parameter> = 'On' | 'Off'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"PTIME:MASK 'On' "
```

Query Syntax

```
PTIME:MASK?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

PTIME:ZField

This command allows access to control the Z Field.

Command Syntax

```
PTIME:ZField <string>  
Where <string> = 'Yes' | 'No'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"PTIME:ZField 'Yes'"
```

Query Syntax

```
PTIME:ZField?
```

Return Format

String

REGister Subsystem

The Register subsystem controls the instrument state memory.

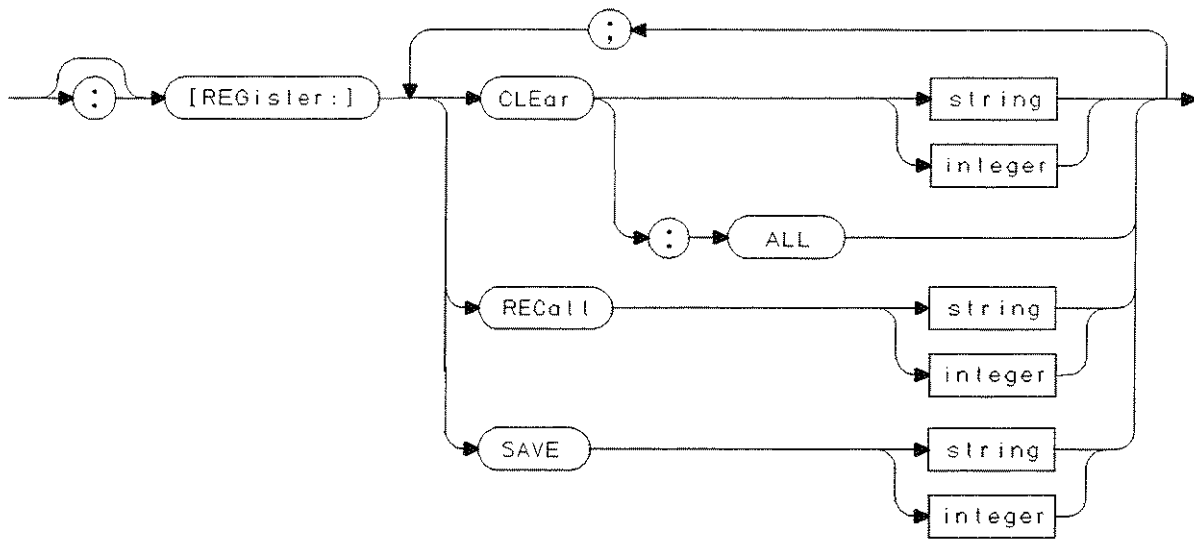


Figure 17-1. REGister Syntax Diagram

[REGister:]CLEar

This command clears an instrument state register.

Command Syntax

CLEar <integer> or <string>

or

REGister:CLEar <integer> or <string>

Where <integer> and <string> are customer definable identifiers.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"REGister:CLEar 53"

or

OUTPUT 714;"CLEar 53"

[REGister:]CLEar:ALL

This command clears all the instrument state registers.

Command Syntax

CLEar:ALL
or
REGister:CLEar:ALL

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"REGister:CLEar:ALL"
or
OUTPUT 714;"CLEar:ALL"

[REGister:]RECall

This command recalls an instrument state from the memory. An instrument state stored using the common command *SAV may be recalled using *RCL or [REGister:]RECall. The *SAV uses an integer which can be recalled using the same integer as the identifier. Using [REGister:]SAVE allows you to use alphanumeric strings instead of integers. [REGister:]RECall can use alphanumeric strings or integers.

Command Syntax

RECall <integer> or <string>

or

REGister:RECall <integer> or <string>

Where <integer> and <string> are customer definable identifiers.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"REGister:RECall 13"

or

OUTPUT 714;"RECall 13"

[REGister:]SAVE

This command save an instrument state to the memory.

The *RCL command may be used to return the instrument to the state at which the instrument was saved using [REGister:]SAVE <integer>. The *RCL must use the same integer to return to this state. If [REGister:]SAVE used a string to store an instrument state, only [REGister:]RECall can be used to restore the instrument to its initial state. The total number of registers which can be saved is limited by the number of settings which differ from their preset condition and the memory available.

Command Syntax

SAVE <integer> or <string>

or

REGister:SAVE <integer> or <string>

Where <integer> and <string> are customer definable identifiers.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"REGister:SAVE 29"

or

OUTPUT 714;"SAVE 29"

RFANalyzer Subsystem

The RFANalyzer subsystem controls the input frequency and amplitude settings of the HP 8923B.

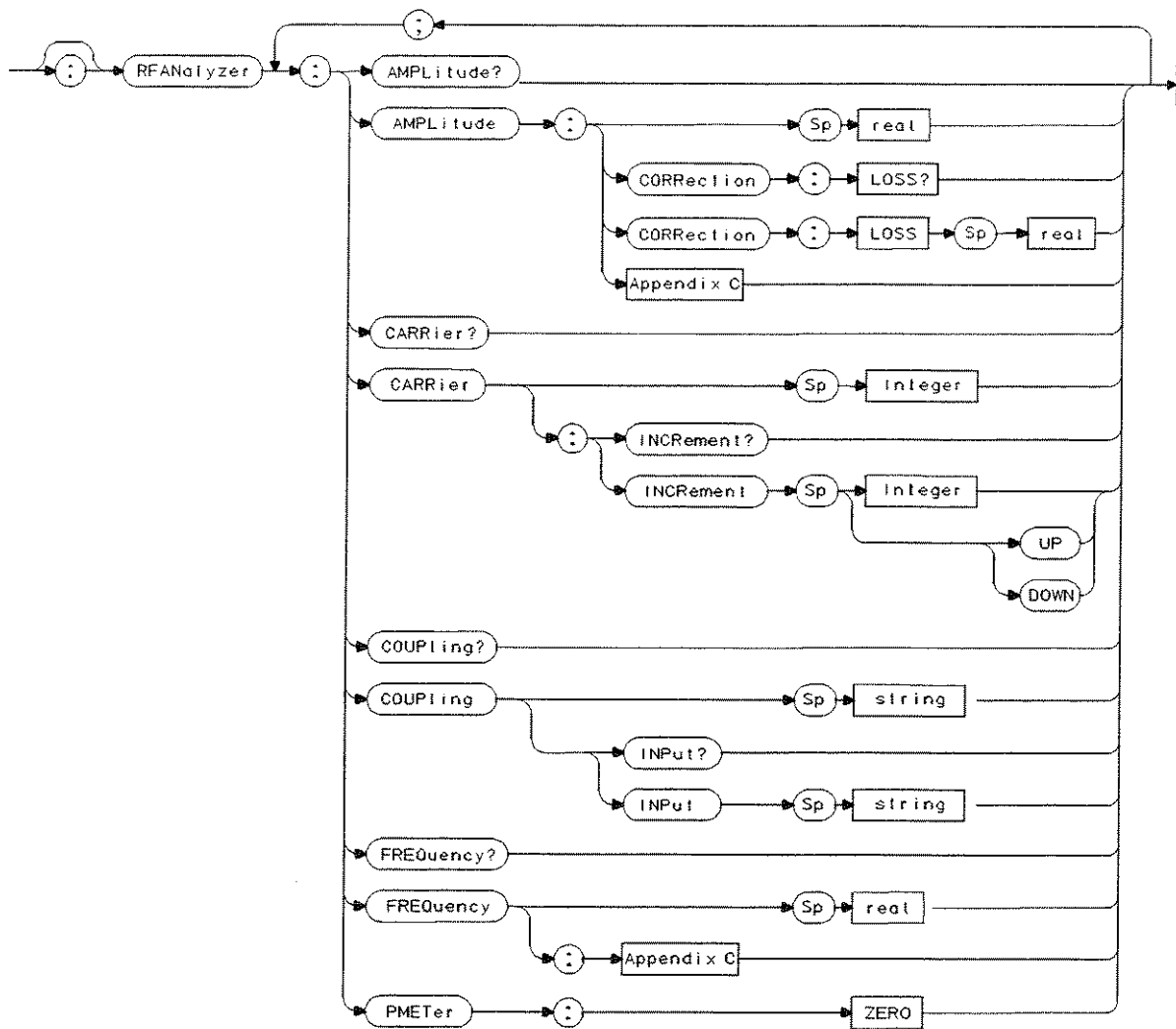


Figure 18-1. RFANalyzer Syntax Diagram

RFANalyzer:AMPLitude

This command sets the input amplitude expected from the EUT at the RF In/Out connector of the HP 8923B.

Command Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:AMPLitude <value> [<amplitude_parameters> (optional)]
```

Where <value> = real number

Where <amplitude parameters> = 'DBM' | 'DBMW' | 'DBUV' | 'V' | 'W'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:AMPLitude 3.2"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:AMPLitude 24 DBM"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:AMPLitude?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

RFANalyzer:AMPLitude:CORRection:LOSS

This command allows you to set the known power out of the UUT and the known loss in the cabling/coupling, rather than having to add/subtract the two and then alter the instrument settings.

Command Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:AMPLitude:CORRection:LOSS <real number>  
Where <real number> is in the range 0.0 to 40.0.
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:AMPLitude:CORRection:LOSS 3.142"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:AMPLitude:CORRection:LOSS?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

RFANalyzer:CARRier

This command sets the DECT RF carrier number to which the HP 8923B is tuned for making measurements.

Note This command only has effect when the RFANalyzer:COUPling is set to 'Manual' *and* the RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut is set to 'Carrier No'.

Command Syntax

RFANalyzer:CARRier <value>
Where <value> = 0 through 9

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:CARRier 3"
```

Query Syntax

RFANalyzer:CARRier?

Return Format

Integer

RFANalyzer:CARRIER:INCREMENT

This command controls the increment of the RF analyzer's carrier frequency. This can be used to:

1. Set the increment magnitude, using a numeric parameter.
2. Apply the increment, using either the UP or DOWN parameter.

Note This command only has effect when the RFANalyzer:COUPLing is set to 'Manual' *and* the RFANalyzer:COUPLing:INPut is set to 'Carrier No'.

Command Syntax

RFANalyzer:CARRIER:INCREMENT <value> | <increment_parameter>

Where <value> = integer

Where <increment_parameter> = UP | DOWN

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:CARRIER:INCREMENT 3"
```

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:CARRIER:INCREMENT DOWN"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:CARRIER:INCREMENT?
```

Return Format

Integer

RFANalyzer:COUPling

This command sets the input frequency of the HP 8923B to be coupled to the traffic bearer, the dummy bearer or set independently.

Command Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:COUPling <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Manual' | 'Traffic' | 'Dummy'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:COUPling 'Traffic'"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:COUPling?
```

Return Format

```
String
```

RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut

This command sets the form of frequency input of the HP 8923B. This can either be in terms of a frequency value or a DECT RF carrier number.

Note This command only has effect when RFANalyzer:COUPling is set to 'Manual'.

Command Syntax

RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut <string>
Where <string> = 'Freq' | 'Carrier No'

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut 'Freq'"
```

Query Syntax

RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut?

Return Format

String

RFANalyzer:FREQuency

This command sets the RF frequency to which the HP 8923B is tuned.

Note This command only has effect when RFANalyzer:COUPling is set to 'Manual' and RFANalyzer:COUPling:INPut is set to 'Freq'

Command Syntax

RFANalyzer:FREQuency <value> [<units_parameter> (optional)]

Where <value> = real number (final value should read between 1880 MHz and 1990 MHz).

Where <units_parameter> = 'HZ' | 'KHZ' | 'MHZ' | 'GHZ'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFANalyzer:FREQuency 1897.344MHZ"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFANalyzer:FREQuency?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

RFANalyzer:PMETer:ZERO

This command zero's the power meter in the presence of no input signal. All power should be removed from the input connector prior to sending this command.

This is the order of the actions:

- Remove the input power.
- Set the RFAN:AMPL to its lowest value.
- Execute PMET:ZERO
- Replace the input power.
- Reset the RFAN:AMPL to its expected value.

Command Syntax

RFANalyzer:PMETer:ZERO

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714; "RFANalyzer:PMETer:ZERO"

RFGenerator Subsystem

The RFGenerator subsystem controls the output amplitude of the HP 8923B.

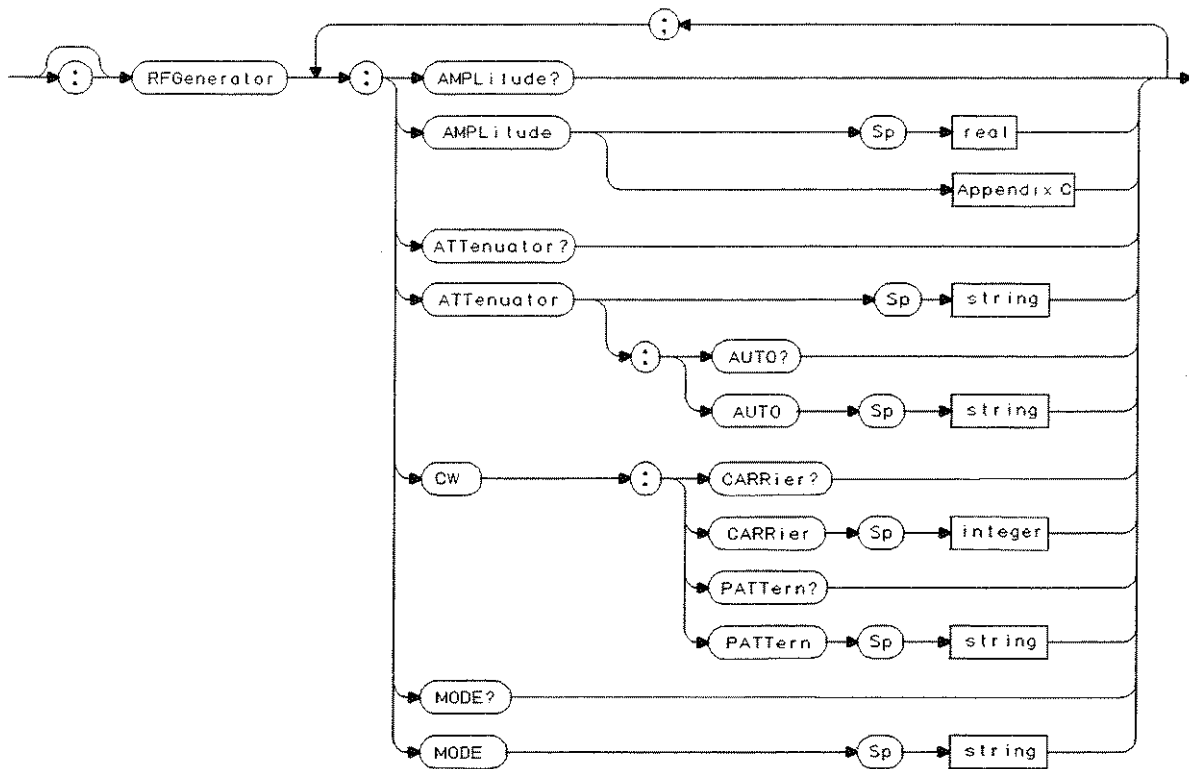


Figure 19-1. RFGenerator Syntax Diagram

RFGenerator:AMPLitude

This command sets the output amplitude of the HP 8923B.

Command Syntax

```
RFGenerator:AMPLitude <value> [<units_parameter> (optional)]
```

Where <value> = real number

Where <units_parameter> = 'DBM' | 'DBMW' | 'DBUV' | 'MV' | 'MW' |
'UV' | 'V' | 'W'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFGenerator:AMPLitude -83 DBM"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFGenerator:AMPLitude?
```

Return Format

Real

See Appendix C for additional related commands.

RFGenerator:ATTenuator

This command sets the output attenuator of the HP 8923B.

Note This command will force the RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO to 'OFF' and will restrict the range of RFGenerator:AMPLitude.

Command Syntax

RFGenerator:ATTenuator <string>
Where <string> = '100 dB' | '90 dB' | '80 dB' | '70 dB' |
'60 dB' | '50 dB' | '40 dB' | '30 dB' | '20 dB' | '10 dB' | '0 dB'.

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFGenerator:ATTenuator '80 dB'"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFGenerator:ATTenuator?
```

Return Format

String

RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO

This command sets the output attenuator of the HP 8923B to automatic or manual selection. When set to "Off" the output level range is restricted and attenuator is selected manually. When set to "On" the instrument will set the appropriate attenuator for the output level.

Command Syntax

```
RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO <string>  
Where <string> = 'On' | 'Off'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO 'Off'"
```

Query Syntax

```
RFGenerator:ATTenuator:AUTO?
```

Return Format

String

RFGenerator:CW:CARRIER

This command sets the output frequency in terms of DECT RF carrier number.

Note This command only has effect when RFGenerator:MODE is set to 'CW'

Command Syntax

RFGenerator:CW:CARRIER <value>
Where <value> = 0 through 9

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFGenerator:CW:CARRIER 3 "
```

Query Syntax

RFGenerator:CW:CARRIER?

Return Format

Integer

RFGenerator: CW: PATtern

This command sets the pattern which is modulated onto the CW carrier.

Note This command only has effect when RFGenerator:MODE is set to 'CW'

Command Syntax

RFGenerator: CW: PATtern <string>

Where <string> = '0000 ... 0000' | '1111 ... 1111' | '0101 ... 0101' |
'00001111 ... '.

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714; "RFGenerator: CW: PATtern '1111 ... 1111'"

Query Syntax

RFGenerator: CW: PATtern?

Return Format

String

RFGenerator:MODE

This command sets the HP 8923B output to be a normal DECT pulse modulated signal or a modulated CW signal.

Command Syntax

```
RFGenerator:MODE <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Normal' | 'CW'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFGenerator:MODE 'CW' "
```

Query Syntax

```
RFGenerator:MODE?
```

Return Format

```
String
```


STATUS Subsystem

The STATUS subsystem provides access to information about the instrument's status, transient events, and errors.

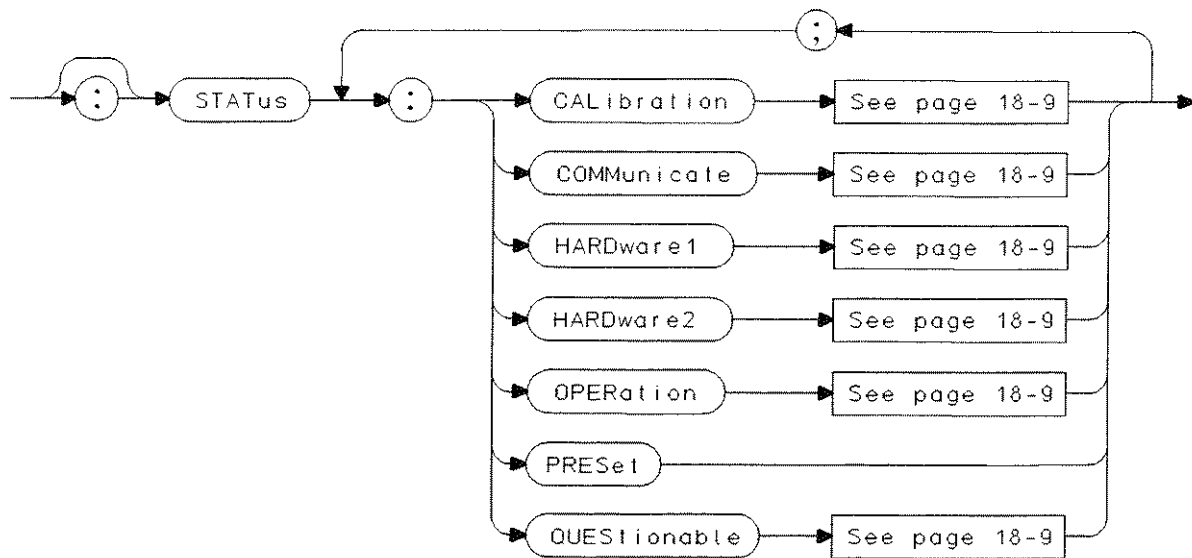


Figure 20-1. STATUS Syntax Diagram

STATus:CALibration

The *STATus:CALibration* series of commands allows you to poll information on some of the HP 8923B's internal functions. The Sampler, Counter and Voltmeter can all be tested and queried using this command.

STATus:CALibration has several commands associated with it. These are:

- *STATus:CALibration:CONDition?*
- *STATus:CALibration:ENABle[?]*
- *STATus:CALibration[:EVENT]?*
- *STATus:CALibration:NTRansition[?]*
- *STATus:CALibration:PTRansition[?]*

Refer to “Additional Commands in the *STATus* Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

STATus:COMMunicate

The STATus:COMMunicate series of commands allows you to query the status of the HP 8923B. This includes any communication failures as well as the current transmit/receive state.

Status:COMMunicate has several commands associated with it. These are:

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

Refer to “Additional Commands in the STATus Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

STATus:HARDware1

The STATus:HARDware1 series of commands allows you read the state of the power-up self test.

STATus:HARDware1 has several commands associated with it. These are:

- STATus:HARDware1:CONDition?
- STATus:HARDware1:ENABle[?]
- STATus:HARDware1[:EVENt]?
- STATus:HARDware1:NTRansition[?]
- STATus:HARDware1:PTRansition[?]

Refer to “Additional Commands in the STATus Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

STATUS:HARDware2

The STATUS:HARDware2 series of commands allows you read the state of the pattern and trigger selection and the analyzer coupling.

STATUS:HARDware2 has several commands associated with it. These are:

- STATUS:HARDware2:CONDition?
- STATUS:HARDware2:ENABle[?]
- STATUS:HARDware2[:EVENT]?
- STATUS:HARDware2:NTRansition[?]
- STATUS:HARDware2:PTRansition[?]

Refer to “Additional Commands in the STATUS Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

STATUS:OPERation

The STATUS:OPERation series of commands allows you to describes the operation of the HP 8923B.

STATUS:OPERation has several commands associated with it. These are:

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

Refer to “Additional Commands in the STATUS Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

STATus:PRESet

The STATus:PRESet command set the status of the HP 8923B to its default condition.

Command Syntax

STATus:PRESet

STATUS:QUESTIONABLE

The STATUS:QUESTIONABLE series of commands allows you to read the status of the instrument calibration.

Status:QUESTIONABLE has several commands associated with it. These are:

- STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:CONDITION?
- STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:ENABLE[?]
- STATUS:QUESTIONABLE[:EVENT]?
- STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:NTRANSITION[?]
- STATUS:QUESTIONABLE:PTRANSITION[?]

Refer to “Additional Commands in the STATUS Subsystem” at the end of this chapter for additional related commands.

Additional Commands in the STATUS Subsystem

These subcommands refer to the following commands in the STATUS Subsystem:

- STATUS:CALibration
- STATUS:COMMunicate
- STATUS:HARDware1
- STATUS:HARDware2
- STATUS:OPERation
- STATUS:QUEStionable

Refer to Figure 20-2 for diagrammatic information on the way the subcommands are implemented in the subsystem.

:CONDition?

The condition register indicates the current/instantaneous condition of the register.

Query Syntax - <command>:CONDition?

Return Format - Integer

:ENABle

The enable register selects which event bits in the corresponding event register will cause a TRUE summary register when set.

Command Syntax - <command>:ENABle <integer>

Query Syntax - <command>:ENABle?

Return Format - Integer

[:EVENT]?

The event register captures changes in conditions. Each event bit in an event register corresponds to the condition bit in the condition register.

Query Syntax - <command>[:EVENT]?

:NTRansition

The negative transition filter indicates that the change captured by the event register corresponding bit will be TRUE(1) to FALSE(0) condition.

Command Syntax - <command>:NTRansition <integer>

Query Syntax - <command>:NTRansition?

Return Format - Integer

:PTRansition

The negative transition filter indicates that the change captured by the event register corresponding bit will be FALSE(0) to TRUE(1) condition.

Command Syntax - <command>:PTRansition <integer>

Query Syntax - <command>:PTRansition?

Return Format - Integer

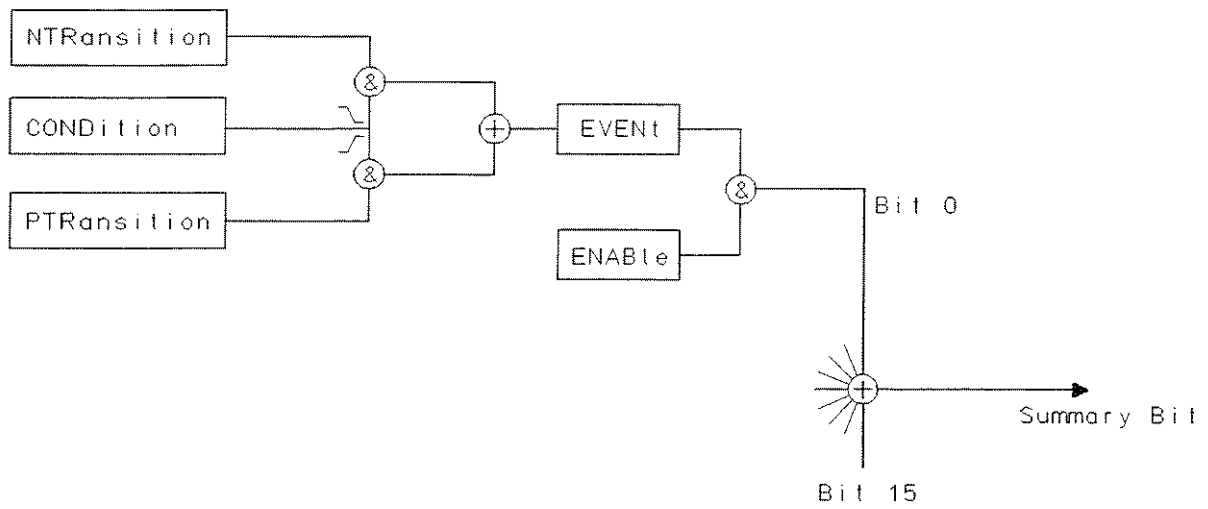


Figure 20-2. Additional Commands Syntax Diagram

SYSTEM Subsystem

The SYSTEM subsystem provides access to error information.



Figure 21-1. SYSTEM Syntax Diagram

SYSTem[:ERRor]?

This command queries the HP 8923B error queue. The error queue is a FIFO, when there are no errors or all errors have been read it will return 0, "No Error"

Query Syntax

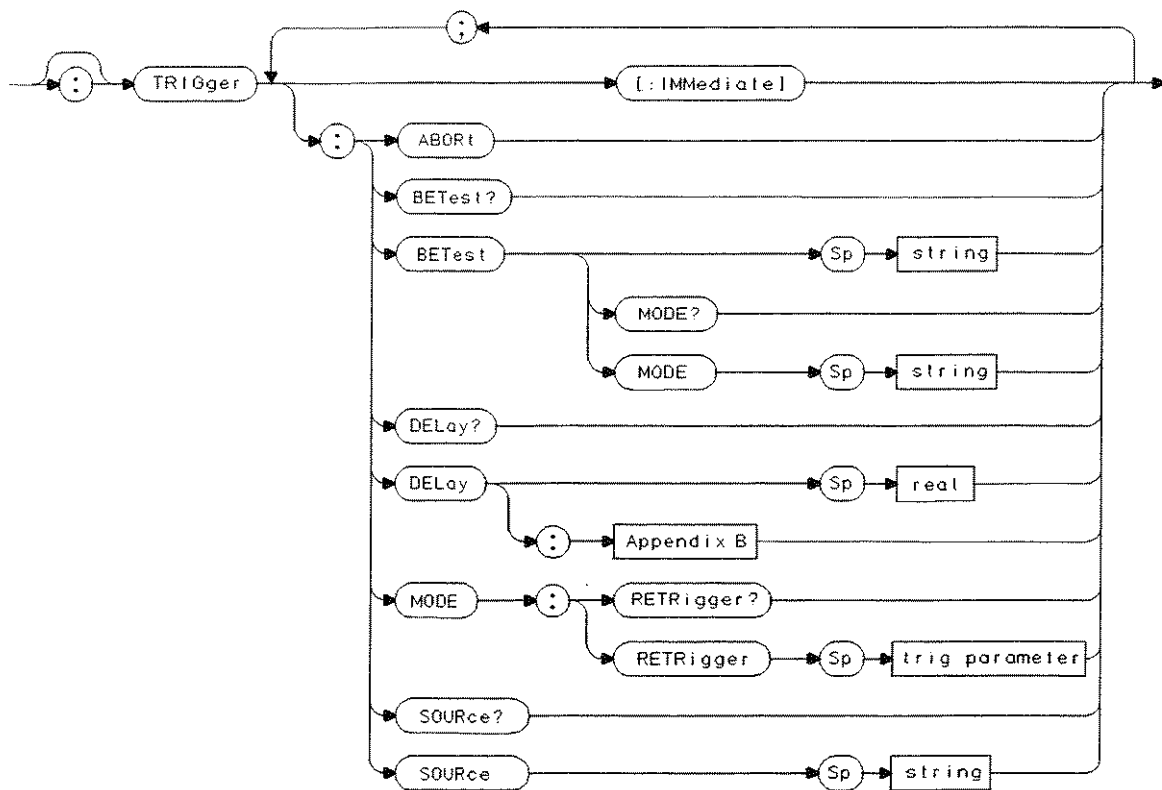
SYSTem[:ERRor]?

Return Format

Integer

TRIGger Subsystem

This subsystem controls the HP 8923B's triggering.



TRIGger Syntax Diagram

TRIGger[:IMMediate]

This command instructs the instrument to trigger.

Command Syntax

TRIGger
or
TRIGger:IMMediate

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"TRIGger"
or
OUTPUT 714;"TRIGger:IMMediate"

TRIGger:ABORt

This command instructs the instrument to abort its triggering.

Command Syntax

TRIGger:ABORt

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714;"TRIGger:ABORt"

TRIGger:BEtest

This command sets the BER measurement to run or stop.

Command Syntax

```
TRIGger:BEtest <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Run' | 'Stop'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"TRIGger:BEtest 'Run'"
```

Query Syntax

```
TRIGger:BEtest?
```

Return Format

String

TRIGger:BEtEst:MODE

This command sets the BER measurement to run continuously or singly.

Command Syntax

```
TRIGger:BEtEst:MODE <string>  
  Where <string> = 'Sngl' | 'Cont'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714;"TRIGger:BEtEst:MODE 'Cont'"
```

Query Syntax

```
TRIGger:BEtEst:MODE?
```

Return Format

String

TRIGger:DElAy

This command sets the trigger delay.

Note This command only has effect when the trigger source is external.

Command Syntax

TRIGger:DElAy <value> [<units_parameter> (optional)]

Where <value> = a real number

Where <units_parameter> = 'US' | 'MS' | 'S' | 'T'

Example Statements

OUTPUT 714; "TRIGger:DElAy 4 MS"

Query Syntax

TRIGger:DElAy?

Return Format

Real

See Appendix B for additional related commands.

TRIGger:MODE:RETRigger

This command sets the triggering for measurements to be continuous/repetitive or single. Single triggering of measurements is only available in REMOTE mode. When the HP 8923B is returned to manual control (LOCAL) the triggering of measurements is continuous.

Command Syntax

```
TRIGger:MODE:RETRigger <trigger_parameters>  
Where <trigger_parameters> = REPetitive | SINGLE
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714; "TRIGger:MODE:RETRigger REPetitive"
```

Query Syntax

```
TRIGger:MODE:RETRigger?
```

Return Format

String

TRIGger:SOURce

This command sets the trigger source for measurements.

Command Syntax

```
TRIGger:SOURce <string>  
Where <string> = 'Ext' | 'RF Rise' | 'Traffic' | 'Dummy'
```

Example Statements

```
OUTPUT 714; "TRIGger:SOURce 'RF Rise'"
```

Query Syntax

```
TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Return Format

String

Example Programs

This chapter contains four example HP-IB programs. All of the example programs are written in HP BASIC.

Example Program 1

This example program demonstrates the following:

- Call setup for a portable part (or fixed part with a simple modification).
- Querying Frequency, Power, and BER measurements.
- Using Serial Polling to determine the existence of a call.

```

10   COM /Addr/ @Hp8923,INTEGER Status_byte,Comm_event,Errno,Err_mess$[200]
20   CLEAR SCREEN
30   DIM Rise$[7]
40   DIM Mid$[7]
50   DIM Fall$[7]
60   DIM Mask$[25]
70   DIM Part_to_test$[11]
80   Part_to_test$="'portable'" ! set Part_to_test$="'fixed'" to test fixed part
90   !
100  ASSIGN @Hp8923 TO 714
110  !
120  ! Setup RF output and input levels
130  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"RFG:AMPL -10" ! RFGenerators default units are DBM
140  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"RFAN:AMPL 24" ! RFANalyzer defaults units are DBM
150  !
160  ! Call setup parameters
170  !
180  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp call"
190  !
200  !     Part to be tested
210  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:EUT "&Part_to_test$
220  !
230  SELECT Part_to_test$
240  CASE "'portable'"
250  !
260  !     Dummy bearer physical channel
270  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:DUMMY:CARRIER 0" ! RANGE 0 to 9
280  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:DUMMY:SLOT 0"    ! RANGE 0 to 11
290  !
300  !     Traffic bearer physical channel
310  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:TRAFFIC:CARRIER 0"! RANGE 0 to 9
320  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:TRAFFIC:SLOT 2"  ! RANGE 0 to 11
330  !

```

```

340 ! PARI
350 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PARI '000049D3A'" ! string of 9 hex characters
360 !
370 ! START TRANSMITTING DUMMY BEARER
380 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:DUMMY:STATE ON"
390 !
400 BEEP
410 DISP "Press continue when PP is locked to dummy bearer."
420 PAUSE ! Wait until PP is in Test Standby mode and locked to dummy
430 DISP
440 GOSUB Set_for_call! prepare status for traffic bit
450 !
460 ! Start setting up a traffic bearer
470 Call_start=TIMEDATE
480 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PP:TRAFFIC:CONNECT"
490 !
500 CASE "'fixed'"
510 !
520 ! Traffic bearer physical channel
530 ! Dummy bearer fields are read only when testing fixed parts
540 ! since the dummy bearer is defined by the fixed part itself.
550 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:FP:TRAFFIC:CARRIER 0" ! Range 0 to 9
560 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:FP:TRAFFIC:SLOT 2" ! Range 0 to 11
570 !
580 ! Set PMID only if FP requires it for access
590 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PMID '00195'" ! string of 5 hex characters
600 !
610 GOSUB Set_for_lock ! prepare status for dummy bit
620 !
630 ! Start synchronising to the dummy bearer
640 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:FP:DUMMY:SYNC"
650 !
660 GOSUB Test_for_locked
670 !
680 GOSUB Set_for_call! prepare status for traffic bit
690 !
700 ! Start setting up the traffic bearer
710 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:FP:TRAFFIC:CONNECT"
720 !
730 END SELECT
740 !
750 GOSUB Test_for_call
760 !
770 Tstart=TIMEDATE
780 !
790 ! Setup triggering from the traffic bearer.
800 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"TRIG:SOURCE 'traffic'"
810 !
820 ! Setup single triggering of measurements
830 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"TRIG:MODE:RETR SING"
840 !
850 ! Measure frequency accuracy
860 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DISP FREQ;:MEAS:PATTERN 'facc';:TRIG:IMM"
870 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC?"
880 ENTER @Hp8923;Freq

```

```

890 PRINT "Freq Acc: ";TAB(25);Freq/1000;"kHz"
900 !
910 !Measure frequency deviation
920 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:PATTERN 'fdev2_fs';:TRIG:IMM"
930 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ZERO:BMAX?;BMIN?;BAV?"
940 ENTER @Hp8923;Max0;Min0;Avg0
950 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ONE:BMAX?;BMIN?;BAV?"
960 ENTER @Hp8923;Max1;Min1;Avg1
970 !
980 ! Measure frequency drift; must have pattern 'fdev2_fs' set
990 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:DRIFT?"
1000 ENTER @Hp8923;Drift
1010 !
1020 PRINT "Freq Drift: ";TAB(25);Drift/1000;"kHz"
1030 PRINT
1040 PRINT "Freq Dev(0) Max: ";TAB(25);Max0/1000;"kHz"
1050 PRINT "Freq Dev(0) Min: ";TAB(25);Min0/1000;"kHz"
1060 PRINT "Freq Dev(0) Avg: ";TAB(25);Avg0/1000;"kHz"
1070 PRINT "Freq Dev(1) Max: ";TAB(25);Max1/1000;"kHz"
1080 PRINT "Freq Dev(1) Min: ";TAB(25);Min1/1000;"kHz"
1090 PRINT "Freq Dev(1) Avg: ";TAB(25);Avg1/1000;"kHz"
1100 !
1110 ! Measure NTP and the power time rise, mid, and fall
1120 ! pass/fail flags
1130 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DISP NTP"
1140 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:RF:NTP?;PTIM:MASK:RISE?;MID?;FALL?"
1150 ENTER @Hp8923;Ntp;Rise$;Mid$;Fall$
1160 PRINT
1170 PRINT "NTP: ";TAB(25);Ntp;"dBm"
1180 Mask$="FAILED"
1190 IF Rise$[2;4]="FAIL" THEN Mask$=Mask$&" Rise"
1200 IF Mid$[2;4]="FAIL" THEN Mask$=Mask$&" Middle"
1210 IF Fall$[2;4]="FAIL" THEN Mask$=Mask$&" Fall"
1220 IF Mask$="FAILED" THEN Mask$="PASSED"
1230 PRINT
1240 PRINT "Power Time Template: ";TAB(26);Mask$
1250 !
1260 ! Measure Bit Error Ratio and Word Error Ratio.
1270 !
1280 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DISP BET;:RFG:AMPL -20;:TRIG:BET 'run'"
1290 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"MEAS:BET:BERR:RATIO?;:MEAS:BET:WERR:RATIO?"
1300 ENTER @Hp8923;Ber;Wer
1310 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"RFG:AMPL -10" ! reset to high level
1320 PRINT
1330 PRINT "Bit Error Ratio: ";TAB(25);Ber/10000;"%"
1340 PRINT "Frame Error Ratio: ";TAB(25);Wer/10000;"%"
1350 PRINT
1360 PRINT "Elapsed Time: ";TAB(25);TIMEDATE-Tstart;"s"
1370 !
1380 ! Release the call on the traffic bearer.
1390 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:TRAFFIC:RELEASE"
1400 !
1410 STOP
1420 !=====
1430 !

```

```

1440 !
1450 Set_for_lock: !
1460 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS" !Clear all status bits
1470 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4" ! set status byte interupt mask for
1480 ! the communicate register.
1490 !
1500 ! setup communicate register enable and bit transitions
1510 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"STATUS:COMM:ENABLE 32"
1520 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"STATUS:COMM:PTR 32"
1530 RETURN
1540 !
1550 !
1560 Test_for_locked: !
1570 Sync_start=TIMEDATE
1580 LOOP
1590 Stat_byte=SPOLL(@Hp8923)
1600 EXIT IF BIT(Stat_byte,2)
1610 END LOOP
1620 PRINT "Sync time =";TIMEDATE-Sync_start
1630 RETURN
1640 !
1650 !
1660 Set_for_call: !
1670 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS" !Clear all status bits
1680 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4" ! set status byte interupt mask for
1690 ! the communicate register.
1700 !
1710 ! setup communicate register enable and bit transitions
1720 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"STATUS:COMM:ENABLE 64"
1730 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"STATUS:COMM:PTR 64"
1740 RETURN
1750 !
1760 !
1770 Test_for_call: !
1780 LOOP
1790 WAIT .01
1800 Stat_byte=SPOLL(@Hp8923)
1810 EXIT IF BIT(Stat_byte,2)
1820 END LOOP
1830 PRINT "Call time =";TIMEDATE-Call_start
1840 RETURN
1850 !
1860 !
1870 END

```

Example Program 2

This example program demonstrates call setup and release for a portable part using the instruments ability to generate a service request(SRQ) based upon bits in the COMMunicate register.

BIT 6 of the COMMunicate register will be 1 when the traffic bearer is active/connected, it will be 0 when the traffic bearer is inactive/released.

```
10   Comm_eve=0           ! clear the variable that holds
20                               ! the communicate register value
30   !
40   Status=0            ! clear the variable that holds
50                               ! the status byte value
60   !
70   Bus=7               ! Select code of HP-IB interface
80   !
90   No_print=0          ! Set to 0 will print out status
100                              ! byte and communicate register
110                              ! values.
120                              ! Set to 1 will not print out.
130   !
140   CLEAR SCREEN
150   PRINT "Connecting..."
160   !
170   ASSIGN @Hp8923 TO 714      ! Instrument HP-IB address
180   !
190   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*RST"
200   WAIT 2
210   !
220   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp call"
230   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PARI '000049D3A'"
240   !
250   !Use instrument defaults for traffic and dummy bearer
260   !
270   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:DUMMY:STATE ON"
280   !
290   ! clear the status registers then set the instrument to
300   ! generate a Service ReQuest(SRQ) when the traffic bearer
310   ! is active/connected.
320   !
330   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS"      ! clear status registers.
340   !
350   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4"    ! generate an SRQ when communicate
360                               ! register summary bit in the
370                               ! status byte changes to 1
380   !
390   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:enable 64" ! enable the traffic_active bit
400                               ! of the communicate register
410   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ptr 64"  ! for positive transitions,
420   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ntr 0"  ! 0 to 1. ie traffic active
430   !
440   !
450   ON INTR Bus,15 GOSUB Connection_isr ! setup computer to call interrupt
460                               ! routine when an interrupt occurs
```

```

470                                     ! on the HP-IB
480                                     !
490  ENABLE INTR Bus;2                 ! enable the computer to accept
500                                     ! interrupts.
510  !
520  !
530  BEEP 400,.2
540  DISP "Press continue PP is locked and in test standby"
550  PAUSE
560  DISP "waiting on interrupt..."
570  !
580  Tstart=TIMEDATE
590  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:TRAFFIC:CONNECT"
600  !
610  LOOP                               ! Wait in this loop until the
620  EXIT IF BIT(Comm_eve,6)           ! interrupt occurs
630  END LOOP
640  !
650  !
660  BEEP 4000,.3
670  PRINT " Connection time: ";DROUND(Tstop-Tstart,3);"S"
680  !
690  !*****
700  !* Measurement code could go here *
710  !*****
720  !
730  DISP "Press Continue to release the call"
740  PAUSE
750  DISP "Releasing call . ."
760  PRINT
770  PRINT "Releasing"
780  !
790  Comm_eve=0
800  Status=0
810  !
820  ! clear the status registers then set the instrument to
830  ! generate a Service ReQuest(SRQ) when the traffic bearer
840  ! is released.
850  !
860  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS"             ! clear status registers.
870  !
880  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4"          ! generate an SRQ when communicate
890                                     ! register summary bit in the
900                                     ! status byte changes to 1
910  !
920  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:enable 64" ! enable the traffic_active bit
930                                     ! of the communicate register
940  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ntr 64" ! for only negative transitions,
950  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ptr 0"  ! 1 to 0. ie traffic inactive
960                                     !
970  !
980  ON INTR Bus,15 GOSUB Connection_isr ! setup computer to call interrupt
990                                     ! routine when an interrupt occurs
1000                                    ! on the HP-IB
1010                                    !

```

```

1020 ENABLE INTR Bus;2           ! enable the computer to accept
1030                             ! interrupts.
1040 !
1050 !
1060 DISP "waiting on interrupt..."
1070 !
1080 Tstart=TIMEDATE
1090 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:TRAFFIC:RELEASE"
1100 !
1110 LOOP                       ! Wait in this loop until the
1120 EXIT IF BIT(Comm_eve,6)    ! interrupt occurs
1130 END LOOP
1140 !
1150 BEEP 4000,.3
1160 PRINT "   Release time:      ";DROUND(Tstop-Tstart,3);"S"
1170 !
1180 DISP "Released and program stopped. "
1190 STOP
1200 !
1210 Connection_isr: !
1220 OFF INTR                   ! Disable interrupts
1230 IF No_print THEN GOSUB Read_comms
1240 IF No_print THEN RETURN
1250 PRINT "   Subroutine Connection_isr"
1260 PRINT
1270 !
1280 GOSUB Read_status         ! Read status byte
1290 GOSUB Read_comms         ! read the communicate register
1300 RETURN
1310 !
1320 Read_comms:!
1330 !
1340 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:event?" ! query communicate event register
1350 ENTER @Hp8923;Comm_eve
1360 !
1370 IF BIT(Comm_eve,6) THEN Tstop=TIMEDATE
1380 IF No_print THEN RETURN
1390 !
1400 DIM Comm_eve$(32)
1410 Comm_eve$=DVAL$(Comm_eve,2)
1420 PRINT "   Communicate event:";      ! an easy to read register bit
1430 FOR X=1 TO 29 STEP 4              ! representation
1440   PRINT "   "&Comm_eve$(X,4);
1450 NEXT X
1460 PRINT "||"&VAL$(Comm_eve)        ! append decimal value of register
1470 !
1480 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:cond?" ! query the communicate condition
1490 ENTER @Hp8923;Comm_cond         ! register.
1500 DIM Comm_cond$(32)
1510 Comm_cond$=DVAL$(Comm_cond,2)
1520 PRINT "   Communicate cond: ";      ! an easy to read register bit
1530 FOR X=1 TO 29 STEP 4              ! representation
1540   PRINT "   "&Comm_cond$(X,4);
1550 NEXT X
1560 PRINT "||"&VAL$(Comm_cond)        ! append decimal value of register

```

```
1570 RETURN
1580 !
1590 Read_status: !
1600 DIM Status$[32]
1610 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*STB?"           ! read status byte
1620 ENTER @Hp8923;Status
1630 !
1640 Status$=DVAL$(Status,2)
1650 PRINT "   Status byte:           ";Status$[25;4];" ";
1660 PRINT Status$[29;4]&"||"&VAL$(Status)
1670 RETURN
1680 !
1690 END
```

Example Program 3

This example programme demonstrates dummy bearer synchronisation, call setup and call release when the EUT is a fixed part. The programme uses the HP8923B's ability to generate a service request(SRQ) based upon bits in the COMMunicate register.

The programme assumes that the fixed part being tested is in test standby mode.

BIT 5 of the COMMunicate register will be 1 when the HP8923B has synchronised/locked to a dummy bearer, it will be 0 when the instrument cannot find a dummy bearer.

BIT 6 of the COMMunicate register will be 1 when the traffic bearer is active/connected, it will be 0 when the traffic bearer is inactive/released.

```
10   Comm_eve=0           ! clear the variable that holds
11                               ! the communicate register value
12   !
13   Status=0            ! clear the variable that holds
14                               ! the status byte value
15   !
16   Bus=7               ! Select code of HP-IB interface
17   !
18   No_print=0          ! Set to 0 will print out status
19                               ! byte and communicate register
20                               ! values.
21                               ! Set to 1 will not print out.
22   !
23   CLEAR SCREEN
24   PRINT "Synchronising..."
25   !
26   ASSIGN @Hp8923 TO 714 ! Instrument HP-IB address
27   !
28   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*RST"
29   WAIT 2
30   !
31   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp call" ! Show the call screen so that
32                               ! the call status can be seen
33   !
34   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:EUT 'Fixed'"
35   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:PMID '00195'"
36   !
37   !*****
38   !* Synchronise to Fixed Part's Dummy Bearer *
39   !*****
40   !
41   ! clear the status registers then set the instrument to
42   ! generate a Service ReQuest(SRQ) when the dummy bearer
43   ! is active/locked.
44   !
45   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS"      ! clear status registers.
46   !
47   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4"    ! generate an SRQ when communicate
48                               ! register summary bit in the
49                               ! status byte changes to 1
50   !
51   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:enable 32" ! enable the dummy_active bit
```

```

430                                     ! of the communicate register
440 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ptr 32" ! for positive transitions,
450 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ntr 0"  ! 0 to 1. ie dummy active
460                                     !
470 !
480 ON INTR Bus,15 GOSUB Connection_isr ! setup computer to call interrupt
490                                     ! routine when an interrupt occurs
500                                     ! on the HP-IB
510                                     !
520 Test_bit=5                          ! bit number in communicate
530                                     ! register for dummy_bearer
540                                     !
550 ENABLE INTR Bus;2                   ! enable the computer to accept
560                                     ! interrupts.
570 !
580 !
590 Tstart=TIMEDATE
600 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:DUMMY:SYNC"    ! instruct 8923 to start searching
610                                     ! for a dummy bearer.
620 !
630 LOOP                                 ! Wait in this loop until the
640 EXIT IF BIT(Comm_eve,Test_bit)       ! interrupt occurs
650 END LOOP
660 !
670 !
680 BEEP 4000,.3
690 PRINT " Synchronisation time: ";ROUND(Tstop-Tstart,3);"S"
700 !
710 !
720 PRINT
730 PRINT "Connecting..."
740 !*****
750 !* Setup a call to the Fixed Part *
760 !*****
770 !
780 ! clear the status registers then set the instrument to
790 ! generate a Service ReQuest(SRQ) when the traffic bearer
800 ! is active/connected.
810 !
820 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS"                ! clear status registers.
830 !
840 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4"              ! generate an SRQ when communicate
850                                     ! register summary bit in the
860                                     ! status byte changes to 1
870 !
880 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:enable 64" ! enable the traffic_active bit
890                                     ! of the communicate register
900 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ptr 64"  ! for positive transitions,
910 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ntr 0"   ! 0 to 1. ie traffic active
920                                     !
930 !
940 ON INTR Bus,15 GOSUB Connection_isr ! setup computer to call interrupt
950                                     ! routine when an interrupt occurs
960                                     ! on the HP-IB
970                                     !

```

```

980 Test_bit=6 ! bit number in communicate
990 ! register for traffic bearer
1000 !
1010 !
1020 ENABLE INTR Bus;2 ! enable the computer to accept
1030 ! interrupts.
1040 !
1050 !
1060 Tstart=TIMEDATE
1070 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:TRAFFIC:CONNECT"
1080 !
1090 LOOP ! Wait in this loop until the
1100 EXIT IF BIT(Comm_eve,Test_bit) ! interrupt occurs
1110 END LOOP
1120 !
1130 !
1140 BEEP 4000,.3
1150 PRINT " Connection time: ";DROUND(Tstop-Tstart,3);"S"
1160 !
1170 !*****
1180 !* Measurement code could go here *
1190 !*****
1200 !
1210 DISP "Press Continue to release the call"
1220 PAUSE
1230 DISP "Releasing call . ."
1240 PRINT
1250 PRINT "Releasing..."
1260 !
1270 Comm_eve=0
1280 Status=0
1290 !
1300 ! clear the status registers then set the instrument to
1310 ! generate a Service ReQuest(SRQ) when the traffic bearer
1320 ! is released.
1330 !
1340 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*CLS" ! clear status registers.
1350 !
1360 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*SRE 4" ! generate an SRQ when communicate
1370 ! register summary bit in the
1380 ! status byte changes to 1
1390 !
1400 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:enable 64" ! enable the traffic_active bit
1410 ! of the communicate register
1420 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ntr 64" ! for only negative transitions,
1430 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:ptr 0" ! 1 to 0. ie traffic inactive
1440 !
1450 !
1460 ON INTR Bus,15 GOSUB Connection_isr ! setup computer to call interrupt
1470 ! routine when an interrupt occurs
1480 ! on the HP-IB
1490 !
1500 Test_bit=6 ! bit number in communicate
1510 ! register for traffic bearer
1520 !

```

```

1530                                     !
1540 ENABLE INTR Bus;2                   ! enable the computer to accept
1550                                     ! interrupts.
1560 !
1570 !
1580 DISP "waiting on interrupt..."
1590 !
1600 Tstart=TIMEDATE
1610 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"DECT:TRAFFIC:RELEASE"
1620 !
1630 LOOP                                 ! Wait in this loop until the
1640 EXIT IF BIT(Comm_eve,Test_bit)       ! interrupt occurs
1650 END LOOP
1660 !
1670 BEEP 4000,.3
1680 PRINT "   Release time:      ";DROUND(Tstop-Tstart,3);"S"
1690 !
1700 DISP "Released and program stopped. "
1710 STOP
1720 !
1730 Connection_isr: !
1740 OFF INTR                             ! Disable interrupts
1750 IF No_print THEN GOSUB Read_comms
1760 IF No_print THEN RETURN
1770 PRINT "   Subroutine Connection_isr"
1780 PRINT
1790 !
1800 GOSUB Read_status                    ! Read status byte
1810 GOSUB Read_comms                    ! read the communicate register
1820 RETURN
1830 !
1840 Read_comms: !
1850 !
1860 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:event?" ! query communicate event register
1870 ENTER @Hp8923;Comm_eve
1880 !
1890 IF BIT(Comm_eve,Test_bit) THEN Tstop=TIMEDATE
1900 IF No_print THEN RETURN
1910 !
1920 DIM Comm_eve$(32)
1930 Comm_eve$=DVAL$(Comm_eve,2)
1940 PRINT "   Communicate event: ";      ! an easy to read register bit
1950 FOR X=1 TO 29 STEP 4                 ! representation
1960   PRINT "   "&Comm_eve$(X,4);
1970 NEXT X
1980 PRINT "||"&VAL$(Comm_eve)           ! append decimal value of register
1990 !
2000 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"status:comm:cond?" ! query the communicate condition
2010 ENTER @Hp8923;Comm_cond              ! register.
2020 DIM Comm_cond$(32)
2030 Comm_cond$=DVAL$(Comm_cond,2)
2040 PRINT "   Communicate cond: ";      ! an easy to read register bit
2050 FOR X=1 TO 29 STEP 4                 ! representation
2060   PRINT "   "&Comm_cond$(X,4);
2070 NEXT X

```

```
2080 PRINT "||"&VAL$(Comm_cond)           ! append decimal value of register
2090 RETURN
2100 !
2110 Read_status: !
2120 DIM Status$[32]
2130 OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*STB?"               ! read status byte
2140 ENTER @Hp8923;Status
2150 !
2160 Status$=DVAL$(Status,2)
2170 PRINT "  Status byte:                ";Status$[25;4];" ";
2180 PRINT Status$[29;4]&"||"&VAL$(Status)
2190 RETURN
2200 !
2210 END
```

Example Program 4

This example programme demonstrates reading the trace display from the oscilloscope screen and displaying the measured data either in numeric or graphical form. The internal audio source is the measured signal.

```
10   COM /Osc/ Osc_trace(1:417),Scale_volts
20   !
30   ASSIGN @Hp8923 TO 714
40   OUTPUT @Hp8923;"*RST"
50   WAIT 2
60   !
70   CLEAR SCREEN
80   !
90   ! Switch to the audio screen, select an audio frequency
100  ! and turn on the audio source.
110  !
120  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp aud"
130  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"afg:stat 'on'"
140  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"afg:freq '400Hz'"
150  !
160  ! Prompt user to make connections
170  !
180  PRINT TABXY(1,10)
190  PRINT "Connect the 'AUDIO OUT' connector on the front panel"
200  PRINT ".....to the 'AUDIO IN' connector on the front panel"
210  BEEP 400,.2
220  DISP "press Continue when connection is made"
230  PAUSE
240  DISP
250  CLEAR SCREEN
260  !
270  ! Switch to the oscilloscope screen and to its volt/time controls
280  ! Change the timebase to get a few cycles on the screen
290  ! Change the scaling to get a taller trace
300  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp osc"
310  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"disp:osc 'volt/time'"
320  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"osc:scale:time '1 ms'"
330  !
340  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"osc:scale:vert:volt '500 mV'"
350  Scale_volts=.5 ! should always be set to the same value in volts
360  ! as the vertical scale
370  !
380  ! Read the 417 trace points into the array.
390  !
400  OUTPUT @Hp8923;"meas:aud:osc:trace?"
410  ENTER @Hp8923;Osc_trace(*)
420  !
430  ! Setup menu for user to view the trace results either as the direct
440  ! array contents or as a graphical trace.
450  !
460  Menu:LOOP
470  CLEAR SCREEN
480  BEEP 6000,.2
490  PRINT TABXY(1,10);"To view the trace press      't'"
```

```

500     PRINT TABXY(1,11);"To view the trace data press 'd'"
510     PRINT TABXY(1,12);"To exit programme press      'q'"
520     INPUT "Input Choice?",View$
530     EXIT IF LWC$(View$)="q"
540     IF LWC$(View$)="t" THEN GOSUB Show_trace
550     IF LWC$(View$)="d" THEN GOSUB Show_data
560     END LOOP
570     !
580     CLEAR SCREEN
590     DISP "Programme Stopped"
600     STOP
610     !
620     !
630 Show_data:!
640     !Displays the contents of the trace array
650     ! a screenfull at a time
660     !
670     Lastx=1
680     CLEAR SCREEN
690     PRINT "Trace data"
700     FOR X=1 TO 417
710         PRINT "["&VAL$(X)&" of "&VAL$(417)&"] ",Osc_trace(X)
720         IF X=Lastx+18 THEN
730             Lastx=X
740             DISP "Press continue to see more data"
750             PAUSE
760             DISP
770         END IF
780     NEXT X
790     DISP "Press Continue to return to Menu"
800     PAUSE
810     DISP
820     RETURN
830     !
840     !
850 Show_trace:!
860     ! Display the contents of the trace array
870     ! as a graphical trace.
880     !
890     CLEAR SCREEN                ! clear any text on the screen
900     GINIT                       ! initialize the graphics
910     PLOTTER IS CRT,"INTERNAL"    ! Use the internal screen
920     GRAPHICS ON                 ! Turn on the graphics screen
930     !
940     X_max=100*MAX(1,RATIO)       ! Determine how wide the screen is
950     Y_max=100*MAX(1,1/RATIO)     ! Determine how high the screen is
960     !
970     ! Define subset of screen area so that the graph and the prompt
980     ! line can both be seen
990     !
1000    VIEWPORT .01*X_max,.99*X_max,.26*Y_max,.99*Y_max
1010    !
1020    ! Scale the Window based on the known data range
1030    !
1040    WINDOW 1,420,-4*Scale_volts,4*Scale_volts

```

```
1050 !
1060 ! Draw axes and grid for the trace
1070 !
1080 PEN 1
1090 LINE TYPE 4
1100 AXES 42,.5,0,0,1,1,2
1110 AXES 42,.5,1,417,4,5,4
1120 GRID 21,Scale_volts,0,0,2,1
1130 !
1140 ! Plot the trace data
1150 !
1160 PEN 1
1170 LINE TYPE 1
1180 FOR X=1 TO 417
1190   PLOT X,Osc_trace(X)
1200 NEXT X
1210 DISP "Press Continue to return to Menu"
1220 PAUSE
1230 DISP
1240 RETURN
1250 !
1260 END
```


Appendix A

Definition of the Units Used in HP-IB Programming

Display Units (DUNits)

Display Units are those shown on the HP 8923B's screen; the full set of units used to manually control the instrument. For instance; Hz, kHz, MHz, and GHz can all be used to set and display the RF Generator frequency.

Changing Display Units

Use the DUNits syntax to change the Display Unit for any measurement unit, or setting. For example, to change the Display Unit for the output amplitude from dBm to Watts, you would enter the following BASIC command:

```
OUTPUT 714;"RFG:AMPL:DUN W"
```

Display Units	HP-IB Syntax Examples
GHz	MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC:DUN GHZ
MHz	MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC:DUN MHZ
kHz	MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC:DUN KHZ
Hz	MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC:DUN HZ
ppm	MEAS:BET:BERR:RAT:DUN PPM
%	MEAS:BET:BERR:RAT:DUN PCT
V	MEAS:AUD:DCV:DUN V
mV	MEAS:AUD:DCV:DUN MV
μ V	RFG:AMPL:DUN UV
dB μ V	RFG:AMPL:DUN DBUV
W	RFG:AMPL:DUN W
mW	RFG:AMPL:DUN MW
dBm	RFG:AMPL:DUN DBM
db	RFG:AMPL:DUN DB

Reading-Back Display Units

Use the DUNits? syntax for a measurement or setting to read-back its Display Unit. For example, to read the Display Unit for the Rise measurement, you would enter these BASIC commands:

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:NTP:DUNits?" ! Read Display Units for Normal Tx Power .
ENTER 714;A$           ! Enter the returned value into a string variable.
PRINT A$              ! Print the units.
```

The returned value will be the unit displayed on the HP 8923B's front-panel display for the measurement: dBm, V, mV, dB μ V, or W. (Note: all returned characters are in upper case. Example; dB μ V displayed returns DBUV.)

Guidelines for Display Units

- Querying measurements over HP-IB always returns numeric values in fundamental units, regardless of the current Display Unit.
- You can always use any appropriate Display Unit for a setting or measurement to display the value on the HP 8923B, regardless of its HP-IB Unit.
- The Display Unit for a numeric field is not affected when the field's value is changed over HP-IB.

For example, if the RFG:AMPL field is set to 0.0001 W, and you send the command RFG:AMPL 0.09 mW, the instrument displays '0.00009 W'; not 0.09 mW.

HP-IB UNITS

The :UNITS command is used to set the HP-IB units for a field. The HP-IB unit determines the units in which a query of a particular field is returned, and the default unit for setting. All :UNITS commands can only use fundamental units, that is, Hz for frequency, seconds for time, volts for voltage, and watts/dBm for power.

Changing HP-IB units has no effect on the front-panel display units. Use the UNITS syntax to change the HP-IB unit.

Table A-1. Units for HP-IB Programming

Parameter	HP-IB Unit
Bit Error	'PPM', 'PCT'
Amplitude	'V', 'W'
Frequency	'HZ',
Time	'S', 'T'
Trace Displays	'DIV'

A field can be set in units other than the HP-IB units. Where normal multiples can be applied to fundamental units, the field can be set using these. A frequency field which always returns values in Hz can be set using KHZ, MHZ, or GHZ as a unit qualifies to the value setting, for example, RFAN:FREQ 1881 MHZ.

Reading-Back HP-IB Units

Use the UNITS? syntax for a measurement or setting to determine its HP-IB unit. For example, to determine the HP-IB Unit for the NTP measurement, you would enter these BASIC commands:

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:NTP:UNITS?" ! Read HP-IB Units for Power-time.
ENTER 714;A$ ! Enter the returned value into a string variable.
PRINT A$ ! Print the units.
```

In this example, 'W' would be printed (Watts).

Guidelines for HP-IB Units

- When changing a numeric setting, any non-HP-IB unit must be specified in the HP-IB command, or the HP-IB Unit is assumed by the HP 8923B to be the default HP-IB unit.

For example, if the Freq field is already set to 1850 MHz, and you send the command

```
RFQ:FREQ 1900
```

the HP 8923B interprets that you are trying to set it to 1900 Hz, and results in an “Input value out of range” error. Sending the command

```
RFQ:FREQ 1900 MHz
```

would set the value to 1900 MHz.

The returned numeric value for a measurement is *always* in HP-IB units, regardless of the displayed units. The numeric value is expressed in scientific notation.

For example, if the Frequency measurement is shown as 1850.000000 MHz on the HP 8923B's display, the returned value over HP-IB is 1.85000000E+009 (or 1.85×10^9). To convert the returned value to a non-HP-IB unit, you must enter the value into a conversion formula in your program.

Attribute Units (AUNits)

Attribute units are used with the measurement Data Function, REF SET. AUNits provide a way to remotely query and change the units used to define a Data Function's value.

Attribute units use the same set of units as HP-IB units, but are only applied to the measurement Data Functions.

Changing Attribute Units

Some measurements can use more than one Attribute unit. For example, the bit error measurement allows you to set a Reference in units of ppm or %.

The Display Units shown on the HP 8923B's front panel are not affected by changing Attribute Units. However, the Reference value and unit returned over HP-IB are in the new Attribute unit you specified using the above command.

Reading-back Attribute Units

Use the AUNits? syntax to read-back the Attribute unit for a measurement.

Using STATE Commands

STATE commands correspond to using the **ON/OFF** key to turn measurements, Data Functions, and settings on and off.

Use a logic one or ON to turn a measurement on; logic zero or OFF to turn a measurement off. When queried, the returned value will be either '1' (on) or '0' (off).

For example, to turn off the voltage marker, and turn on measurement averaging for the RF rise measurement, enter the following BASIC commands:

```
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:MARK:LEV:STAT 0" !Turn off marker
OUTPUT 714;"MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ZERO:BAV:STAT 1" !Turn on average measurement
```

State Command Guidelines

- All of the DATA FUNCTIONS can be turned on and off.
- Any function that generates a signal can be turned on and off.

Appendix B

Introduction

These commands appear predominantly in the MEASure Subsystem.

:STATE

The :STATE command activates or de-activates a measurement. All measurements default to active/on. Setting the boolean parameter to 0 or OFF turns the measurement off. Setting the boolean parameter to 1 or ON turns the measurement on.

```
<command>:STATE <boolean>  
Where <boolean> = 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
```

:DUNits

The :DUNits command sets the units to be displayed on the screen. Table B-1 gives the valid :DUNits parameters for each command referred to Appendix B.

```
<command>:DUNits <display_units>
```

:UNITS

The :UNITS command sets the units of the <command> to be communicated between the instrument and the controller. Table B-1 gives the valid :UNITS parameters for each command referred to Appendix B.

```
<command>:UNits <display_units>
```

:AUNits

The Attribute units are used with making measurements using the REF, INCR SET, and AVG functions. Table B-1 gives the valid :AUNits parameters for each command referred to Appendix B.

```
<command>:AUNits <display_units>
```

:AVERage[:VALue]

The :AVERage[:VALue] command sets the number of measurements used to calculate the averaged value.

```
<command>:AVERage[:VALue] <real>
```

:AVERage:RESet

The :AVERage:RESet command resets the measurement required to make the averaged result.

```
OUTPUT 714; "<command>:AVERage:RESet"
```

:AVERage:STATe

The state of the average function can be switched on or off using this command. Enter a logic 0 to switch this off, or a logic 1 to switch this on.

```
<command>:AVERage:STATe <boolean>  
Where <boolean> = 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
```

:REFerence[:VALue]

Measurements can be made from the specified reference point, (the default setting is zero). This reference point is defined by the user.

Refer to Table B-1 for information on the REFerence[:VALue] units displayed for each command using Appendix B.

```
<command>:REFerence[:VALue] <value> [<display_units>] optional  
Where <value> = a real number
```

:REFerence:DUNits

The reference value displayed on the screen is defined by this command. Refer to Table B-1 for information on the REFerence:DUNits for each command using Appendix B.

```
<command>:REFerence:DUNits <display_units>
```

:REFerence:STATe

The state of the reference is defined as either being on or off. The on state is programmed as a logic one and the off state as logic zero.

```
<command>:REFerence:STATe <boolean>  
Where <boolean> = 0 | 1 | OFF | ON.
```

Programming Command Guidelines

Table B-1. Programming Command Guidelines

Command	:DUN	:AUN	:UNIT	:REF:DUN	REF[:VAL]
MEAS:AUD:DCV	MV, V	V	V	MV, V	UV, MV, V
MEAS:AUD:FREQ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ	HZ, KHZ MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:AUD:OSC:MARK:LEV:VOLT	MV, V	V	V	MV, V	MV, V
MEAS:AUD:OSC:MARK:TIME	MS, S	S	S	MS, S	US, MS, S
MEAS:BET:BERR:RAT	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM
MEAS:BET:BERR:IRAT	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM
MEAS:BET:WERR:RAT	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM
MEAS:BET:WERR:IRAT	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM	PCT, PPM
MEAS:RF:FREQ:ACC	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ZERO:BMAX	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ZERO:BMIN	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ZERO:BAV	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ONE:BMAX	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ONE:BMIN	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DEV:ONE:BAV	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:FREQ:DRIF	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
MEAS:RF:NTP	DBMW, DBM, DBUV, MV, MW, V, W	DBM, W	DBM, W	DBMW, DBM, DBUV, MV, MW, V, W	DBM, DBMW MW, W

Table B-1. Programming Command Guidelines (continued)

Command	:DUN	:AUN	:UNIT	:REF:DUN	REF[:VAL]
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:LEVel:FALL	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:LEVel:MID	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:LEVel:RISE	DB	DB	DB	DB	DB
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:TIME:FALL	S, T, US, MS	S, T	S, T	S, T, US, MS	S, T
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:TIME:MID	S, T, US, MS	S, T	S, T	S, T, US, MS	S, T
MEAS:RF:PTIM:MARK:TIME:RISE	S, T, US, MS	S, T	S, T	S, T, US, MS	S, T
MEAS:RF:TIMING:JITTER	NS	S	S	NS	Real

Appendix C

Introduction

These commands appear predominantly in the OSCilloscope, PTIME and TRIGger subsystems.

:DUNits

The :DUNits command sets the units to be displayed on the screen. Table C-1 gives the valid :DUNits parameters for each command referred to Appendix C.

```
<command>:DUNits <display_units>
```

:UNITs

The :UNITs command sets the default units of the <command> to be communicated between the instrument and the controller. Table C-1 gives the valid :UNITs parameters for each command referred to Appendix C.

```
<command>:UNITs <units>
```

:INCRement

The :INCRement command sets the value by which the field value increases (using the UP arrow/command) or decreases (using the DOWN arrow/command). Table C-1 gives the valid :INCRement parameters for each command referred to Appendix C.

```
<command>:INCRement <increment_parameter> or <value>[<units_parameter>]
  Where <increment_parameter> = UP or DOWN
  Where <value> is the same type as <command>
```

:INCRement:DUNits

The :INCRement:DUNits command sets the description of the increment value. Table C-1 gives the valid :INCRement:DUNits parameters for each command referred to Appendix C.

```
<command>:INCRement:DUNits <display_units>
```

:INCRement:MODE

```
<command>:INCRement:MODE <scaling_mode>
  Where <scaling_mode> = 'LOGarithm' or 'LINear'
```

:INCRement:MULTIply

The multiply command increase the increment value by a factor of ten.

<command>:INCRement:MULTIply

:INCRement:DIVide

The divide command decreases the increment value by a factor of ten.

<command>:INCRement:DIVide

Programming Command Guidelines

Table C-1. Programming Command Guidelines

Command	:DUN	:UNIT	:INCR:DUN	:INCR[VALue]
OSC:MARK:POS	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
OSC:SCALE:VERT:OFFS	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
OSC:TRIG:LEV	DIV	DIV	DIV	DIV
OSC:TRIG:PRET	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
OSCe:SCALE:VERT:OFFS	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
PTIM:MARK:POS:FALL	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
PTIM:MARK:POS:MID	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
PTIM:MARK:POS:RISE	DIV	DIV	DIV	DB, DIV
RFAN:AMPL	DBM, DBMW, DBUV, UV, MV, V, MW, W	DBM, W, V,	DB, W	DBM, DBMW, DBUV, UV, MV, V, MW, W
RFAN:FREQ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ	HZ, KHZ, MHZ, GHZ
RFG:AMPL	DBM, DBMW, DBUV, UV, MV, MW, V, W	DBM, W, V,	DB, W	DB, DBM, DBMW DBUV, UV, MV, MW, V, W
TRIG:DEL	S, T, US, MS	S, T	S, T, US, MS	S, T, US, MS

Appendix D

Introduction

These commands appear in the OSCilloscope Subsystem.

:INCRement:MULTiply

The multiply command increase the increment value by a factor of ten.

<command>:INCRement:MULTiply

:INCRement:DIVide

The multiply command decreases the increment value by a factor of ten.

<command>:INCRement:DIVide

Appendix E

To enter an integer in hexadecimal, octal, or binary, select the following base:

Using Different Numerical Bases

Hexadecimal

#H0123456
#h0123456

#H or #h is used to denote that a hexadecimal number is entered. The characters that follow are entered as the integer.

Octal

#Q0123456
#q0123456

#Q or #q is used to denote that a octal number is entered. The characters that follow are entered as the integer.

Binary

#B0101010
#b0101010

#B or #b is used to denote that a binary number is entered. The characters that follow are entered as the integer.

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