User Manual

T3AFG200-350-500 Series Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator

Declaration

General Safety Summary

Carefully read the following safety precautions to avoid any personal injuries or damages to the instrument and any product connected to it. To avoid potential hazards, please use the instrument as specified.

Only qualified technical personnel should service this instrument.

Avoid fire or open flame.

Use properly rated power line connections.

Use only the specified power line which has been approved by your local regulatory agency.

Ground the Instrument.

The instrument is grounded through the protective ground conductor of the power line. To avoid electric shock, the ground conductor must be connected to the earth ground. Make sure the instrument is grounded correctly before connecting its input or output terminals.

Connect the signal wire correctly.

The potential of the signal wire ground is equal to the earth, therefore do not connect the signal wire to a high voltage. Do not touch the exposed contacts or components.

Observe all terminal ratings.

To avoid fire or electric shock, please observe all ratings and sign instructions on the instrument. Before connecting the instrument, please read the manual carefully to gain more information about the ratings.

Do not operate with suspected failures.

If you suspect that the product is damaged, please let only qualified service personnel check it.

Avoid circuit or wire exposure.

Do not touch exposed contacts or components when the power is on.

Do not operate in wet/damp conditions.

Do not operate in an explosive atmosphere. Keep

the surface of the instrument clean and dry.

This electronic product is subject to disposal and recycling regulations that vary by country and region. Many countries prohibit the disposal of waste electronic equipment in standard waste receptacles. For more information about proper disposal and recycling of your Teledyne LeCroy product, visit teledynelecroy.com/recycle.

Terms and Symbols

The following symbols appear on the product or in its documentation:

WARNING High Voltage. Risk of electric shock or burn.

WARNING or CAUTION Condition or practice could result in injury or loss of life, or damage to equipment.

DOUBLE INSULATION

PROTECTIVE (EARTH) TERMINAL

Rated for indoor use only. Do not operate where conductive pollutants may be present.

Introduction to the T3AFG200-350-500

The manual covers the following 3 models of the T3AFG Series Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generators: T3AFG200, T3AFG350 and T3AFG500.

The T3AFG is a series of dual-channel function/arbitrary waveform generators with specifications of up to 500MHz maximum bandwidth, 2.4GSa/s sampling rate and 16-bit vertical resolution. The proprietary TrueArb and EasyPulse technology help to solve the weaknesses inherent in traditional DDS generators when generating arbitrary, square and pulse waveforms. Using these techniques the T3AFG provides users with a variety of high fidelity, low jitter signals in order to meet the growing requirements for a multitude of complex applications.

Key Features

- Dual-channel, 500MHz maximum bandwidth, 20Vpp maximum output amplitude, output with 80dB dynamic range
- High-performance sampling system with 1.2GSa/s sampling rate and 16- bit vertical resolution. No detail in your waveforms will be lost.
- They also include proprietary TrueArb & EasyPulse technology that help to solve the weaknesses inherent in traditional DDS generators when generating arbitrary, square and pulse waveforms.
- In addition, the T3AWG is a multi-function device which can generate Noise, IQ signals and PRBS patterns. These features enable it to provide a variety of high fidelity and low jitter signals, meeting the growing requirements of complex waveform synthesis.
- A variety of analog and digital modulation types: AM, DSB-AM, FM, PM, FSK, ASK, PSK and PWM

- Sweep and Burst functions.
- Harmonic waveforms generating function
- Waveforms combining function
- Channel Coupling, Copy and Tracking function
- High precision Frequency Counter
- 196 kinds of built-in arbitrary waveforms
- Standard interfaces: USB Host, USB Device (USBTMC), LAN (VXI-11, Socket, Telnet).
- 4.3” touch screen display for easier operation

Contents

1 Quick Start

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Handle Adjustment
- The Front/Rear Panel
- To Select a Waveform
- To Set Modulation/Sweep/Burst
- To Turn On/Off Output
- To Use Numeric Input
- To Use Common Function Keys

1.1 Handle Adjustment

To adjust the handle position of T3AFG, please grip the handle by the sides and pull it outward. Then, make the handle rotate to the desired position.

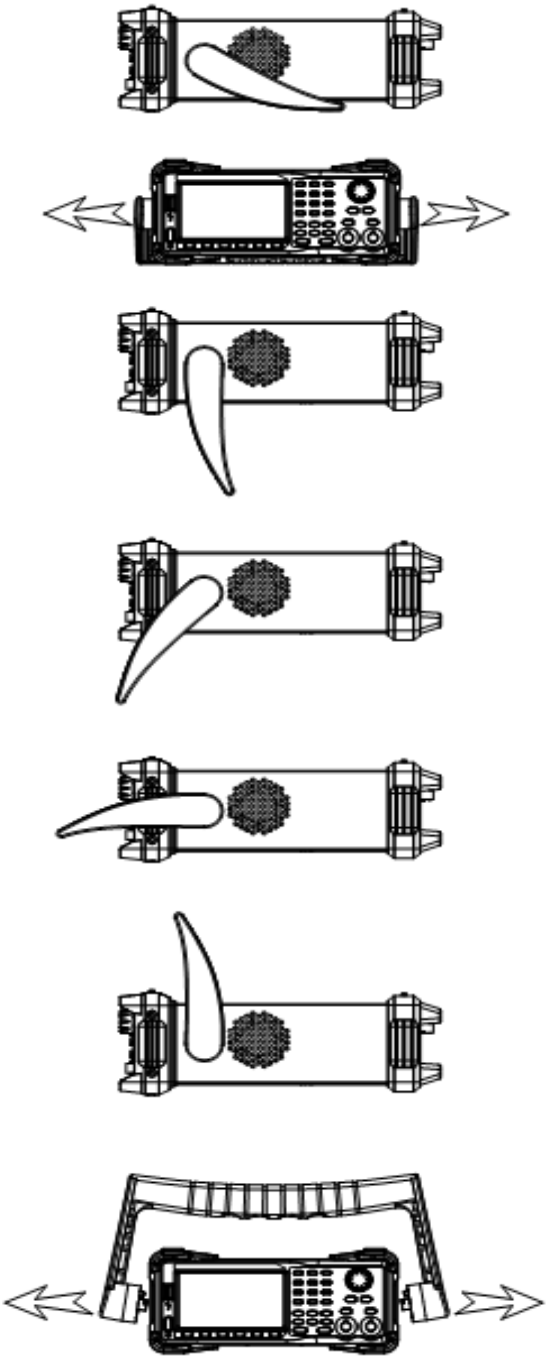


Figure 1-1 Viewing Position and Carrying Position

1.2 The Front/Rear Panel

This chapter will provide a brief introduction and description for the operation and functions of the front/rear panel.

Front Panel

The T3AFG has a clear and simple front panel which includes 4.3 inch touch screen, menu softkeys, numeric keyboard, knob, function keys, arrow keys, and channel control area, etc.

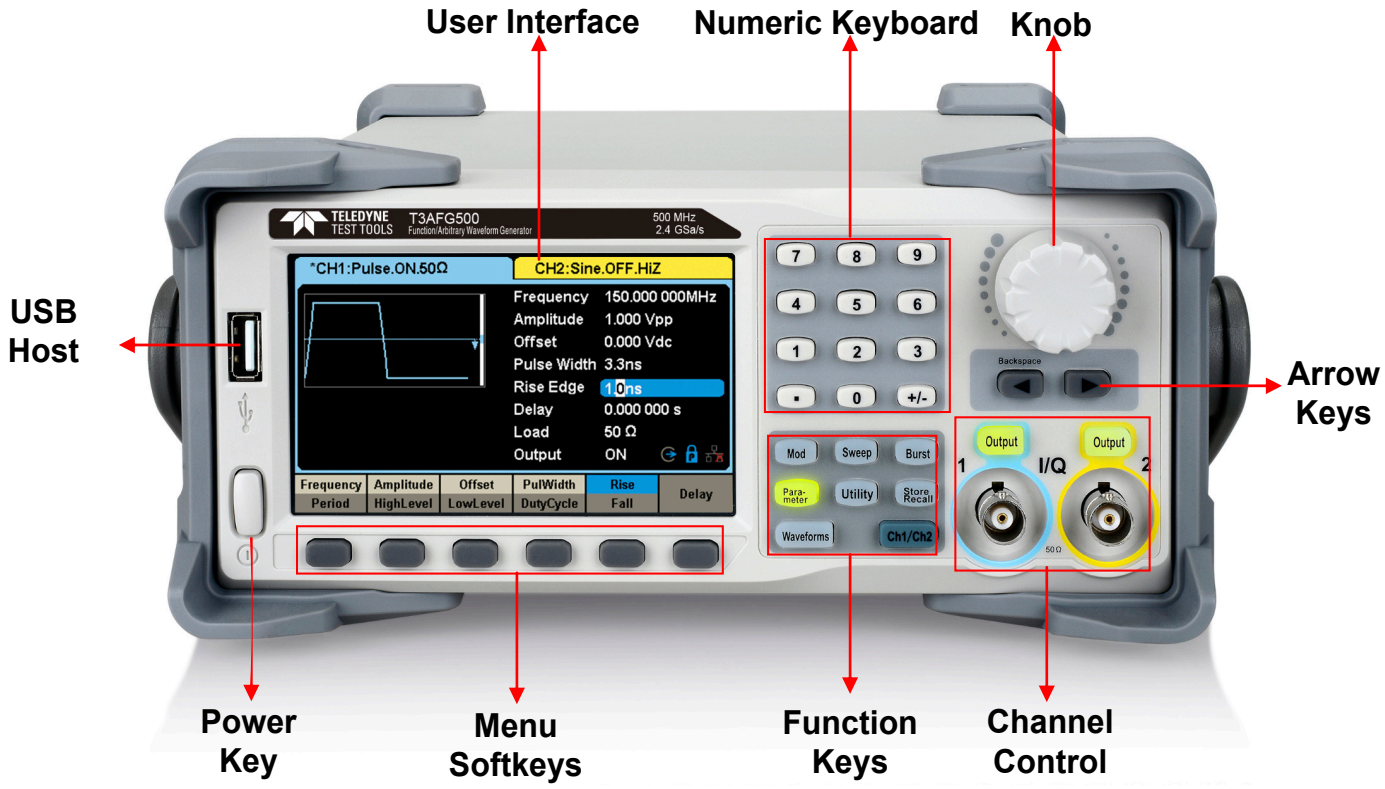


Figure 1-2 Front Panel of T3AFG200-350-500

Rear Panel

The rear panel provides multiple interfaces, including Counter, 10MHz In/Out, Aux In/Out, LAN, USB Device, Earth Terminal and AC Power Supply Input.

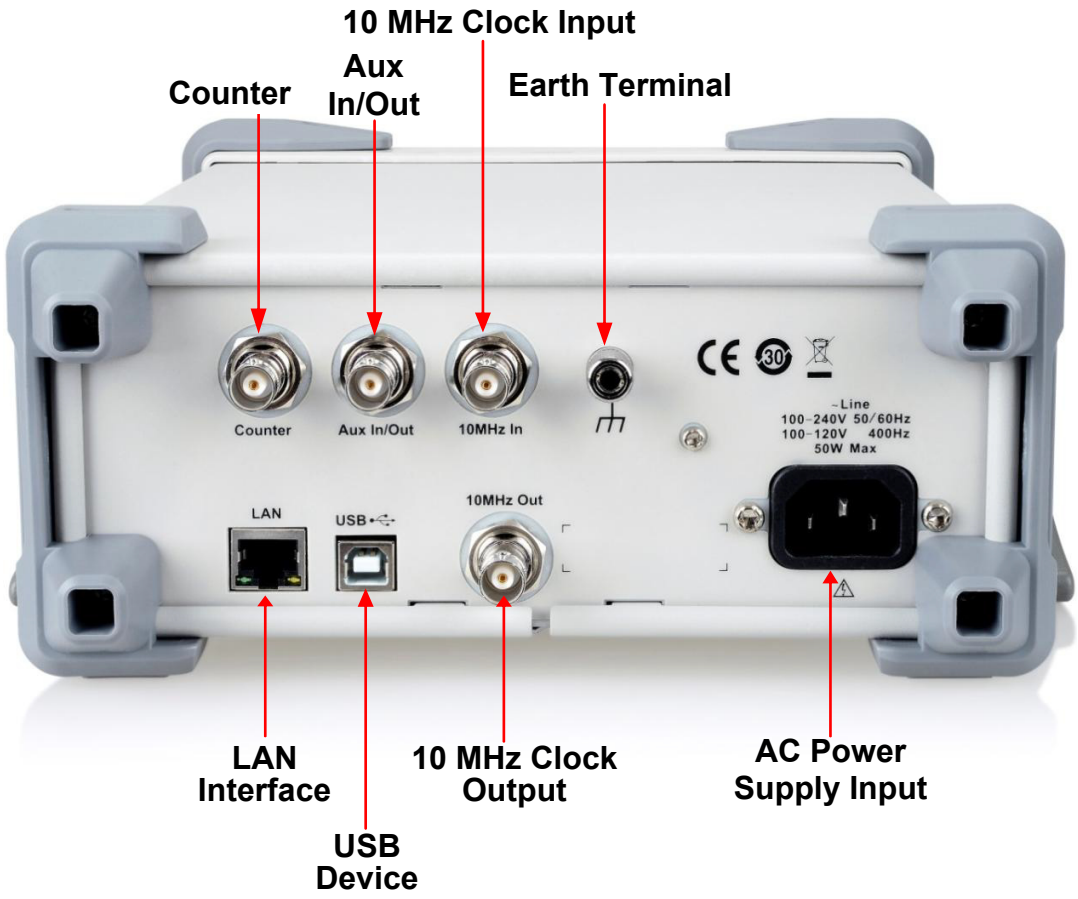


Figure 1-3 Rear Panel of T3AFG200-350-500

Touch Screen Display

The T3AFG can only display parameters and waveform of one channel at a time. The picture below shows the interface of Channel 1 with an AM modulation applied to a sine wave. The information displayed may vary depending on the function selected.

The entire screen of the T3AFG is a touch screen. You can use your finger or touch pen to control the instrument. Most functions and selections can be chosen using the touch screen in a similar manner to front panel keys and knob.

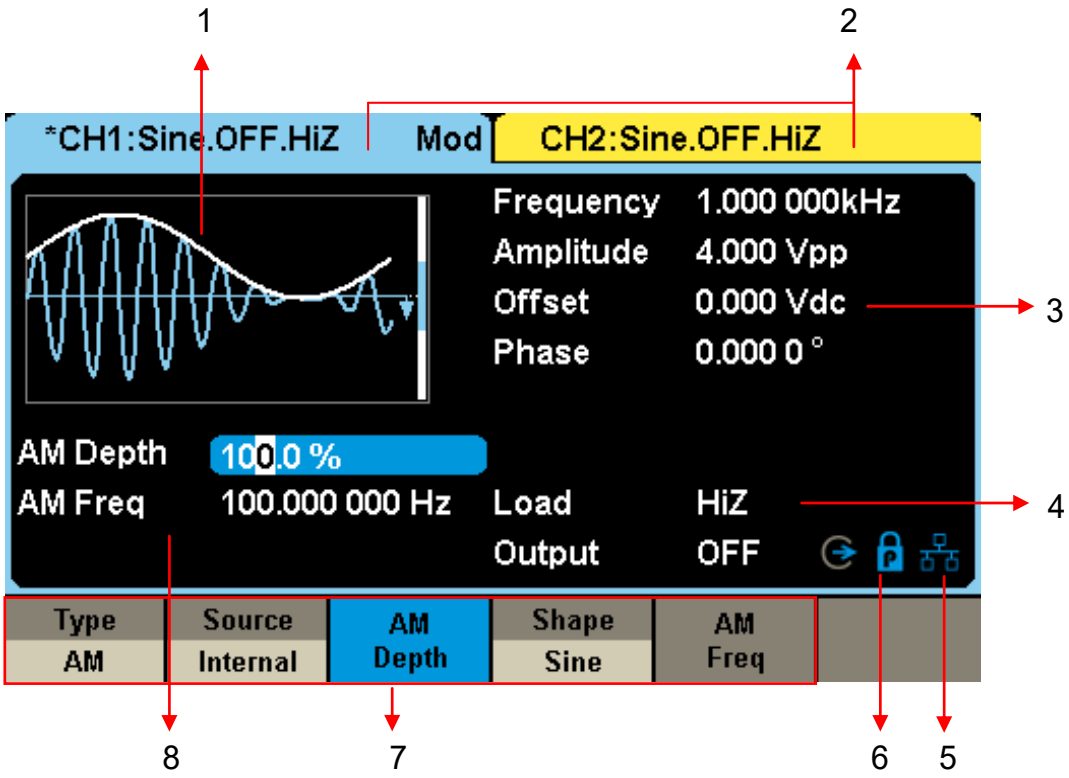


Figure 1-4 TouchScreenDisplay.

1. Waveform Display Area

Displays the currently selected waveform of each channel.

2. Channel Status Bar

Indicates the selected status and output configuration of the channels. Click here twice and a shortcut menu of front panel's function keys will be shown: Mod, Sweep, Burst, Parameter, Utility and Store/Recall.

3. Basic Waveform Parameters Area

Shows the current waveform‘s parameters of each channel. Press Parameter and select the corresponding softkey to highlight the parameter to configure. Then use number keys or knob to change the parameter value.

4. Channel Parameters Area

Displays the load and output settings of the currently selected channel.

Load ----Value of the output load, as selected by the user.

Press Utility → Output → Load, then use the softkeys, number keys or knob to change the parameter value; or continue pressing the corresponding output key for two second to switch between High Impedance and 50Ω.

High Impedance: display HiZ, and assumes a load impedance of 1 MΩ.

Load: display impedance value (the default is 50Ω and the range is 50Ω to 100kΩ).

Note: This setting does not actually change the instrument‘s output impedance of 50Ω but rather is used to maintain amplitude accuracy into different load values.

Output ----Channel output state.

After pressing corresponding channel output control port, the current channel can be turned on/off.

5. LAN Status Icon

T3AFG will show different prompt messages based on the current network status.

 This mark indicates LAN connection is successful.

 This mark indicates there is no LAN connection or LAN connection is unsuccessful.

6. Mode Icon

T3AFG will show different prompt messages based on the current mode.

 This mark indicates current mode is Phase-locked.

 This mark indicates current mode is Independent.

7. Clock Source Icon

The display will show different prompt messages based on the current clock source.

 This mark indicates the current clock source is from the internal TCXO.

 This mark indicates the current clock source is from an external clock source.

8. Menu

Shows the menu corresponding to the displayed function. For example, Figure 1-4 Touch Screen Display shows the parameters of ‘AM modulation’. Click menu options on the screen to select and set the corresponding parameters.

9. Modulation Parameters Area

Shows the parameters of the current modulation function. After selecting the corresponding menu, use number keys or knob to change the parameter value.

1.3 To Select a Waveform

Press Waveforms to enter the menu as Figure 1-5 shows. The example below will help familiarize with the waveform selection settings.

Figure 1-5 Waveform Selections

1. Press Waveforms key and then press Sine softkey. The T3AFG can generate sine waveforms with frequencies from 1μHz to 500MHz. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level and Phase, a sine wave signal with different parameters can be generated.

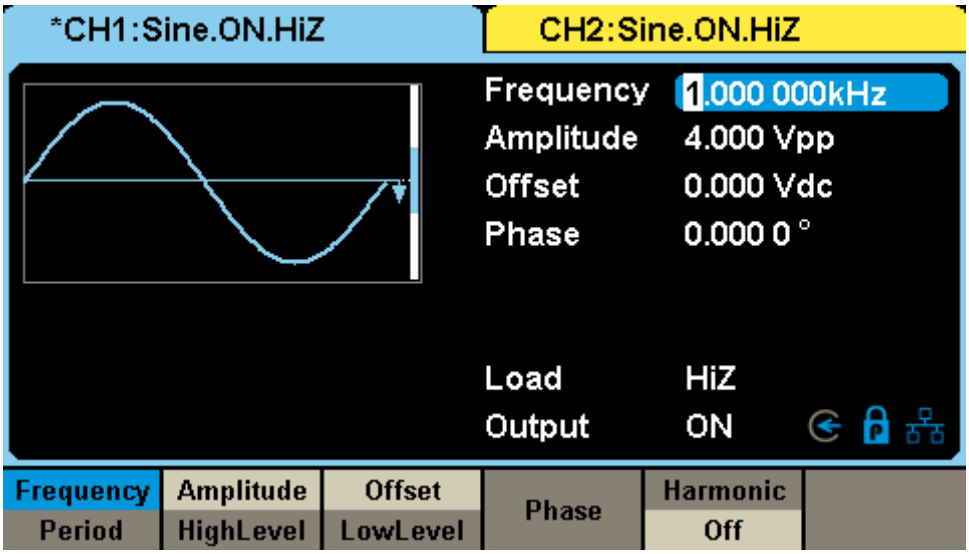


Figure 1-6 Sine Display Interface

2. Press Waveforms key and then press Square softkey. The generator can generate square waveforms with frequencies from 1μHz to 120MHz and variable duty cycle. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and DutyCycle, a square waveform with different parameters can be generated.

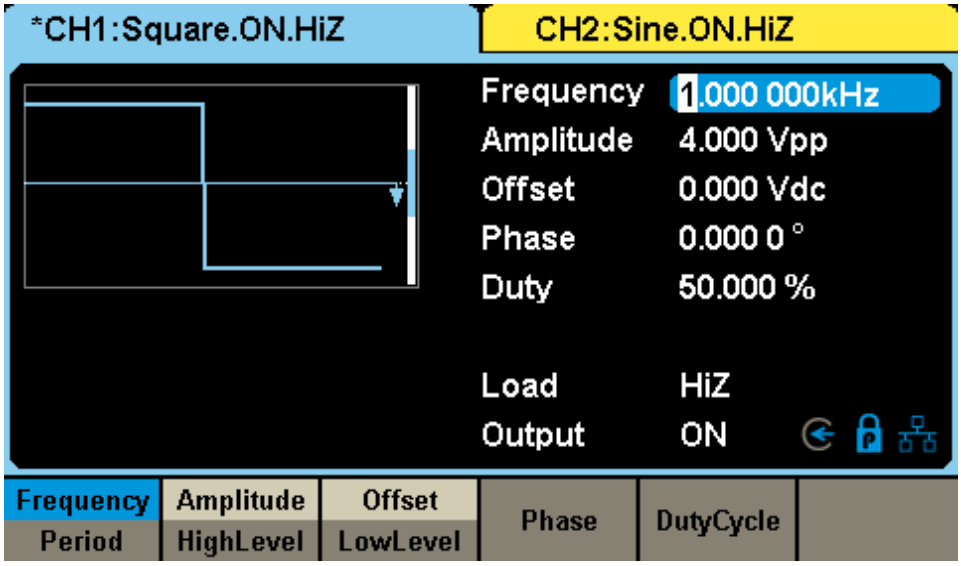


Figure 1-7 Square Display Interface

3. Press Waveforms key and then press Ramp softkey. The generator can generate ramp waveforms with frequencies from 1μHz to 5MHz and variable symmetry. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and Symmetry, a ramp waveform with different parameters can be generated.

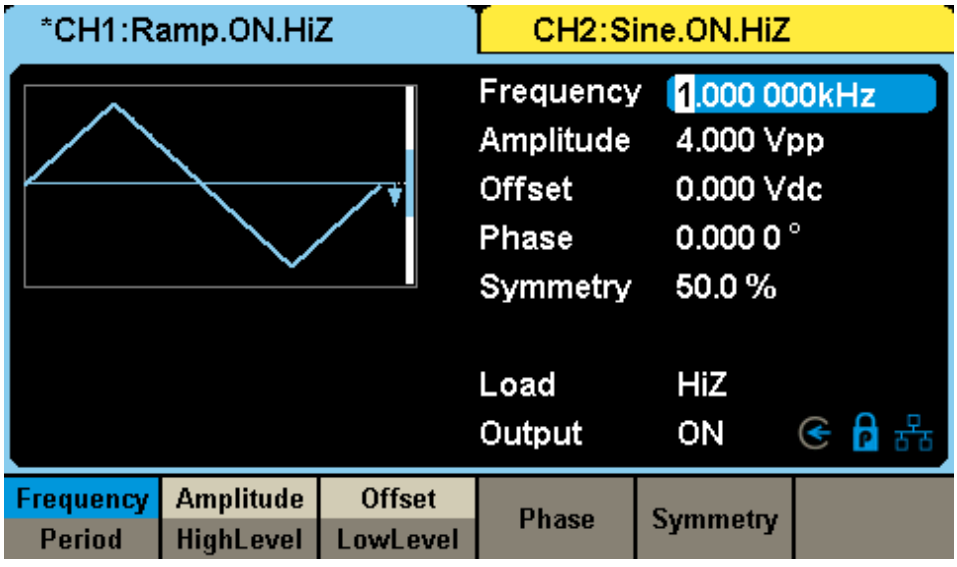


Figure 1-8 Ramp Display Interface

4. Press Waveforms key and then press Pulse softkey. The generator can generate pulse waveforms with frequencies from 1μHz to 150MHz and variable pulse width and rise/fall times. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, PulWidth/Duty, Rise/Fall and Delay,

a pulse waveform with different parameters can be generated.

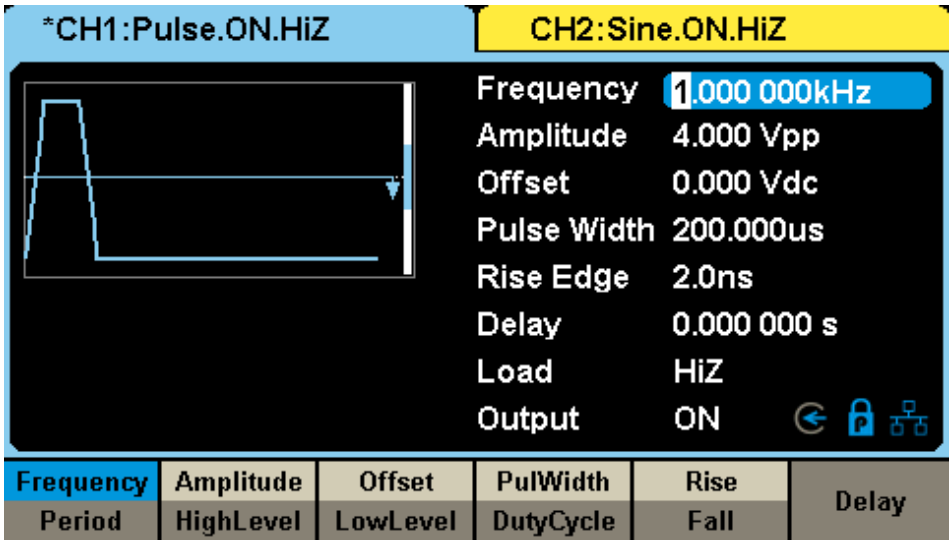


Figure 1-9 Pulse Display Interface

5. Press Waveforms key and then press Noise softkey. The generator can generate noise with bandwidth from 80MHz to 500MHz. By setting Stdev and Mean, noise with different parameters can be generated.

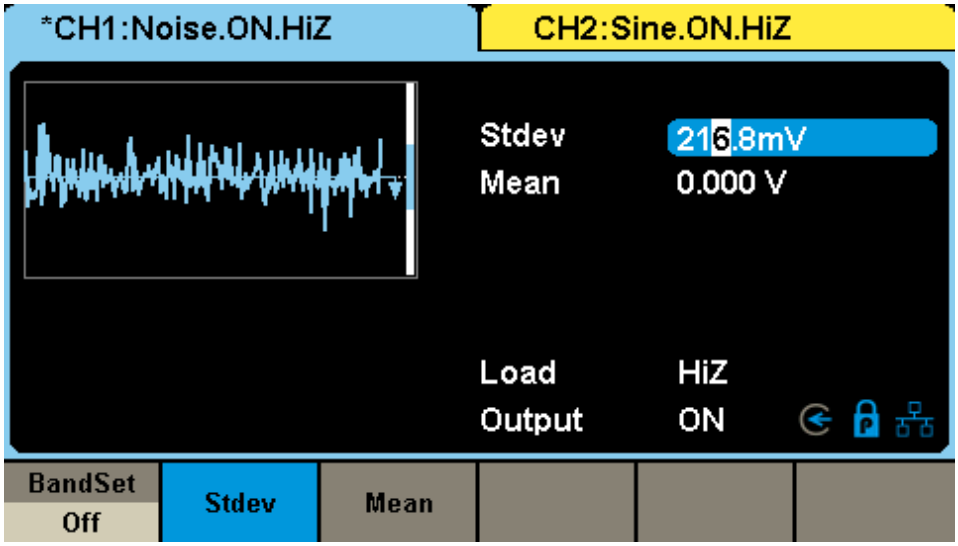


Figure 1-10 Noise Display Interface

6. Press Waveforms key and then press Page 1/2, last press the DC softkey. The generator can generate a DC signal with a level up to ±10V into a HighZ load or ±5V into a 50Ω load.

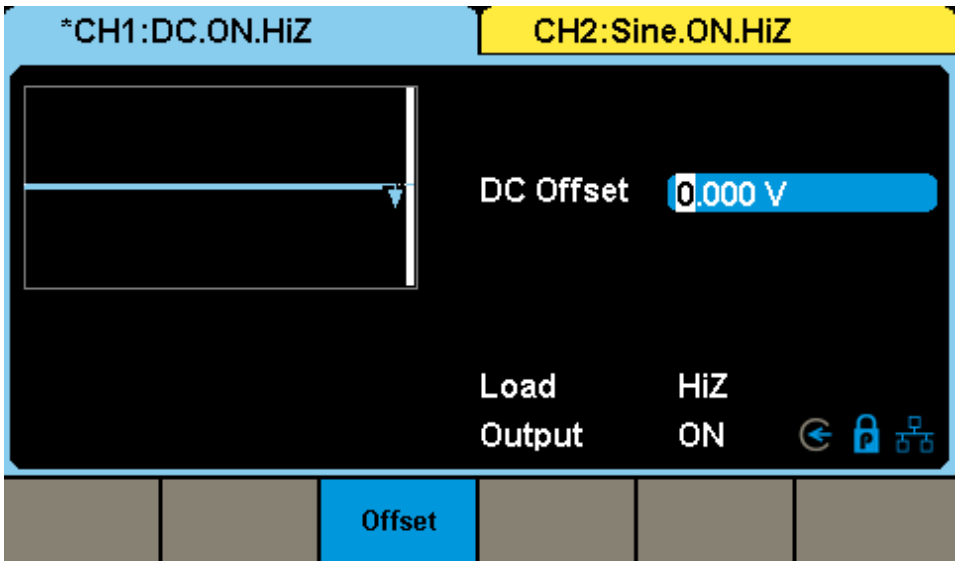


Figure 1-11 DC Display Interface

7. Press Waveforms key and then press Page 1/2, last press the Arb softkey. The generator can generate repeatable arbitrary waveforms with frequencies from 1 μHz to 50 MHz in DDS mode or output every data point with an output sample rate from 1 μSa/s to 300 MSa/s in TrueArb mode. . By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and Arb Mode, an arbitrary signal with different parameters can be generated.

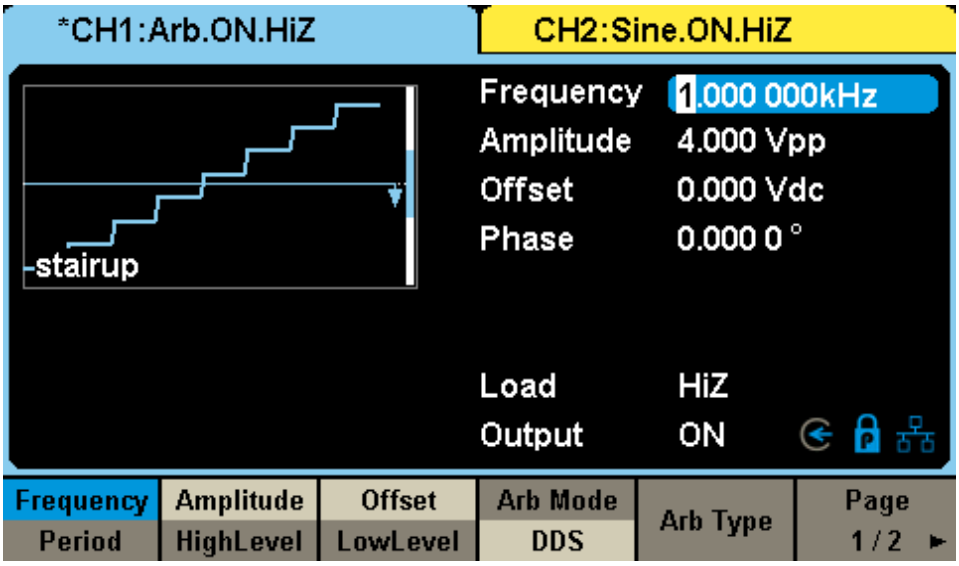


Figure 1-12 Arbitrary Waveform Display Interface

Press Waveforms →Page 1/2→I/Q, then CH1 and CH2 output orthogonal I and Q signals respectively and channel status bar displays “In-phase" and "Quadrature" separately. The generator can generate I/Q signals with symbol rate

from 250 Symb/s to 37.5 MSymb/s. By setting Center Frequency, Fsymb/Fs, Amplitude and Trigger Source, an I/Q signal pair with different parameters can be generated.

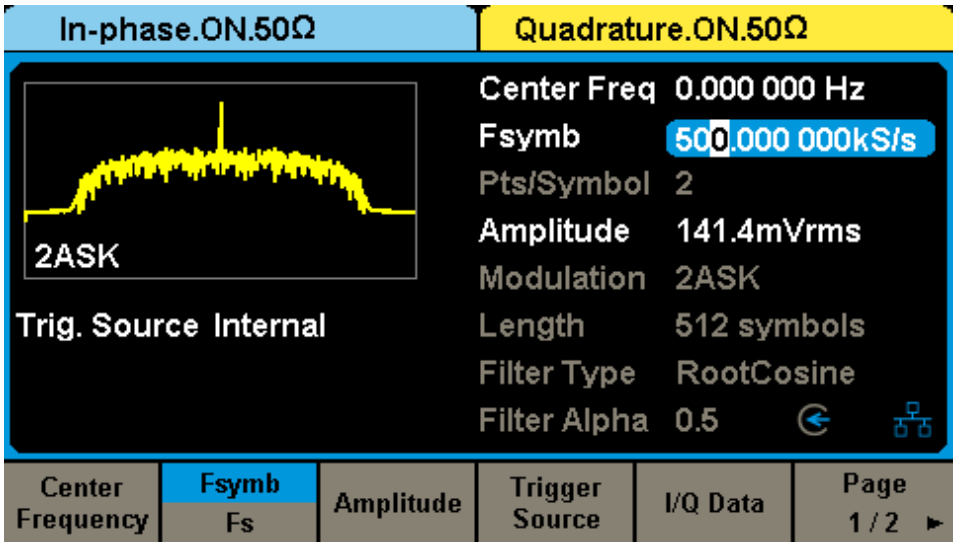


Figure 1-13 I/Q Signal Display Interface

Press Waveforms →Page 1/2→PRBS, and channel status bar displays "PRBS". The generator can generate a Pseudo-Random Bit Sequence (PRBS) with bit rates ranging from 1 μbps to 300 Mbps. By setting BitRate/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Length, Logic Level and Rise/Fall, A PRBS with different parameters can be generated.

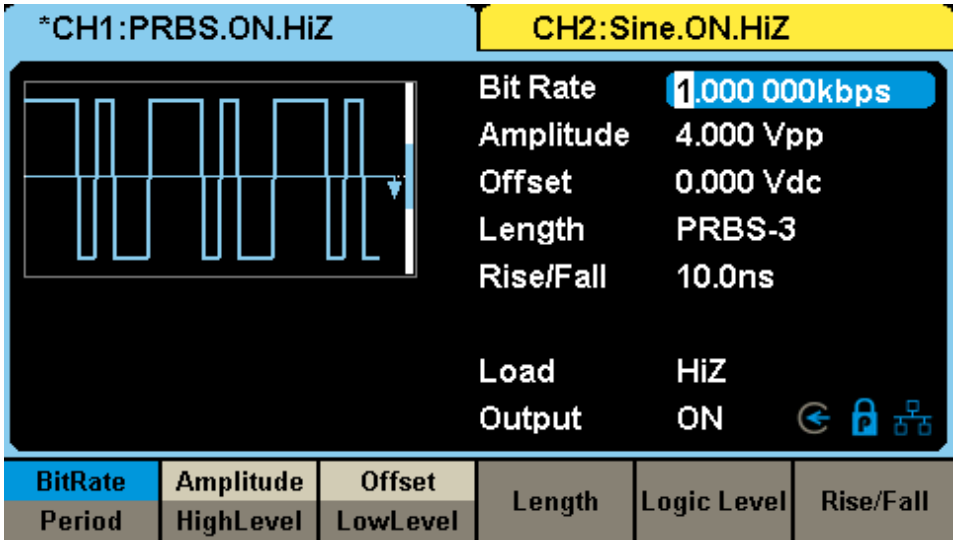


Figure 1-14 PRBS Display Interface

1.4 To Set Modulation/Sweep/Burst

As shown in Figure 1-13, there are three keys on the front panel which are used for modulation, sweep and burst settings. The instructions below will help to explain these functions.

Figure 1-13 Modulate/Sweep/Burst Key

1. Press Mod, the Modulation function will be enabled.

The modulated waveform can be changed by modifying the parameters such as Type, Source, AM Depth, AM Freq, Shape, etc. The T3AFG can modulate waveforms using AM, FM, PM, ASK, FSK, PSK, PWM and DSB-AM, etc. Pulse waveforms can only be modulated using PWM. Noise and DC waveforms cannot be modulated.

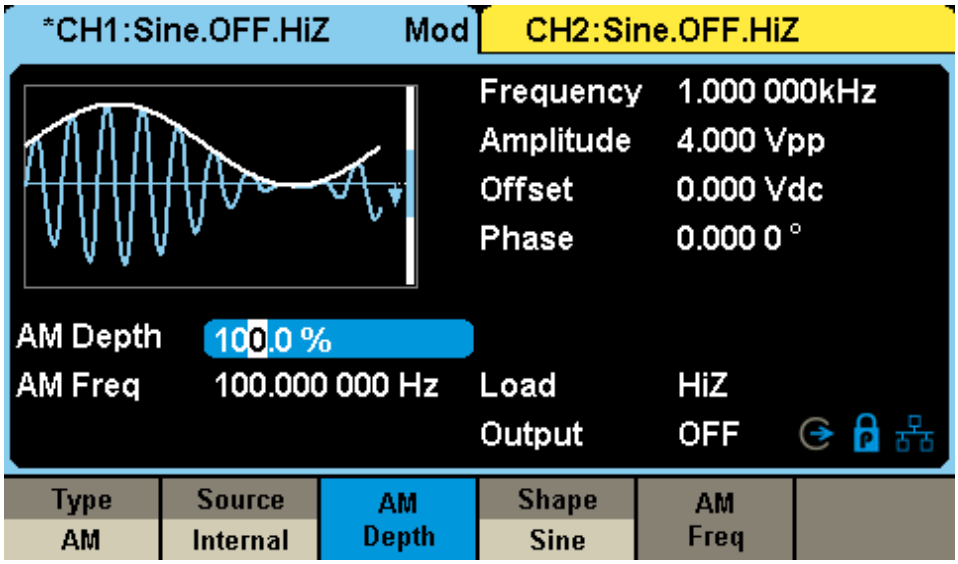


Figure 1-14 Modulation Display Interface

2. Press Sweep, the Sweep function will be enabled.

Sine, square, ramp and arbitrary waveforms support the sweep function. In sweep mode, the T3AFG can generate signals with variable frequency. The available range of sweep time is from 1ms to 500s. The trigger source can be Internal, External or Manual.

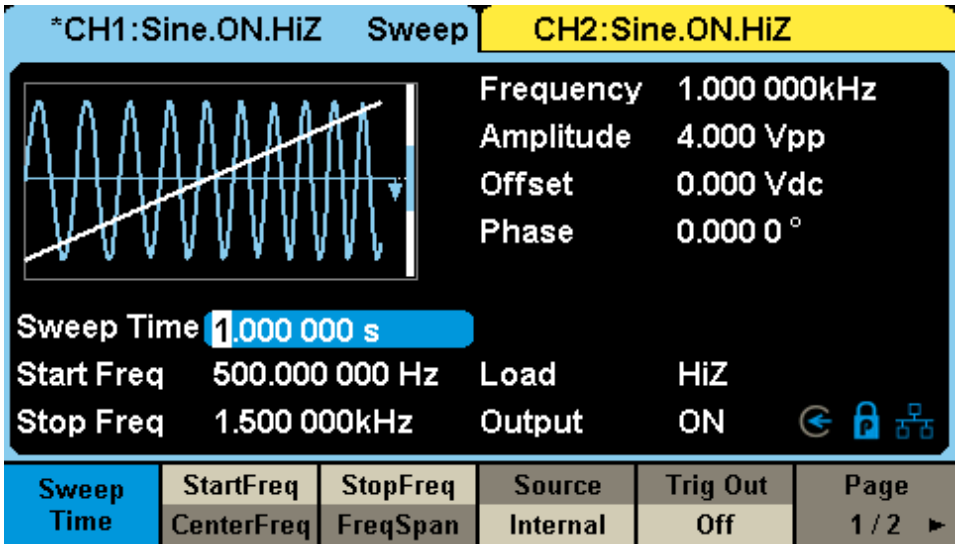


Figure 1-15 Sweep Waveform Display Interface

3. Press Burst, the Burst function will be enabled.

Burst signals for sine, square, ramp, pulse or arbitrary waveforms may be generated. Start Phase ranges from 0° to 360° and Burst Period ranges from 1μs to 1000s.

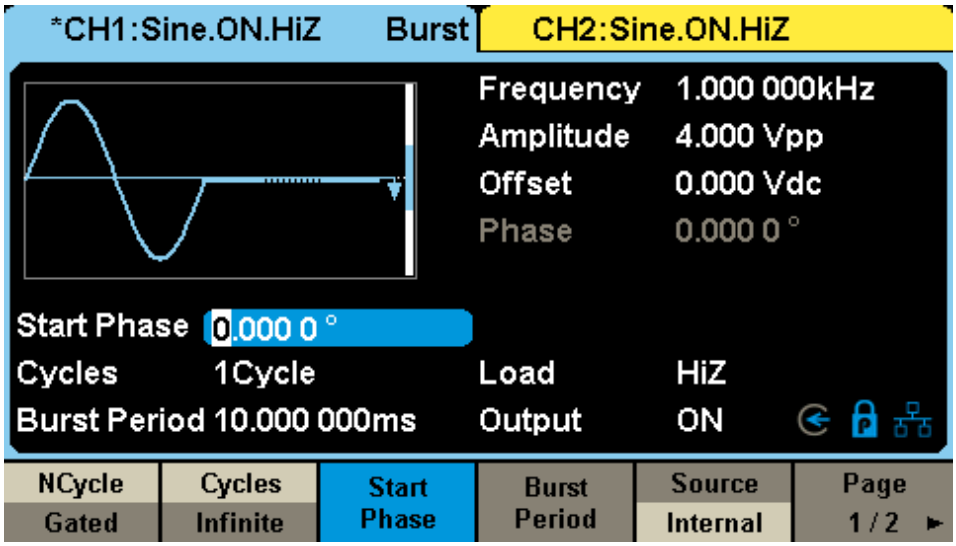


Figure 1-16 Burst Waveform Display Interface

1.5 To Turn On/Off Output

As shown in Figure 1-17 there are two keys on the right side of the operation panel which are used to enable / disable the output of the two channels. Choose a channel and press the corresponding Output key, the key backlight will be lighted and the output will be enabled. Press the Output key again, the key backlight will be extinguished and the output will be disabled.

Keep pressing the corresponding output key for two seconds to switch between High Impedance and 50Ω load.

Figure 1-17 Output Keys

1.6 To Use Numeric Input

As shown in Figure 1-18, there are three sets of keys on the front panel, which are arrow keys, knob and numeric keyboard. The instructions below will help to familiarize you with the digital input selection.

Figure 1-18 Front Panel Digital Input

1. The numeric keyboard is used to enter the parameter‘s value.
2. The knob is used to increase (clockwise) or decrease (counterclockwise) the current digit when setting parameters
3. When using knob to set parameters, the arrow keys are used to select the digit to be modified; When using numeric keyboard to set parameters, the left arrow key is used as a Backspace function.

1.7 To Use Common Function Keys

As shown in Figure 1-19, there are five keys on the operation panel, which are labelled Parameter, Utility, Store/Recall, Waveforms, and Ch1/Ch2. The instructions below will help to familiarize you with these functions.

Figure 1-19 Waveforms Utility and Parameter Key

1. The Parameter key makes it convenient for the operator to set the parameters of basic waveforms directly.
2. The Utility key is used to set the auxiliary system function, such as output configurations, interface setting, system setting information, performing the instrument self-test and reading the calibration information, etc.
3. The Store/Recall key is used to store and recall waveform data and configuration information.
4. The Waveforms key is used to select basic waveforms.
5. The Ch1/Ch2 key is used to switch the currently selected channel between CH1 and CH2. After start-up, CH1 is selected as default. At this point, press the key to select CH2.

2 Front Panel Operations

Up to now, you have got a brief understanding about T3AFG with the front/rear panel, every function control area and keys. You should also know how to set your Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator for your usage. If you are not familiar with these operations, you are suggested to read chapter one '**Quick Start'** again.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- To Set Sine
- To Set Square
- To Set Ramp
- To Set Pulse
- To Set Noise
- To Set DC
- To Set Arbitrary
- To Set Harmonic Function
- To Set IQ Waveform
- To Set Modulation Function
- To Set Sweep Function
- To Set Burst Function
- To Store and Recall
- To Set Utility Function

It is recommended that you read this chapter carefully so as to understand the T3AFG's versatile waveform setting functions and additional operation methods.

2.1.1 To Set Sine Waveform

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function and then press the Sine softkey. The sine waveform parameters are set by using the sine operation menu.

The parameters available for sine waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level and phase. Different sine signals can be generated by setting these parameters. As shown in Figure 2-1, in the soft key menu, select Frequency. The frequency parameter area is highlighted in the parameter display window, users can set the frequency value here.

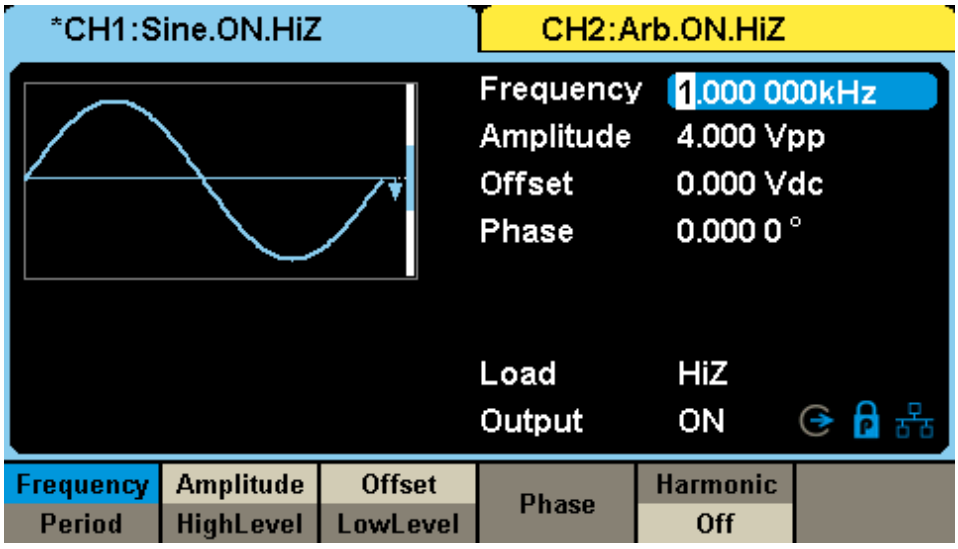


Figure 2-1 Sine Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-1 Menu Explanations of Sine Waveform

Function Menu	Explanations
Frequency / Period	Set the signal frequency or period; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Amplitude / HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Offset / LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Phase	Set the phase of the signal.

To Set the Frequency/Period

Frequency is one of the most important parameters of basic waveforms. For different instrument models and waveforms, the available ranges of frequency are different. For detailed information, please refer to the T3AFG Datasheet. The default frequency is 1kHz.

1. Press Waveforms → Sine → Frequency, to set the frequency parameter.

The frequency shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down. If Period (rather than Frequency) is the desired parameter, press Frequency/Period again to enter the Period mode. The current value for the waveform's period is now displayed in inverse color. Press the Frequency/Period key once again to return to the Frequency entry mode.

2. Input the desired frequency.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

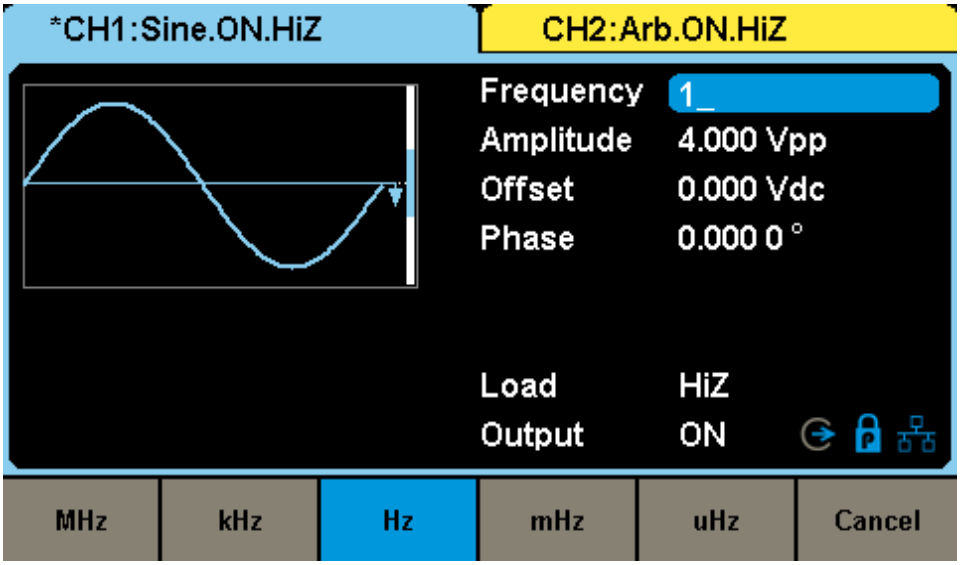


Figure 2-2 Setting the Frequency

Note: When using the numeric keyboard to enter the value, the left arrow key can be used to move the cursor backward and delete the value of the previous digit.

To Set the Amplitude

The amplitude setting range is limited by the “Load” and “Frequency/Period” settings. For detailed information, please refer to the T3AFG Datasheet.

1. Press Waveforms → Sine → Amplitude, to set the amplitude.

The amplitude shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down. If setting the waveform‘s high level is desired, press the Amplitude/HighLevel key again to switch into the high level parameter (the current operation is displayed in inverse color).

2. Input the desired amplitude.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

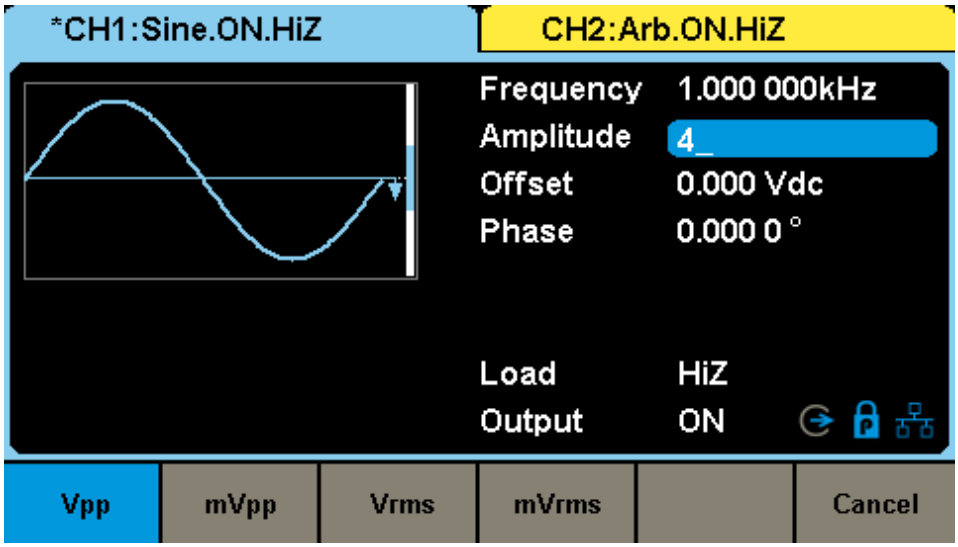


Figure 2-3 Setting the Amplitude

To Set the Offset

The offset setting range is limited by the “Load” and “Amplitude/HighLevel” settings. For detailed information, please refer to the T3AFG Datasheet. The default value is 0Vdc.

1. Press Waveforms → Sine → Offset, to set the offset.

The offset shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down. If you want to set the waveform by low level, press the Offset/LowLevel key again, to switch into the low level parameter (the current operation is displayed in inverse color).

2. Input the desired offset.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

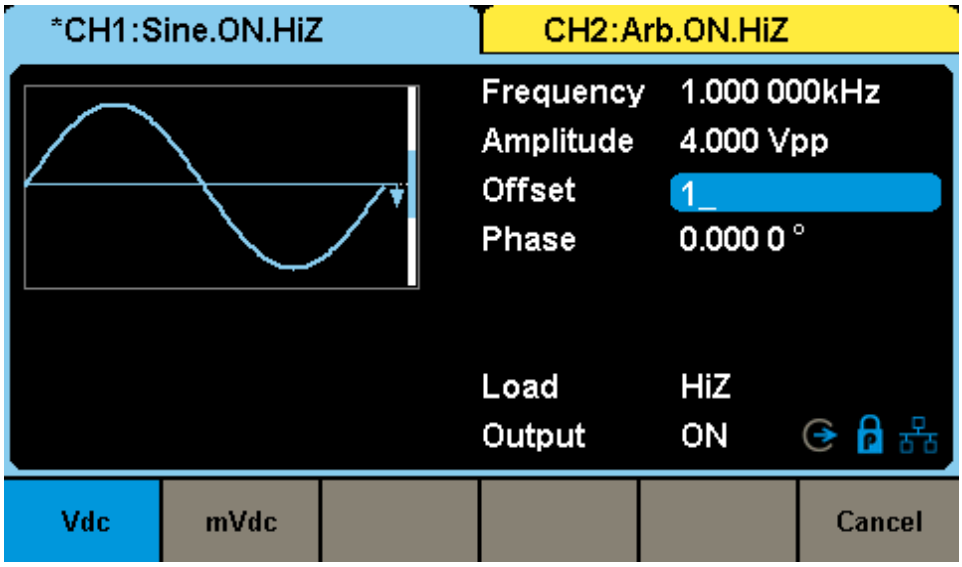


Figure 2-4 Setting the Offset

To Set the Phase

1. Press Waveforms → Sine → Phase, to set the phase.

The Phase shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down.

2. Input the desired phase.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to

select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

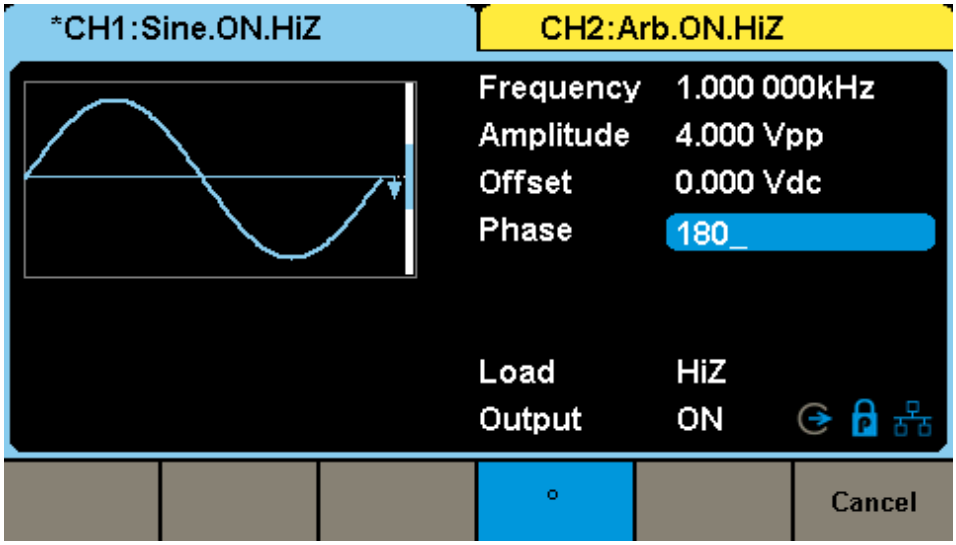


Figure 2-5 Setting the Phase

Note：

When the independent mode is enabled, the phase parameter cannot be modified

2.1.2 To Set Square Waveform

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function, and press the Square softkey. The square waveform parameters are set by using the Square operation menu.

The parameters of square waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, phase and duty. As shown in Figure 2-6, select DutyCycle. The duty cycle parameter area is highlighted in the parameter display window, and users can set the duty cycle value here.

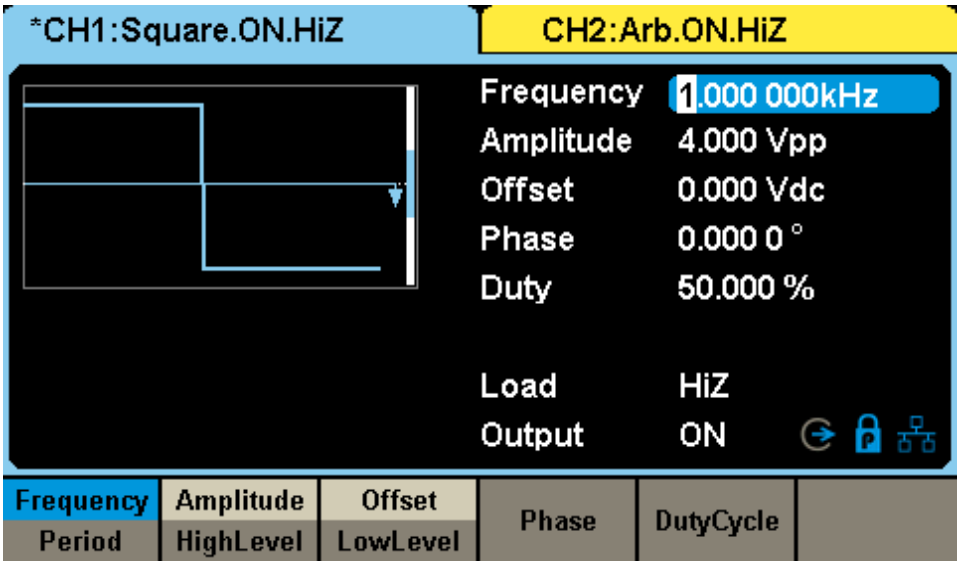


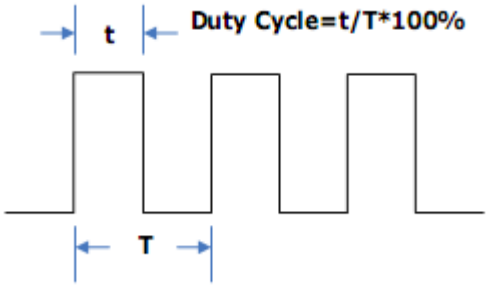
Figure 2-6 Square Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-2 Menu Explanations of Square Waveform

Function Menu	**Explanation**
Frequency / Period	Set the signal frequency or period; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Amplitude / HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Offset / LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Phase	Set the phase of the signal.
DutyCycle	Set the duty cycle for square waveform.

To Set the Duty Cycle

Duty Cycle: The ratio of the amount of time the pulse is in the high state and the waveform‘s period.



The duty cycle setting range is limited by the “Frequency/Period” setting. For detailed information, please refer to the T3AFG Datasheet. The default value is 50%.

1. Press Waveforms → Square → DutyCycle, to set the duty cycle.

The duty cycle shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down.

2. Input the desired Duty Cycle.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value. The generator will change the waveform immediately.

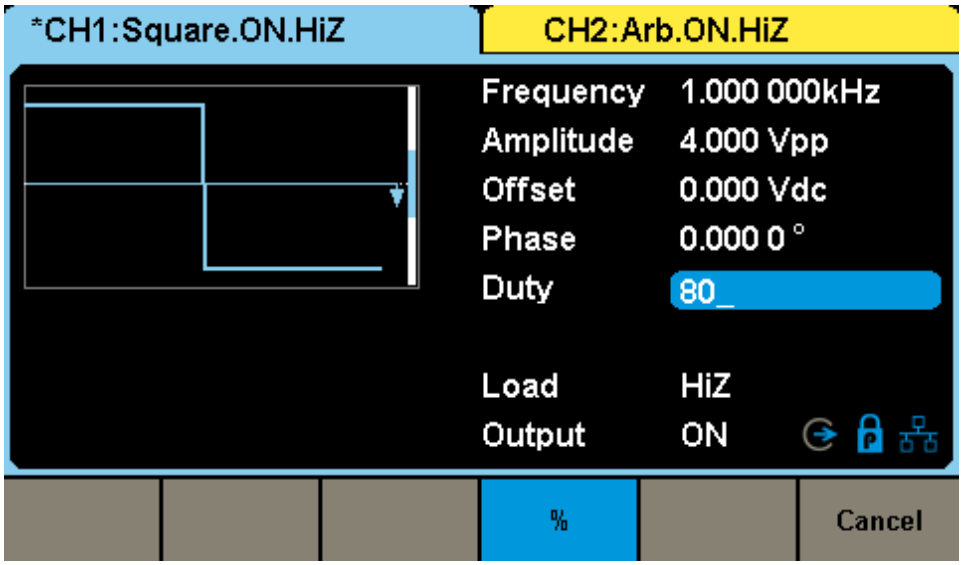


Figure 2-7 Setting the Duty Cycle

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of square signal are similar to sine waveform function.

2.1.3 To Set Ramp Waveform

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function, and press the Ramp softkey. The ramp waveform parameters are set by using the ramp operation menu.

The parameters for ramp waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, phase and symmetry. As shown in Figure 2-8, in the soft key menu, select Symmetry. The symmetry parameter area is highlighted in the parameter display window, and users can set the symmetry value here.

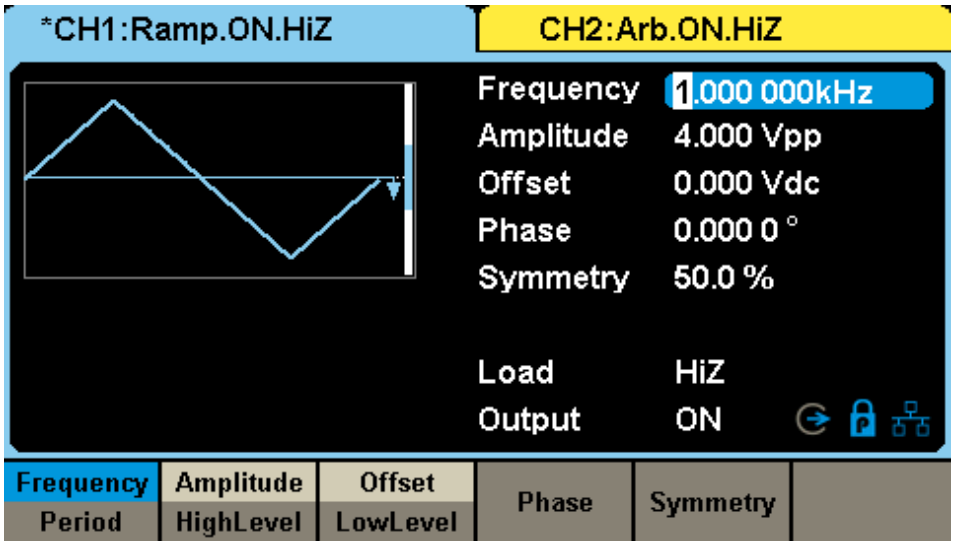


Figure 2-8 Ramp Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-3 Menu Explanations of Ramp Waveform

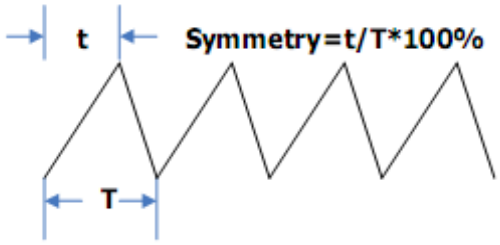
Function Menu	**Explanation**
Frequency / Period	Set the signal frequency or period; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Amplitude / HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Offset / LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Phase	Set the phase of the signal.
Symmetry	Set the symmetry for ramp waveform.

To Set the Symmetry

Symmetry: The percentage that the rising period takes up the whole Period.

Input Range: 0-100%

Default Value: 50%



1. Press Waveforms → Ramp → Symmetry, to set the symmetry.

The symmetry shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down.

2. Input the desired Symmetry.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value. The generator will change the waveform immediately.

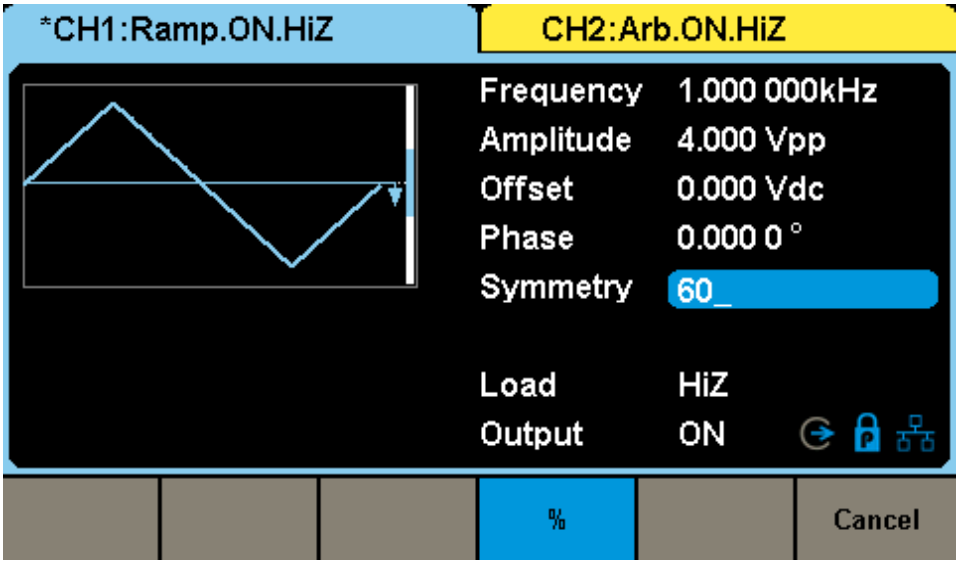


Figure 2-9 Setting the Symmetry

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of the ramp signal are similar to the sine waveform function.

2.1.4 To Set Pulse Waveform

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function, and press the Pulse softkey. The pulse waveform parameters are set by using the pulse operation menu.

The parameters for pulse waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, width, rise/fall and delay. As shown in Figure 2-10, in the soft key menu, select PulWidth. The pulse width parameter area is highlighted in the parameter display window, and users can set the pulse width value here.

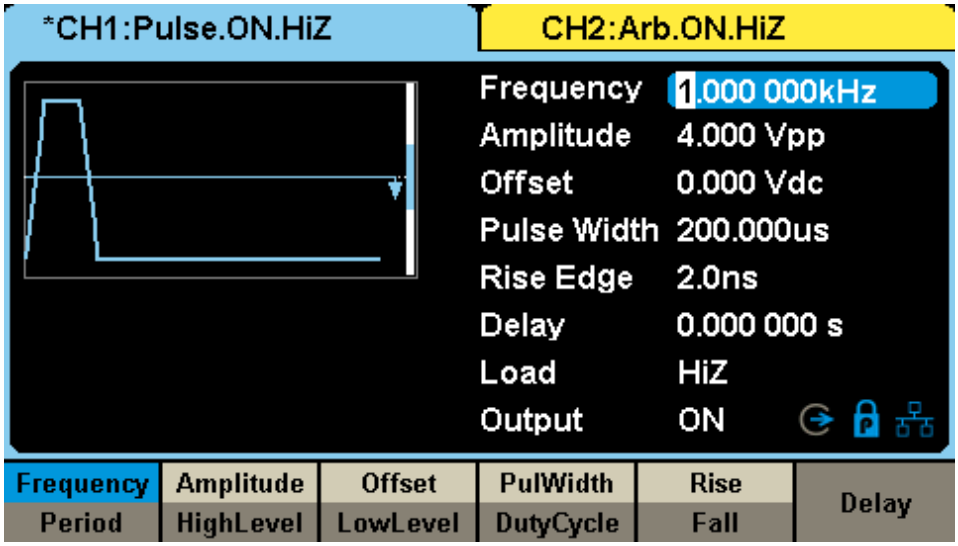


Figure 2-10 Pulse Parameters Display Interface

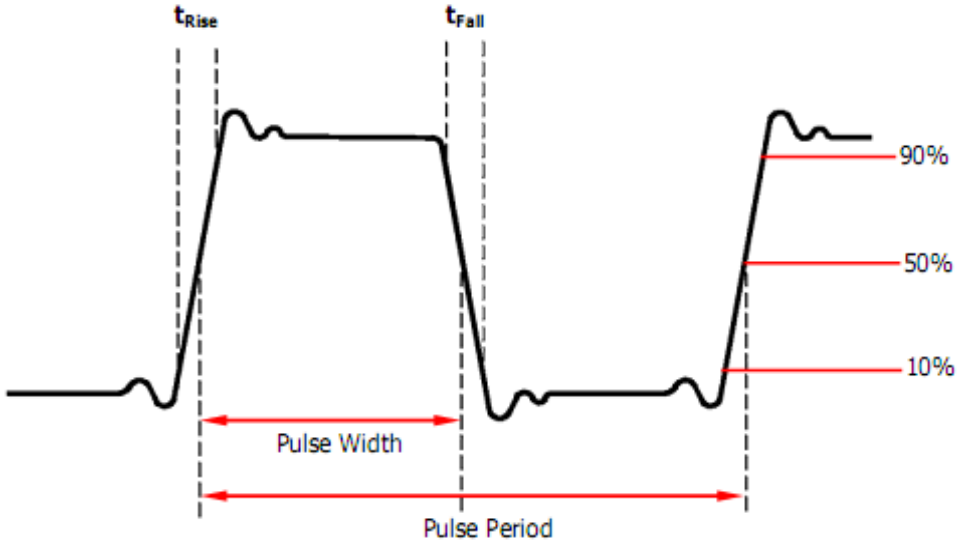
Table 2-4 Menu Explanations of Pulse Waveform

Function Menu	**Explanation**
Frequency / Period	Set the signal frequency or period; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Amplitude / HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Offset / LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
PulWidth / DutyCycle	Set the signal pulse width or duty cycle; The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Rise / Fall	Setting the rise edge or fall edge for pulse waveform. The current parameter will be switched at a second press.
Delay	Setting the delay for pulse waveform.

To Set the Pulse Width/DutyCycle

Pulse width is defined as the time from the 50% threshold of a rising edge amplitude to the 50% threshold of the next falling edge amplitude (as shown in the figure below). The pulse width setting range is limited by the “Minimum Pulse Width” and “Pulse Period” setting. For detailed information, please refer to the T3AFG Datasheet. The default value is 200μs.

Pulse duty cycle is defined as the percentage that the pulse width takes up in the whole period. Pulse duty cycle and pulse width are correlative. Once a parameter is changed, the other will be automatically changed.



1. Press Waveforms→ Pulse → PulWidth, to set the pulse width.

The pulse width shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down. If you want to set the waveform by duty, press the PulWidth/DutyCycle key again, to switch into the duty cycle parameter (the current operation is displayed in inverse color).

2. Input the desired Pulse Width.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value. The generator will change the waveform immediately.

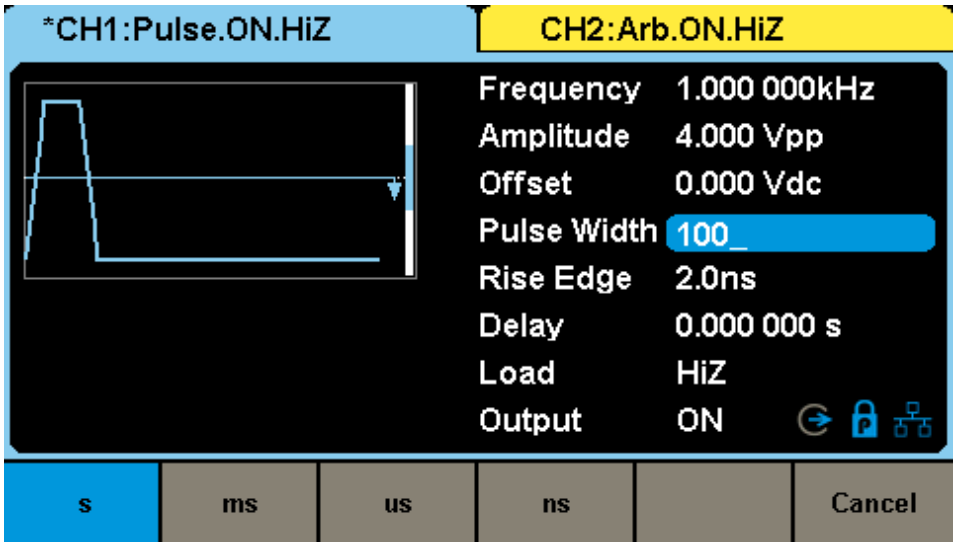


Figure 2-11 Setting the Pulse Width

To Set the Rise/Fall Edge

Rise edge time is defined as the duration of the pulse amplitude rising from 10% to 90% threshold, while fall edge time is defined as duration of the pulse amplitude moving down from 90% to 10% threshold. The setting of rise/fall edge time is limited by the currently specified pulse width limit. Users can set rise edge and fall edge independently.

1. Press Waveforms → Pulse → Rise to set the rise edge.

The rise edge shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down. If you want to set the waveform by fall edge, press the Rise/Fall key again, to switch into the fall edge parameter (the current operation is displayed in inverse color).

2. Input the desired rise edge.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value. The generator will change the waveform immediately.

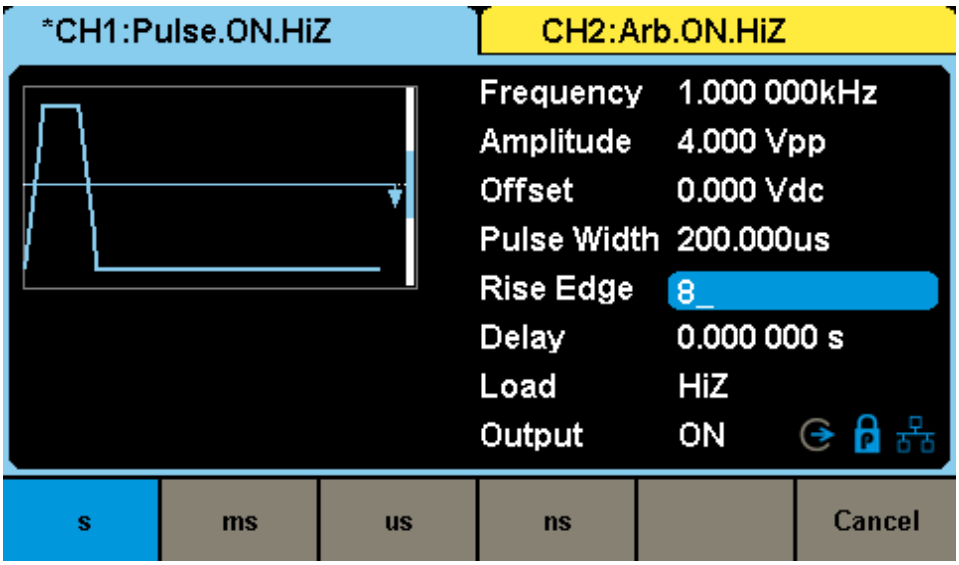


Figure 2-12 Setting the Rise Edge

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of pulse signal are similar to sine waveform function. Refer to "**To Set the Sine Waveform**" to configure other parameters.

2.1.5 To Set Noise Waveform

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function, and press the Noise softkey. The noise parameters are set by using the noise operation menu.

The parameters for noise include stdev, mean and bandwidth. As shown in Figure 2-13, in the soft key menu, select Stdev, The stdev parameter area is highlighted in the parameter display window, and users can set the stdev value here. Noise is non-periodic signal which has no frequency or period.

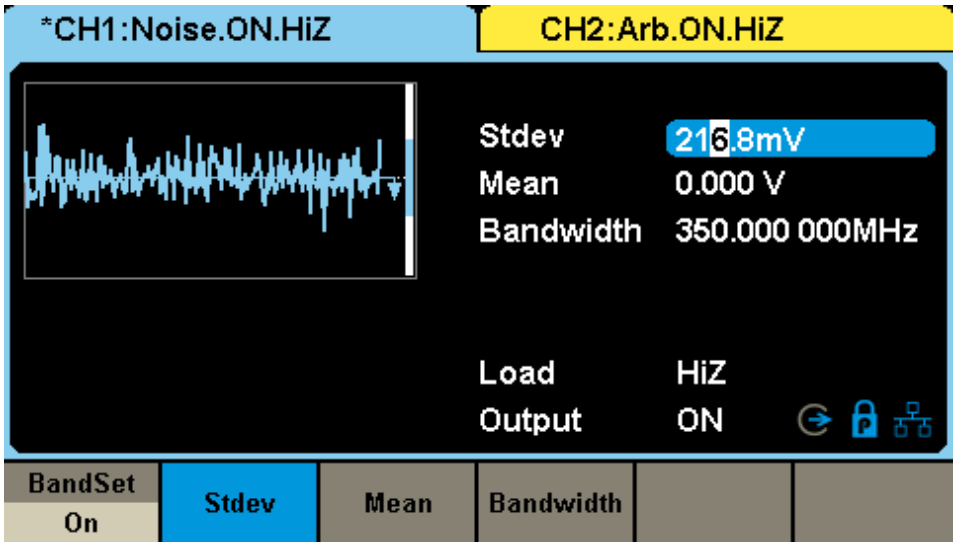


Figure 2-13 Noise Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-5 Menu Explanations of Noise

Function Menu	**Explanation**
BandSet	Turn on/off the bandwidth setting.
Stdev	Setting the stdev for noise waveform.
Mean	Setting the mean for noise waveform.
Bandwidth	Setting the bandwidth for noise waveform.

To Set the Stdev

1. Press Waveforms → Noise → Stdev, to set the stdev.

The stdev shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down.

2. Input the desired stdev.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

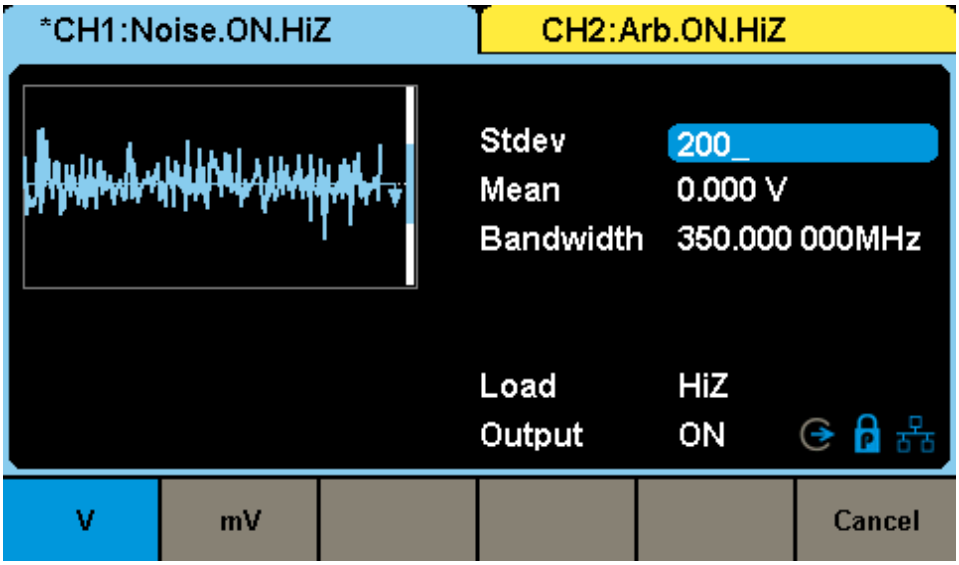


Figure 2-14 Setting the Stdev

To Set the Mean

1. Press Waveforms → Noise → Mean, to set the mean.

The mean shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power down.

2. Input the desired mean.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or use the arrow keys to select the digit to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

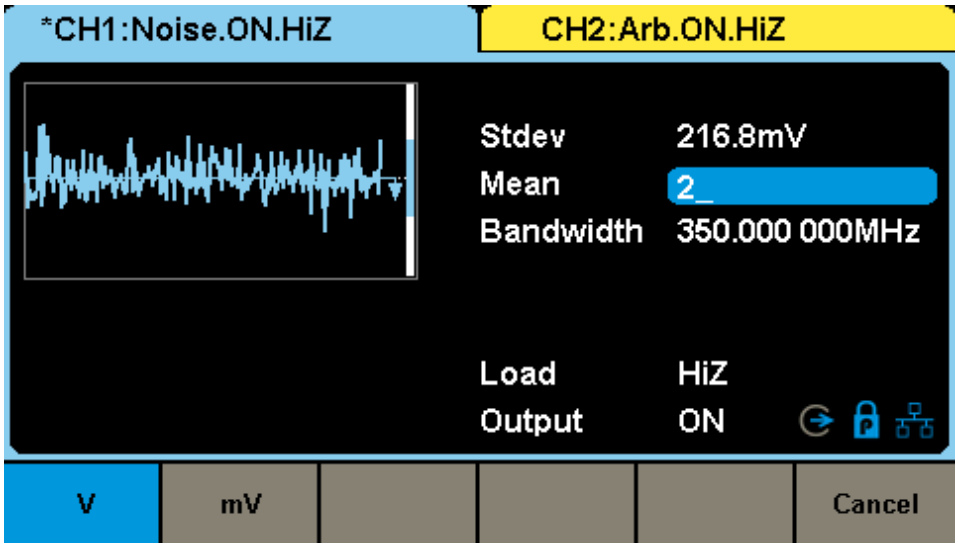


Figure 2-15 Setting the Mean

To Set the Bandwidth

1. Press Waveforms → Noise → BandSet and choose “On” to set the bandwidth.

The bandwidth shown on the screen when the instrument is powered on is the default value or the set value of last power on. When changing the function, if the current value is valid for the new waveform, it will be used sequentially.

2. Input the desired bandwidth.

Use the numeric keyboard to input the parameter value directly, and press the corresponding key to select the parameter unit. Or you can use the arrow keys to select the digit you want to edit, and then use the knob to change its value.

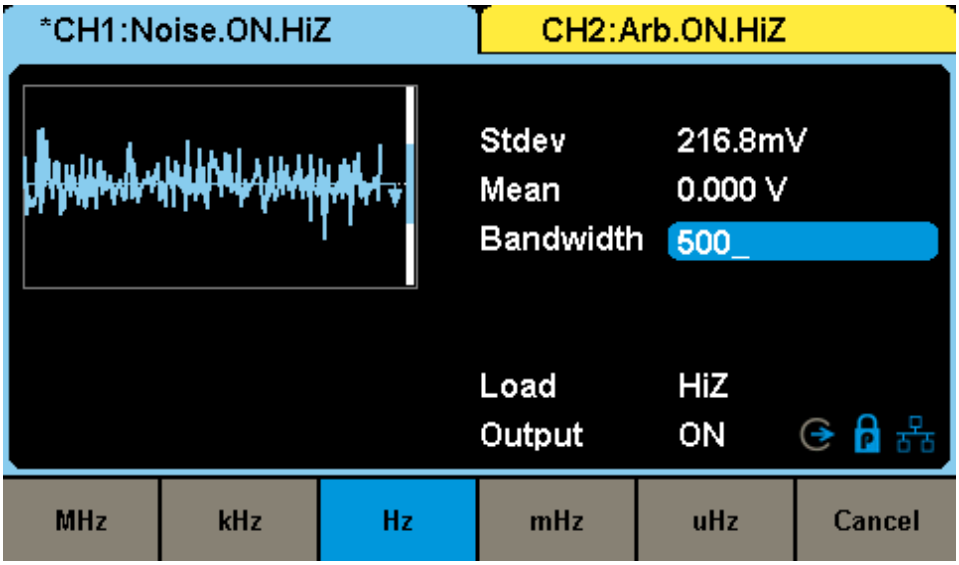


Figure 2-16 Setting the Bandwidth

2.1.6 To Set DC Waveform

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → DC, to enter the following interface. Please note that there is a “DC offset” parameter at the middle of the screen.

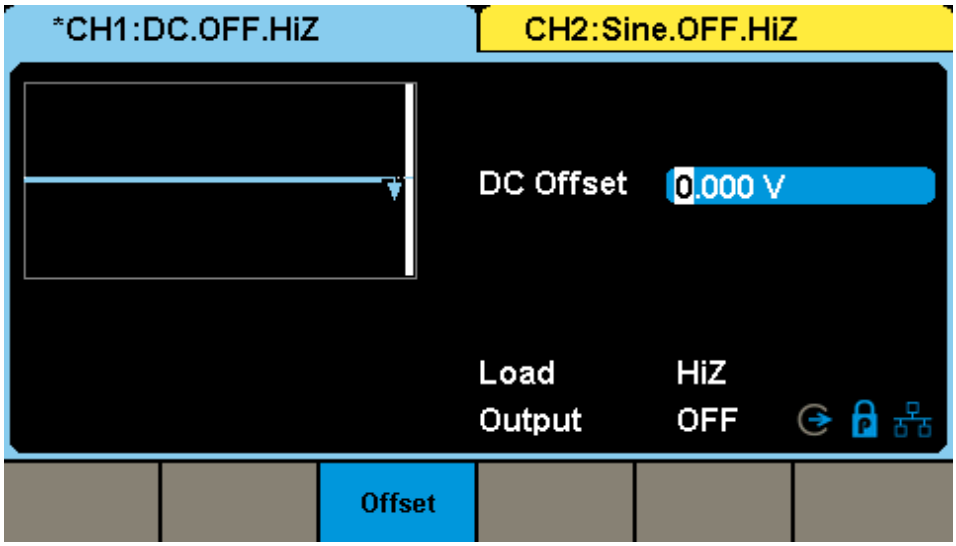


Figure 2-17 DC Setting Interface

Note:

The method of setting offset of DC signal is similar to sine wave function.

2.1.7 To Set an Arbitrary Waveform

The Arb signal consists of two types: the system's built-in waveforms and the user-defined waveforms. Built-in waveforms are stored in the internal non-volatile memory. TrueArb output mode allows creation of arbitrary waveforms that contain from 2 to 20 Mpts.

TrueArb

Choose Waveforms → Page 1/2 → Arb → Arb Mode and select the "TrueArb" output mode. The parameters include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level and phase and interpolation.

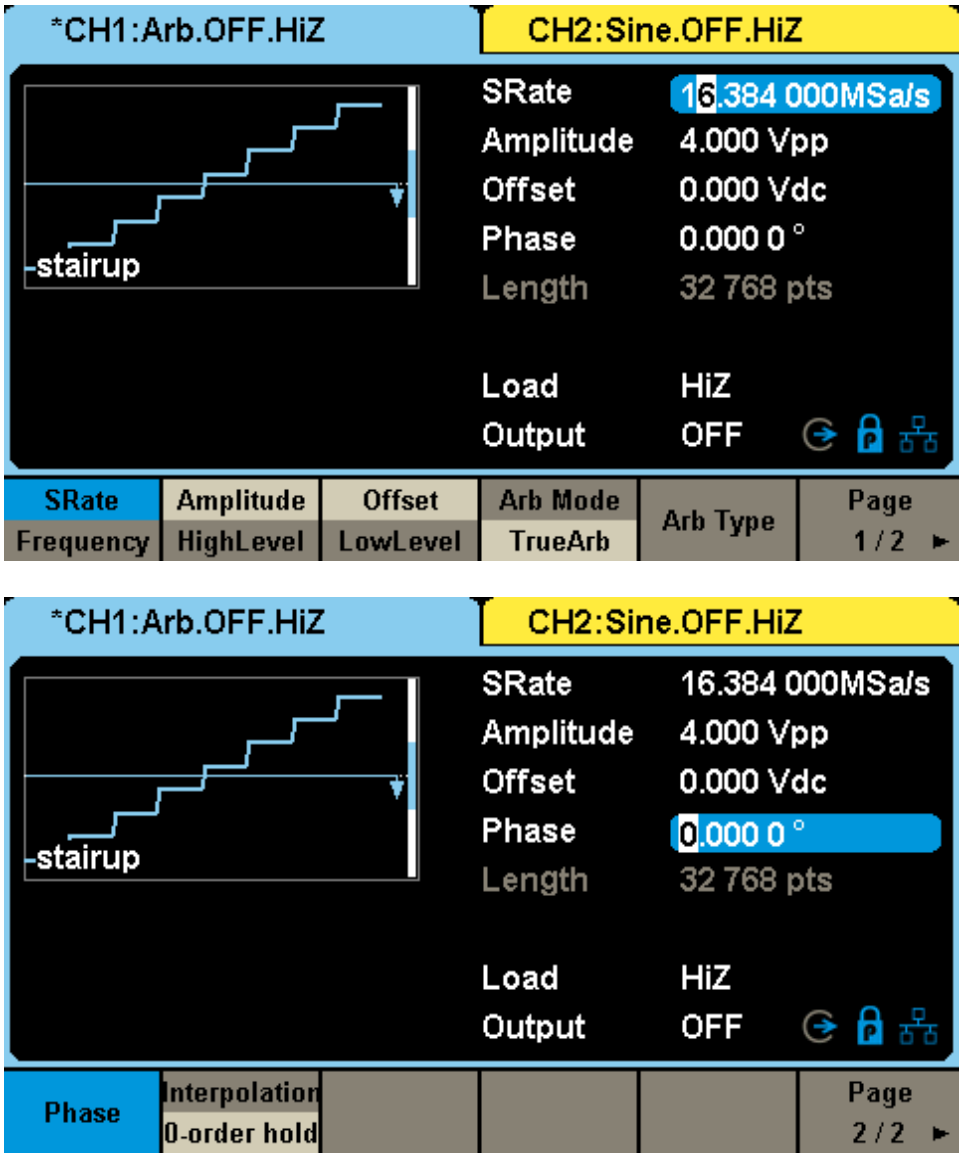


Figure 2-18 Arb Parameters Display Interface (TrueArb)

Table 2-6 Menu Explanations of Arb Waveform

Function menu	Explanations
SRate / Frequency	Set the signal sampling rate or frequency; The current parameter will be switched at a second press
Amplitude / HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press
Offset / LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level; The current parameter will be switched at a second press
Arb Mode	Set the output mode to TrueArb or DDS
Arb Type	Select either built-in or stored waveforms
Page 1/2	Enter the next page
Phase	Set the phase of the signal
Interpolation	Set the interpolation mode to 0-order hold or Linear
Page 2/2	Return to the previous page

To Set the Sampling Rate

In TrueArb output mode, users can set the sampling rate (the output points-per-second) or frequency of the arbitrary waveform. The instrument outputs an arbitrary waveform point-by-point with the current sampling rate.

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → Arb → TrueArb → SRate, to set the sampling rate parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

To Set the Interpolation Mode

In TrueArb output mode, the T3AFG supports two interpolation modes of including 0-order hold and Linear. Users can set the parameter by pressing Interpolation in the operation menu. Figure 2-19 shows the output waveform comparison of a 32-point sinusoidal arbitrary wave with "0-order hold" interpolation and "linear" interpolation.

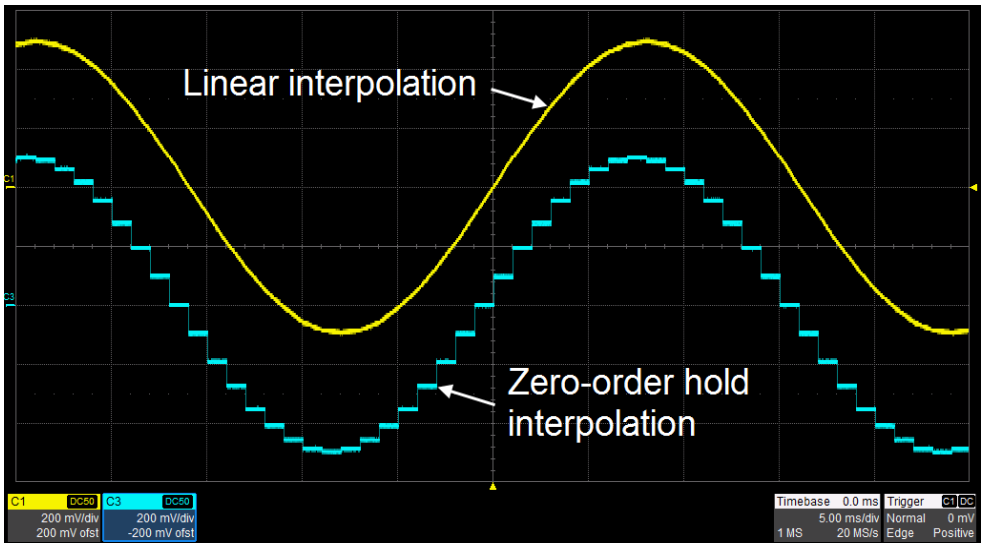


Figure 2-19 Comparison of ‘0-orderhold’ and ‘Linear’ Interpolation Modes

DDS

Choose Waveforms → Page 1/2 → Arb → Arb Mode and select the “DDS” output mode. The parameters include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level and phase.

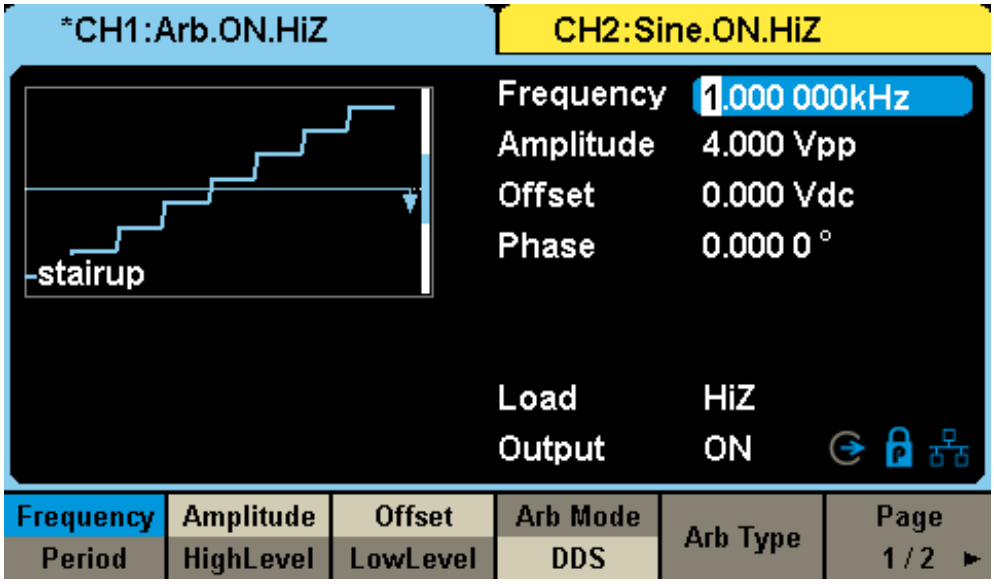


Figure 2-20 Arb Parameters Display Interface (DDS)

In DDS output mode, users can set the frequency or period of the arbitrary waveform. The instrument outputs an arbitrary waveform which is made up of certain points according to the current frequency.

Built-in Arbitrary Waveform

There are plenty of built-in Arbitrary Waveforms as well as user-defined Arbitrary Waveforms stored in the generator. To select one of them, follow the instructions below.

To Select the Built-in Waveform

Choose Waveforms → Page 1/2 → Arb → Arb Type → Built-In to enter the following interface, as shown in Figure 2-21.

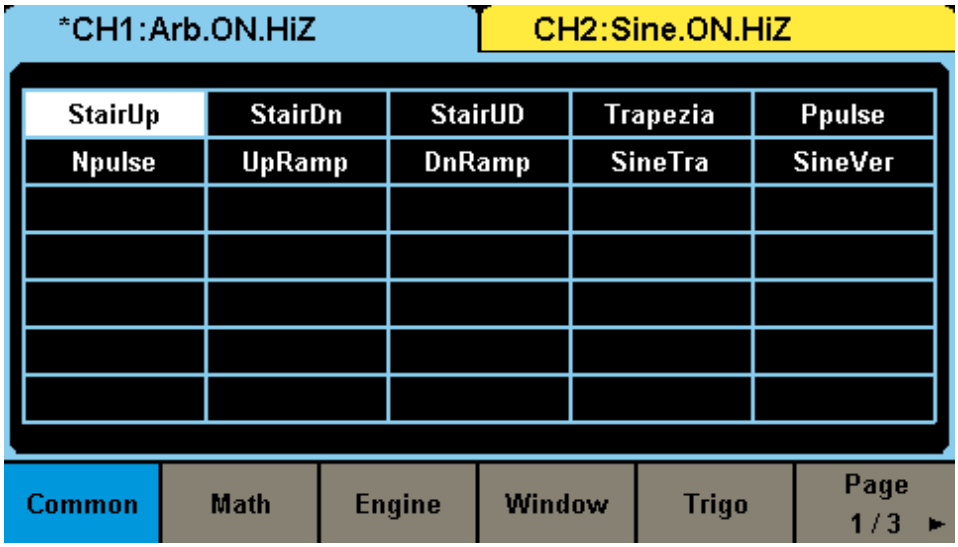


Figure 2-21 Built-in Arbitrary Waveforms

Press Common, Math, Engine, Window, Trigo or other menus to switch to the desired category (the selected category in the menu bar is highlighted), then rotate the knob or click the touch screen to choose the desired waveform (the selected waveform will be highlighted). Select Accept or press the knob to recall the corresponding waveform.

Table 2-7 Built-in Waveforms

Item	Waveform	Explanantion
Common	StairUp	Stair-up waveform
	StairDn	Stair-down waveform
	StairUD	Stair-up and down waveform
	Trapezia	Trapezia waveform
	Ppulse	Positive pulse
	Npulse	Negative pulse

	UpRamp	UpRamp waveform
	DnRamp	DnRamp waveform
	SineTra	Sine-Tra waveform
	SineVer	Sine-Ver waveform
Math	ExpFall	ExpFall function
	ExpRise	ExpRise function
	LogFall	LogFall function
	LogRise	LogRise function
	Sqrt	Sqrt function
	Root3	Root3 function
	X^2	X^2 function
	X^3	X^3 function
	Airy	Airy function
	Besselj	Bessel I function
	Bessely	Bessel II function
	Dirichlet	Dirichlet function
	Erf	Error function
	Erfc	Complementary error function
	ErfcInv	Inverted complementary error function
	ErfInv	Inverted error function
	Laguerre	4-times Laguerre polynomial
	Legend	5-times Legend polynomial
	Versiera	Versiera
	Sinc	Sinc function
	Gaussian	Gaussian function
	Dlorentz	Dlorentz function
	Haversine	Haversine function
	Lorentz	Lorentz function
	Gauspuls	Gauspuls signal
	Gmonopuls	Gmonopuls signal
	Tripuls	Tripuls signal
	Weibull	Weibull distribution
	LogNormal	LogNormal Gaussian distribution
	Laplace	Laplace distribution
	Maxwell	Maxwell distribution

	Rayleigh	Rayleigh distribution
	Cauchy	Cauchy distribution
Engine	Cardiac	Cardiac signal
	Quake	Analog quake waveform
	Chirp	Chirp signal
	TwoTone	TwoTone signal
	SNR	SNR signal
	AmpALT	Gain oscillation curve
	AttALT	Attenuation oscillation curve
	RoundHalf	RoundHalf Waveform
	RoundsPM	RoundsPM Waveform
	BlaseiWave	Time-velocity curve of explosive oscillation
	DampedOsc	Time-displacement curve of damped oscillation
	SwingOsc	Kinetic energy – time curve of swing oscillation
	Discharge	Discharge curve of NI-MH battery
	Pahcur	Current waveform of DC brushless motor
	Combin	Combination function
	SCR	SCR firing profile
	TV	TV signal
	Voice	Voice signal
	Surge	Surge signal
	Radar	Analog radar signal
	Ripple	Ripple wave of battery
	Gamma	Gamma signal
	StepResp	Step-response signal
	BandLimited	Bandwidth-limited signal
	CPulse	C-Pulse
	CWPulse	CW pulse
	GateVibr	Gate self-oscillation signal
	LFMPulse	Linear FM pulse
	MCNoise	Mechanical construction noise
Window	Hamming	Hamming window
	Hanning	Hanning window
	Kaiser	Kaiser window
	Blackman	Blackman window

	GaussiWin	GaussiWin window
	Triangle	Triangle window (Fejer window)
	BlackmanH	BlackmanH window
	Bartlett-Hann	Bartlett-Hann window
	Bartlett	Bartlett window
	BarthannWin	Modified Bartlett-Hann window
	BohmanWin	BohmanWin window
	ChebWin	ChebWin window
	FlattopWin	Flat top weighted window
	ParzenWin	ParzenWin window
	TaylorWin	TaylorWin window
	TukeyWin	TukeyWin (tapered cosine) window
Trigo	Tan	Tangent
	Cot	Cotangent
	Sec	Secant
	Csc	Cosecant
	Asin	Arc sine
	Acos	Arc cosine
	Atan	Arc tangent
	ACot	Arc cotangent
	CosH	Hyperbolic cosine
	CosInt	Integral cosine
	Coth	Hyperbolic cotangent
	Csch	Hyperbolic cosecant
	SecH	Hyperbolic secant
	SinH	Hyperbolic sine
	SinInt	Integral sine
	TanH	Hyperbolic tangent
	ACosH	Arc hyperbolic cosine
	ASecH	Arc hyperbolic secant
	ASinH	Arc hyperbolic sine
	ATanH	Arc hyperbolic tangent
	ACsch	Arc hyperbolic cosecant
	ACoth	Arc hyperbolic cotangent
Square 1	SquareDuty01	Square waveform with 1% duty

	SquareDuty02	Square waveform with 2% duty
	SquareDuty04	Square waveform with 4% duty
	SquareDuty06	Square waveform with 6% duty
	SquareDuty08	Square waveform with 8% duty
	SquareDuty10	Square waveform with 10% duty
	SquareDuty12	Square waveform with 12% duty
	SquareDuty14	Square waveform with 14% duty
	SquareDuty16	Square waveform with 16% duty
	SquareDuty18	Square waveform with 18% duty
	SquareDuty20	Square waveform with 20% duty
	SquareDuty22	Square waveform with 22% duty
	SquareDuty24	Square waveform with 24% duty
	SquareDuty26	Square waveform with 26% duty
	SquareDuty28	Square waveform with 28% duty
	SquareDuty30	Square waveform with 30% duty
	SquareDuty32	Square waveform with 32% duty
	SquareDuty34	Square waveform with 34% duty
	SquareDuty36	Square waveform with 36% duty
	SquareDuty38	Square waveform with 38% duty
	SquareDuty40	Square waveform with 40% duty
	SquareDuty42	Square waveform with 42% duty
	SquareDuty44	Square waveform with 44% duty
	SquareDuty46	Square waveform with 46% duty
	SquareDuty48	Square waveform with 48% duty
	SquareDuty50	Square waveform with 50% duty
	SquareDuty52	Square waveform with 52% duty
	SquareDuty54	Square waveform with 54% duty
	SquareDuty56	Square waveform with 56% duty
	SquareDuty58	Square waveform with 58% duty
	SquareDuty60	Square waveform with 60% duty
	SquareDuty62	Square waveform with 62% duty
	SquareDuty64	Square waveform with 64% duty
	SquareDuty66	Square waveform with 66% duty
	SquareDuty68	Square waveform with 68% duty
Square 2	SquareDuty70	Square waveform with 70% duty

	SquareDuty72	Square waveform with 72% duty
	SquareDuty74	Square waveform with 74% duty
	SquareDuty76	Square waveform with 76% duty
	SquareDuty78	Square waveform with 78% duty
	SquareDuty80	Square waveform with 80% duty
	SquareDuty82	Square waveform with 82% duty
	SquareDuty84	Square waveform with 84% duty
	SquareDuty86	Square waveform with 86% duty
	SquareDuty88	Square waveform with 88% duty
	SquareDuty90	Square waveform with 90% duty
	SquareDuty92	Square waveform with 92% duty
	SquareDuty94	Square waveform with 94% duty
	SquareDuty96	Square waveform with 96% duty
	SquareDuty98	Square waveform with 98% duty
	SquareDuty99	Square waveform with 99% duty
Medical	EOG	Electro-Oculogram
	EEG	Electroencephalogram
	EMG	Electromyogram
	Pulseilogram	Pulseilogram
	ResSpeed	Speed curve of the respiration
	ECG1	Electrocardiogram 1
	ECG2	Electrocardiogram 2
	ECG3	Electrocardiogram 3
	ECG4	Electrocardiogram 4
	ECG5	Electrocardiogram 5
	ECG6	Electrocardiogram 6
	ECG7	Electrocardiogram 7
	ECG8	Electrocardiogram 8
	ECG9	Electrocardiogram 9
	ECG10	Electrocardiogram 10
	ECG11	Electrocardiogram 11
	ECG12	Electrocardiogram 12
	ECG13	Electrocardiogram 13
	ECG14	Electrocardiogram 14
	ECG15	Electrocardiogram 15

	LFPulse	Waveform of the low frequency pulse electrotherapy
	Tens1	Waveform 1 of the nerve stimulation electrotherapy
	Tens2	Waveform 2 of the nerve stimulation electrotherapy
	Tens3	Waveform 3 of the nerve stimulation electrotherapy
Mod	AM	Sectional sine AM signal
	FM	Sectional sine FM signal
	PFM	Sectional pulse FM signal
	PM	Sectional sine PM signal I
	PWM	Sectional PWM signal
Filter	Butterworth	Butterworth filter
	Chebyshev1	Chebyshev1 filter
	Chebyshev2	Chebyshev2 filter
Demo	demo1_375pts	TureArb waveform 1（375 pts）
	demo1_16kpts	TureArb waveform 1（16384 pts）
	demo2_3kpts	TureArb waveform 2（3000 pts）
	demo2_16kpts	TureArb waveform 2（16384 pts）

2. To Select the Stored Waveform

Choose Waveforms → Page 1/2 → Arb → Arb Type → Stored Waveforms to enter the following interface, as shown in Figure 2-22.

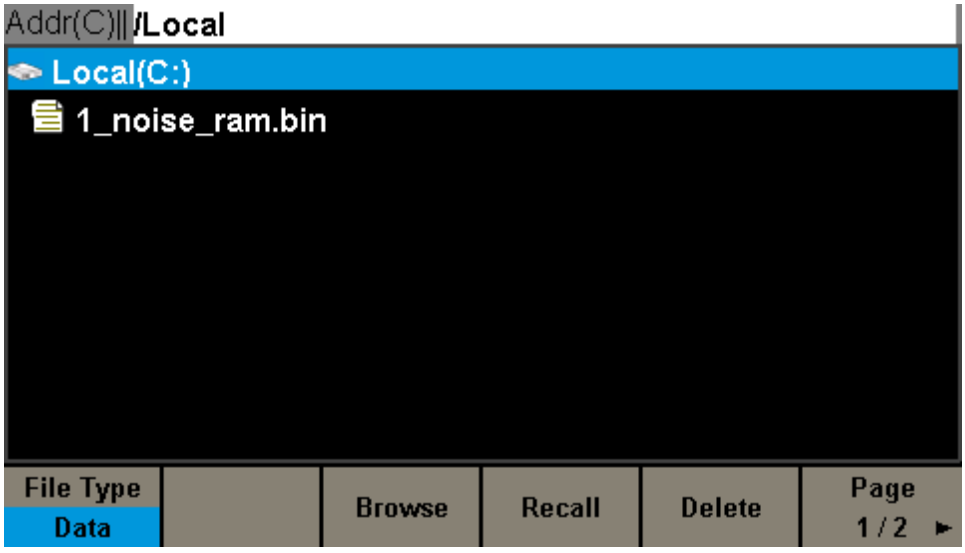


Figure 2-22 Stored Waveform Display Interface

Rotate the knob or touch the screen to choose the desired waveform. Then select Recall or press the knob to recall the corresponding waveform.

2.1.8 To Set the Pseudo Random Binary Sequence (PRBS)

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function, and then press the PRBS softkey. The parameters of pseudo random binary sequence (PRBS) are set by using the PRBS operation menu, as shown in Figure 2-23. The parameters of PRBS include bitrate/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, length, logic level and rise/fall.

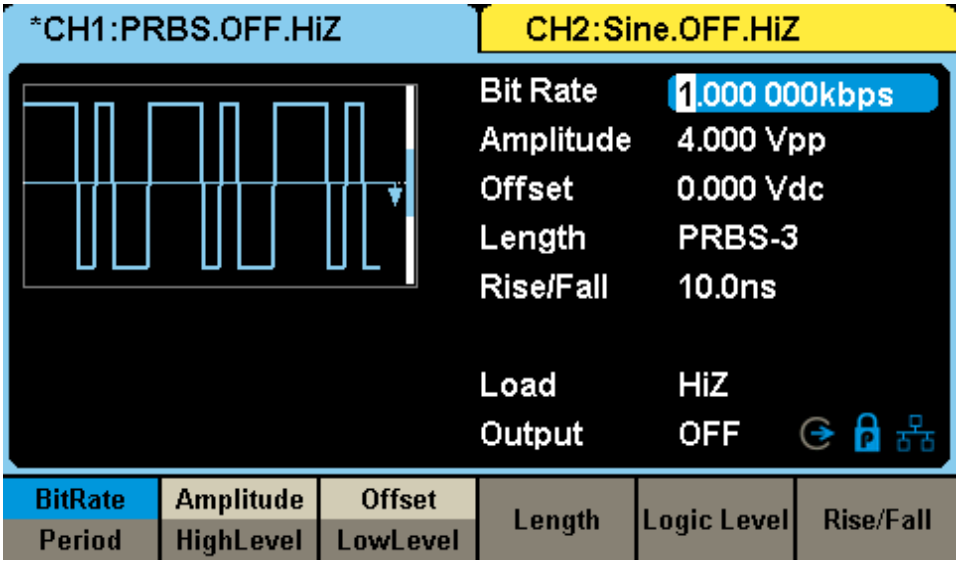


Figure 2-23 PRBS setting interface

Table 2-8 Menu Explanations of PRBS

Function Menu	Explanation
BitRate/ Period	Set the signal bit rate or period
Amplitude/ HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level
Offset/ LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level
Length	Set the length of PRBS
Logic Level	Set the logic level of PRBS
Rise/Fall	Set the rising and falling edge of PRBS

Note: To select the secondary menu item, press the key a second time. For example, if you wish to adjust the period of a waveform, press the softkey

below the “Frequency/Period” menu label until Period is highlighted and then enter the value.

To Set the BitRate/Period

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → PRBS → BitRate, to set the bit rate parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set. If Period (rather than BitRate) is the desired parameter, press BitRate/Period again to enter the period mode.

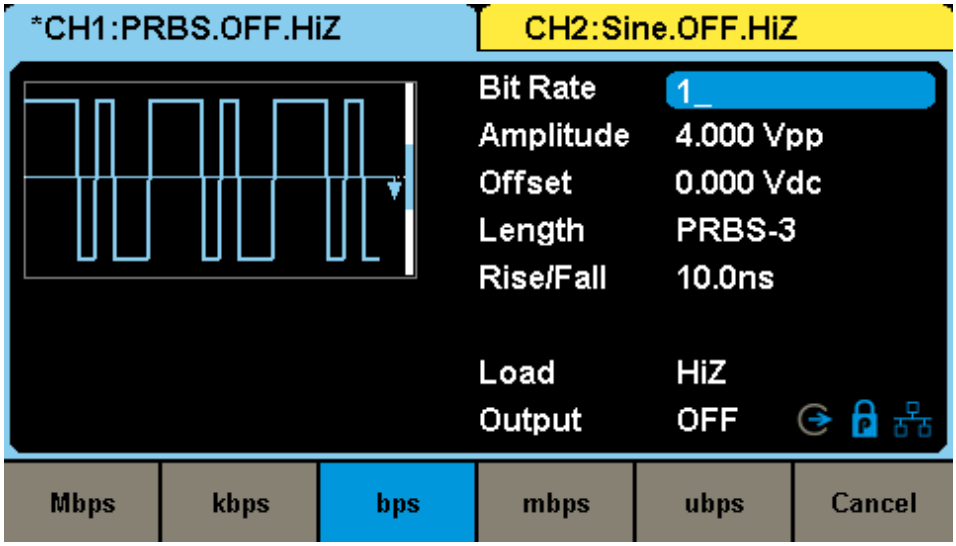


Figure 2-24 Setting the Bit Rate

To Set the Length

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → PRBS → Length, to set the length parameter. The range of length is from 3 to 32. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set; otherwise, the limited value will be set.

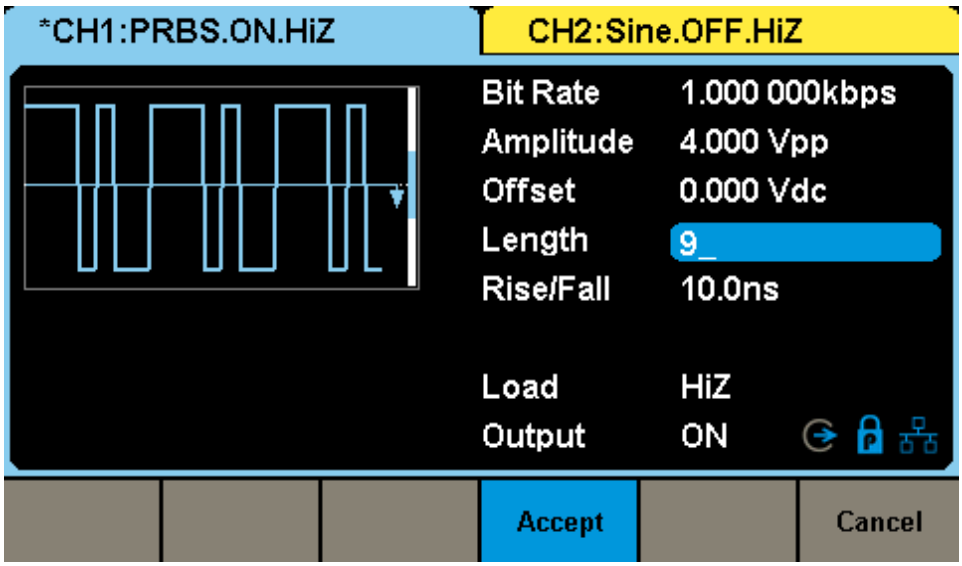


Figure 2-25 Setting the Length

To Set the Logic Level

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → PRBS → Logic Level, to set the logic level. By selecting the corresponding type of logic level, the high level and low level of PRBS can be configured automatically. If Differential is set to ON, channel one will output the waveform with normal polarity while channel two will output the waveform with inverted polarity.

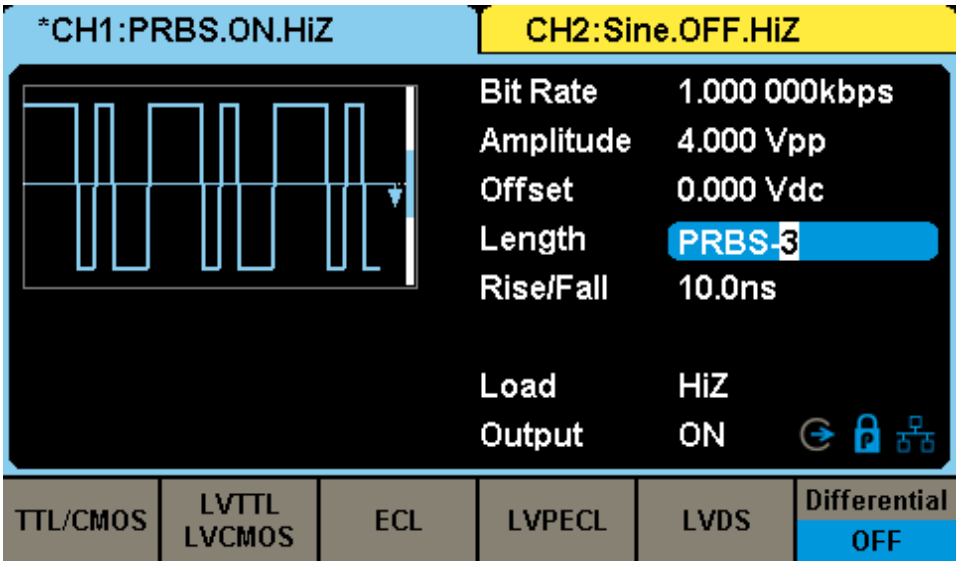


Figure 2-26 Setting the Logic Level

Table 2-9 Correspondence between logic level and high, low level

Logic Level	High Level	Low Level
TTL/CMOS	5V	0V
LVTTL/LVCOMS	3.3V	0V
ECL	-900mV	-1.7V
LVPECL	2.4V	1.6V
LVDS	1.6V	900mV

To Set the Rise/Fall Edge

Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → PRBS → Rise/Fall, to set the rise/fall edge parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

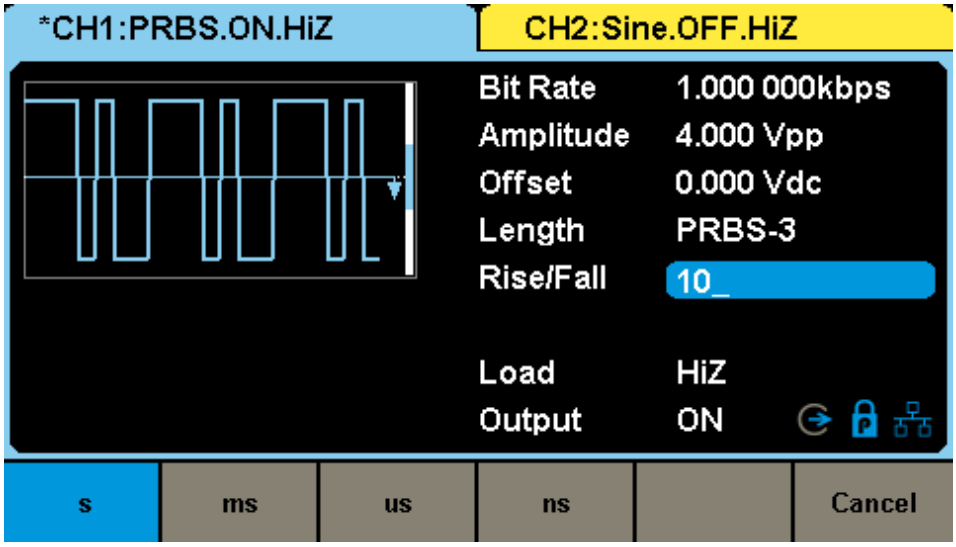


Figure 2-27 Setting the Rise/Fall

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of the PRBS are similar to the sine waveform function. Refer to "**To Set the Sine Waveform**" to configure other parameters.

2.1.8 To Set the Harmonic Function

The T3AFG can be used as a harmonic generator to output harmonics with specified order, amplitude and phase. According to the Fourier transform, a periodic time domain waveform is the superposition of a series of sine waveforms as shown in the equation below:

$$f(t) = A_1 \sin(2\pi f_1 t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \sin(2\pi f_2 t + \varphi_2) + A_3 \sin(2\pi f_3 t + \varphi_3) + ...$$

Generally, the component with f_1 frequency is called fundamental waveform, f_1 is fundamental waveform frequency, A_1 is fundamental waveform amplitude, and φ_1 is fundamental waveform phase. The frequencies of the other components (harmonics) are all integral multiples of the fundamental waveform. Components whose frequencies are odd multiples of the fundamental waveform frequency are called odd harmonics and components whose frequencies are even multiples of the fundamental waveform frequency are called even harmonics.

Press Waveforms → Sine → Harmonic and choose "On", then press Harmonic Parameter to enter the following interface.

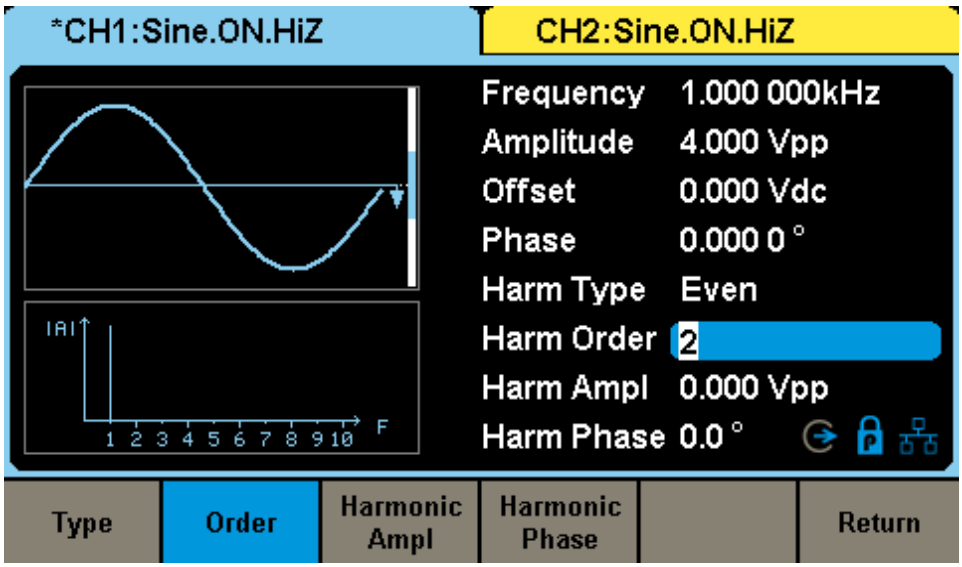


Figure 2-28 Harmonic Interface

Table 2-9 Menu Explanations of Harmonic

Function menu	Explanations
Type	Set the harmonic type to “odd”, “even” or “all”.
Order	Set the order of the harmonic.
Harmonic Ampl	Set the amplitude of the harmonic.
Harmonic Phase	Set the phase of the harmonic.
Cancel	Return to the sine parameters menu.

To Select the Harmonic Type

The T3AFG can output odd harmonics, even harmonics and user- defined orders of harmonics. After entering the harmonic setting menu, press Type to select the desired harmonic type.

1. Press Even, the instrument will output fundamental waveform and even harmonics.
2. Press Odd, the instrument will output fundamental waveform and odd harmonics.
3. Press All, the instrument will output fundamental waveform and all the user- defined orders of harmonics.

To Set the Harmonic Order

After entering the harmonic setting menu, press Order, the use the numeric keyboard or knob to input the desired value.

1. The range is limited by the maximum output frequency of the instrument and current fundamental waveform frequency.
2. Range: 2 to maximum output frequency of the instrument ÷ current fundamental waveform frequency.

To Select the Harmonic Amplitude

After entering the harmonic setting menu, press Harmonic Ampl to set the harmonic amplitude of each order.

1. Press Order to select the sequence number of the harmonic to be set.

2. Press Harmonic Ampl to set the amplitude of the harmonic selected. Use the arrow keys and knob to change the value. Or use the numeric keyboard to input the amplitude value and then select the desired unit from the pop-up menu. The units available are Vpp, mVpp and dBc.

To Select the Harmonic Phase

After entering the harmonic setting menu, press Harmonic Phase to set the harmonic phase of each order.

1. Press Order to select the sequence number of the harmonic to be set.
2. Press Harmonic Phase to set the phase of the harmonic selected. Use the arrow keys and knob to change the value. Or use the numeric keyboard to input the phase value and then select the unit.

2.2 To Set IQ Waveform (Optional)

The T3AFG can be used as an IQ waveform generator, providing ASK, PSK, QAM, FSK, MSK and multi-tone signals. The EasyIQ software is necessary when using the T3AFG to generate an IQ waveform. The EasyIQ is a PC program used to download IQ baseband waveform data to the T3AFG through a USB or LAN device interface.

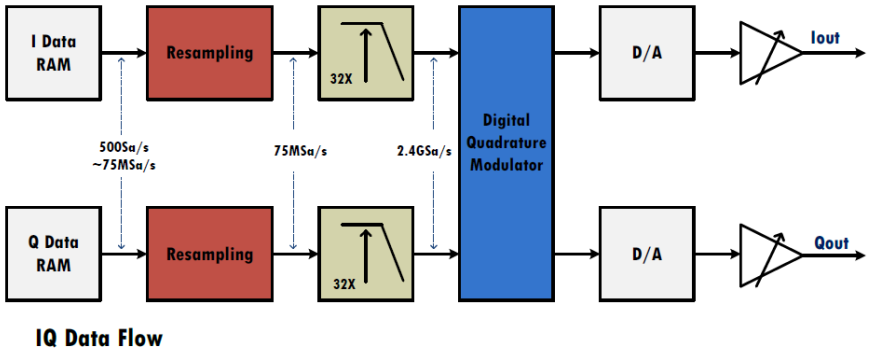


Figure 2-29 IQ modulation

2.2.1 Front Panel IQ Control

Press Waveforms key to select the waveform function and then press the I/Q softkey. The IQ waveform parameters are set by using the IQ operation menu. In IQ mode, the two channel output one I/Q pair, and all the parameters are set for the I/Q pair. The parameters available for IQ waveforms include Fsymb (symbol rate)/Fs (sampling rate), amplitude and center frequency.

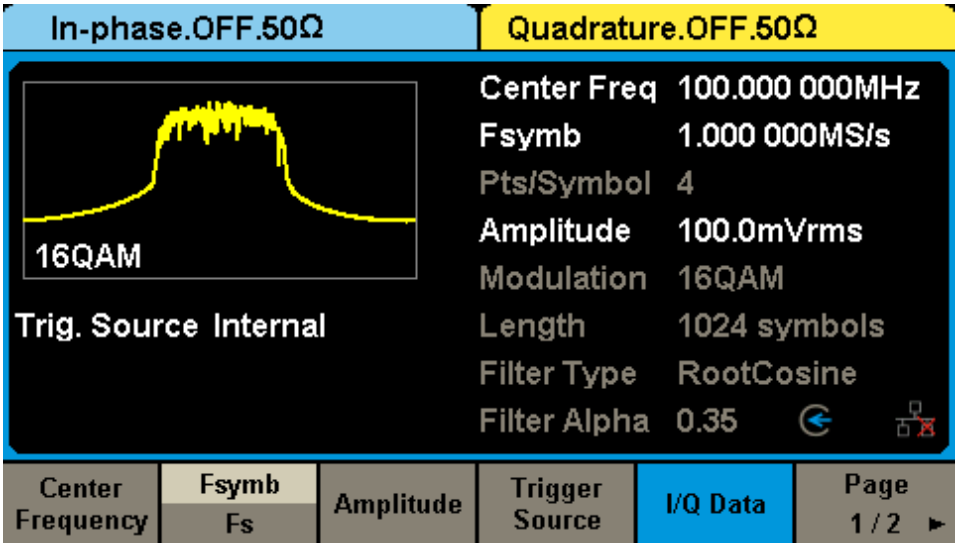


Figure 2-30 IQ modulation

To Set the Center Frequency

Press Parameter→ Center Frequency, to set the center frequency. The range of center frequency is 0Hz - 500MHz. If the center frequency is 0Hz, the two channels will output the IQ baseband signal. If the center frequency is not zero the two channels will output an intermediate frequency (IF) IQ modulation signal whose center frequency is the intermediate frequency. The figure below shows the diagram of the IQ modulator in the T3AFG Figure 2-31.

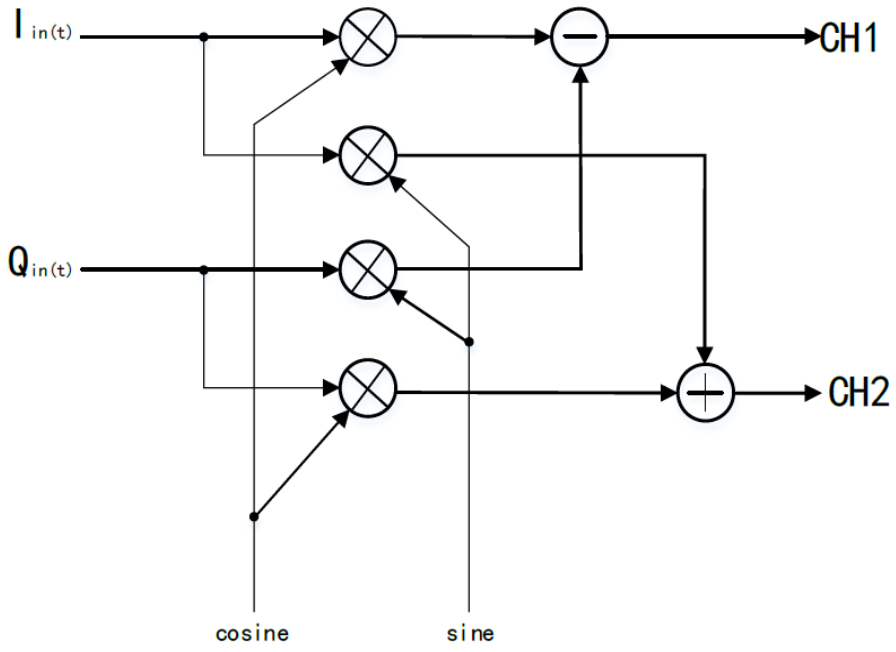


Figure 2-31 IQ Modulator in the T3AFG

To Set the Fsymb/Fs

Fsymb (symbol rate) can be transformed to Fs (sampling frequency) according to the Oversampling factor (Pts/Symbol). The formula below shows the relationship:

$$Fs=Fsymb*(Pts/Symbol)$$

The range of Fs is from 500 Hz to 75 MHz.

Press Parameter → Fsymb, to set the Fsymb parameter. If Fs is the desired parameter, press Fsymb/Fs again to enter the Fs Figure 2-32

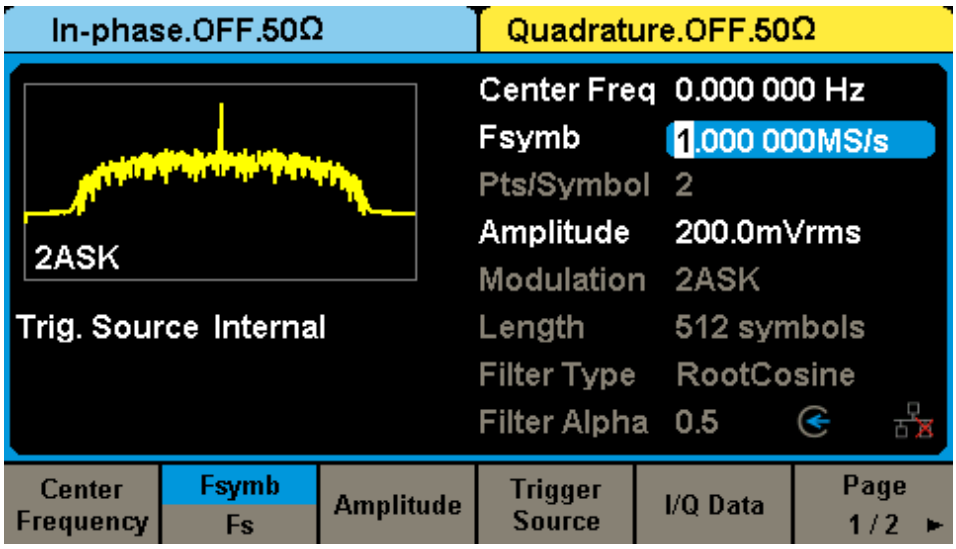


Figure 2-32 Setting the Symbol Rate

To Set the Amplitude

Press Parameter→ Amplitude to set the amplitude.

When the unit is V_{rms}, mV_{rms} or dBm, the amplitude equal-to the modulus of the I / Q ($\sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$).

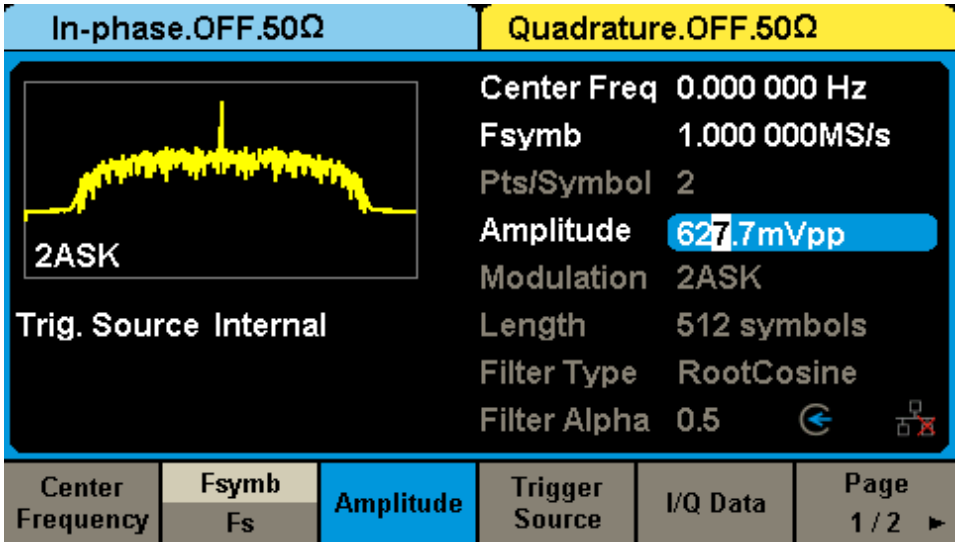


Figure 2-33 Setting the Amplitude

To Set the Trigger Source

Press Parameter→Trigger Source, to set the Trigger Source, including internal trigger, external trigger and manual trigger, as shown in Figure 2-34.

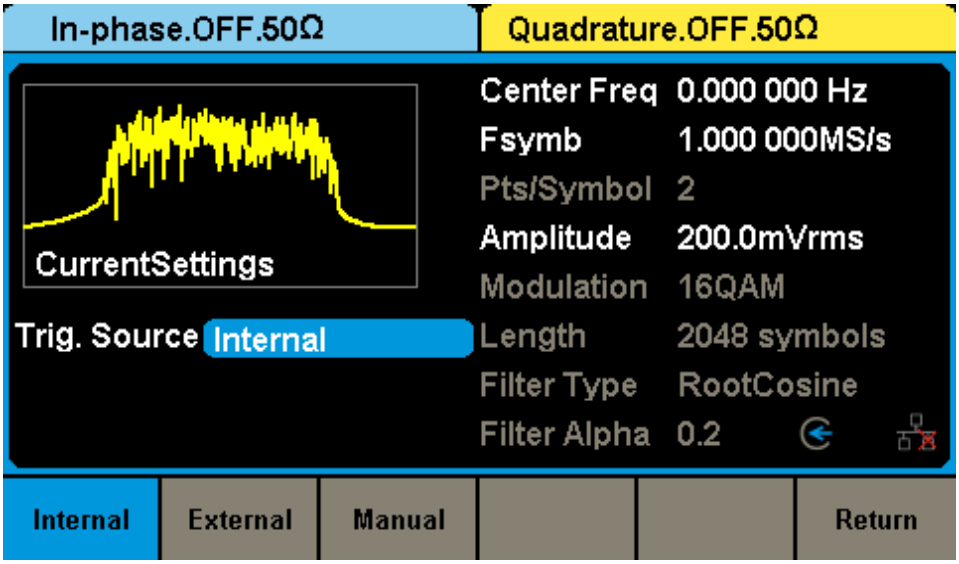


Figure 2-34 Setting the Trigger Source

1. Internal Trigger

Choose Trigger Source → Internal. Internal trigger is the default trigger source of IQ playback.

2. External Trigger

Choose Trigger Source → External, and the generator accepts the trigger signal inputted from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. One period of the IQ waveform will be generated for every trigger signal received at the Aux In/Out input 5V CMOS pulse with the specified polarity.

3. Manual Trigger

Choose Trigger Source → Manual, and one period of the IQ waveform will be generated once the Trigger softkey is pressed.

I/Q Data

Choose Parameter→I/Q Data, to select the built-in waveforms or the stored waveforms.

1. Built-in Waveforms

Choose Parameter→I/Q Data→Built-in, to select a built-in IQ waveform, including ASK, PSK and QAM. Choose the desired IQ waveform by touching where it is on the screen, or rotating the knob to its position and push down the knob.

2. Stored Waveforms

Choose Parameter→I/Q Data→Stored Waveforms, to select a user stored IQ

waveform. Rotate the knob to select the .arb file and then push down the knob or press the Recall key to recall the IQ data. The Browse key is used to enter the subdirectory, and the Delete key is used to delete the selected file.

Note: When the EasyIQ downloads a waveform from PC to the instrument, the instrument will store the waveform as a .arb file. The file can also be copied to the instrument by a USB flash disk.

I/Q Adjustment

Choose Parameter→I/Q Adjustment to enter the adjustment interface, as show in Figure 2-35. The adjust parameters include Gain Balance, I/Q Offset and Angle Adjustment. Detailed description is shown in the table below:

Table 2-11 IQ Adjustment Parameters

Parameter	Explanation
Gain Balance	Amplitude gain balance, adjusting the difference between I and Q amplitude, range : -4 dB-4 dB
I/Q Offset	I or Q DC offset, range: -0.25 Vdc-0.25 Vdc
Angle Adjustment	Not supported for now

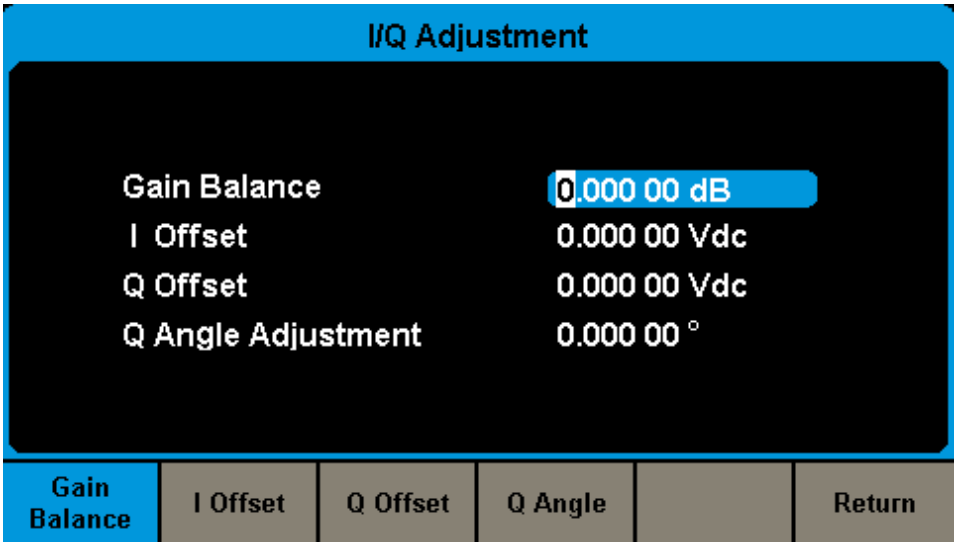


Figure 2-35 Setting I/Q Adjustment

2.2.2 EasyIQ Software

The IQ baseband waveform data can be generated by the EasyIQ software. The setting of EasyIQ includes Data Source, Modulation and Filter, as shown in Figure 2-36.

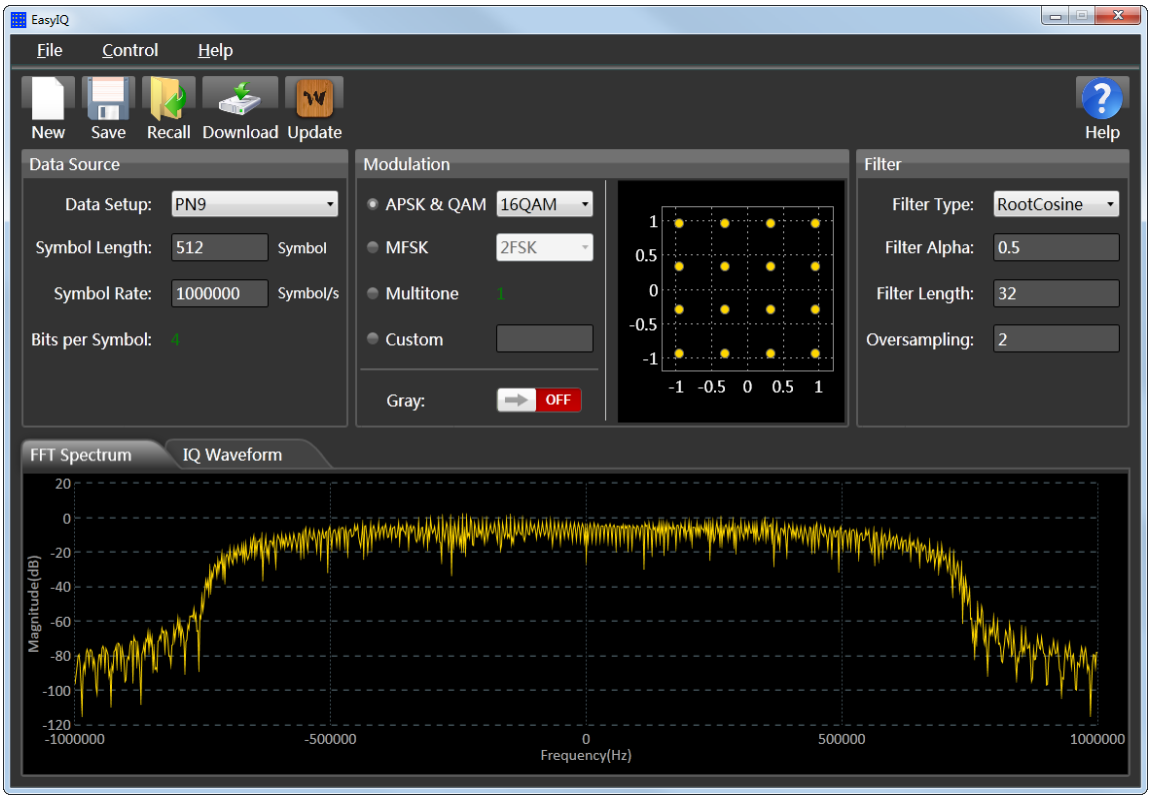


Figure 2-36 EasyIQ Interface

2.2.2.1 Data Source

Data Source panel sets parameters for the symbol data that is to be modulated. As show in Figure 2-37, in the Data Source console, you can set the data setup, symbol length and symbol rate.

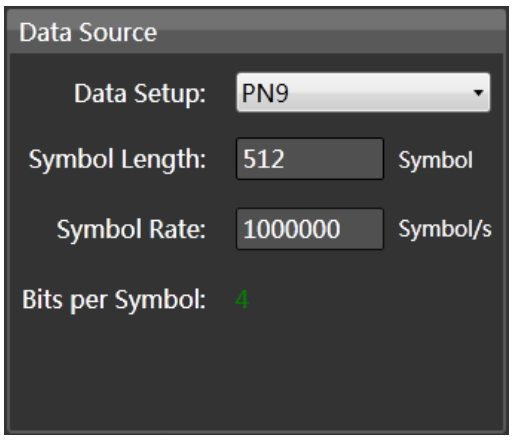


Figure 2-37 EasyIQ Data Source Setting

Data Setup

Selects a data source type for modulation.

Choices: PN7 | PN9 | PN15 | PN23 | User File | Customer Bit Pattern

Default: PN9 PN7 | PN9 | PN15 | PN23:

When selecting “PN7 | PN9 | PN15 | PN23” as data source type, software generates data source bit automatically.

PN is the Pseudorandom Noise, a signal similar to noise which satisfies one or more of the standard tests for statistical randomness. Although it seems to lack any definite pattern, pseudorandom noise consists of a deterministic sequence of pulses that will repeat itself after its period.

User File:

When selecting “User File” as data source type, a file selection dialog box pops up for you to select a TXT(*.txt) file as input data bits. In the user data file, only 0 or1 is acceptable. Any other characters are illegal and an error message box will pop up.

Customer Bit Pattern:

When selecting “Customer Bit Pattern” as data source type, a Pattern Editor window opens for data bits editing. You can input 0|1 in the input box manually or insert PN7|PN9|PN15 data bits by corresponding button, and you can also save the data to a new file and recall data from an existing file. Use “Clear” button to clear the data edit box.

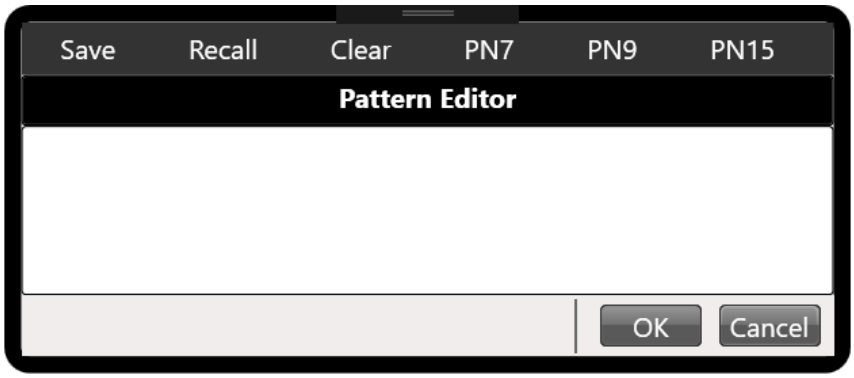


Figure 2-38 Custom Bit Pattern Editor

Symbol Length

Sets the length of modulated symbols.

Range: 100 to 100000

Default: 512

Symbol Rate

Sets the symbol rate (symbols per second) of the waveform.

Range: 250 to 37500000/Oversampling Symbol/s

Default: 1000000 Symbol/s

Bits-Per-Symbol

Displays the number of bits contained in one modulated symbol. It is read only, not settable.

2.2.2.2 Modulation

Modulation panel sets parameters for user selected modulation type.

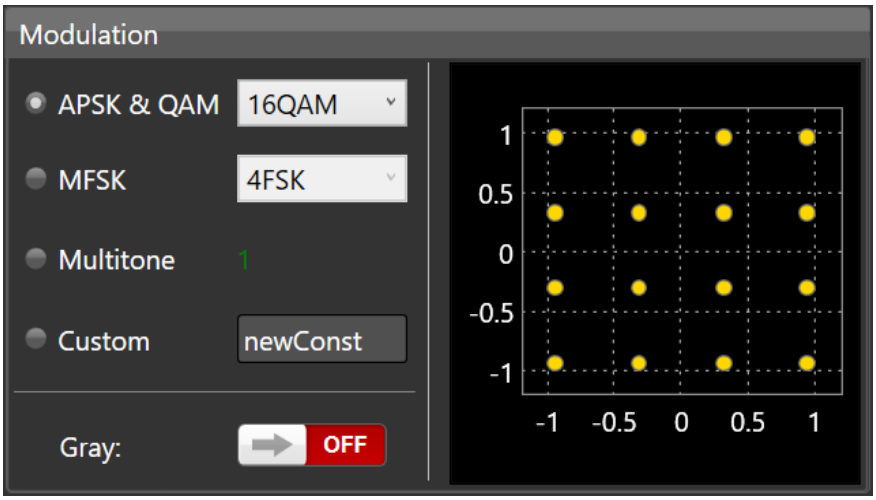


Figure 2-39 Modulation Interface

Choices: APSK & QAM | MFSK | Multitone | Custom

Default: APSK & QAM

APSK & QAM

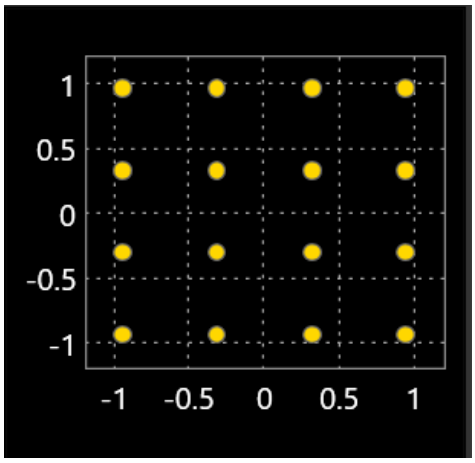
Selects a type in APSK & QAM category for modulation.

Choices: 2ASK | 4ASK | 8ASK | BPSK | QPSK | 8PSK | DBPSK | DQPSK |

D8PSK | 8QAM | 16QAM | 32QAM | 64QAM | 128QAM | 256QAM

Default: 16QAM

After a modulation type is selected, the constellation of current modulation is displayed on right side of the panel:



You can double-click on the constellation display to show a zoomed window of the constellation, you can also double click on the zoomed constellation window to close it.

Gray: Turns ON or OFF the Gray code for the constellation data.

Default: OFF

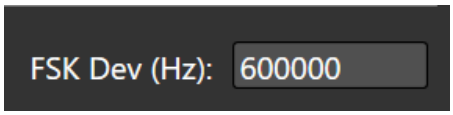
MFSK Selects a type in MFSK category for modulation.

Choices: 2FSK | 4FSK | 8FSK | 16FSK | MSK

Default: 2FSK

2FSK | 4FSK | 8FSK | 16FSK:

When selecting 2FSK | 4FSK | 8FSK | 16FSK as current modulation type, FSK



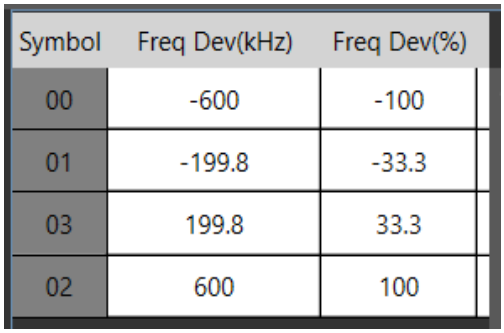
FSK Dev (Hz):

Sets frequency deviation for FSK modulation in Hz.

Range: 0 to 0.8 * Symbol Rate * Oversampling Hz

Default: 600000 Hz

The Symbol and FSK deviation table is displayed on the right side of the panel:



Symbol	Freq Dev(kHz)	Freq Dev(%)
00	-600	-100
01	-199.8	-33.3
03	199.8	33.3
02	600	100

MSK:

When selecting MSK as current modulation type, the filter type can only be selected as Gaussian.

Multitone

Check the Multitone radio button to set the multi-tone signal. Below is the interpretion for the multi-tone parameters. Sample Rate: sample rate of multi-tone modulation in MHz.

Range: 0.002 to 37.5 MHz

Default: 2 MHz

Freq Spacing: frequency spacing of multi-tone modulation in MHz.

Range: 0 to Sample Rate/1.28 MHz

Default: 1 MHz

Tone Number: tones number of multi-tone modulation.

Range: 1 to 20

Default: 1

Single Side: Turns ON or OFF single side modulation for multi-tone.

Default: OFF

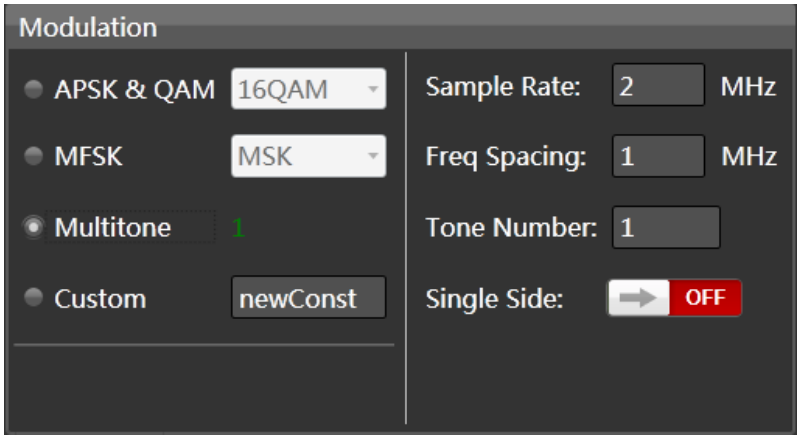


Figure 2-40 Multi-tone

Custom

Sets a custom constellation for modulation. After selecting Custom modulation type, a custom constellation editing window is displayed, as shown in Figure 2-41:

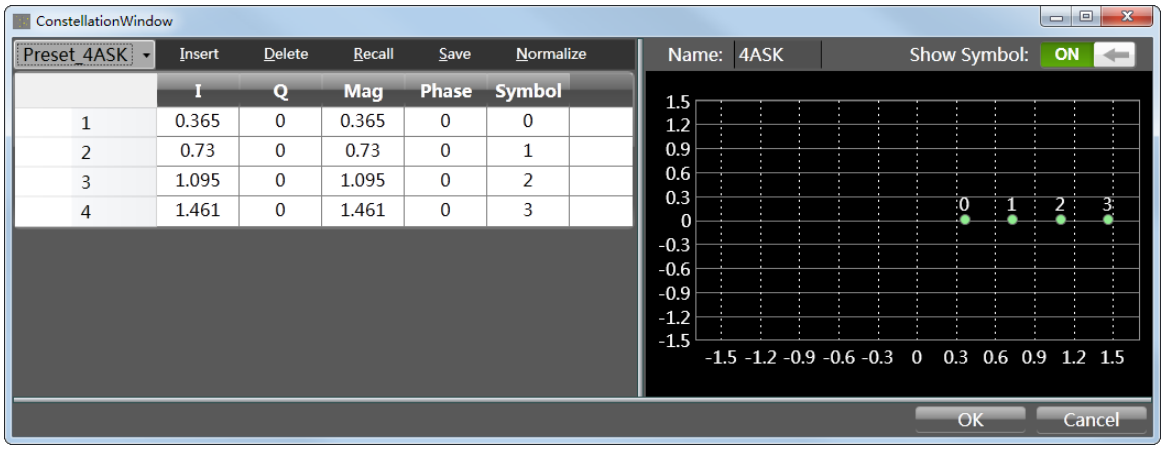


Figure 2-41 Custom modulation

In the custom constellation editing window, you can preset the constellation data to a known modulation type first by pressing Preset_2ASK buttons, and then you can insert or delete constellation points and edit the IQ data for each constellation point manually. You can also recall constellation data from an existing file and save the edited constellation data to a new file. “Normalize” button is used to normalize all constellation data for RMS value = 1.

On the right side of the window, it shows the constellation display of current editing. You can input a name for the constellation, this name will be displayed beside the “Custom” modulation item after you click “OK” button. You can also turn ON or OFF symbol display on the constellation display by clicking “Show Symbol” button.

Note: When editing the constellation points, the number of points must be a value of power of 2 and the Symbol values cannot be duplicated, otherwise there will be error message when you click “OK” button.

2.2.2.3 Filter

EasyIQ provides three types of filters, including raised cosine filter, root raised cosine filter and Gaussian filter. To interface is shown in Figure 2-42.

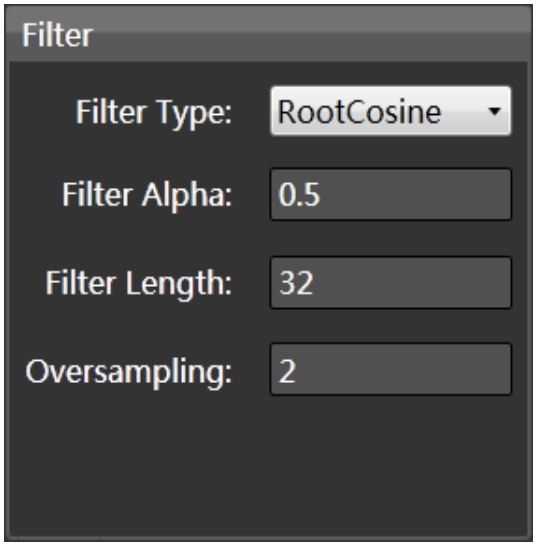


Figure 2-42 Filter interface

Filter Type:

Sets filter type for current modulation.

Choices: None | RaisedCosine | RootCosine | Gaussian

Default: Gaussian for MSK and RootCosine for all other modulation types

Note:

For MSK modulation, only Gaussian filter type is supported.

Filter Alpha/BT:

Sets the Alpha factor of the filter (BT of Gaussian filter).

Alpha Range: 0.01-1

BT Range: 0.1-5

Default: 0.5

Filter Length:
Set length of filter in symbols.
Range: 1-min (Symbol Length, 512)
Default: 32

Oversampling: Sets the oversampling factor of the waveform. The waveform Sample Rate is determined based on Symbol Rate and Oversampling factor.
Range: 2 - 32.
Default: 2

2.2.2.4 Waveform Display

After setting all parameters for modulation and click the 

button on the top of the window, the modulated waveform is displayed on the lower half of the main window. You can click “FFT Spectrum” or “IQ Waveform” tab to display the Frequency domain waveform or Time domain waveform alternatively.

Notes:

1. Right click on the waveform display to hide the display. You can click “Update” button or the “FFT Spectrum”/“IQ Waveform” tab to show the waveform plot again.
2. When the Mouse is on waveform display, you can use the scroll button of your Mouse to zoom in or zoom out the waveform plots. You can also click “Update” button to restore the default display of the plots.

FFT Spectrum Display
After clicking “FFT Spectrum” tab, the frequency domain plot of modulated IQ data by FFT is displayed.

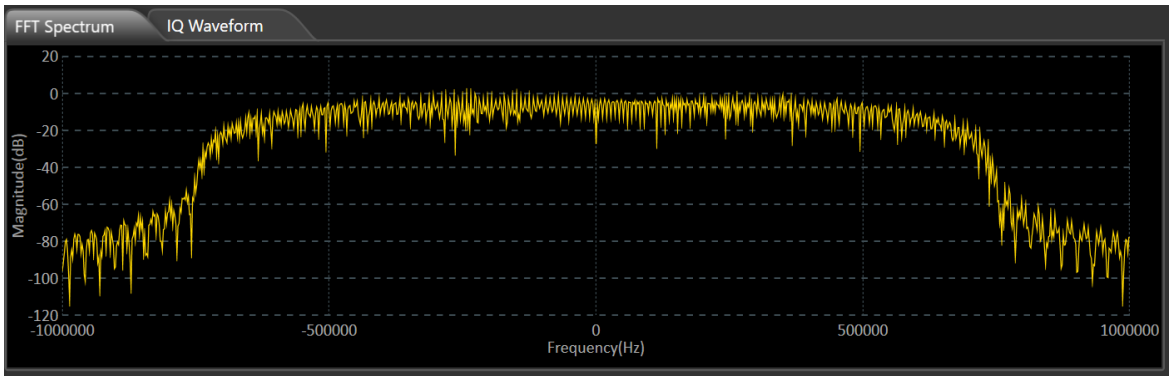


Figure 2-43 Waveform Spectrum

The horizontal coordinate shows the Frequency values in Hz and the vertical coordinate shows the Magnitude values in dB.

IQ Waveform Display

After clicking “IQ Waveform” tab, the Time domain plot of modulated IQ data is displayed.

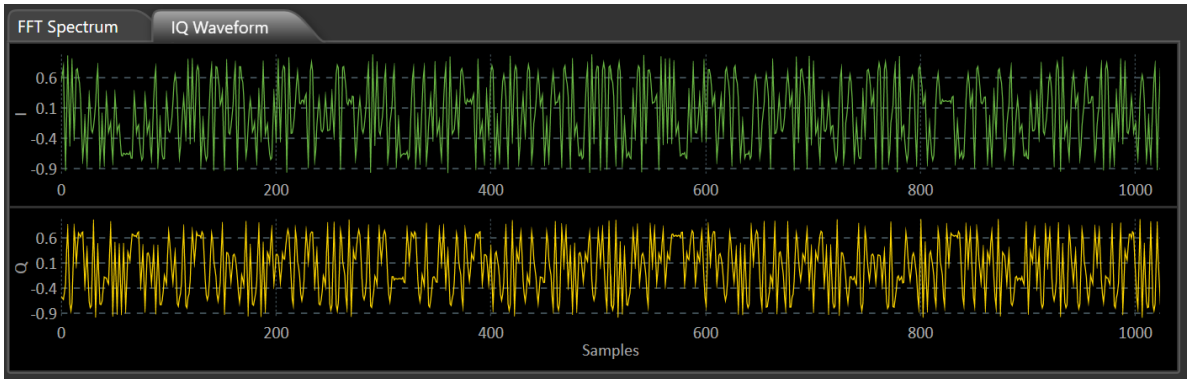


Figure 2-44 Time-domain Waveform

The I/Q data plots are displayed separately in two graphs. The horizontal coordinate shows the symbol values and the vertical coordinate shows the amplitude values of I/Q data.

2.2.2.5 Waveform Download

Click the 

button on the top of the window, the download interface is displayed as shown in Figure 2-45. You can download the IQ baseband data generated from current settings or from file which has been exported from the EasyIQ with the ".arb" suffix.

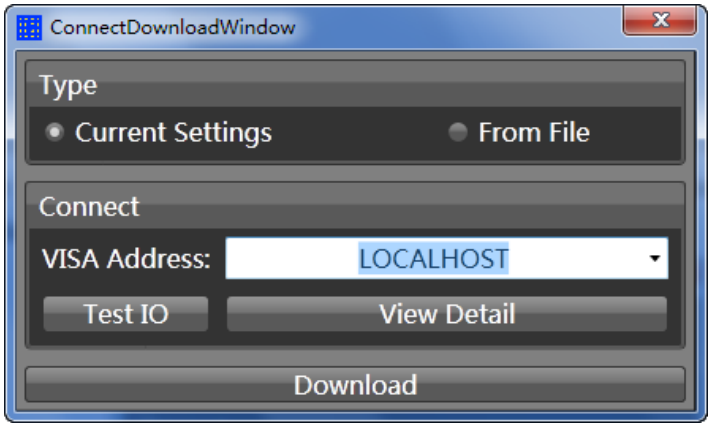


Figure 2-45 Download Interface

Two types of connection are possible for the EasyIQ to access the T3AFG:

USB Device

If the T3AFG is connected to the PC through USB device correctly, in the "VISA Address" drop down list the USBTMC Visa address of the T3AFG will be displayed, as shown in Figure 2-46. Select the address and click the "download" button to download the waveform data.

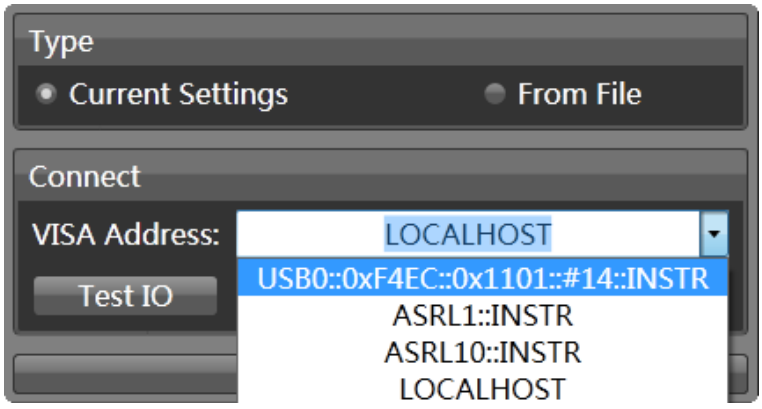


Figure 2-46 Download Data through USB Device

LAN

If the T3AFG is connected to the PC through LAN correctly, input the IP

address of the T3AFG to replace the "LOCALHOST" characters, as shown in Figure 2-47. And then click the "download" button to download the waveform data.

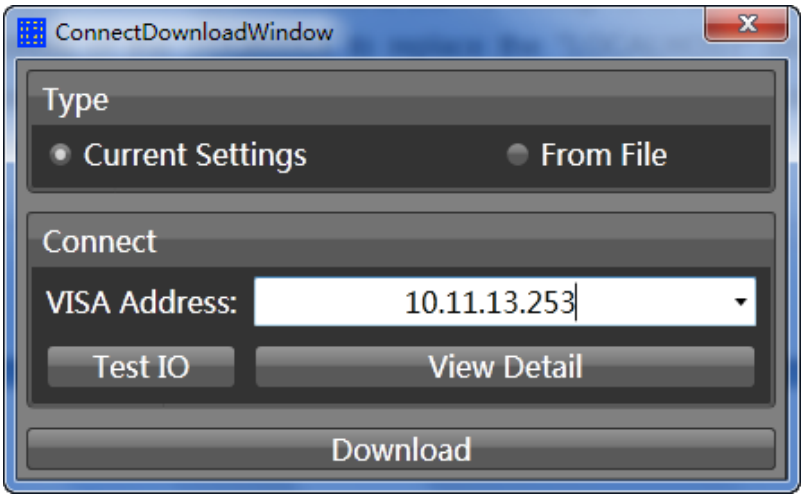


Figure 2-47 Download Data through LAN

2.3 To Set the Modulation Function

Use the Mod key to generate modulated waveforms. The T3AFG can generate AM, FM, ASK, FSK, PSK, PM, PWM and DSB-AM modulated waveforms. Modulating parameters vary with the types of the modulation. In AM, users can set the source (internal/external), depth, modulating frequency, modulating waveform and carrier. In DSB-AM, users can set the source (internal/external), modulating frequency, modulating waveform and carrier. In FM, users can set the source (internal/external), modulating frequency, frequency deviation, modulating waveform and carrier. In PM, users can set the source (internal/external), phase deviation, modulating frequency, modulating waveform and carrier. In ASK, users can set the source (internal/external), key frequency and carrier. In FSK, users can set the source (internal/external), key frequency, hop frequency and carrier. In PSK, users can set the source (internal/external), key frequency, polarity and carrier. In PWM, users can set the source (internal/external), modulating frequency, width/duty cycle deviation, modulating waveform and carrier.

We will introduce how to set these parameters in details according to the modulation types.

2.3.1 AM

The modulated waveform consists of two parts: the carrier and the modulating waveform. In AM, the amplitude of the carrier varies with the instantaneous voltage of the modulating waveform.

Press Mod → Type → AM, the parameters of AM modulation are shown in Figure 2-24.

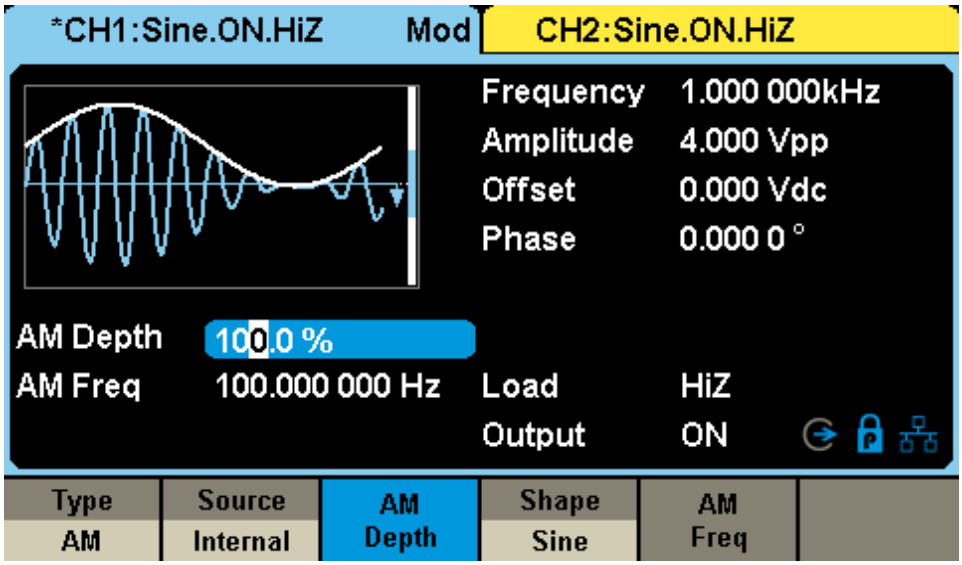


Figure 2-24 Setting Interface of AM Modulation

Table 2-10 Menu Explanations of the AM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	AM	Amplitude modulation
Source	Internal	The source is internal
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
AM Depth		Set the modulation depth.
Shape	Sine	Choose the modulating waveform.
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	

	Arb	
AM Freq		Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range: 1mHz-1MHz (internal source only).

To Select Modulation Source

The T3AFG can accept a modulating signal from an internal or external modulation source. Press Mod → AM → Source to select “Internal” or “External” modulation source. The default is “Internal”.

1. Internal Source

When internal AM modulation source is selected, press Shape to select Sine, Square, Triangle, UpRamp, DnRamp, Noise or Arb as modulating waveform.

- Square: 50% duty cycle
- Triangle: 50% symmetry
- UpRamp: 100% symmetry
- DnRamp: 0% symmetry
- Arb: the arbitrary waveform currently selected

Note:

Noise can be used as modulating waveform but cannot be used as the carrier.

2. External Source

When external AM modulation source is selected, the generator accepts external modulating signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. At this time, the amplitude of the modulated waveform is controlled by the signal level applied to the connector. For example, if the modulation depth is set to 100%, the output amplitude will be the maximum when the modulating signal is +6V and the minimum when the modulating signal is -6V.

Key Points:

The T3AFG can use one channel as a modulating source for the other channel. The following example takes the output signal of CH2 as the modulating waveform.

1. Connect the CH2 output terminal to [Aux In/Out] connector on the rear panel using a dual BNC cable.

2. Select CH1 and press Mod to select the desired modulation type, set the corresponding parameters, and then select external modulation source.
3. Select CH2 and select the desired modulating waveform and set the corresponding parameters.
4. Press Output to enable the output of CH1.

To Set Modulation Depth

Modulation depth expressed as a percentage indicates the amplitude variation degree. AM modulation depth varies from 1% to 120%. Press AM Depth to set the parameter.

- In the 0% modulation, the output amplitude is the half of the carrier‘s amplitude.
- In the 120％ modulation, the output amplitude is the same with the carrier‘s amplitude.
- For an external source, the depth of AM is controlled by the voltage level on the connector connected to the [Aux In/Out]. ±6V correspond to 100% depth.
- When external modulation source is selected, this menu is hidden.

To Set Modulation Frequency

When internal modulation source is selected, press AM Freq to highlight the parameter, then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- The modulation frequency ranges from 1mHz to 1MHz.
- When external modulation source is selected, this menu is hidden.

2.3.2 DSB-AM

DSB-AM is an abbreviation for Double-Sideband Suppressed Carrier–Amplitude Modulation. Press Mod → Type → DSB-AM. The parameters of DSB-AM modulation are shown in Figure 2-25.

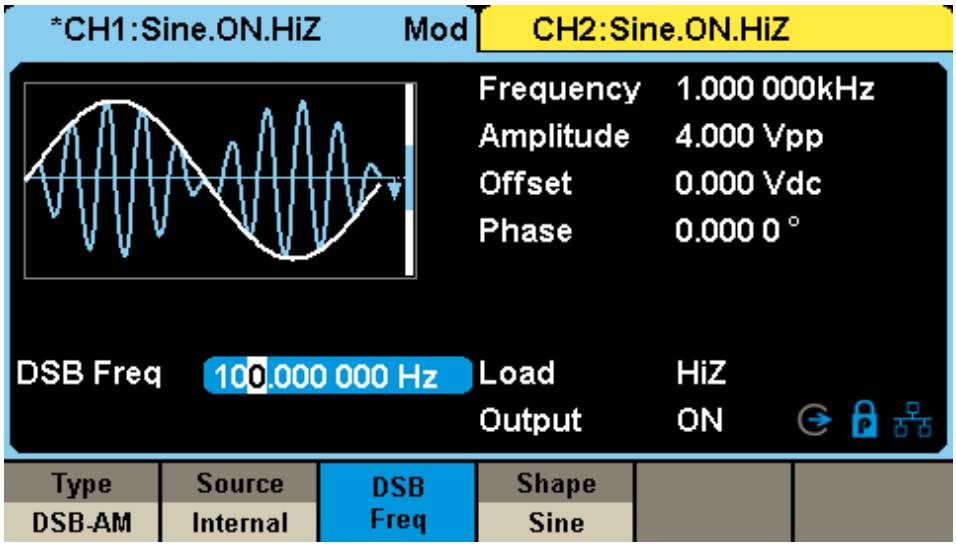


Figure 2-25 Setting Interface of DSB-AM Modulation

Table 2-11 Menu Explanations of the DSB-AM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	DSB-AM	DSB Amplitude modulation.
Source	Internal	The source is internal.
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
DSB Freq		Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range: 1mHz-1MHz (internal source only).
Shape	Sine	Choose the modulating waveform.
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
	Arb	

Note: The methods of setting the parameters of DSB-AM are similar to AM.

2.3.3 FM

The modulated waveform consists of two parts: the carrier and the modulating waveform. In FM, the frequency of the carrier varies with the instantaneous voltage of the modulating waveform.

Press Mod → Type → FM, the parameters of FM modulation are shown in Figure 2-26

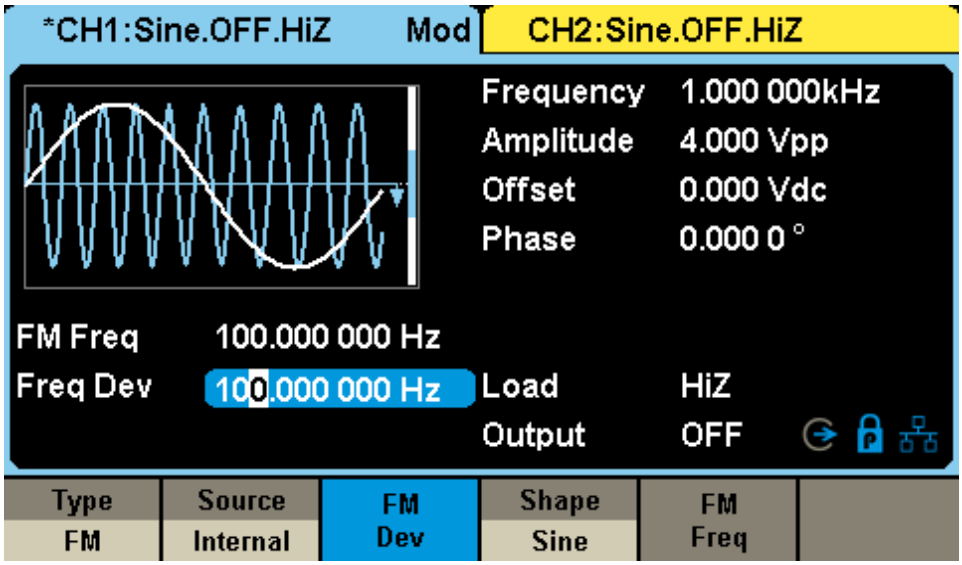


Figure 2-26 Setting Interface of FM Modulation

Table 2-12 Menu Explanations of the FM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	FM	Frequency modulation
Source	Internal	The source is internal
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Freq Dev		Set the frequency deviation
Shape	Sine	Choose the modulating waveform.
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	

Arb	
FM Freq	Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range 1mHz-1MHz (internal source).

To Select Modulation Source

The T3AFG can accept a modulating signal from an internal or external modulation source. Press Mod → FM → Source to select “Internal” or “External” modulation source. The default is “Internal”.

1. Internal Source

The way of selecting the internal source is similar to AM.

2. External Source

When an external FM modulation source is selected, the generator accepts the external modulating signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. At this time, the frequency of the modulated waveform is controlled by the signal level applied to the connector. For example, if the frequency deviation is set to 1 kHz, the output frequency will increase 1 kHz based on the carrier frequency setting when the modulating signal is +6 V and decrease 1 kHz when the modulating signal is -6 V.

To Set Frequency Deviation

Press FM Dev to highlight the parameter, and then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- The deviation should be equal to or less than the carrier frequency.
- The sum of the deviation and the carrier frequency should be equal to or less than maximum frequency of the selected carrier waveform.

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of FM are similar to AM.

2.3.4 PM

The modulated waveform consists of two parts: the carrier and the modulating waveform. In PM, the phase of the carrier varies with the instantaneous voltage level of the modulating waveform.

Press Mod → Type → PM, the parameters of PM modulation are shown in Figure 2-27.

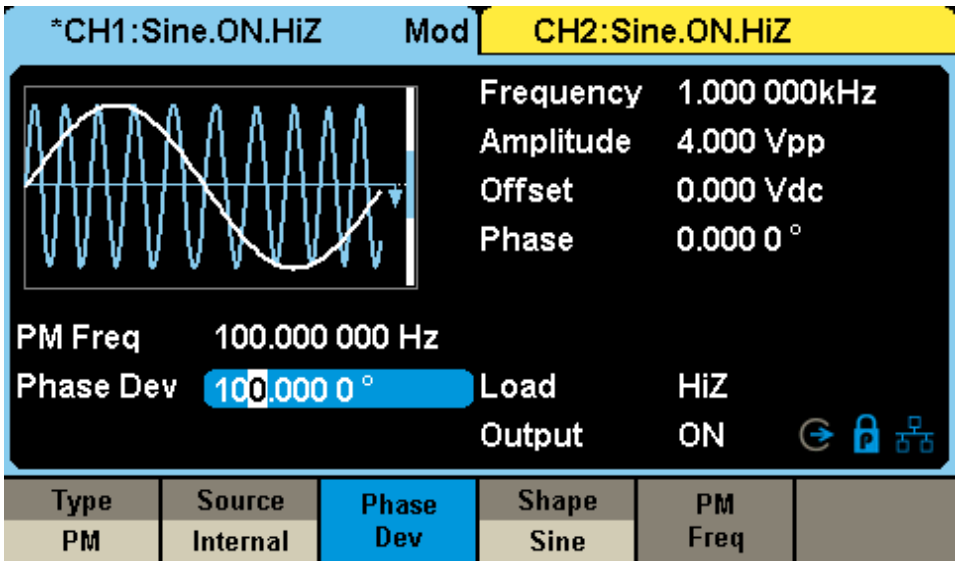


Figure 2-27 Setting Interface of PM Modulation

Table 2-13 Menu Explanations of the PM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	PM	Phase modulation
Source	Internal	The source is internal
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Phase Dev		Phase deviation ranges from 0° - 360°.
Shape	Sine	Choose the modulating waveform.
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	

Arb	
PM Freq	Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range: 1mHz-1MHz.

To Select the Modulation Source

The T3AFG can accept a modulating signal from an internal or external modulation source. Press Mod → PM → Source to select “Internal” or “External” modulation source. The default is “Internal”.

1. Internal Source

The way of selecting the internal source is similar to AM.

2. External Source

When external PM modulation source is selected, the generator accepts an external modulating signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. At this time, the phase of the modulated waveform is controlled by the signal level applied to the connector. For example, if the phase deviation is set to 180°, the output phase will increase 180° when the modulating signal is +6 V and decrease 180° when the modulating signal is -6 V.

To Set Phase Deviation

Press Phase Dev to highlight the parameter, and then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- Use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.
- The range of phase deviation is from 0° to 360° and the default value is 100°.

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of PM are similar to AM.

2.3.5 FSK

The FSK is Frequency Shift Keying, the output frequency of which switches between two preset frequencies (carrier frequency and the hop frequency or sometimes known as mark frequency (1) and space frequency (0)).

Press Mod → Type → FSK, the parameters of FSK modulation are shown in Figure 2-28.

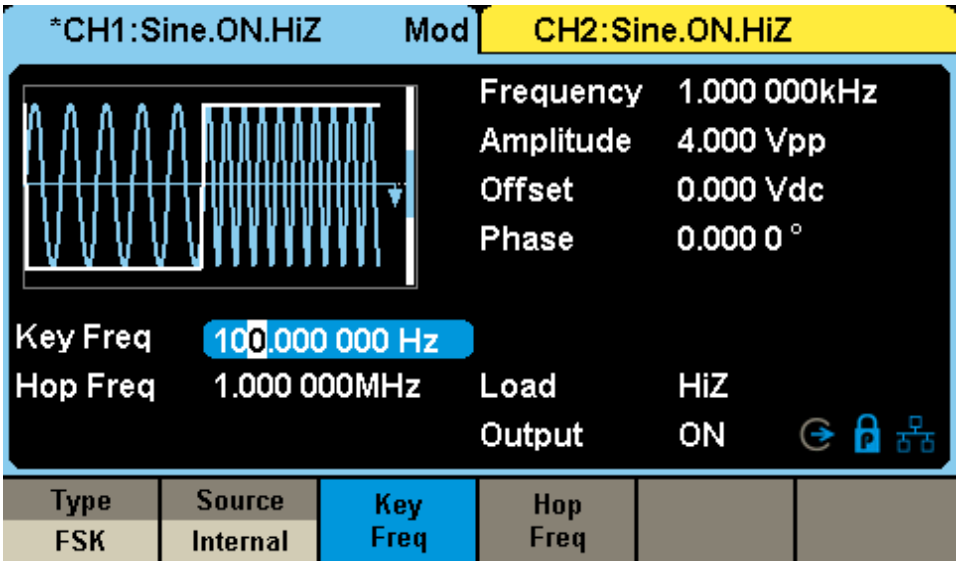


Figure 2-28 Setting Interface of FSK Modulation

Table 2-14 Menu Explanations of the FSK Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	FSK	Frequency shift keying modulation.
Source	Internal	The source is internal.
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Key Freq		Set the frequency at which the output frequency shifts between the carrier frequency and the hop frequency (internal modulation only): 1mHz-1MHz.
Hop Freq		Set the hop frequency.

To Select Modulation Source

The T3AFG can accept a modulating signal from an internal or external modulation source. Press Mod → FSK → Source to select “Internal” or “External” modulation source. The default is “Internal”.

1. Internal Source

When internal modulation source is selected, the modulating waveform is a square with 50% duty cycle.

2. External Source

When external modulation source is selected, the generator accepts external modulating signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. The external modulating signal of FSK must be a square wave which complies with 5V CMOS level specification.

To Set Key Frequency

When internal modulation source is selected, press Key Freq to set the rate at which the output frequency shifts between “carrier frequency” and “hop frequency”.

- Use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.
- The key frequency ranges from 1mHz to 1MHz.
- When external modulation source is selected, this menu is hidden.

To Set Hop Frequency

The range of the hop frequency depends on the carrier frequency currently selected. Press Hop Freq to highlight the parameter, and then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value

- Sine: 1uHz - maximum frequency
- Square: 1uHz - maximum frequency
- Ramp: 1uHz - maximum frequency
- Arb: 1uHz - maximum frequency

Note:

The methods of setting other parameters of FSK are similar to AM. In addition, the external modulating signal of FSK must be Square which complies with the CMOS level specification.

2.3.6 ASK

When using ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying), the carrier frequency and key frequency will need to be set. The key frequency is the shift rate of modulated waveform amplitude.

Press Mod → Type → ASK, the parameters of ASK modulation are shown in Figure 2-29.

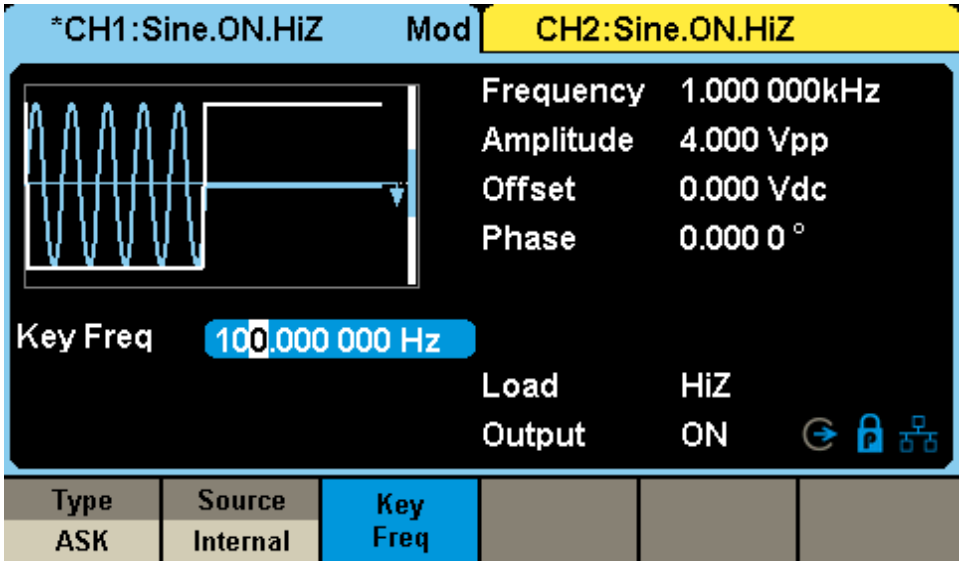


Figure 2-29 Setting Interface of ASK Modulation

Table 2-15 Menu Explanations of the ASK Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	ASK	Amplitude shift keying modulation.
Source	Internal	The source is internal.
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Key Freq		Set the frequency at which the output amplitude shifts between the carrier amplitude and zero (internal modulation only): 1mHz-1MHz.

Note:

The methods for setting the parameters of ASK are similar to AM. In addition, the external modulating signal of ASK must comply with 5V CMOS level specifications.

2.3.7 PSK

When using PSK (Phase Shift Keying), configure the generator to “shift” its output phase between two preset phase values (carrier phase and modulating phase). The default modulating phase is 180°.

Press Mod → Type → PSK, the parameters of PSK modulation are shown in Figure 2-30.

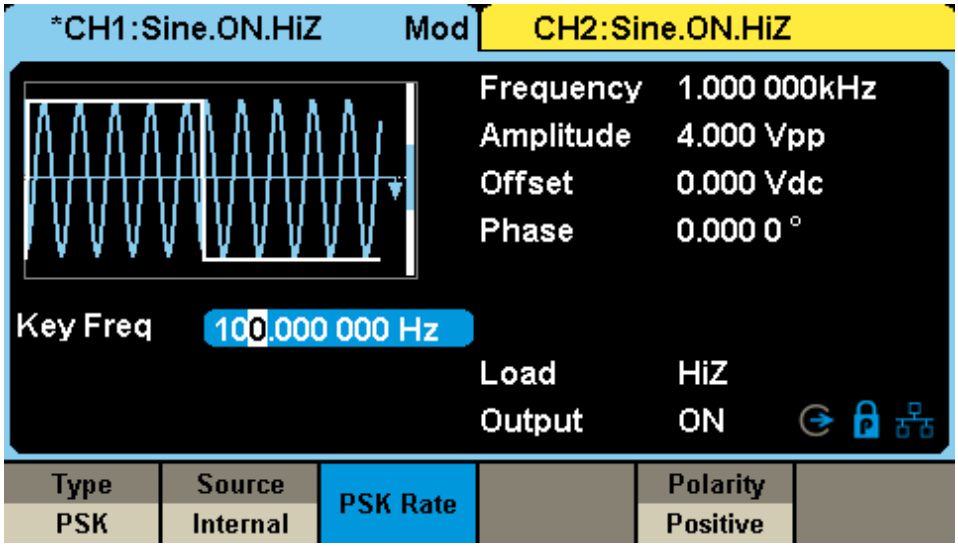


Figure 2-30 Setting Interface of PSK Modulation

Table 2-16 Menu Explanations of the PSK Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	PSK	Phase shift keying modulation.
Source	Internal	The source is internal.
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Key Freq		Set the frequency at which the output phase shifts between the carrier phase and 180° (internal modulation only): 1mHz-1MHz.
Polarity	Positive	Set the modulating polarity.
	Negative	

To Set Polarity

Press Polarity to select the “Positive” or “Negative” of the modulating waveform to control the output phase.

When internal modulation is selected, if the polarity is “positive”, logic low of the modulating waveform amplitude corresponds to carrier phase output and logic high corresponds to modulating phase output; if the polarity is “negative”, the situation is the opposite.

When external modulation is selected, if the polarity is “positive”, logic low of the input corresponds to carrier phase output and logic high corresponds to modulating phase output; if the polarity is “negative”, the situation is the opposite.

Note:
The way of setting the parameters of PSK is similar to FSK. In addition, the external modulating signal of PSK must comply with the 5V CMOS level specification.

2.3.8 PWM

In PWM (Pulse Width Modulation), the pulse width of the pulse varies with the instantaneous voltage of the modulating waveform. The carrier can only be pulse.

Press Waveforms → Pulse → Mod, the parameters of PWM modulation are shown in Figure 2-31

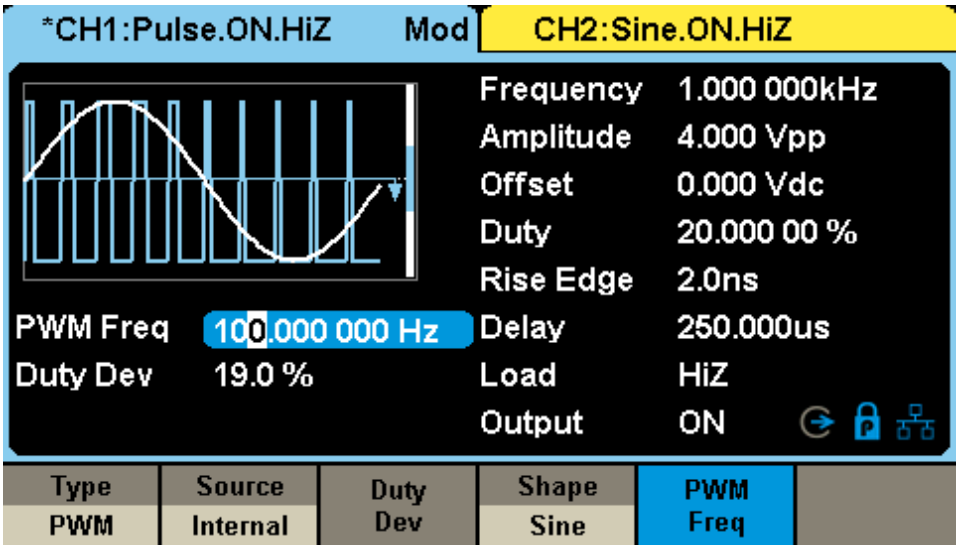


Figure 2-31 Setting Interface of PWM Modulation

Table 2-17 Menu Explanations of the PWM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	PWM	Pulse width modulation. The carrier is pulse.
Source	Internal	The source is internal.
	External	The source is external. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
Width Dev		Set the width deviation.
Duty Dev		Set the duty deviation.
Shape	Sine	Choose the modulating waveform.
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	

	Arb	
PWM Freq		Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range: 1mHz-1MHz (internal source only).

To Select the Modulation Source

The T3AFG can accept a modulating signal from an internal or external modulation source. Press Source to select “Internal” or “External” modulation source. The default is “Internal”.

1. Internal Source

The way of setting internal source is similar to AM.

2. External Source

When external source is selected, width deviation (or duty cycle deviation) is controlled by the signal level of the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. For example, if the width deviation is set as 10 s, +6 V signal level corresponds to 10 s width change.

To Set Pulse Width/Duty Deviation

Press Width Dev (or Duty Dev) to highlight the parameter, and use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- Width Deviation represents the maximum variation of the modulated waveform pulse width relative to the original pulse width.
- The width deviation cannot exceed the current pulse width.
- The width deviation is limited by the minimum pulse width and current edge time setting.
- Duty Deviation represents the maximum variation (%) of the modulated waveform duty cycle relative to the original duty cycle.
- The duty cycle deviation cannot exceed the current pulse duty cycle.
- The duty cycle deviation is limited by the minimum duty cycle and current edge time setting.
- Duty deviation and width deviation are correlative. Once a parameter is changed, the other will be automatically changed.

Note: Setting parameters of PWM is similar to AM.

2.4 To Set Sweep Function

In sweep mode, the generator changes the output frequency between the start frequency and the stop frequency in the sweep time specified by the user. The waveforms that support sweep include sine, square, ramp and arbitrary. Press Sweep key to enter the following menu. Set the waveform parameters by using the operation menu.

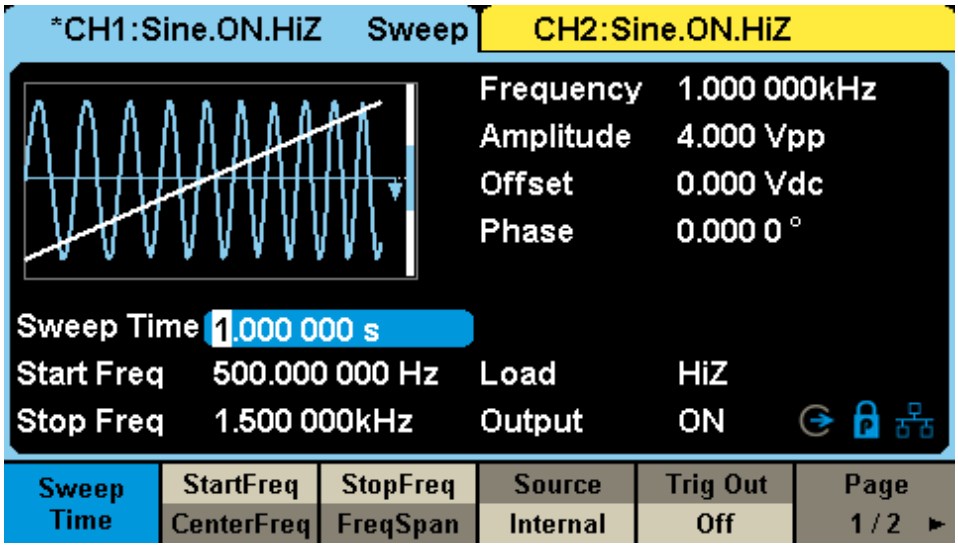


Figure 2-56 Setting Interface of Sweep (Page 1/2)

Table 2-20 Menu Explanations of Sweep (Page 1/2)

Funtion Menu	Settings	Explanantion
Sweep time		The time span of the sweep in which the frequency changes between the start frequency to stop frequency
Start Freq Mid Freq		The start frequency of the sweep The center frequency of the sweep
Stop Freq Freq Span		The stop frequency of the sweep The frequency span of the sweep
Source	Internal	Choose internal source as a trigger
	External	Choose external source as a trigger Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
	Manual	Trigger a sweep by manual
Trig Out	Off	Disable trigger output
	On	Enable trigger output
Page 1/2		Enter the next page

Note: To select the secondary menu item, press the key a second time. For example, if you wish to adjust the period of a waveform, press the softkey below the “Frequency/Period” menu label until Period is highlighted and then enter the value.

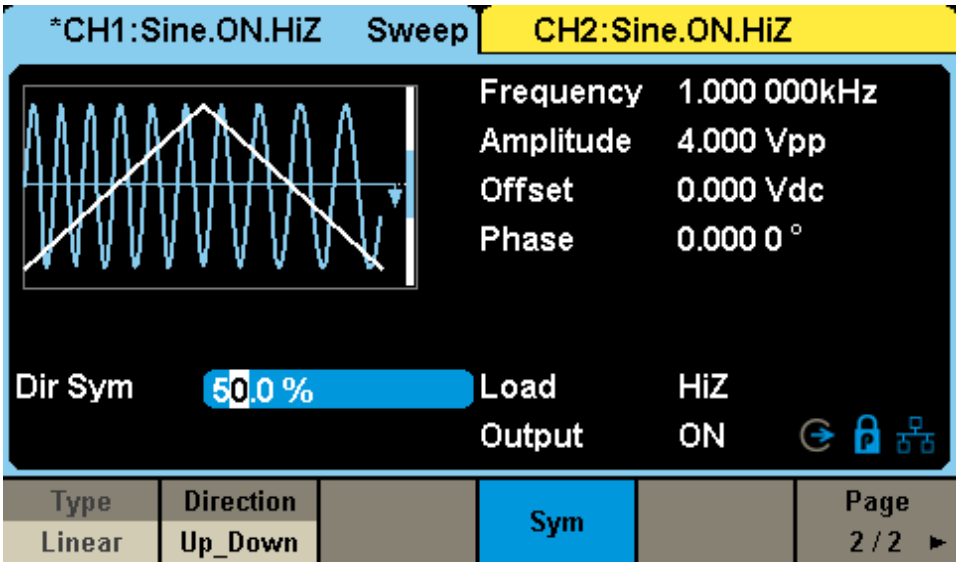


Figure 2-35 Setting Interface of Sweep (Page 2/2)

Table 2-19 Menu Explanations of Sweep (Page 2/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	Linear	Set the sweep with linear profile
	Log	Set the sweep with logarithmic profile
Direction	Up	Sweep upward
	Down	Sweep downward
	Up_Down	Sweep upward, then downward (only when sweep type is Linear)
Sym		The percentage that the time sweep upward takes up the whole sweep time. (only when Direction is Up_Down)
Page 2/2		Return to the previous page

Sweep Frequency

Use start freq and stop freq or center freq and freq span to set the range of the frequency sweep. Press the key again to switch between the two sweep range modes.

Start Frequency and Stop Frequency

Start Frequency and Stop Frequency are the lower and upper limits of the frequency for sweep. Start Frequency ≤ Stop Frequency.

- Choose Direction → Up, the generator will sweep from Start frequency to Stop frequency.
- Choose Direction → Down, the generator will sweep from Stop frequency to Start frequency.
- Choose Direction → Up_Down, the generator will sweep from Start frequency to Stop frequency, then from Stop frequency to Start frequency.

Center Frequency and Frequency Span

Center Frequency = (|Start Frequency + Stop Frequency|)/2

Frequency Span = Stop Frequency – Start Frequency

Sweep Type

The T3AFG provides 'Linear' and 'Log' sweep profiles and the default is 'Linear'.

Linear Sweep

In linear sweep, the output frequency of the instrument varies linearly in the way of 'a number of Hertz per second'. Choose Sweep → Page 1/2 → Type → Linear, there is a straight line displayed on the waveform on the screen, indicating that the output frequency varies linearly.

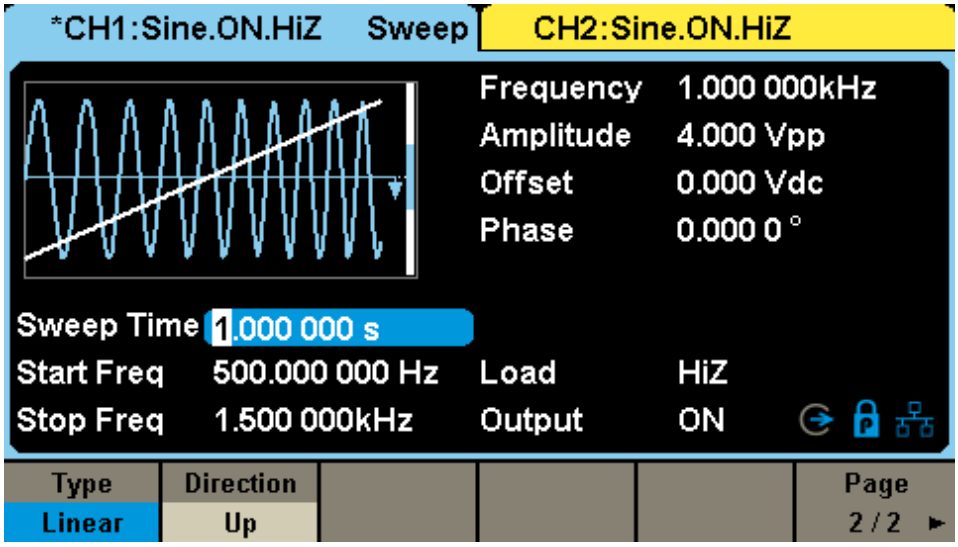


Figure 2-36 Linear Sweep Interface

Log Sweep

In log sweep, the output frequency of the instrument varies in a logarithmic fashion, that is, the output frequency changes in the way of 'decade per Second'. Choose Sweep → Page 1/2 → Type → Log, there is an exponential function curve displayed on the waveform on the screen, indicating that the output frequency changes in a logarithmic mode.

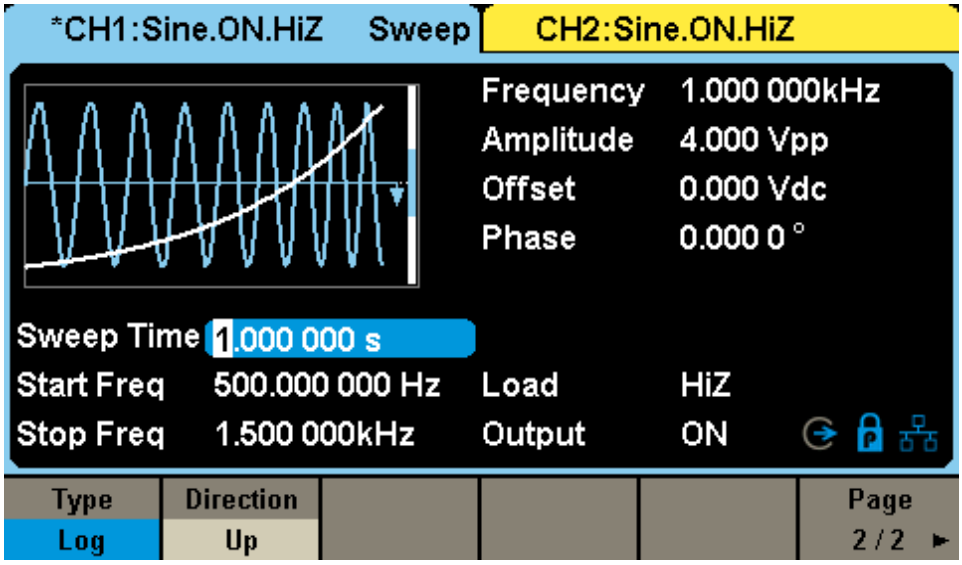


Figure 2-37 Log Sweep Interface

The formula below shows the relationship between frequency (f) and time (t) in a logarithmic mode:

$$f = f_{start} * 10^{[t*lg(f_{stop}/f_{start})/t_{sweep}]},\ t = [0,\ t_{sweep}]$$

Where f_{start} is the Start Frequency, f_{stop} is the Stop Frequency and t_{sweep} is the Sweep Time.

Sweep Trigger Source

The sweep trigger source can be internal, external or manual. The generator will generate a sweep output when a trigger signal is received and then wait for the next trigger source.

1. Internal Trigger

Choose Source → Internal, the generator outputs continuous sweep waveform when internal trigger is selected. The default is Internal. Choose Trig Out → On, the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel will output the trigger signal.

2. External Trigger

Choose Source → External, the generator accepts the trigger signal inputted from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel when external trigger is selected. A sweep will be generated once the connector receives a CMOS pulse with specified polarity. To set the CMOS pulse polarity, choose Edge to select ‘Up’ or ‘Down’.

3. Manual Trigger

Choose Source → Manual, a sweep will be generated from the corresponding channel when the Trigger softkey is pressed when manual trigger is selected. Choose Trig Out → On, the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel will output the trigger signal.

2.5 To Set the Burst Function

The Burst function can generate versatile waveforms in n this mode. Burst times can last a specific number of waveform cycles (N-Cycle mode), or when an external gated signals (Gated mode) is applied. Any waveform (except DC) may be used as the carrier, but noise can only be used in Gated mode.

Burst Type

T3AFG provides two burst types including N-Cycle and Gated. The default is N-Cycle.

Table 2-20 Relations among burst type, trigger source and carrier

Burst Type	Trigger Source	Carrier
N-Cycle	Internal/External/ Manual	Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse, Arbitrary
Gated	Internal/External/ Manual	Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse, Noise, Arbitrary

N-Cycle

In N-Cycle mode, the generator will output waveform with a specified number of cycles after receiving the trigger signal. Waveforms that support N-Cycle burst include sine, square, ramp, pulse and arbitrary.

Press Burst → NCycle → Cycles, and use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired cycles. Set the waveform parameters by using the operation menu, as shown in Figure 2-38 and Figure 2-39.

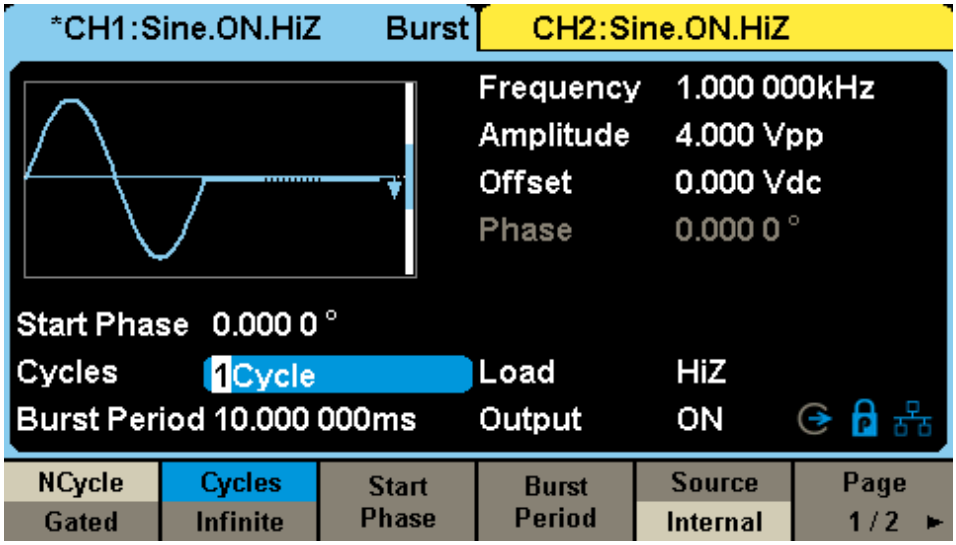


Figure 2-38 N-Cycle Burst Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-21 Menu Explanations of the N-Cycle Burst (Page 1/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
NCycle		Use the N-Cycle mode.
	Cycles Infinite	Set the number of the bursts in N-Cycle. Set the number of the bursts in N-Cycle to be infinite.
Start Phase		Set the start phase of the burst.
Burst Period		Set the burst period.
Source	Internal	Choose internal source as a trigger.
	External	Choose external source as a trigger. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.
	Manual	Trigger a burst by manual.
Page 1/2		Enter the next page.

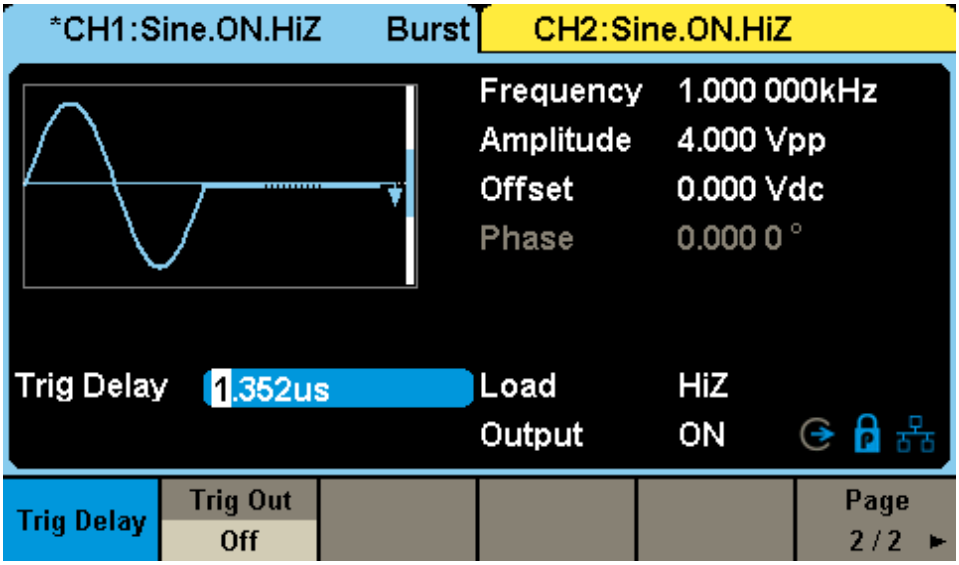


Figure 2-39 N-Cycle Burst Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-22 Menu Explanations of the N-Cycle Burst (Page2/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Trig Delay		Set the delay time before the burst starts.
Trig Out	Off	Disable trigger out.
	On	Enable trigger out.
Page 2/2		Return to the previous page.

Gated

In gated mode, the generator controls the waveform output according to the gate signal level. When the gated signal is ‘true’, the generator outputs a continuous waveform. When the gated signal is ‘false’, the generator first completes the output of the current period and then stops. Waveforms that support gated burst include sine, square, ramp, pulse, noise and arbitrary.

Press Burst → Gated, to enter the following interface.

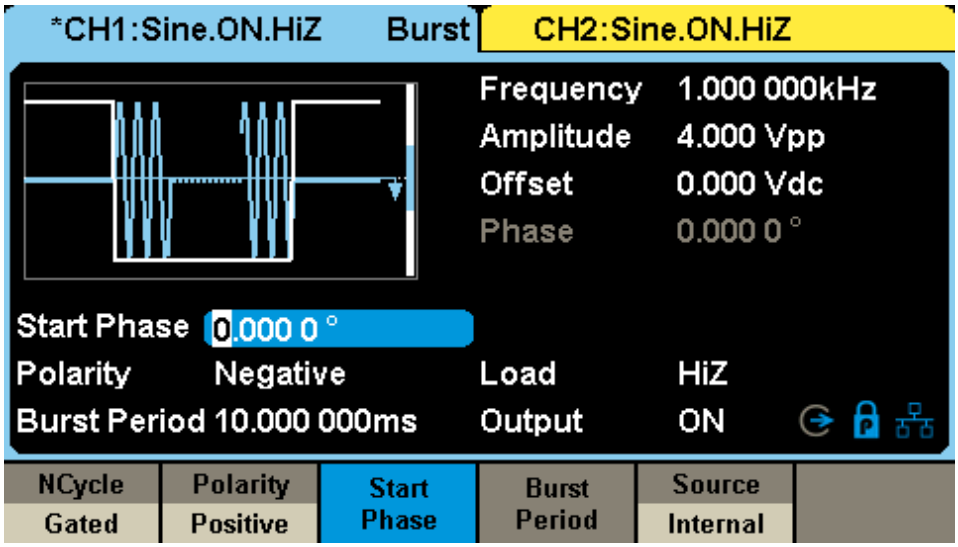


Figure 2-41 Gated Burst Interface

Table 2-23 Menu Explanation of the Gated Burst

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Gated		Use the gated mode.
Polarity	Positive	Set the polarity for the gated signal.
	Negative	
Start Phase		Set the start phase of the burst.
Burst Period		Set the burst Period.
Source	Internal	Choose internal source as a trigger.
	External	Choose external source as a trigger. Use the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel.

Start Phase

Start point of the burst waveform. When Burst is enabled, press Start Phase and then use the numeric keyboard or the knob to input the desired phase, the default value is 0 ° and the available range is from 0 ° to 360 °.

- For Sine, Square and Ramp, 0 ° is the point where the waveform passes through 0 V (or DC offset value) positively.
- For arbitrary waveform, 0 ° is the first point of the waveform.
- For Pulse and Noise, the **Start Phase** is unavailable.

Burst Period

Burst Period is only available when the trigger source is internal. It is defined as the time from the start of a burst to the start of the next one. Choose Burst Period and use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- Burst Period ≥ 0.99μs + carrier period × burst number
- If the current burst period set is too short, the generator will increase this value automatically to allow outputting the specified number of cycles.

Cycles/Infinite

Set the number of waveform cycle in an N-Cycle (1 to 1,000,000 or Infinite). If Infinite is chosen, then a continuous waveform will be generated once a trigger occurs.

Delay

Set the time delay between the trigger input and the start of the N-Cycle burst.

Burst Trigger Source

The burst trigger source can be internal, external or manual. The generator will generate a burst output when a trigger signal is received and then wait for the next trigger source.

1. Internal Trigger

Choose Source → Internal, the generator outputs continuous burst waveform when internal trigger is selected. Choose Trig Out as “Up” or “Down”, the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel will output a trigger signal with specified edge.

2. External Trigger

Choose Source → External, the generator accepts the trigger signal inputted from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel when external trigger is selected. A burst will be generated once the connector gets a CMOS pulse with specified polarity. To set the CMOS pulse polarity, choose Edge to select “Up” or “Down”.

3. Manual Trigger

Choose Source → Manual, a burst will be generated from the corresponding channel when the Trigger softkey is pressed when manual trigger is selected.

2.6 To Store and Recall

T3AFG can store the current instrument state and user-defined arbitrary waveform data in internal or external memory and recall them when needed. Press Store/Recall to enter the following interface.

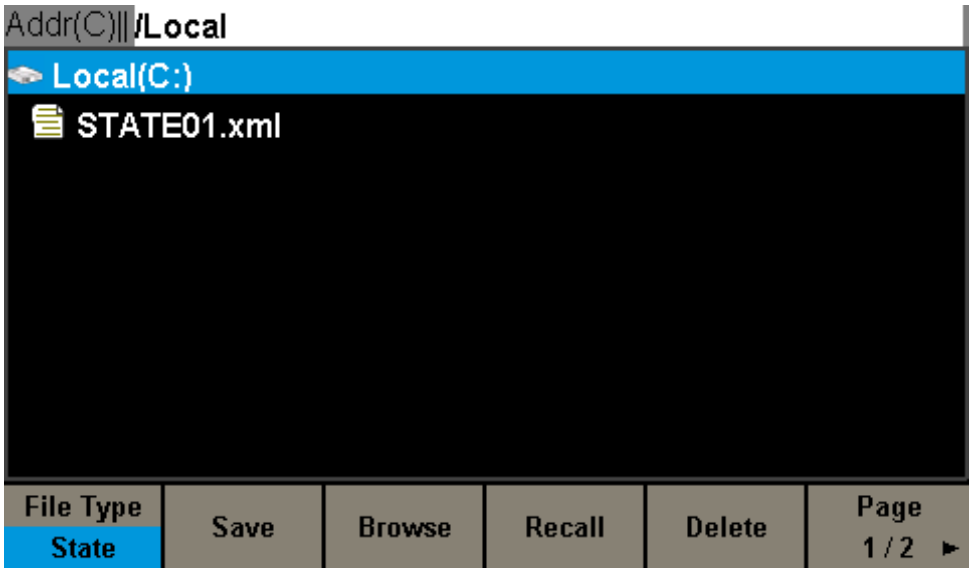


Figure 2-42 Store/Recall Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-24 Menu Explanation of Save and Recall

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
File Type	State	The setting of the generator;
	Data	Arbitrary waveform file
Browse		View the current directory.
Save		Save the waveform to the specified path.
Recall		Recall the waveform or setting information in the specific position of the memory.
Delete		Delete the selected file.
Page 1/2		Enter the next page.

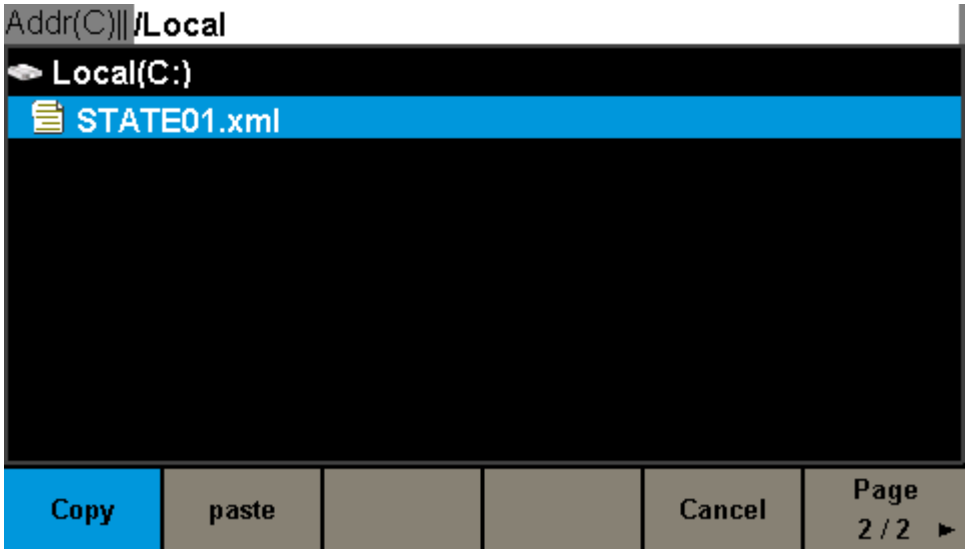


Figure 2-43 Store/Recall Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-25 Menu Explanations of Save and Recall

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Copy		Copy the selected file.
Paste		Paste the selected file. Cancel
		Exit the Store/Recall interface.
Page 2/2		Return to the previous page.

2.6.1 Storage System

The T3AFG provides an internal non-volatile memory (C Disk) and a USB Host interface for external memory.

1. Local (C:)

Users can store instrument states and arbitrary waveform files to C Disk.

2. USB Device (0:)

There is a USB Host interface located on the left side of the front panel which permits users to store/recall waveforms or update the firmware version by U-Disk. When the generator detects a USB storage device, the screen will show the drive letter “USB Device (0:)” and display a prompt message “USB

device connected.", as shown in Figure 2-44. After removing the U-Disk, the screen will display a prompt message "USB device removed." And "USB Device (0:)" in the storage menu will disappear.

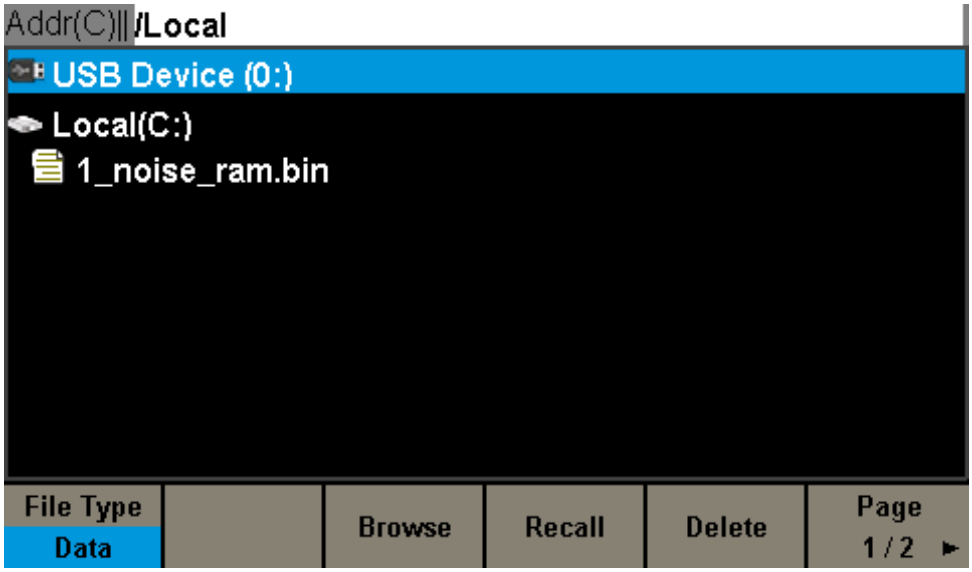


Figure 2-44 Storage System

Note:

The T3AFG can only identify files of which filenames consist of English letters, number and underscore. If other characters are used, the name may be displayed in the store and recall interface abnormally.

Browse

- Use the knob to shift between the directories or click the corresponding location on the screen to choose Local (C:) or USB Device (0:). Choose Browse, press the knob or click the selected folder to open the current directory.
- Use the knob to switch between folder and files under the current directory. Choose Browse, press the knob or click the selected folder to open the subdirectory. Choose <up>, then choose Brower or press the knob to return to the upper level directory.

2.6.2 File Type

Choose Store/Recall → File Type to select the desired file type. Available file types are State File and Data File.

State File

Store the instrument state in internal or external memory in "*.xml" format. The state file stored includes waveform parameters and modulation, sweep, burst parameters of two channels and utility parameters.

Data File

The T3AFG can recall the data files in "*.csv" or "*.dat" format from the external memory and transfer them into "*.bin" format then store them in the internal memory. When it is done, the generator will enter the arbitrary waveform interface automatically.

In addition, users can edit arbitrary waveforms with PC software, download them to the internal memory through remote interface and store them (in "*.bin" format) in the internal memory.

2.6.3 File Operation

To Save the Instrument State

Users can store the current instrument state in internal and external memories. The storage will save the selected function (including the basic waveform parameters, modulation parameters and other utility settings used.)

To save the instrument state, the procedures are given as followed:

1. Choose the file type to store.

Press Store/Recall → File Type → State, and choose state as the storage type.

2. Choose the location of the file.

Choose a desired location by rotating the knob or clicking the corresponding location on the touch screen.

3. Name the file.

Press Save, to enter the following interface.

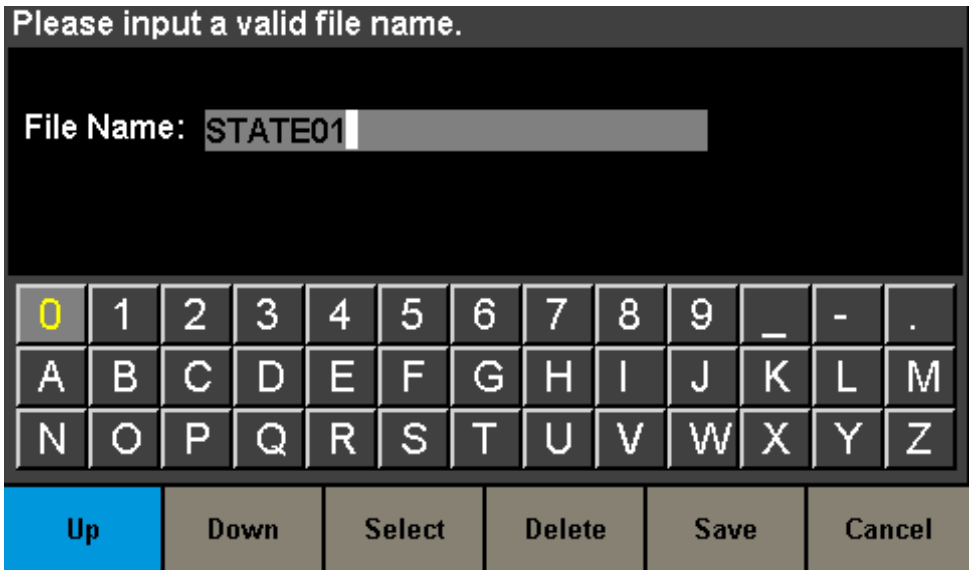


Figure 2-45 Filename Input Interface

Table 2-26 Menu Explanation of File Storage

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Up		Cursor upward to select.
Down		Cursor downward to select.
Select		Select the current character.
Delete		Delete the current character.
Save		Store the file with the current name.
Cancel		Return to the store/Recall interface.

Select the character

Users can select the desired character from the virtual soft keyboard by using the knob or Up and Down menus. Or touch the location of the character on the screen directly. Then choose Select to display the character selected in the filename area.

Delete the character

Use the left and right arrow keys to move the cursor in the file name. Then choose Delete to delete the corresponding character.

4. Save the file.

After finishing inputting filename, press Save. The generator will save the file under the currently selected directory with the specified filename.

To Recall State File or Data File

To recall the instrument state or arbitrary waveform data, the procedures are as follows:

1. Choose the file type.

Press Store/Recall → File Type, and choose state or data as the storage type.

2. Choose the file to be recalled.

Rotate the knob or click the touch screen to select the file you want to recall.

3. Recall the file.

Choose Recall, press the knob or click the location of the file on the screen, the generator will recall the selected file and display the corresponding prompt message when the file is read successfully.

To Delete File

To delete the instrument state or arbitrary waveform data, the procedures are as follows:

1. Choose the file.

Rotate the knob or click the touch screen to select the file you want to delete.

2. Delete the file.

Choose Delete, the generator will display prompt message 'Delete the file?' Then press Accept, the generator will delete the currently selected file.

To Copy and Paste File

T3AFG supports the internal and external storage to copy files from each other. For example, copy an arbitrary wave file in the U-disk to the instrument, the procedure is as follows:

1. Choose the file type.

Press Store/Recall → File Type, and choose the storage file type.

2. Choose the file to be copied.

Rotate the knob to select USB Device (0:) and press the knob to open its directory. Then rotate the knob to select the file you want to copy and press Page 1/2 → Copy.

3. Paste the file.

Rotate the knob to select Local (C:) and press the knob to open its directory. Then press Paste.

2.7 To Set Utility Function

With the Utility function, the user can set the parameters of the generator such as Sync, Interface, System Setting, Self Test and Frequency Counter, etc. Press Utility to enter the utility menu, as shown in Figure 2-46 and Figure 2-47.

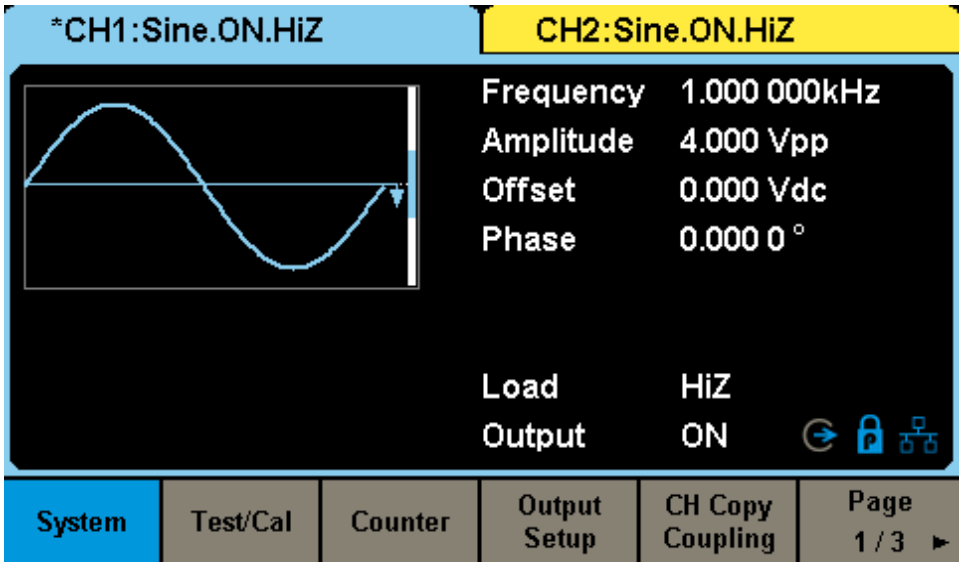


Figure 2-46 Utility Setup Interface (Page 1/3)

Table 2-27 Menu Explanations of Utility (Page1/3)

Function Menu	**Explanation**
System	Set the system configuration.
Test/Cal	Test and calibrate the instrument.
Counter	Frequency counter setting.
Output Setup	Set the output parameters of CH1 and CH2.
CH Copy Coupling	Set the track, channel coupling or channel copy function.
Page 1/3	Enter the next page.

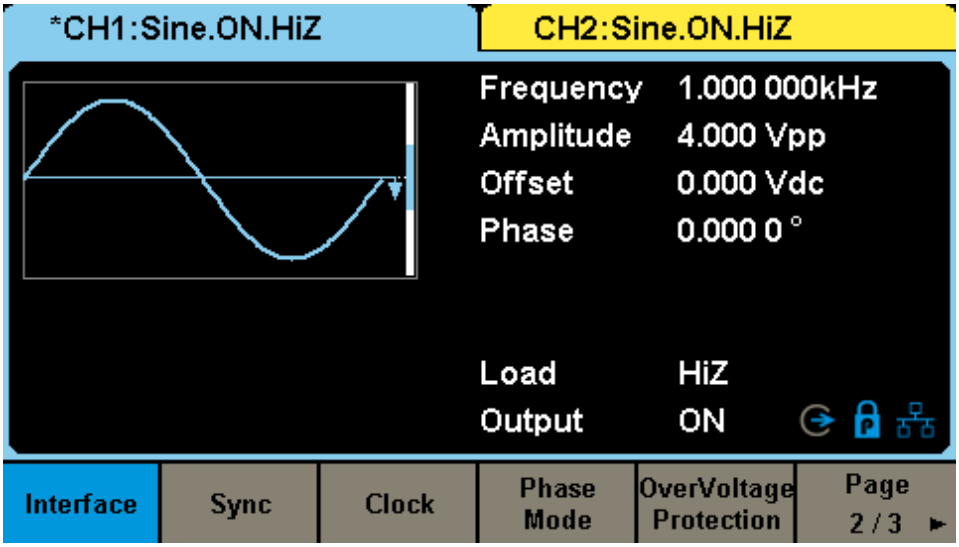


Figure 2-47 Utility Setup Interface (Page 2/3)

Table 2-28 Menu Explanations of Utility (Page2/3)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Interface		Set the parameters of remote interfaces.
Sync		Set the sync output.
CLKSource	Internal	Choose the system clock source.
	External	
Help		View the help information.
OverVoltage Protection		Turn on/off the over voltage protection function.
Page 2/3		Return to the previous page.

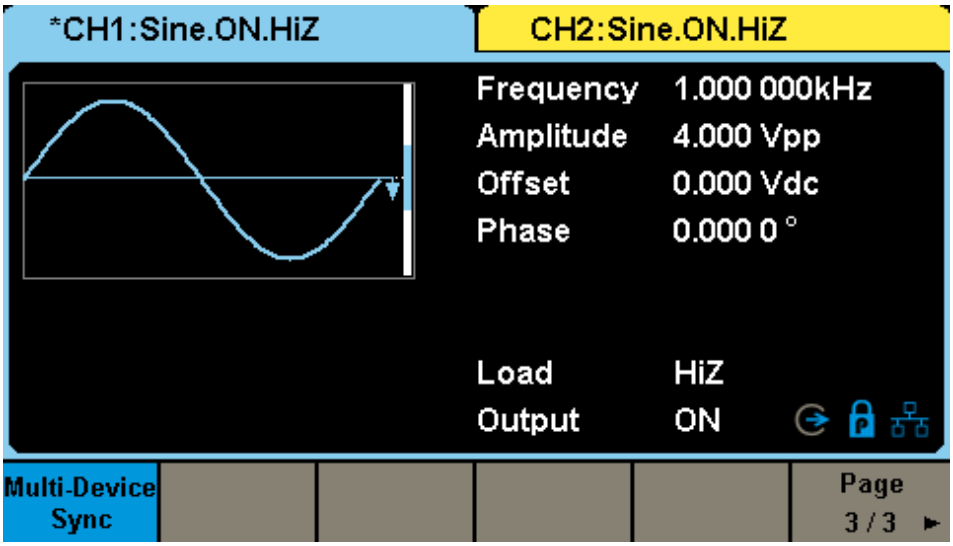


Figure 2-48 Utility Setup Interface (Page 3/3)

Table 2-31 Menu Explanation of Utility (Page 3/3)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Multi-Device Sync		Multi-Device Synchronization setting
Page 3/3		Return to Page 1

2.7.1 System Settings

Press Utility → System, to enter the following interface.

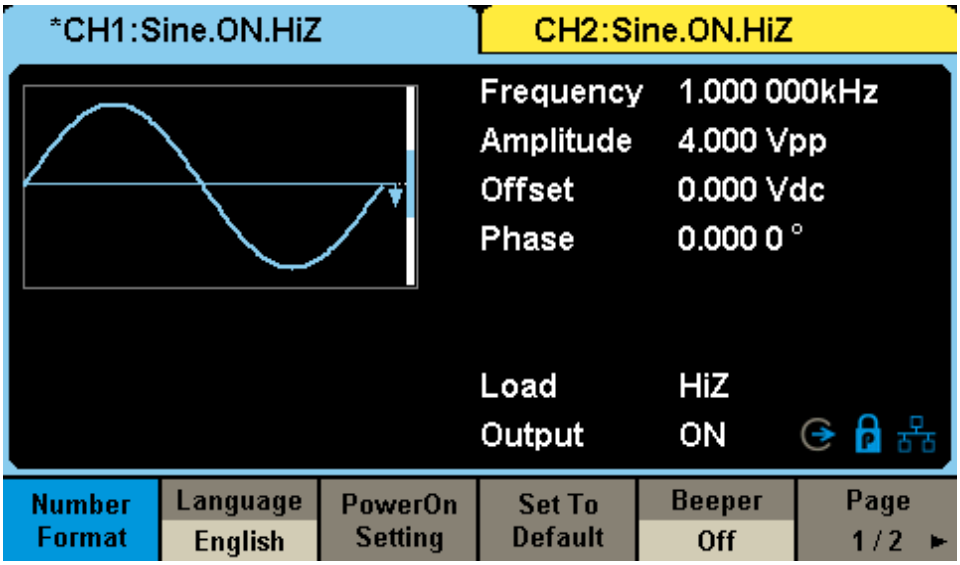


Figure 2-48 System Setup Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-29 Menu Explanations of System Setup (Page 1/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Number format		Set the number format.
Language	English	Set the language.
	Chinese	
PowerOn	Default	All the settings return to default when power on; Last
		All the settings return to the setting of last power on.
Set to Default		Set all the settings to default.
Beeper	On	Open the beeper.
	Off	Close the beeper.
Page 1/2		Enter the next page.

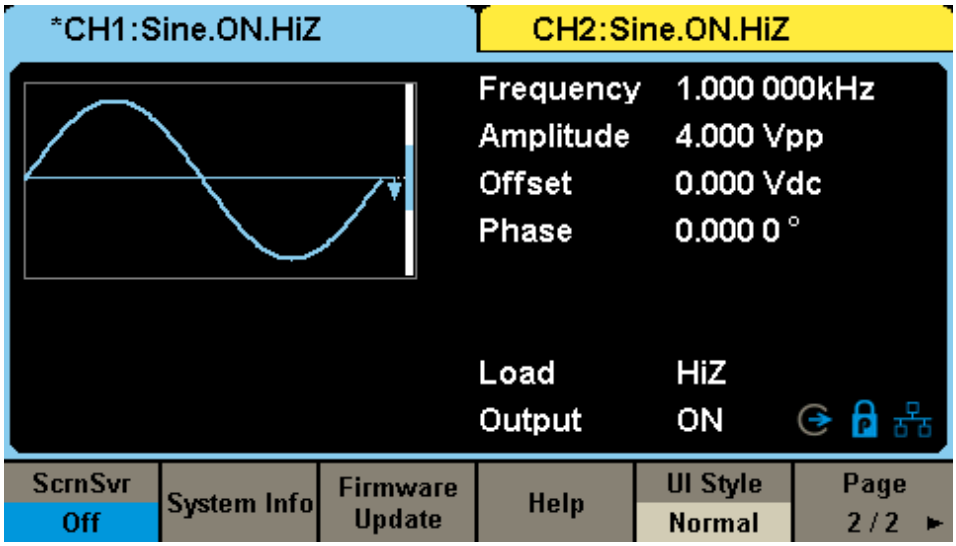


Figure 2-49 System Setup Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-30 Menu Explanations of System Setup (Page 2/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
ScrnSvr	1min	Enable or disable the screen saver.
	5min	
	15min	
	30min	
	1hour	
	2hour	
	5hour	
	Off	Disable the screen saver.
System Info		View the system information
Firmware Update		Update the firmware by the U-disk.
Help		View the help information.
UI Style	Normal	Set the UI style.
	Classical	
Page 2/2		Return to the previous page.

1. Number Format

Press Utility → System → Number Format, to enter the following interface.

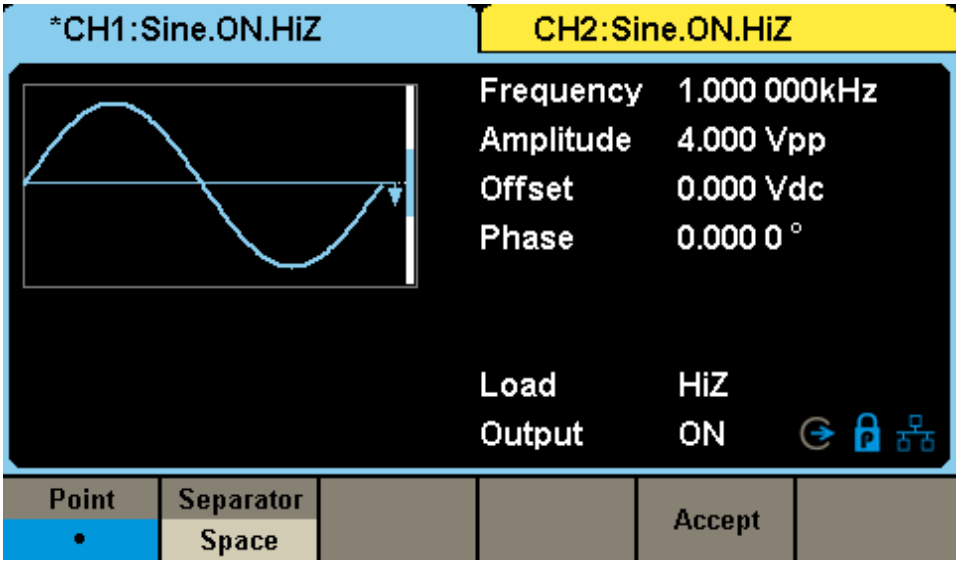


Figure 2-50 Set the Number Format

Table 2-31 Menu Explanations of Setting the Number Format

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Point	.	Use dot to represent decimal point.
	,	Use comma to represent decimal point.
Separator	On	Enable the Separator.
	Off	Close the Separator.
	Space	Use Space as the separator.
Done		Save the current settings and return tothe System menu.

The format can have various forms, depending on the choice of the decimal point and the separator.

2. Language Setup

The T3AFG offers two languages (English and Simplified Chinese). Press Utility → System → Language, to select the desired language. This setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will not be influenced by the Set To Default operation.

English Interface

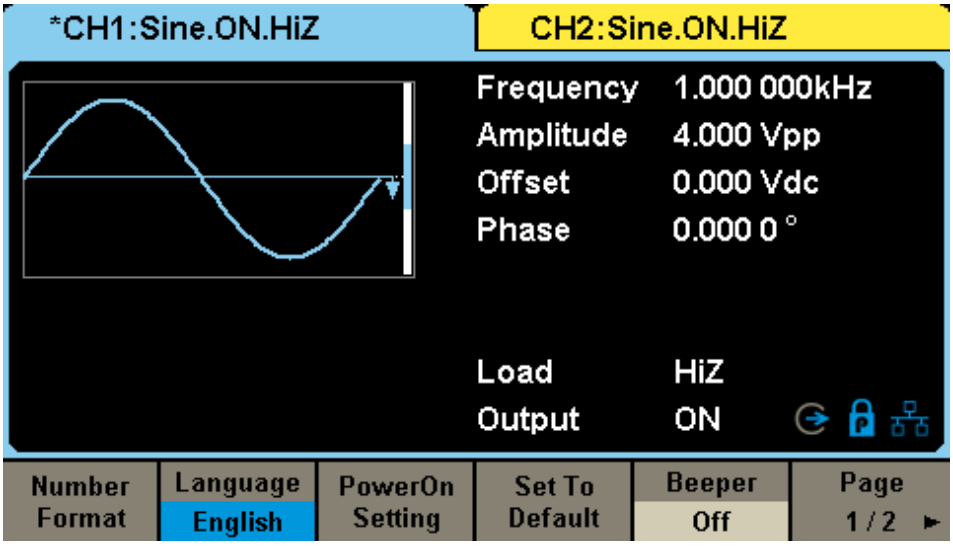


Figure 2-51 English Interface

Chinese Interface

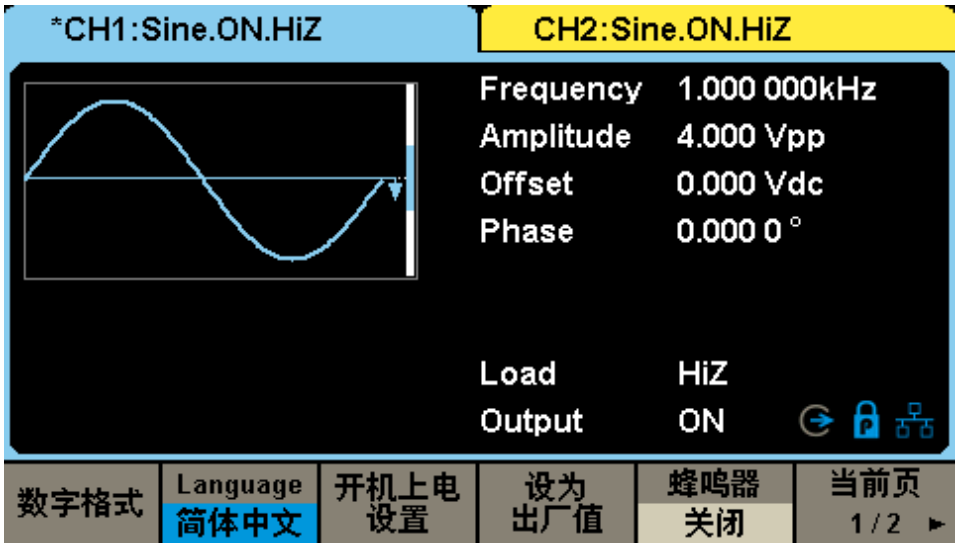


Figure 2-52 Chinese Interface

3. Power On

Choose the T3AFG setting when the generator is powered on. Three choices are available: ‘Default’, ‘Last’, and ‘User’. Once selected, the settings will be applied when the instrument is powered on. This setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will not be influenced by the Set To Default operation.

- Last: includes all system parameters and states, except channel output state.
- Default: denotes the factory defaults except certain parameters (such as Language).
- User: The instrument will automatically recall the setting stored in specified state file when powered on. To specify a state file, press Select File in the interface and recall an instrument state file in "*.xml" format.

4. Set to Default

Press Utility → System → Set To Default, to set the system to the default setting. The default settings of the system are as followed:

Table 2-32 Factory Default Setting

Output	**Default**
Function	Sine Wave
Frequency	1kHz
Amplitude/Offset	4Vpp/0Vdc
Phase	0°
Load	High Z
Modulation	**Default**
Carrier	1kHz Sine Wave
Modulating	100Hz Sine Wave
AM Depth	100%
FM Deviation	100Hz
ASK Key Frequency	100Hz
FSK Key Frequency	100Hz
FSK Hop Frequency	1MHz
PSK Key Frequency	100Hz
PM Phase Deviation	100°
PWM Width Dev	190μs
Sweep	**Default**
Start/Stop Frequency	500Hz/1.5kHz
Sweep Time	1s
Trig Out	Off
Mode	Linear

Direction	↑
Burst	**Default**
Burst Period	10ms
Start Phase	0°
Cycles	1Cycle
Trig Out	Off
Delay	521ns
Trigger	**Default**
Source	Internal

5. Beeper

Enable or disable the beeper. Press Utility →System → Beeper to select “On” or “Off” and the default is “On”.

6. Screen Saver

Enable or disable screen saver. Press Utility → System → Page 1/2 → ScrnSvr to select “On” or “Off” and the default is “Off”. Screen saver will be on if no action is taken within the time that you have selected. Click the touch screen or press any key to resume.

7. System Info

Select the System Info option of the utility menu to view the generator‘s system information, including startup times, software version, hardware version, model and serial number.

Figure 2-53 System Information Interface

8. Update

The software version and configuration file of the generator can be updated directly via U-disk. Follow the steps below:

1. Insert U-disk with firmware update file (*.ADS) and configuration file (*.CFG) to USB host interface on the front panel of the generator.
2. Press Utility → Page 1/2 → Firmware Update. Or press Store/Recall directly.
3. Select the firmware file (*.ADS) and choose Recall to update the system software.
4. After the updating is finished, the generator will restart automatically.

Note:

1. Do not switch off the power during the generator update!
2. A configuration file (*.CFG) may or may not be included with a given firmware update. If a CFG file is not included with a firmware update then it will not be required for that update.

9. Built-in Help System

The T3AFG provides a built-in help system, by which users can view the help information at any time when operating the instrument. Press Utility System → Page 1/2 → Help to enter the following interface.

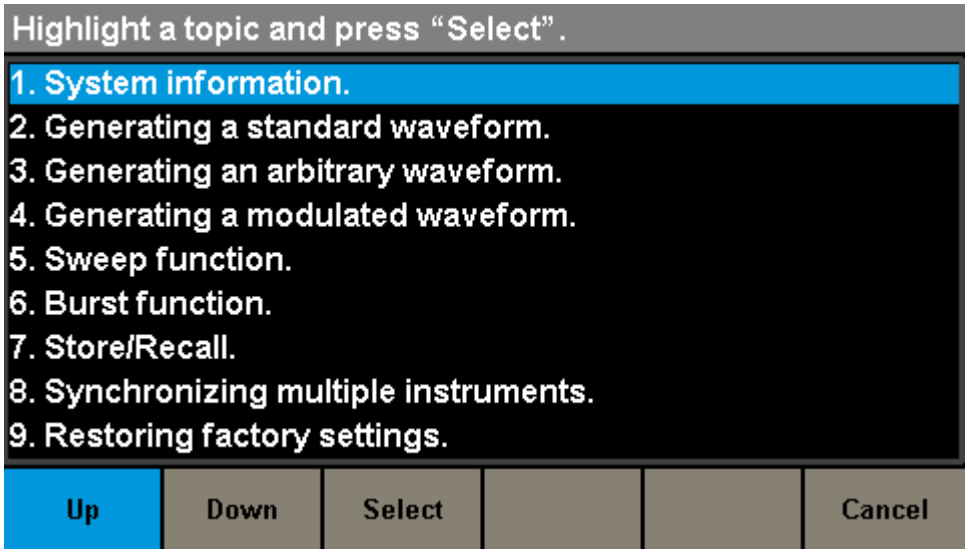


Figure 2-54 Help Menu

Figure 2-55 Help Menu Explanations

Function Menu	Explanation
UP	Cursor upward to select.
Down	Cursor downward to select.
Select	Read the currently selected help information.
Cancel	Exit the built-in help system.

There are 10 topics in the help list. You can use the knob and/or operation menus to select the help information that you want to read.

2.7.2 Test/Cal

Choose Utility → Test/Cal, to enter the following interface.

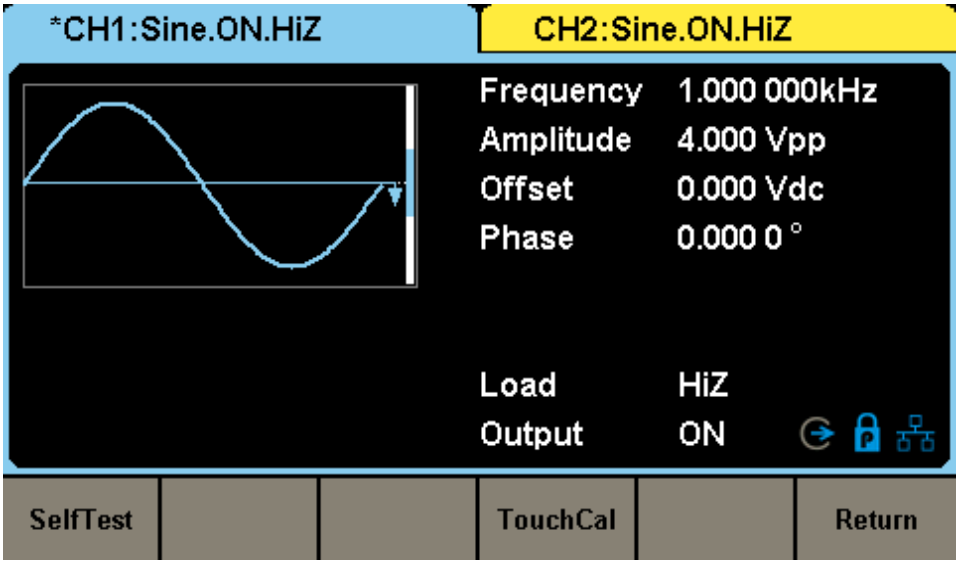


Figure 2-56 Test/Cal function Menu

Table 2-33 Menu Explanations of Test/Cal Setting

Function Menu	Explain
SelfTest	Perform a system self-test.
TouchCal	Do a touch screen calibration.
Return	Return to the Utility menu.

Self Test

Press Utility → Test/Cal → SelfTest, to enter the following menu.

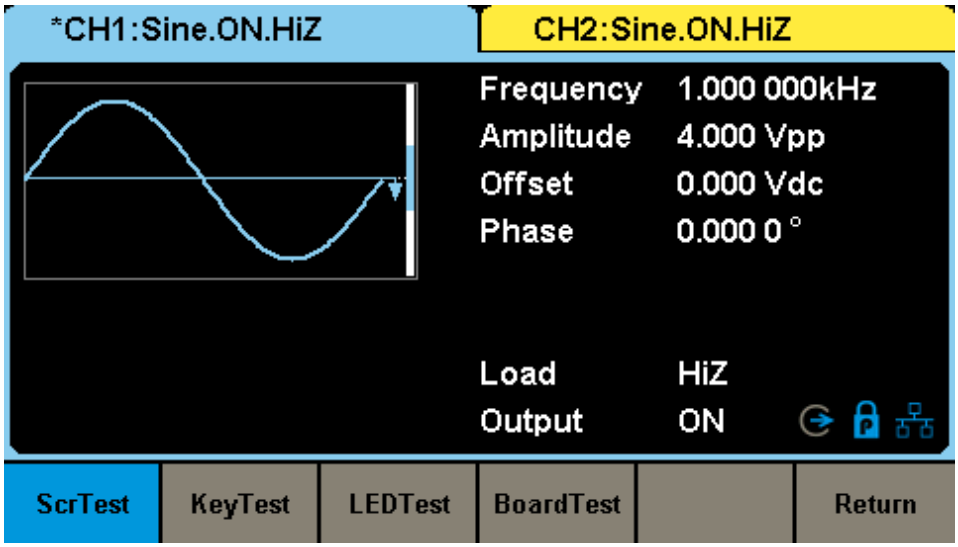


Figure 2-57 Self Test Interface

Table 2-34 Menu Explanations of Self Test

Function Menu	**Explain**
ScrTest	Run screen test program.
KeyTest	Run keyboard test program.
LEDTest	Run key indicator lights test program.
BoardTest	Run hardware circuit self-test program.
Cancel	Return to the Test/Cal menu.

1. ScrTest

Select ScrTest to enter the screen test interface. The prompt message ‘Please Press ‘7‘ key to continue, press ‘8‘ key to exit.‘ is displayed. Press the ‘7‘ key for test and observe if there is any serious color deviation, bad pixel or display error.

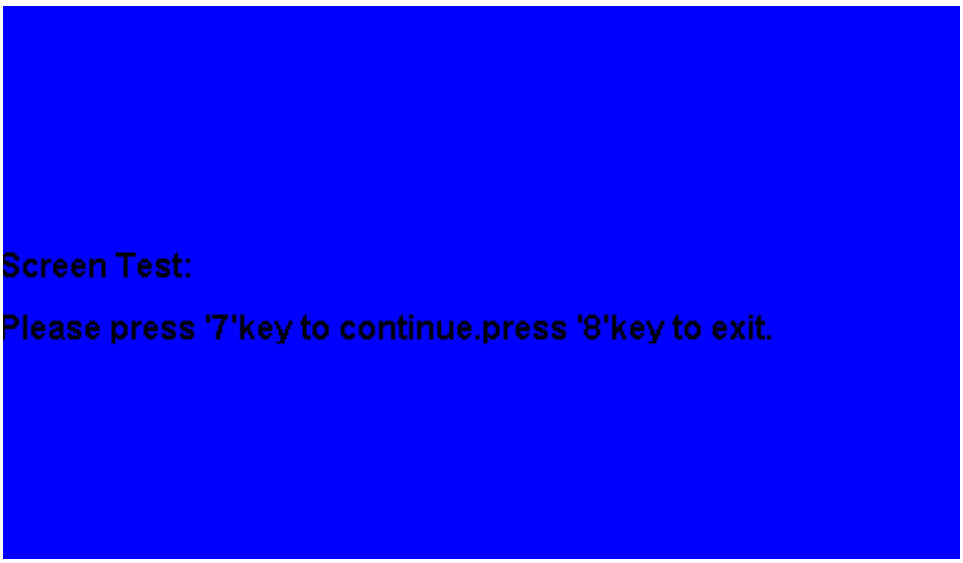


Figure 2-58 Screen Test Interface

2. Key Test

Select KeyTest to enter the keyboard test interface, the on-screen white rectangle shapes represent the front panel keys. The circle between two arrows represents the knob. Test all keys and knob and also verify that all the backlight keys illuminate correctly.

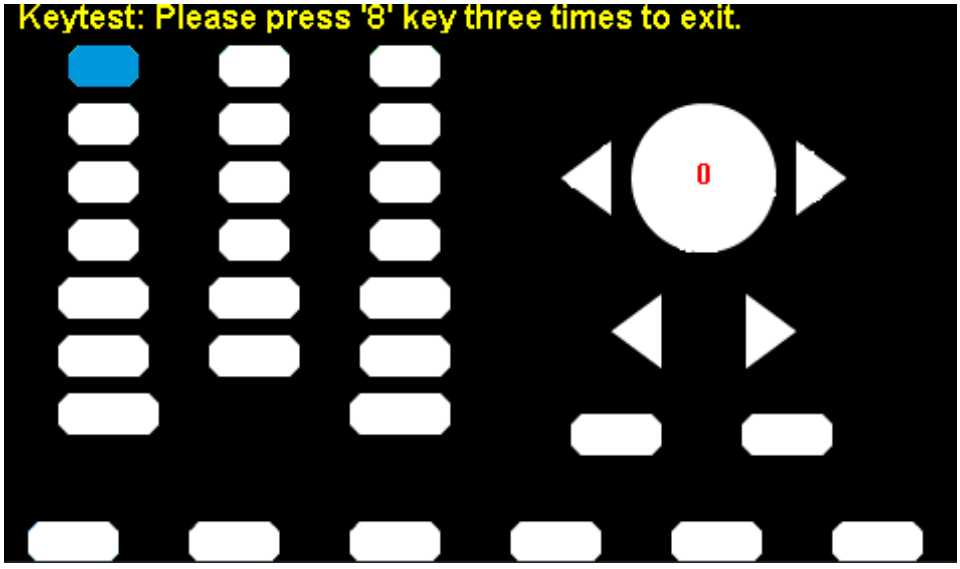


Figure 2-59 Key Test Interface

The corresponding area of tested keys or knob would display in blue color. The top of the screen displays ‘Please press ‘8’ key three times to exit’.

3. LED Test

Select LEDTest to enter the LED test interface, the on-screen white rectangle

shapes represent the front panel keys. The prompt message ‘Please press ‘7’ Key to continue, press ‘8’ Key to exit’ is displayed. Press the ‘7’ key continuously for testing and when a key is lit, the corresponding area on the screen will display in blue color.

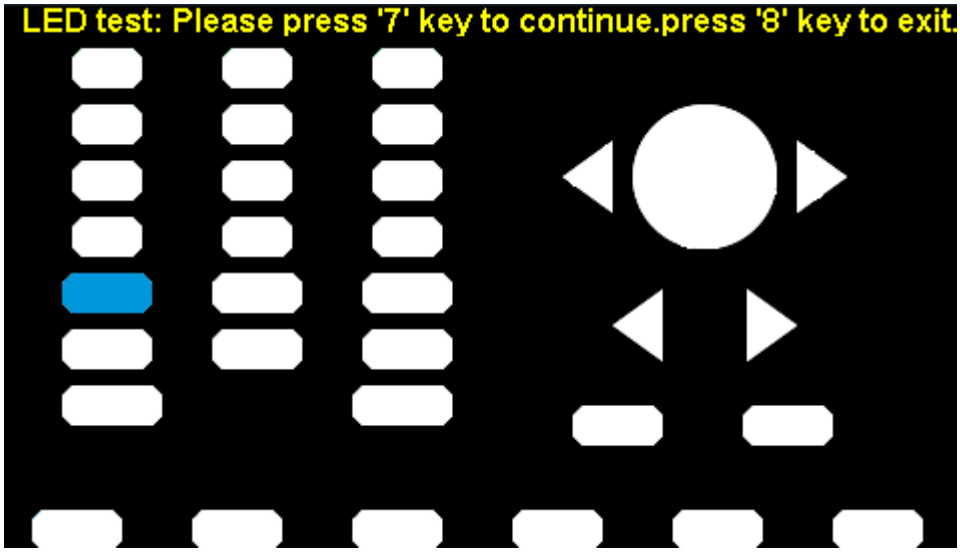


Figure 2-60 LED Test Interface

4. Board Test

Select BoardTest to enter the following interface.

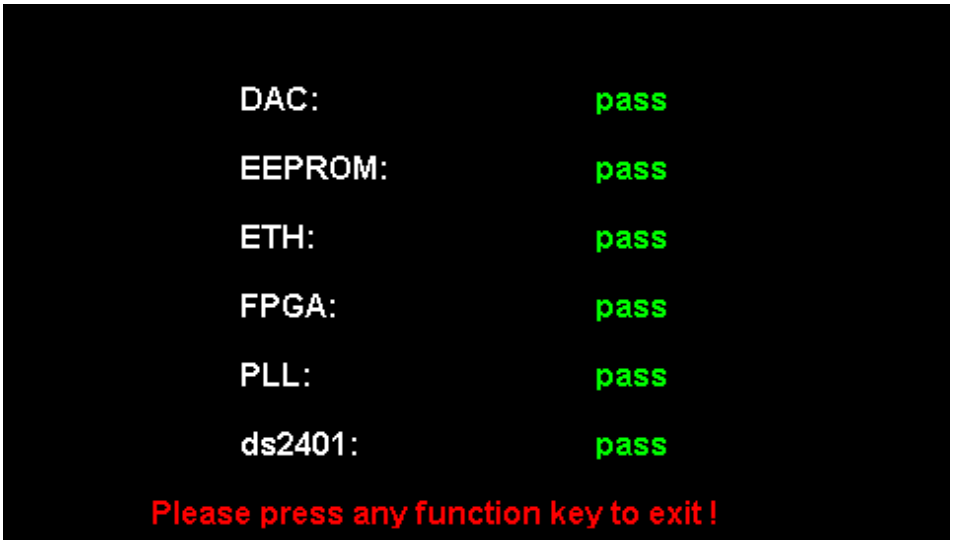


Figure 2-61 Board Test Interface

Touch Adjust

Use the function regularly to calibrate the touch screen, which makes it more accurate when the finger or touch pen touches the screen and avoids any mis-operation.

Press Utility → Test/Cal → TouchCal, to enter the following interface.

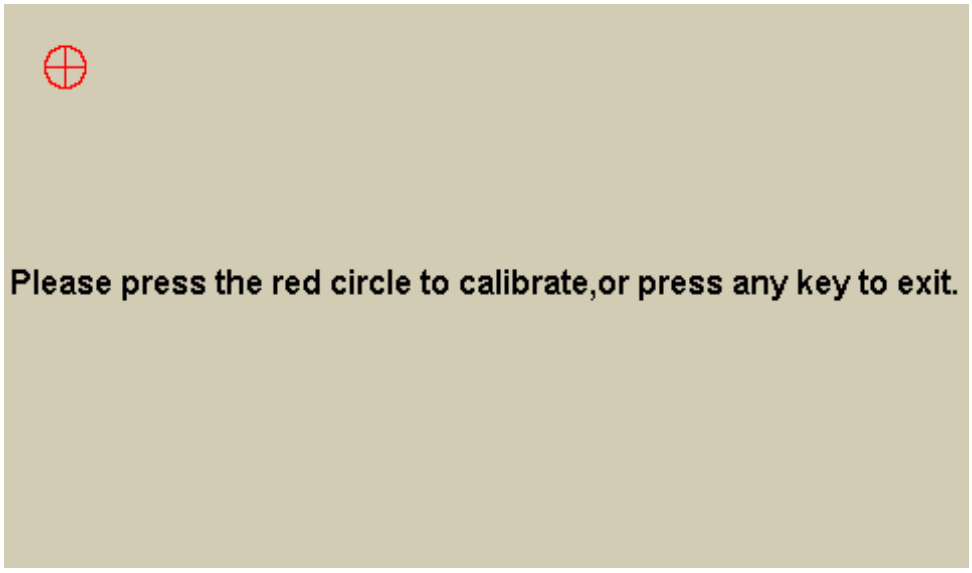


Figure 2-62 Touch Adjust Interface

According to the message, click the red circle on the upper left corner, upper right corner, lower left corner and lower right corner of the screen in sequence. After touch calibration is done, the system will display the following tip. Then press any key or touch the screen to exit the current interface.

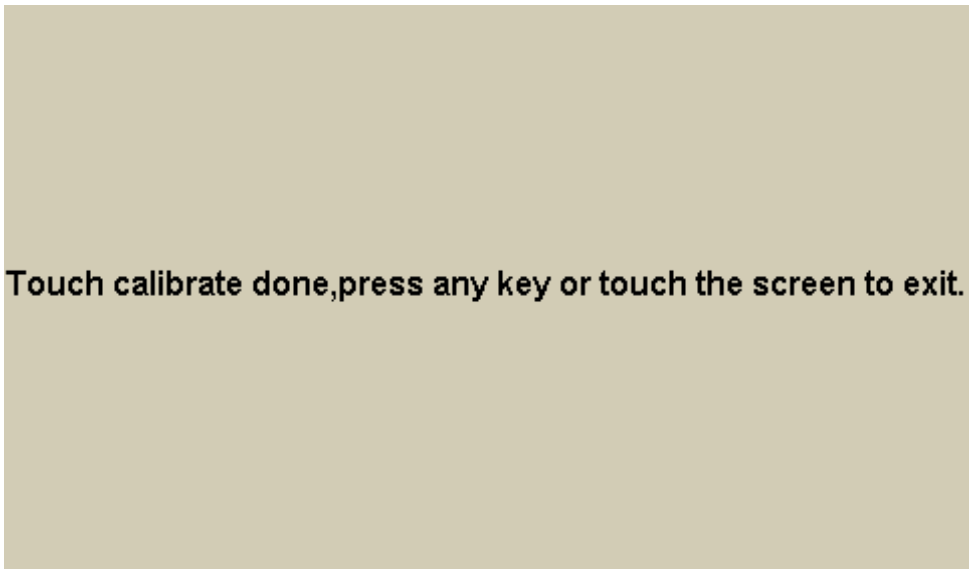


Figure 2-63 Touch Adjust Done

2.7.3 Frequency Counter

The T3AFG provides a frequency counter which could measure frequencies between 100mHz to 400MHz. The dual channels can still output normally when the counter is enabled. Press Utility → Counter, to enter the following interface.

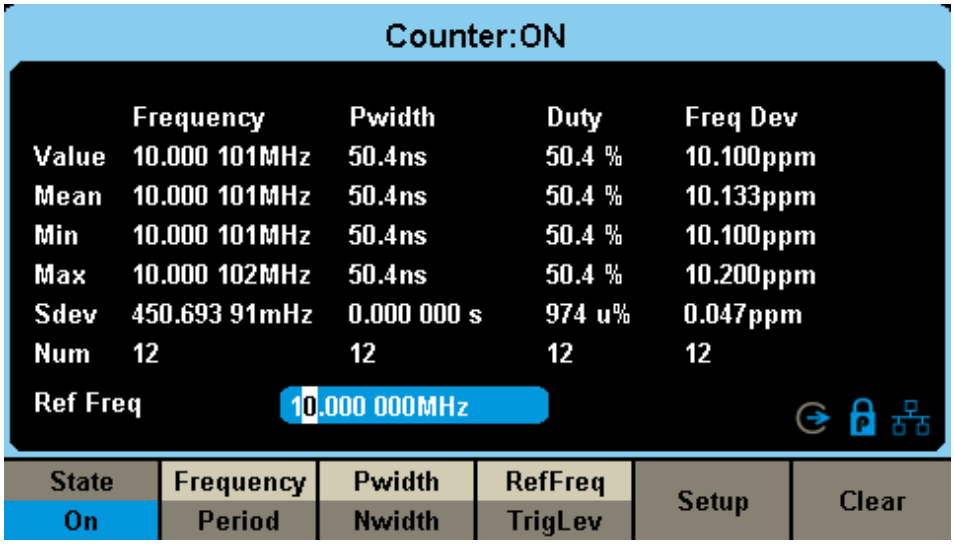


Figure 2-64 Frequency Counter Interface

Table 2-35 Menu Explanations of Frequency Counter

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
State	Off	Open the counter.
	On	Close the counter.
Frequency		Measured frequency.
Period		Measured period.
		Measured positive width.
NWidth		Measured negative width.
RefFreq		Set the reference frequency. System will calculate the deviation between the measured frequency and the reference frequency automatically.
TrigLev		Set the trigger level voltage.
Duty		Measured duty.
Setup		Set the counter configuration.
Cancel		Exit the frequency counter interface.

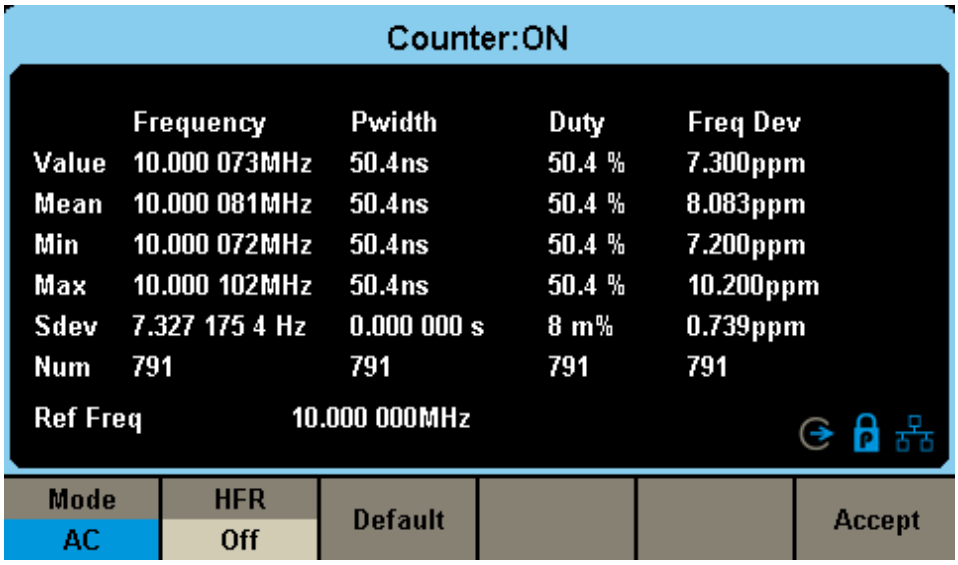


Figure 2-65 Counter Setup Interface

Table 2-36 Menu Explanations of Setup

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Mode	DC	Set the coupling mode to DC
	AC	Set the coupling mode to AC
HFR	On	Open the high frequency rejection filter.
	Off	Close the high frequency rejection filter.
Default		Set the frequency counter settings to default.
Done		Save the current settings and return to the previous menu.

1. To Select the Parameters to be measured

The frequency counter on the T3AFG can measure parameters including frequency, period, duty, positive pulse width and negative pulse width.

2. Reference Frequency

System will calculate the deviation between the measured frequency and the reference frequency automatically.

3. Trigger Level

Sets the trigger level of the measurement system. The system triggers and obtains the measurement readings when the input signal reaches the specified trigger level. The default is 0V and the available range is from -3V to 1.5V.

Choose TrigLev and use the numeric keyboard to input the desired value and select the unit (V or mV) from the pop-up menu. Or use the knob and arrow keys to change the parameter value.

4. Coupling Mode

Sets the coupling model of the input signal to “AC” or “DC”. The default is “AC”.

5. HFR

High Frequency Rejection can be used to filter out the high-frequency components of a measured signal and improve the measurement accuracy in low-frequency signal measurement. Press HFR to enable or disable this function. The default is ‘Off’.

- Enable High Frequency Rejection when low-frequency signal with lower than a 250kHz frequency is measured to filter out the high-frequency noise interference.
- Disable High Frequency Rejection when a signal with a frequency higher than 250 KHz is measured. The maximum frequency that can be counted is 400 MHz.

2.7.4 Output

Press Utility → Output to enter the following interface.

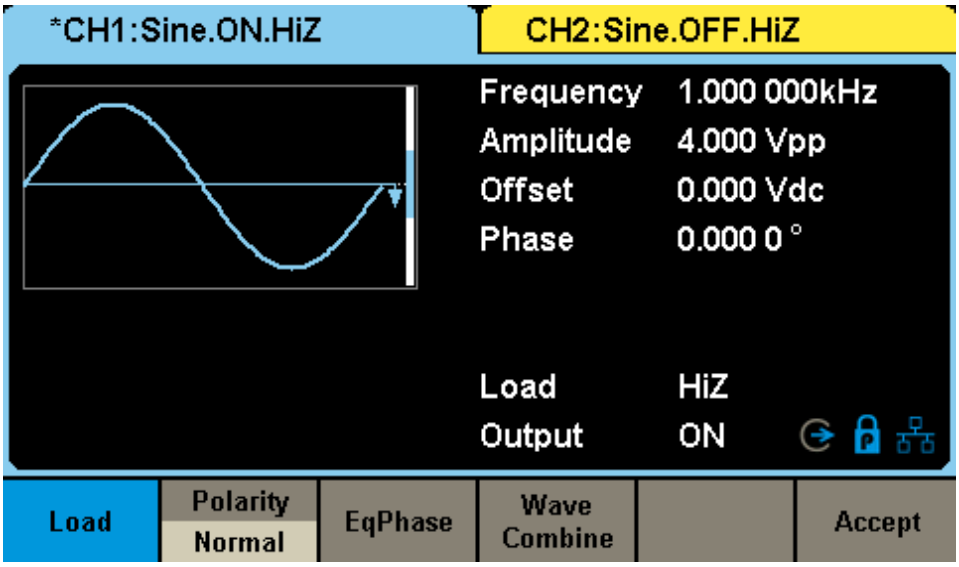


Figure 2-66 Output Setup Interface

Load

For the [CH1] and [CH2] connectors on the front panel, the generator has an output impedance of 50Ω, but the instrument features a load setting that is used to adjust the displayed amplitude setpoint based on the expected external load impedance. If the actual load does not match the set load, the displayed voltage will not be the same as the output voltage. This function is used to match the displayed voltage with the expected one. This setting does not actually change the output impedance to any other value.

Press Utility → Output Setup → Load, toselect 'HighZ' or '50Ω', or use the numeric keyboard to set a specific impedance value. The available range is from 50 Ω to 100 kΩ. The default is 'HighZ'.

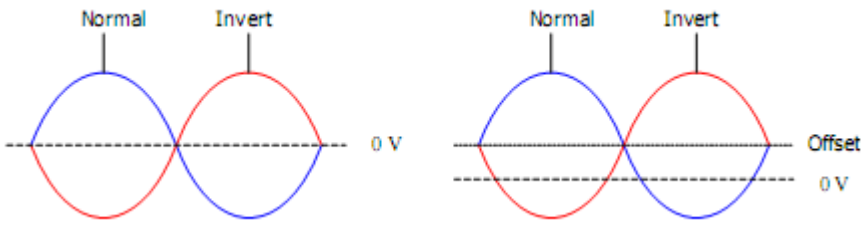
- Pressing the corresponding output key for two seconds will switch between High Impedance and 50Ω
- The generator will adjust the output amplitude and offset voltage automatically once the load setting is changed. For example, if the amplitude is set to '5 Vpp' with the load impedance set to '50 Ω', it will change to display '10 Vpp'

when the impedance is changed to ‘HighZ’. If the load is changed from ‘HighZ’ to ‘50 Ω’, the displayed amplitude will be reduced half of the previous value. Only the displayed values change with the parameter. The generator output impedance does not change.

- If load is set as ‘HighZ’, the amplitude units cannot be set as ‘dBm’

Polarity

Press Utility → Output Setup → Polarity to set the output signal as normal or inverted. The waveform‘s inversion is relative to the offset voltage, as shown in the following figure.



Note:

The Sync signal related to the waveform is not inverted when the waveform is inverted.

EqPhase

Press Utility → Output Setup → EqPhase to align the phases of CH1 and CH2. Choosing the menu will re-configure two channels and enable the generator to output with specified frequency and start phase. For two signals whose frequencies are the same or a multiple thereof, this operation will align their phases. The setting is available only when "Phase Mode" is set as "Phase Locked".

Wave Combine

The CH1 output port of the T3AFG outputs the waveform of CH1 in the general mode, while the waveform of CH1+CH2 can be output in the combined mode. Similarly, the CH2 output port of T3AFG outputs the

waveform of CH2 in the general mode while the waveform of CH1+CH2 can be output in the combined mode.

Press Utility → Output Setup → Wave Combine to enter the waveforms combining interface, as shown in the following figure.

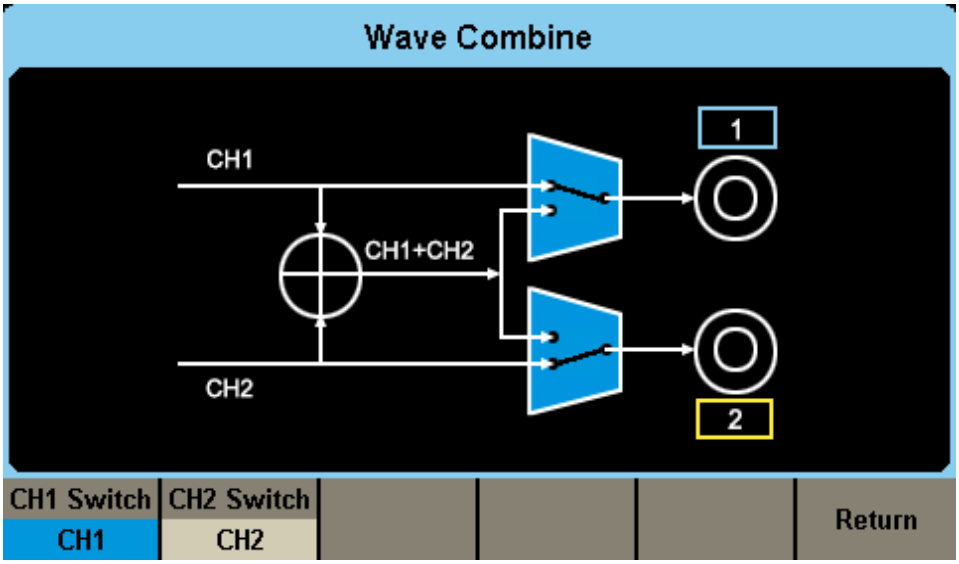


Figure 2-67 Waveforms Combining Interface

Table 2-37 Menu Explanation of Wave Combine

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
CH1 Switch	CH1	Output the waveform of CH1.
	CH1+CH2	Output the waveform of CH1+CH2.
CH2 Switch	CH2	Output the waveform of CH2.
	CH1+CH2	Output the waveform of CH1+CH2.
Return		Save the current operation and exit the current interface.

Note:

When the waveform combining function is enabled, the load of two channels will be set to the same automatically, default using the load value of the currently selected channel.

2.7.5 CH Copy/Coupling

Channel Copy

The T3AFG supports state and waveform copy function between its two channels. That is to say, it copies all parameters and states (including the channel output state) and arbitrary waveform data of one channel to the other one.

Press Utility → CH Copy Coupling → Channel Copy, to enter the following interface.

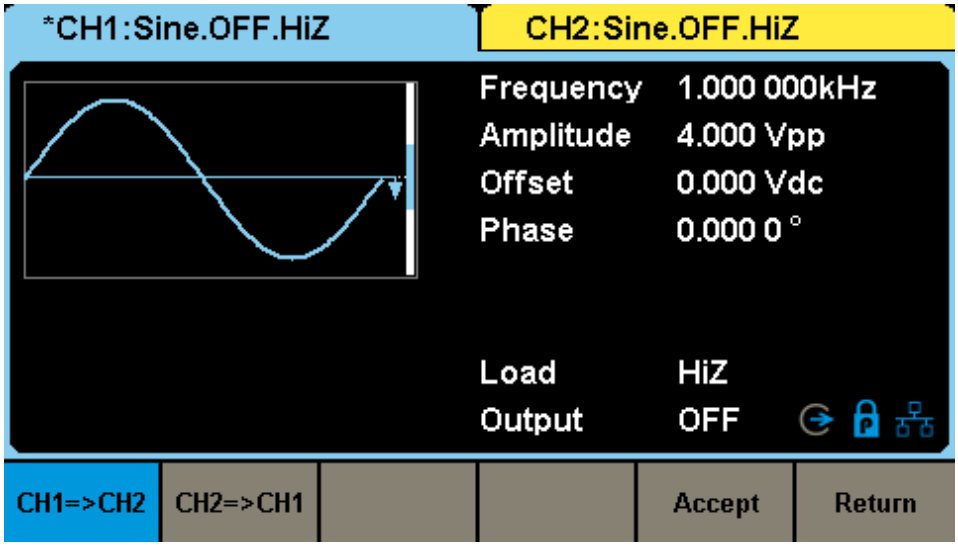


Figure 2-68 Channel Copy Interface

Table 2-38 Menu Explanations of Channel Copy

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
CH1=>CH2		Copy all parameters and states of CH1 to CH2.
CH2=>CH1		Copy all parameters and states of CH2 to CH1.
Accept		Perform the current selection and return to the Utility menu.
Cancel		Give up the current selection and return to the Utility menu.

Note: Channel coupling or track function and channel copy function are mutually exclusive. When channel coupling or track function is enabled, the menu Channel Copy is not available.

Channel Coupling

The T3AFG supports frequency, amplitude and phase coupling. Users can set the frequency deviation/ratio, amplitude deviation/ratio or phase deviation /ratio of the two channels. When coupling is enabled, CH1 and CH2 can be modified simultaneously. When the frequency, amplitude or phase of one channel (as the reference) is changed, the corresponding parameter of the other channel will be changed automatically and always keeps the specified frequency deviation/ratio, amplitude deviation/ratio or phase deviation/ratio relative to the base channel.

Press Utility → CH Copy Coupling → Channel Coupling, to enter the following interface.

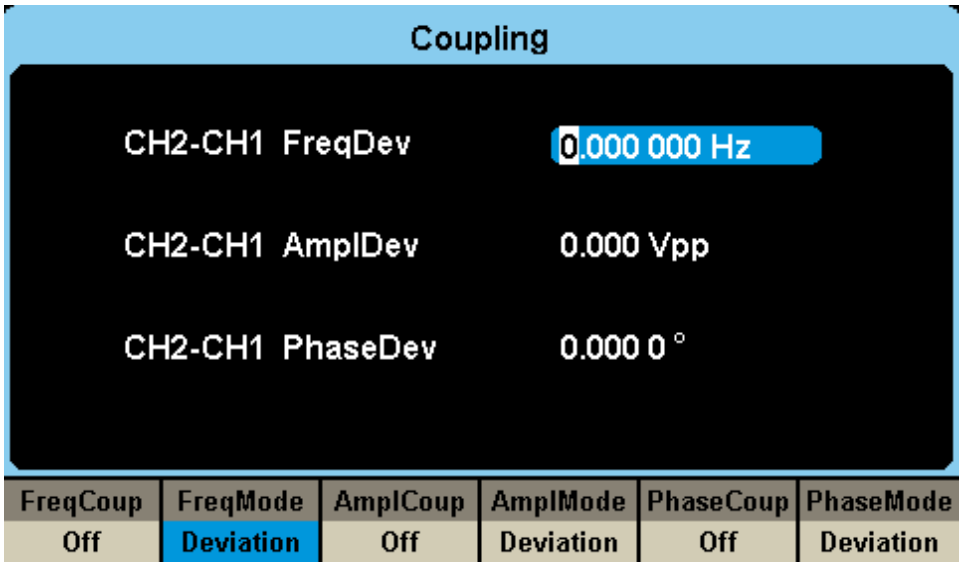


Figure 2-69 Channel Coupling Interface

Frequency Coupling

1. To Enable Frequency Coupling Function

Press FreqCoup to turn frequency coupling “On” or “Off”. The default is “Off”.

2. To Select Frequency Coupling Mode

Press FreqMode to choose “Deviation” or “Ratio”, and then use the numeric keyboard or knob and arrow keys to input the desired value.

- Deviation: the frequency deviation between CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: FreqCH2-FreqCH1=FreqDev.
- Ratio: the frequency ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Freq_{CH2}/Freq_{CH1}$=FreqRatio.

Amplitude Coupling

1. To Enable Amplitude Coupling Function

Press AmplCoup to turn amplitude coupling “On” or “Off”. The default is “Off”.

2. To Select Amplitude Coupling Mode

Press AmplMode to choose “Deviation” or “Ratio”, and then use the numeric keyboard or knob and arrow keys to input the desired value.

- Deviation: the amplitude deviation between CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Ampl_{CH2}$-$Ampl_{CH1}$=AmplDev.
- Ratio: the amplitude ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Ampl_{CH2}/Ampl_{CH1}$=AmplRatio.

Phase Coupling

1. To Enable Phase Coupling Function

Press PhaseCoup to turn phase coupling “On” or “Off”. The default is “Off”.

2. To Select Phase Coupling Mode

Press PhaseMode to choose “Deviation” or “Ratio”, and then use the numeric keyboard or knob and arrow keys to input the desired value.

- Deviation: the phase deviation between CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Phase_{CH2}$-$Phase_{CH1}$=PhaseDev.
- Ratio: the phase ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Phase_{CH2}/Phase_{CH1}$=PhaseRatio.

Key Points:

1. Channel coupling is only available when both the waveforms of the two channels are basic waveforms including Sine, Square, Ramp and Arbitrary and PRBS.
2. When the Phase Coupling function is enabled, if the phase of one channel

is changed, the phase of the other channel will be changed accordingly. At this point, aligning phase between the two channels can be achieved without executing the Eqphase operation.

3. Channel coupling and channel function are mutually exclusive. When channel coupling is enabled, the menu Channel Copy is hidden.

Channel Track

When the track function is enabled, by changing the parameters or states of CH1, the corresponding parameters or states of CH2 will be adjusted to the same values or states automatically. At this point, the dual channels can output the same signal.

Choose Utility → CH Copy Coupling → Track to enable or disable the track function. When the track function is enabled, channel copy and coupling functions are disabled; the user interface is switched to CH1 and cannot be switched to CH2, as shown in the following figure.

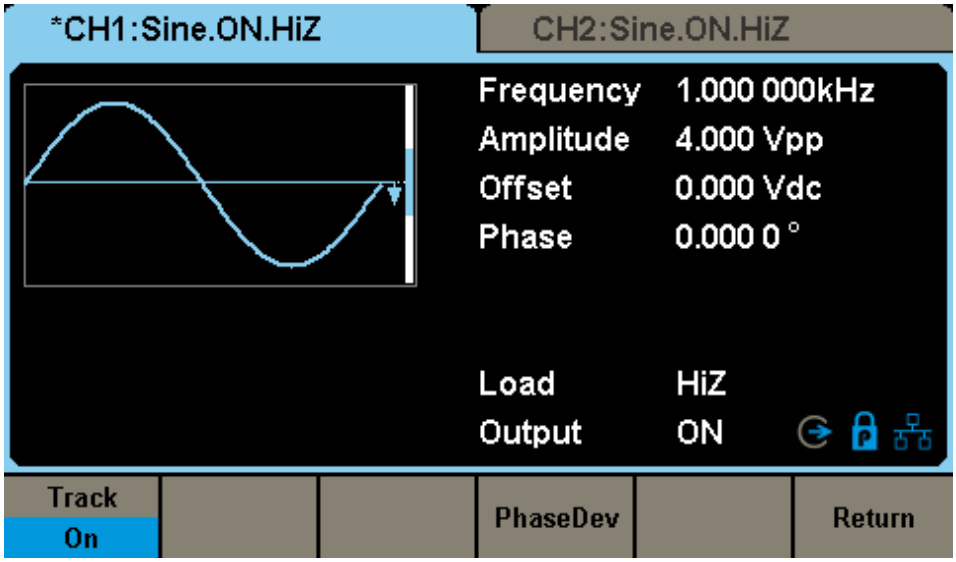


Figure 2-70 Track Interface

- Press PhaseDev to enter the following interface. Then use the numeric keyboard or knob and arrow keys to input the desired value for the phase deviation between CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by: $Phase_{CH2}$-$Phase_{CH1}$=PhaseDev.

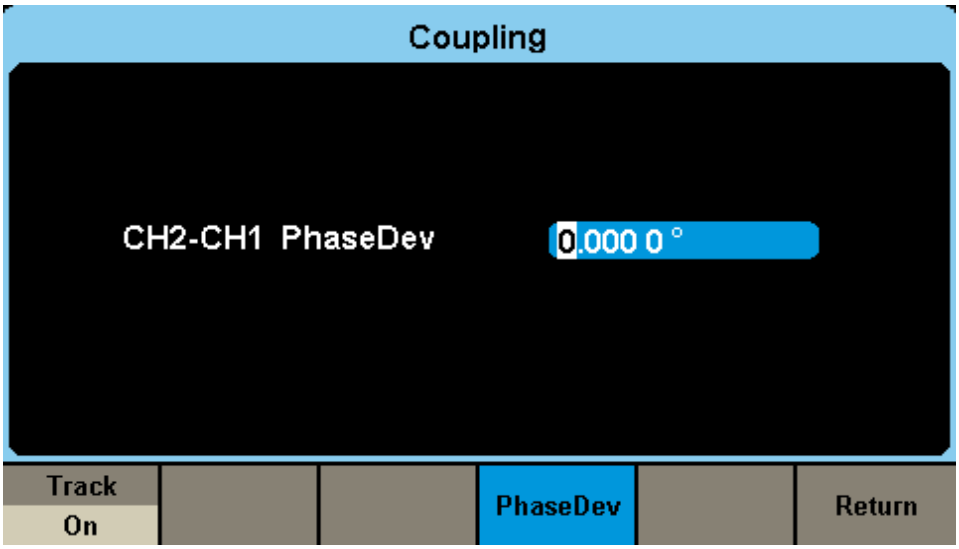


Figure 2-71 Phase Deviation Interface

2.7.6 Remote Interface

The T3AFG can be controlled remotely via USB and LAN interfaces. Users can set the corresponding interface according to their needs.

Press Utility → Page 1/2 → Interface to open the following menu. The user can set LAN parameters.

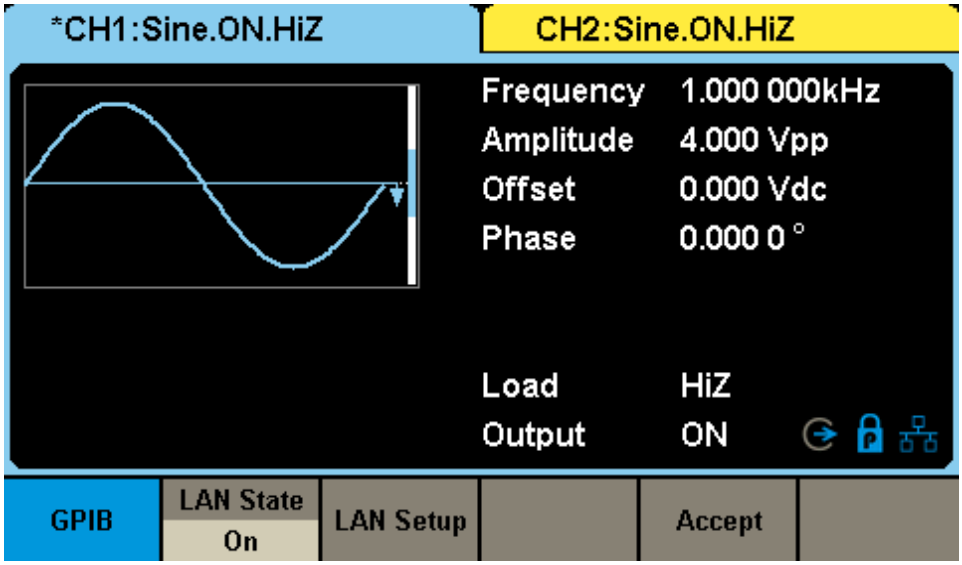


Figure 2-72 Interface Settings

Table 2-39 Menu Explanations of Interface

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
GPIB		Not supported.
LAN State	On	Turn on LAN.
	Off	Turn off LAN.
LAN Setup		Set the IP address, subnet mask and gateway.
Accept		Save the current settings and return to the Utility menu.

The T3AFG can be controlled remotely via the following two methods:

1. User-defined programming

Users can program and control the instrument by using the SCPI commands

(Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments). For more information about the commands and programming, please refer to “Remote Control Manual”.

2. PC software

Users can use the PC software Measurement & Automation Explorer of NI (National Instruments Corporation) to send commands to control the instrument remotely.

Remote Control via USB

The T3AFG can communicate with a PC through the USBTMC protocol. You are suggested to do as the following steps.

1. Connect the device.

Connect the USB Device interface at the rear panel of T3AFG with the PC via a USB cable.

2. Install the USB driver.

The latest NI Visa Runtime is recommended.

3. Communicate with a remote PC

Open Measurement & Automation Explorer of NI and choose the corresponding resource name. Then click “Open VISA Test Panel” to turn on the remote command control panel through which you can send commands and read data.

Remote Control via GPIB

GPIB control is not supported.

Remote Control via LAN

The T3AFG can communicate with a PC through the LAN interface. Users can view and modify the LAN parameters.

1. Connect the device.

Connect the generator to your PC or the LAN of your PC using a network cable.

2. Configure network parameters.

Choose Utility → Page 1/2 → Interface → LAN State to turn on LAN. Then choose LAN Setup to enter the following interface.

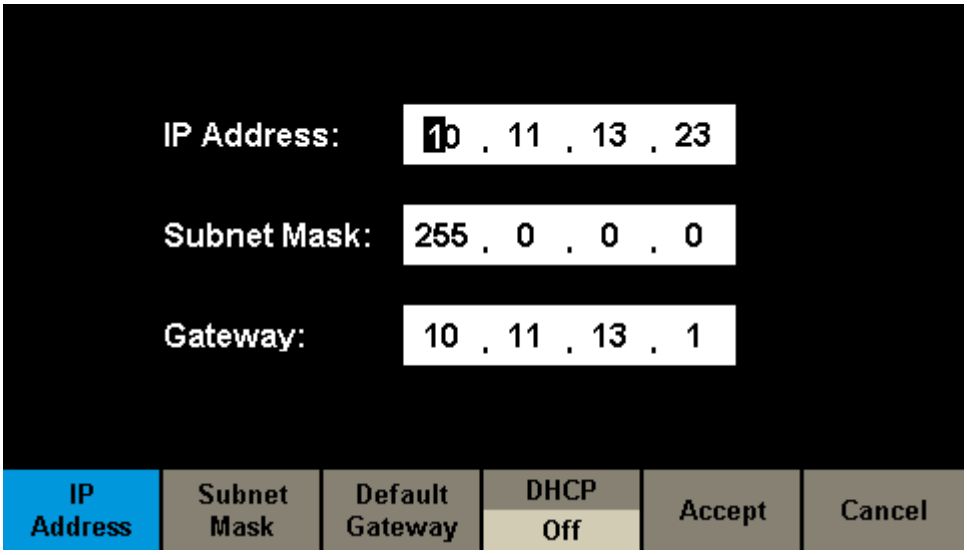


Figure 2-98 LAN Settings Interface

1) To Set IP Address

The format of IP address is nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn. The first nnn ranges from 1 to 223 and the others range from 0 to 255. You are recommended to acquire an available IP address from your network administrator or use DHCP.

Press IP Address and use the arrow keys and numeric keyboard or knob to enter your desired IP address. The setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will be loaded automatically when the generator is powered on at the next time.

2) To Set Subnet Mask

The format of subnet mask is nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn and each nnn ranges from 0 to 255. You are recommended to acquire an available subnet mask from your network administrator.

Press Subnet Mask and use the arrow keys and numeric keyboard or knob to enter your desired subnet mask. The setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will be loaded automatically when the generator is powered on at the next time.

3) To Set Gateway

The format of gateway is nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn and each nnn ranges from 0 to 255. It is recommended to acquire an available gateway from your network administrator.

Press Gateway and use the arrow keys and numeric keyboard or knob to enter your desired gateway. The setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will be loaded automatically when the generator is powered on at the next time.

Note:

- If the generator is connected to the PC directly, set the IP addresses, subnet masks and gateways for both of the PC and generator. The subnet masks and gateways of PC and generator must be the same and the IP addresses of them must be within the same network segment.
- If the generator is connected to the LAN of your PC, please contact with your network administrator to get an available IP address. For details, refer to the TCP/IP protocol.

4) DHCP Configuration Mode

In DHCP mode, the DHCP server in the current network assigns LAN parameters, e.g. IP address, for the generator. Press DHCP to select “On” or “Off” to turn DHCP mode on or off. The default is “Off”.

3. Communicate with PC remotely

Open NI Measurement & Automation Explorer. After adding the LAN device (VISA TCP/IP Resource…) successfully, choose the corresponding resource name. Then click “Open VISA Test Panel” to turn on the remote command control panel through which you can send commands and read data.

2.7.7 Sync Output

The generator provides Sync output through the [Aux In/Out] connector on the rear panel. When the synchronization is on, the port can output a CMOS signal with the same frequency as basic waveforms (except Noise and DC), arbitrary waveforms, and modulated waveforms (except external modulation).

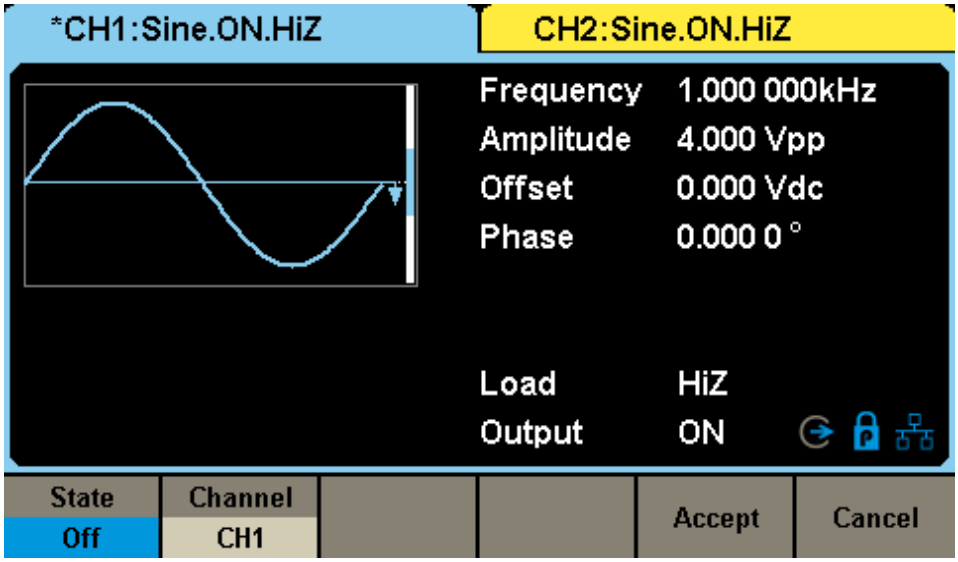


Figure 2-99 Sync Output Interface

Table 2-44 Menu Explanations of Sync Output

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
State	Off	Close the sync output
	On	Open the sync output
Channel	CH1	Set the sync signal of CH1.
	CH2	Set the sync signal of CH2.
Accept		Save the current settings and return to the Utility menu.
Cancel		Give up the current settings and return to the Utility menu.

Sync Signals of Different Waveforms：

Basic Waveform and Arbitrary Waveform

1) When the frequency of the waveform is less than or equal to 10MHz, the sync signal is a Pulse with 26.7ns pulse width and the same frequency as the waveform.

2) When the frequency of the waveform is greater than 10MHz, there is no sync signal output.
3) Noise and DC: there is no sync signal output.
4) PRBS: The frequency of the sync signal is the same as the bit rate of the waveform.

Modulated Waveform

1) When internal modulation is selected, the sync signal is a Pulse with 50ns pulse width.
   For AM, FM, PM and PWM, the frequency of the sync signal is the modulating frequency.
   For ASK, FSK and PSK, the frequency of the sync signal is the key frequency.
2) When external modulation is selected, there is no sync signal output, for the [Aux In/Out] connector on the rear panel is used to input external modulating signal.

Sweep and Burst Waveform

When Sweep or Burst function is turned on, there is no sync signal output and the Sync menu is hidden.

2.7.8 Clock Source

The T3AFG provides an internal 10MHz clock source. It also can accept external clock source from the [10MHz In] connector at the rear panel. It can also output a 10MHz clock source from the [10MHz Out] connector for use by any other devices.

Note: External clock source should be a signal with frequency equal-to 10 MHz and amplitude larger than 1.4 Vpp.

Press Utility → Page 1/3 → Clock→ Source

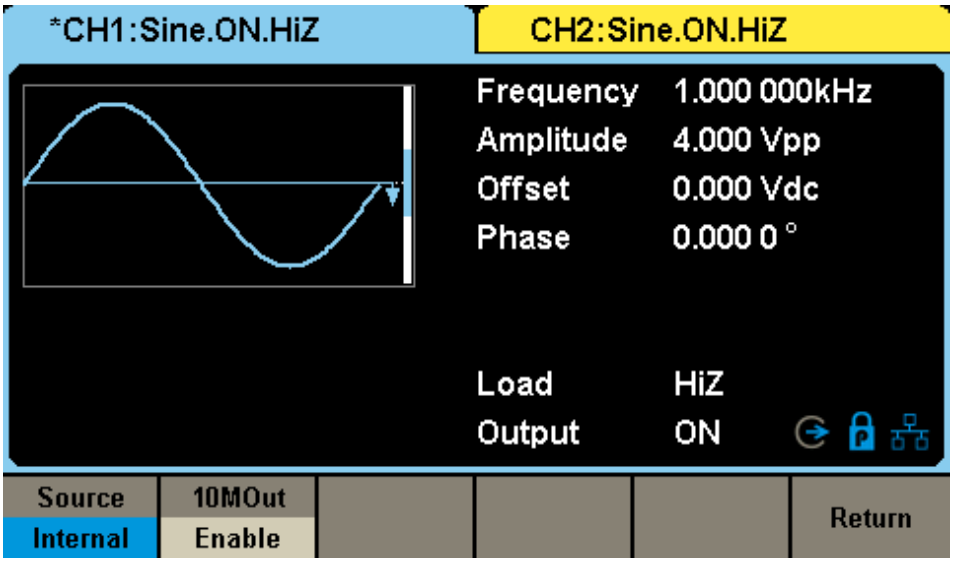


Figure 2-100 Clock Source Interface

Source

Press Source to select “Internal” or “External”. The default is “Internal”. If "Internal" is selected, the clock source icon on the interface will be shown as . If "external" is selected, the clock source icon on the interface will be shown as .

10MOut

Press 10Mout to select “Enable” or “Disable”. The default is “Enable”. If "Enable" is selected, the clock source will be output from [10MHz Out] connector on rear panel.

Sync methods for two or more instruments:

- **Synchronization between two instruments**

  Connect the [10MHz Out] connector of generator A (‘Internal’ clock) to the [10MHz In] connector of generator B (‘External’ clock) and set the output frequencies of A and B as a same value to enable synchronization.

- **Synchronization among multiple instruments**

  Method 1:

  Divide the 10MHz clock source of a generator (using internal clock) into multiple channels (use a T piece), and then connect them to the [10MHz In] connectors of other generators (using ‘External clock’), and finally set the output frequencies of all the generators as a same value to enable synchronization.

  Method 2:

  Connect the [10 MHz Out] connector of Generator A (“Internal” clock) to the [10MHz In] connector of Generator B (‘External’ clock), then connect the [10 MHz Out] connector of Generator B with the [10MHz In] connector of Generator C (‘External’ clock), etc. Finally set the output frequencies of all the generators to the same value.

  Method 3:

  Refer to **‘Multi-Device Synchronization’.**

2.7.9 Phase Mode

Press Utility → Page 1/3 → Phase Mode to enter the mode setup Interface, as shown in Figure 2-101.

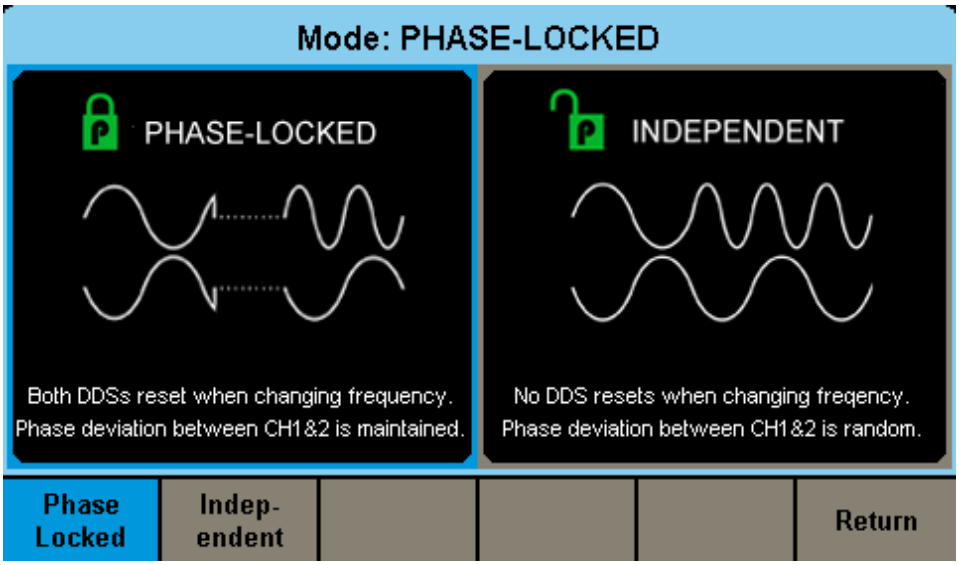


Figure 2-101 Mode Setup Interface

Phase-locked Mode

When changing the frequency, the DDSs of both channels reset, and the phase deviation between CH1 and CH2 is maintained.

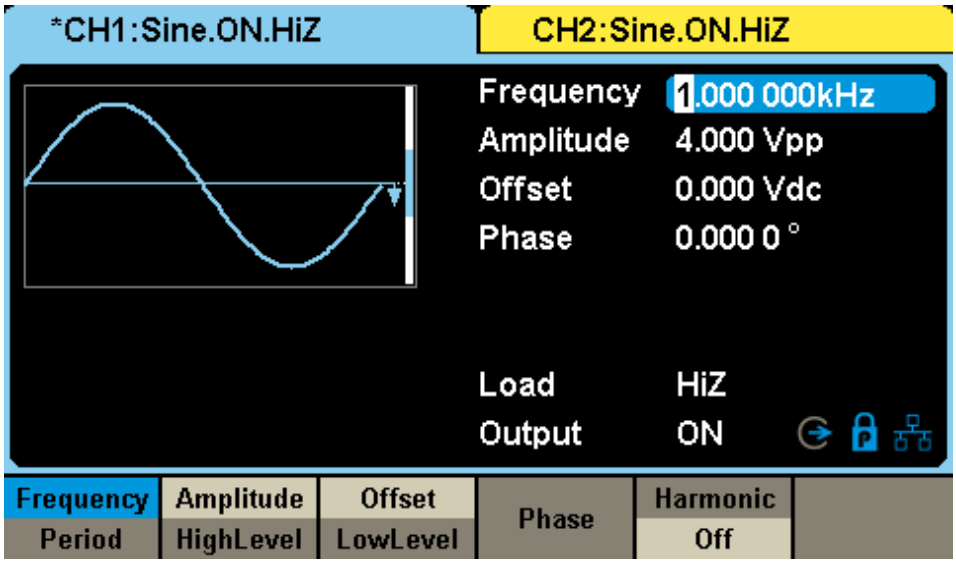


Figure 2-102 Phase-locked Mode

Independent Mode

When changing the frequency, neither channels' DDS resets and the phase deviation between CH1 and CH2 changes at random. This mode should be used to minimize the output disruptions when changing frequencies manually. This mode will deliver the smoothest transitions between frequency values. When the independent mode is enabled, the phase parameter cannot be modified and the menu Phase is hidden, as shown in Figure 2-103.

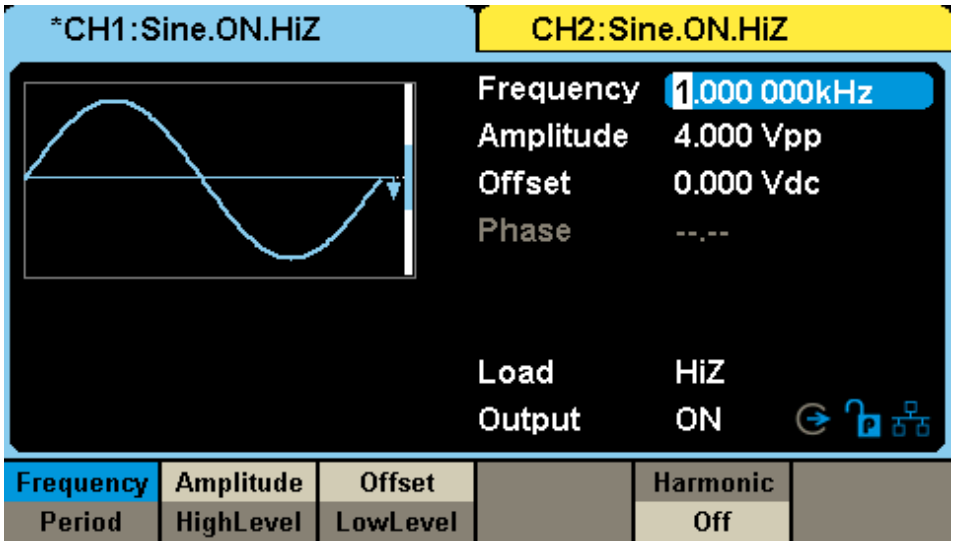


Figure 2-103 Independent Mode

2.7.10 Overvoltage Protection

Choose Utility → Page 1/2 → OverVoltage Protection to turn on or off the function, as shown in the following figure.

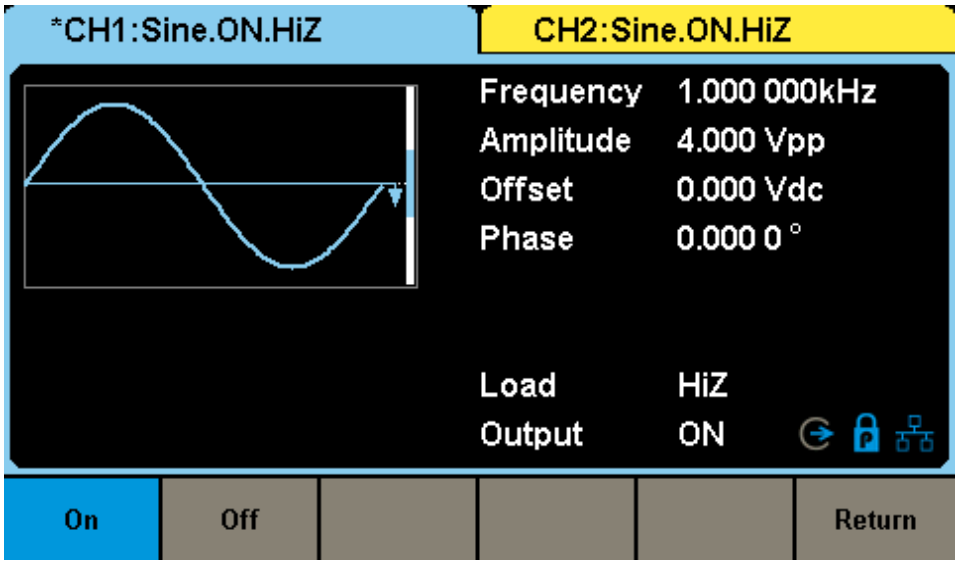


Figure 2-79 Overvoltage Protection Interface

If the state is set to ON, overvoltage protection of CH1 and CH2 will take effect once any of the following conditions is met. When overvoltage protection occurs, a message will be displayed and the output is disabled.

- The absolute value of input voltage is higher than 11V±0.5V when the amplitude of the generator is higher than or equal to 3.2Vpp or the DC offset is higher than or equal to |2VDC|.
- The absolute value of input voltage is higher than 4V±0.5V when the amplitude of the generator is lower than 3.2Vpp or the DC offset is lower than |2VDC|.

2.7.11 Multi-Device Synchronization

Press Utility → Page 1/3 → Page 2/3 → Multi-Device Sync to set the function, as shown in Figure 2-105.

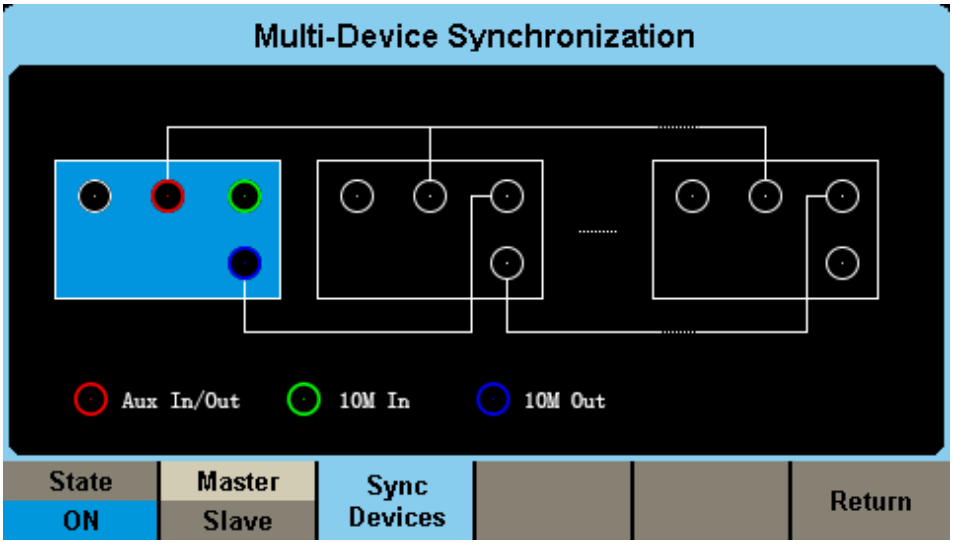


Figure 2-105 Multi-Device Sync Interface

Synchronization of the frequency and alignment of the phase can be realized between two or more T3AFG instruments by utilizing the Multi-Device Sync function.

The operation steps are as follows:

1. After entering Multi-Device Sync setting interface, set the "State" to "ON" for all instruments.
2. Set one of the generator as "Master" and the others as "Slave".
3. Connect the [Aux In/Out] of the Master to the [Aux In/Out] connectors of the Slave(s).
4. Connect the [10 MHz Out] connector of the Master to the [10MHz In] connector of the first Slave, and then connect the [10 MHz Out] connector of the first Slave to the [10MHz In] connector of the second slave, etc.
5. Set the same output frequency for all the generators.
6. Press Sync Devices on the Master to apply synchronization.

Note:

The synchronous signal is transmitted from [Aux In/Out] of the Master to [Aux In/Out] of the Slave(s) through the BNC cable when Sync Devices is pressed. There is a certain delay between the moment when the master sends the synchronous signal and the moment when the Slave(s) receive it. Therefore, the output waveforms from different generators will have a certain phase difference related to the BNC cable. Users can adjust the phase of every Slave independently to compensate the phase difference.

3 Examples

To help the user master how to use the T3AFG more efficiently, we have provided some examples. All the examples below use the default setting of the instrument except in special cases.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Example 1: Generating a Sine Waveform
- Example 2: Generating a Square Waveform
- Example 3: Generating a Ramp Waveform
- Example 4: Generating a Pulse Waveform
- Example 5: Generating a Noise Waveform
- Example 6: Generating a Pseudo Random Binary Sequence
- Example 7: Generating a Linear Sweep Waveform
- Example 8: Generating a Burst Waveform
- Example 9: Generating an AM Modulation Waveform
- Example 10: Generating a FM Modulation Waveform
- Example 11: Generating a PM Modulation Waveform
- Example 12: Generating a FSK Modulation Waveform
- Example 13: Generating an ASK Modulation Waveform
- Example 14: Generating a PSK Modulation Waveform
- Example 15: Generating a PWM Modulation Waveform
- Example 16: Generating a DSB-AM Modulation Waveform
- Example 17: Generating an IQ Waveform

3.1 Example 1: Generate a Sine Waveform

Generate a sine waveform with 1MHz frequency, 5Vpp amplitude and 1Vdc offset.

Steps:

Set the frequency.

1. Press Waveforms → Sine →Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color.
2. Input ‘1’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘MHz’. The frequency is set to 1MHz.

Set the Amplitude.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel to choose Amplitude which will display in blue color.
2. Input ‘5’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘Vpp’. The amplitude is set to 5Vpp.

Set the Offset.

1. Press Offset/LowLevel to choose Offset which will display in blue color.
2. Input ‘1’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘Vdc’. The offset is set to 1Vdc.

When the frequency, amplitude and offset are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-1.

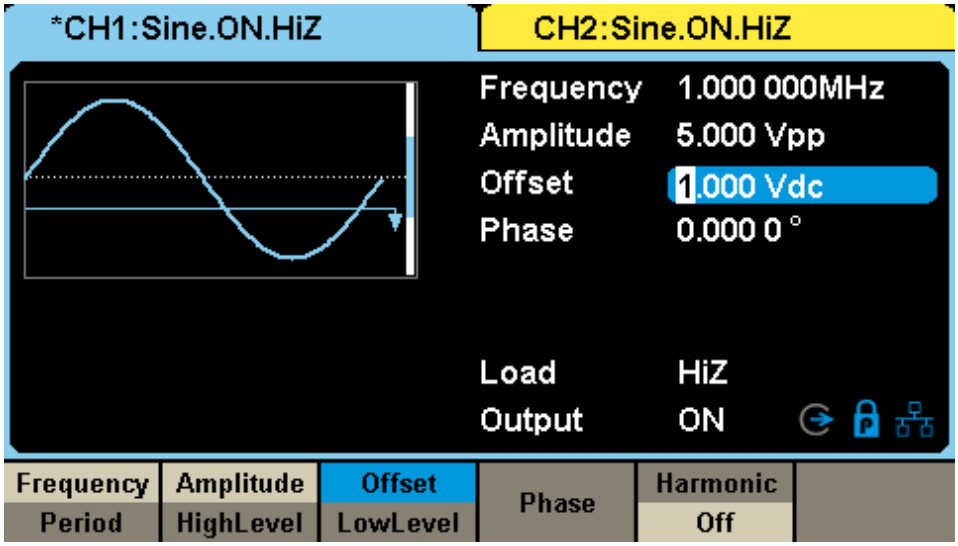


Figure 3-1 Generate a Sine Waveform

3.2 Example 2: Generate a Square Waveform

Generate a square waveform with 5kHz frequency, 2Vpp amplitude, 1Vdc offset and 30% duty cycle.

Steps:

Set the frequency.

1. Press Waveforms → Square → Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color.
2. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz'. The frequency is set to 5kHz.

Set the Amplitude.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel to choose Amplitude which will display in blue color.
2. Input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp'. The amplitude is set to 2Vpp.

Set the Offset.

1. Press Offset/LowLevel to choose Offset which will display in blue color.
2. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc'. The offset is set to 1Vdc.

Set the DutyCycle.

1. Press DutyCycle to choose DutyCycle which will display in blue color.
2. Input '30' from the keyboard and choose the unit '%'. The duty is set to 30%.

When the frequency, amplitude, offset and duty cycle are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-2.

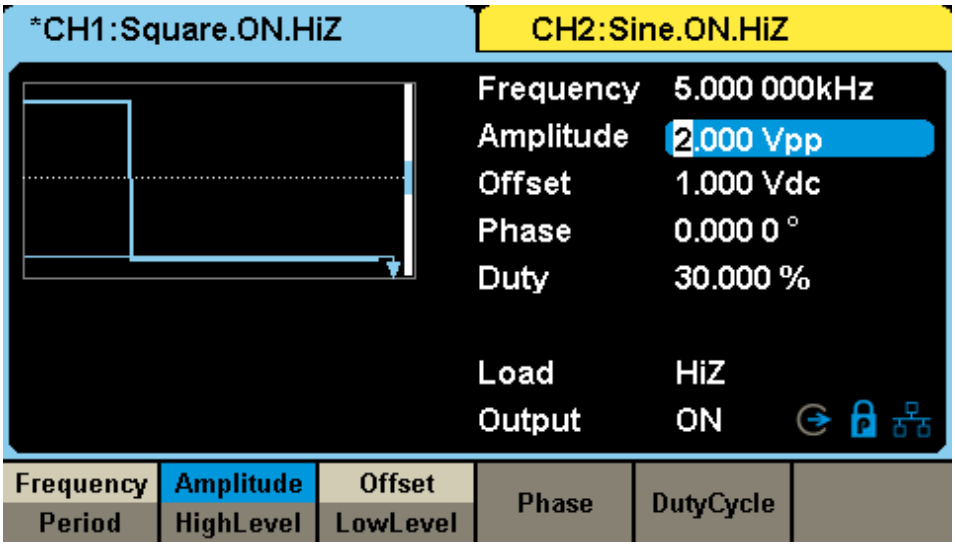


Figure 3-2 Generate a Square Waveform

3.3 Example 3: Generate a Ramp Waveform

Generate a ramp waveform with 10μs period, 100mVpp amplitude, 20mVdc offset, 45° phase and 30% symmetry.

Steps:

Set the Period.

1. Press Waveforms → Ramp → Frequency/Period and choose Period which will display in blue color.
2. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'μs'. The period is set to 10μs.

Set the Amplitude.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel to choose Amplitude which will display in blue color.
2. Input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'mVpp'. The amplitude is set to 100mVpp.

Set the Offset.

1. Press Offset/LowLevel to choose Offset which will display in blue color.
2. Input '20' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'mVdc'. The offset is set to 20mVdc.

Set the Phase.

1. Press Phase to choose Phase which will display in blue color.
2. Input '45' from the keyboard and choose the unit '°'. The phase is set to 45°.

Set the Symmetry.

1. Press Symmetry to choose Symmetry which will display in blue color.
2. Input '30' from the keyboard and choose the unit '30%'. The symmetry is set to 30%.

When the period, amplitude, offset, phase and symmetry are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-3.

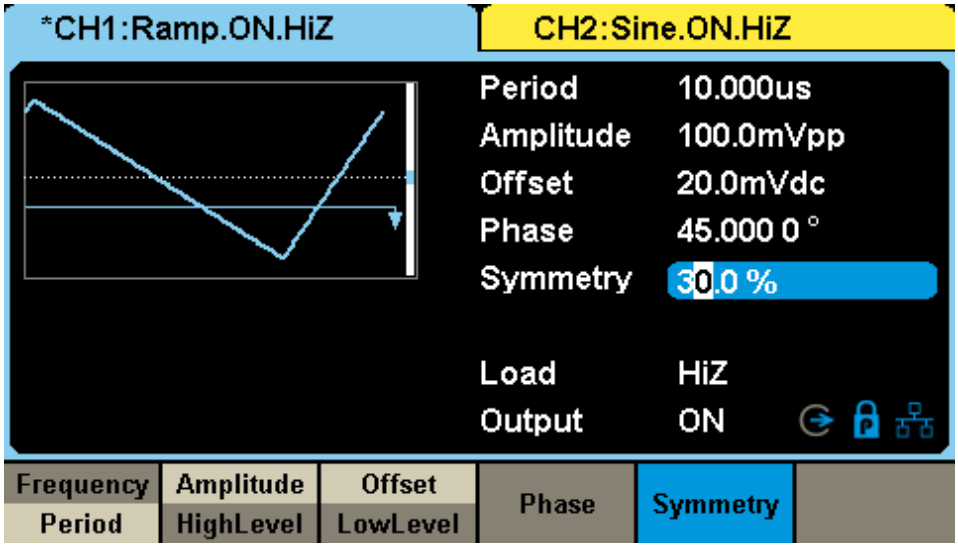


Figure 3-3 Generate a Ramp Waveform

3.4 Example 4: Generate a Pulse Waveform

Generate a pulse waveform with 5kHz frequency, 5V high level, -1V low level, 40μs pulse width, 10 ns rising edge, 30 ns falling edge and 20 ns delay.

Steps:

Set the Frequency.

1. Press Waveforms → Pulse → Frequency/Period and choose Frequency, which will display in blue color.
2. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz'. The frequency is set to 5 kHz.

Set the HighLevel.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose the HighLevel which will display in blue color.
2. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'V'. The high level is set to 5V.

Set the LowLevel.

1. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose the LowLevel which will display in blue color.
2. Input '-1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'V'. The low level is set to -1V.

Set the PulWidth.

1. Press PulWidth/DutyCycle and choose PulWidth which will display in blue color.
2. Input '40' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'μs'. The pulse width is set to 40μs.

Set the Rise Edge.

1. Press Rise/Fall and choose Rise which will display in a blue color.

2. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'ns'. The rising edge is

set to 10 ns.

Set the Fall Edge.

1. Press Rise/Fall and choose Fall which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘30’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘ns’. The falling edge is set to 30 ns.

Set the Delay.

1. Press Delay to choose Delay which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘20’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘ns’. The delay is set to 20 ns.

When the frequency, high level, low level, pulse width and delay are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-4.

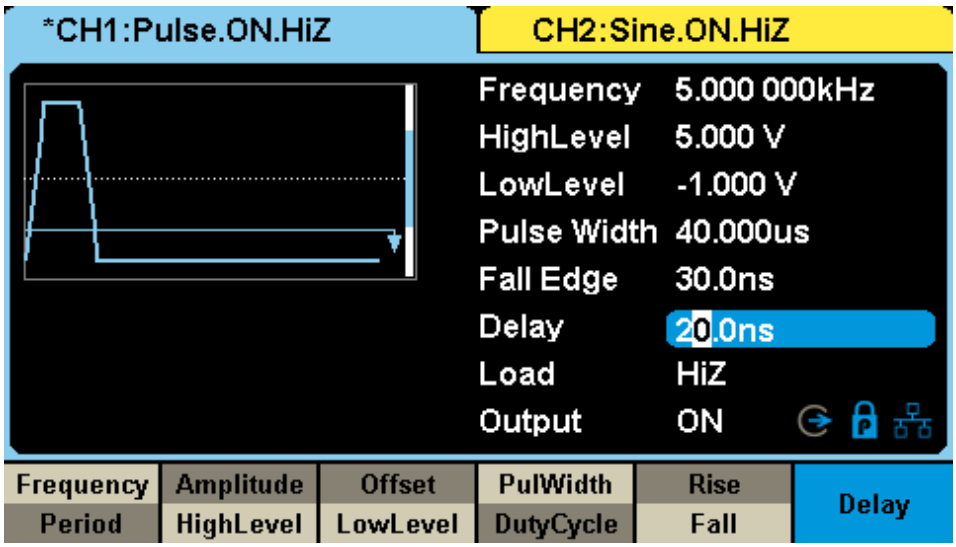


Figure 3-4 Generate a Pulse Waveform

3.5 Example 5: Generate a Noise Waveform

Generate noise with 0.5V stdev and 1 V mean.

Steps:

Set the Stdev.

1. Press Waveforms → Noise → Stdev to choose Stdev which will display in blue color.
2. Input ‘0.5‘ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘V‘. The stdev is set to 0.5 V.

Set the Mean.

1. Press Mean to choose Mean which will display in blue color.
2. Input ‘1‘ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘1‘. The mean is set to 1V.

When the stdev and mean are set, the noise generated is shown in Figure 3-5.

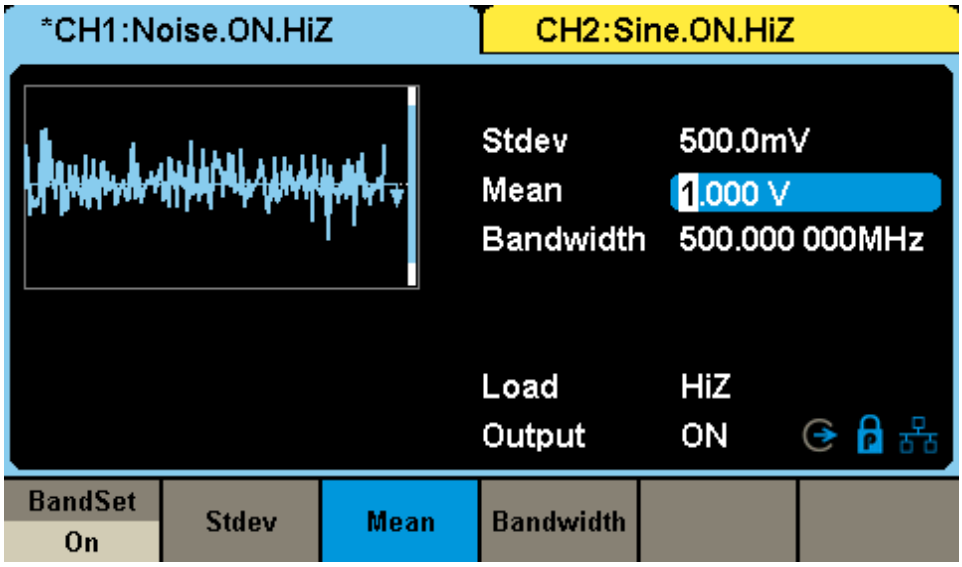


Figure 3-5 Generate a Noise Waveform

3.6 Example 6: Generating a Pseudo Random Binary Sequence

Generate a pseudo-random binary sequence with 50 kbps bit rate, 5 V high level, 0 V low level, PRBS-7 length, 20 ns Rise/Fall edge by following these steps:

Set the Bit Rate.

1. Press Waveforms → Page 1/2 → PRBS → BitRate/Period to choose BitRate which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘50’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘kbps’. The bit rate is set to 50 kbps.

Set the HighLevel.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose the HighLevel which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘5’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘V’. The high level is set to 5 V.

Set the LowLevel.

1. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose the LowLevel which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘0’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘V’. The low level is set to 0 V.

Set the Length

1. Press Length to choose the Length which will display in a blue color.
2. Input ‘7’ from the keyboard and choose ‘Accept’ in the menu. The Length is set to PRBS-7.

Set the Rise/Fall Edge.

1. Press Waveforms → Rise/Fall to choose the Rise/Fall which will display in a blue color.

2. Input ‘20’ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘ns’. The bit rate is set to 20 ns.

When the bit rate, high level, low level, length and rise/fall edge are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-6.

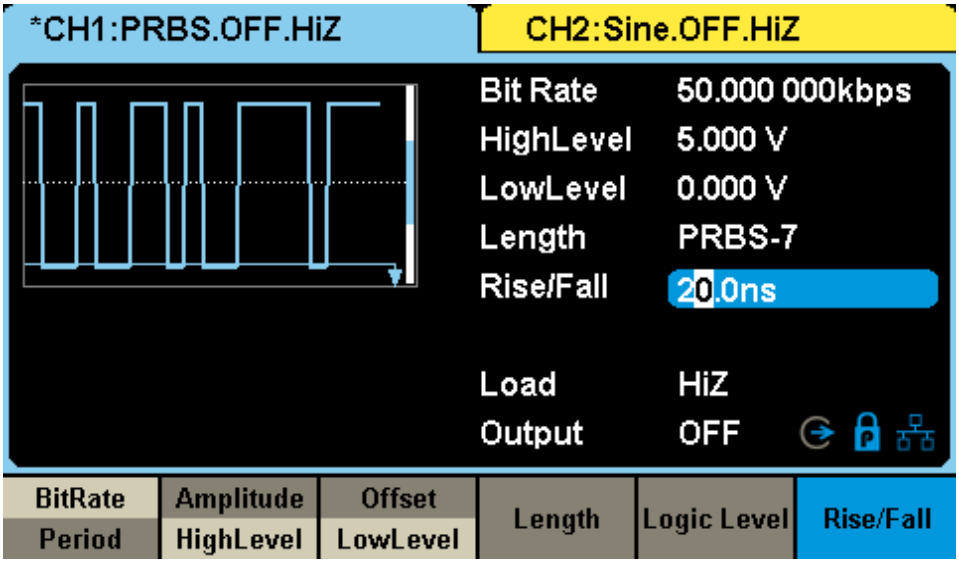


Figure 3-6 Generate a Pseudo Random Binary Sequence

3.7 Example 7: Generate a Linear Sweep Waveform

Generate a sine sweep waveform whose frequency starts at 100Hz and sweeps to a frequency of 10KHz. Use internal trigger mode, linear sweep, and a sweep time of 2s.

Steps:

Set the sweep function.

1. Press Waveforms and choose the sine waveform as the sweep function. The default setting of the source is internal.

Set the amplitude and offset.

1. Press Amplitude/HighLevel to choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
2. Press Offset/LowLevel to choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc

Set the sweep time.

1. Press Sweep → Page 1/2 → Sweep Time, input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 's' to set the sweep time to 2s.

Set the start frequency.

1. Press StartFreq, input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the start freq to 100Hz.

Set the stop frequency.

1. Press StopFreq, input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the stop freq to 10kHz.

Set the sweep profiles.

1. Press Type and choose Linear.

When all parameters above are set, the linear sweep waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-7.

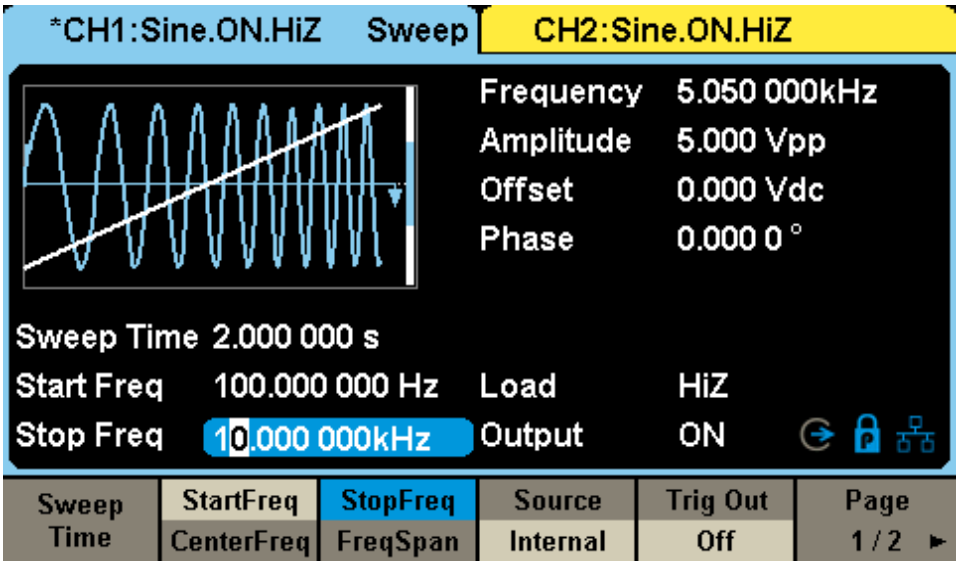


Figure 3-7 Generate a Linear Sweep Waveform

3.8 Example 8: Generate a Burst Waveform

Generate a burst waveform with 5 cycles. The burst period is 3ms. Use internal trigger and 0° start phase.

Steps:

Set the burst function.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the burst function.

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset.

1. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in a blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10kHz.
2. Press Amplitude/HighLevel to choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '4' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 4Vpp.
3. Press Offset/LowLevel to choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc

Set the burst mode.

1. Press Burst → NCycle, choose N-Cycle Mode. The default setting of the source is internal.

Set the burst period.

1. Press Burst Period, input '3' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'ms' to set the burst period to 3ms.

Set the start phase.

1. Press Start Phase, input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit '°' to set the start phase to 0°.

Set the burst cycle.

1. Press Cycle, Input ‘5‘ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘Cycle‘ to set the burst cycle count to 5.

Set the delay.

1. Press Page 1/2 to choose Delay, and input ‘100‘ from the keyboard and choose the unit ‘μs‘ to set the delay to 100μs.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-8.

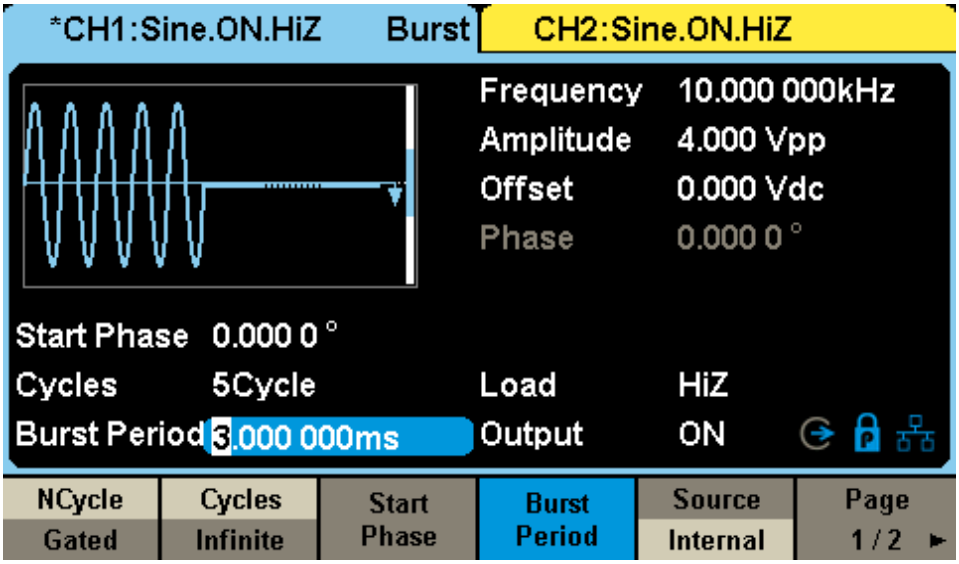


Figure 3-8 Generate a N-Cycle Burst Waveform

3.9 Example 9: Generate an AM Modulation Waveform

Generate an AM modulation waveform with 80% depth. The carrier is a sine wave with 10kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 200Hz frequency.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 1Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type AM and parameters.

1. Press Mod → Type → AM, choose AM. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'AM'.
2. Press AM Freq, input '200' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the AM Freq to 200Hz.
3. Press AM Depth, input '80' from the keyboard and choose the unit '%' to set the AM depth to 80%.
4. Press Shape → Sine, to choose sine wave as the modulating waveform.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-9.

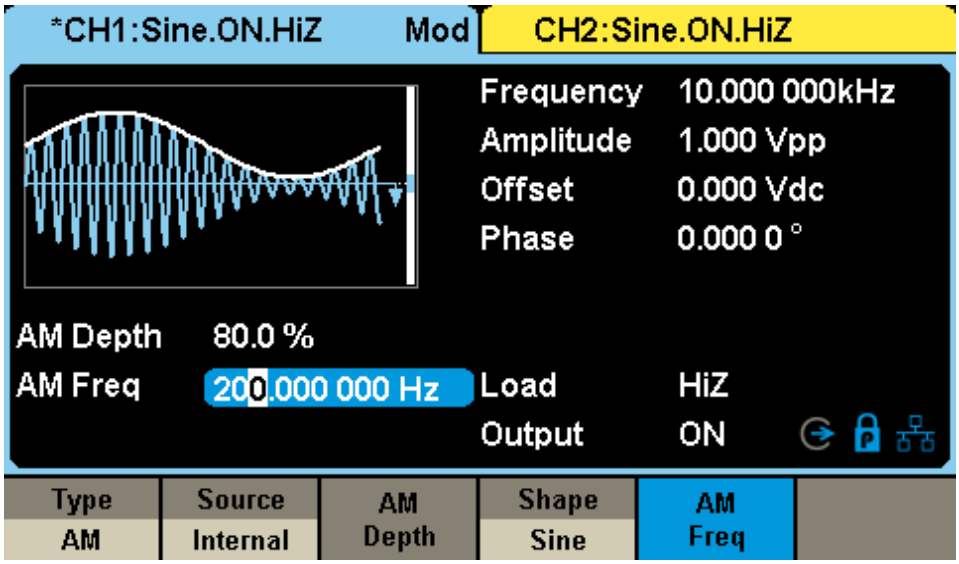


Figure 3-9 Generate an AM Modulation Waveform

3.10 Example 10: Generate a FM Modulation Waveform

Generate a FM modulation waveform, the carrier is a sine wave with 10kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 1Hz frequency and 2kHz frequency deviation.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave.
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 1Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type FM and parameters.

1. Press Mod →Type → FM, choose FM. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'FM'.
2. Press FM Freq, input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the FM Freq to 1Hz.
3. Press FM Dev, input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the FM deviation to 2kHz.
4. Press Shape →Sine, to choose sine wave as the modulating waveform.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-10.

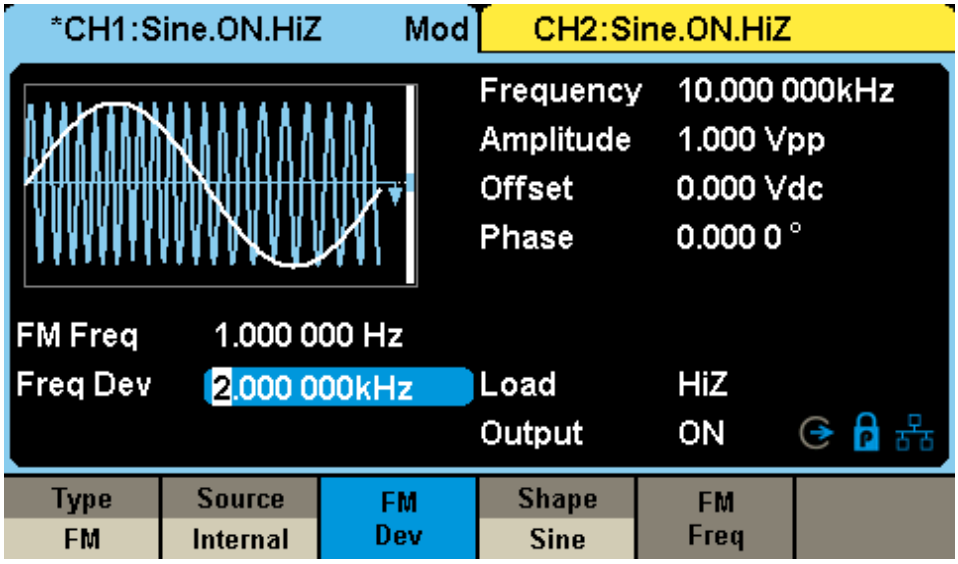


Figure 3-10 Generate a FM Modulation Waveform

3.11 Example 11: Generate a PM Modulation Waveform

Generate a PM modulation waveform, the carrier is a sine wave with 10kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 2kHz frequency and 90° phase deviation.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave.
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type PM and parameters.

1. Press Mod → Type → PM, choose PM. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'PM'.
2. Press PM Freq, input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the PM Freq to 2kHz.
3. Press Phase Dev, input '90' from the keyboard and choose the unit '°' to set the phase deviation to 90°.
4. Press Shape →Sine, to choose sine wave as the modulating waveform.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-11.

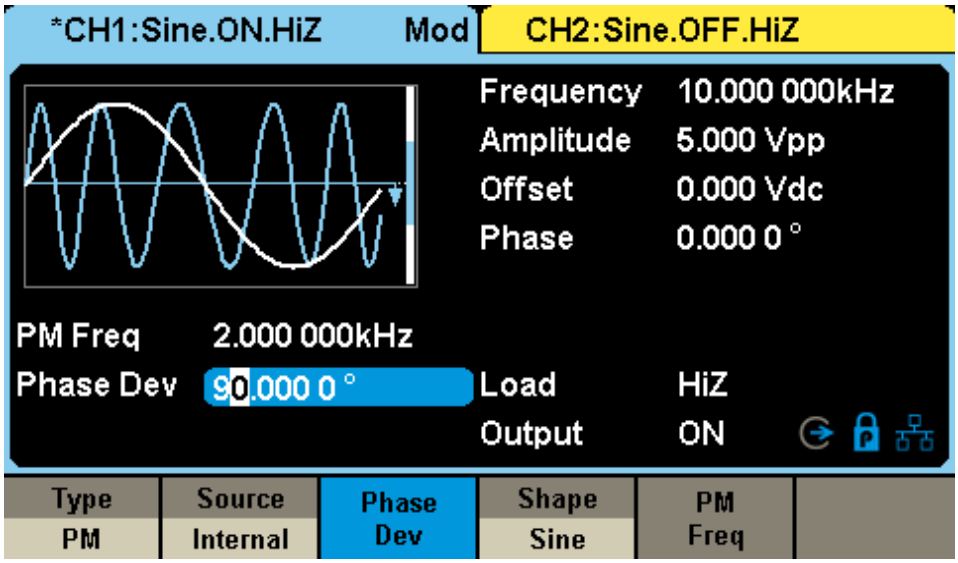


Figure 3-11 Generate a PM Modulation Waveform

3.12 Example 12: Generate a FSK Modulation Waveform

Generate a FSK modulation waveform with 200Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 10kHz frequency, and the hop frequency is 500Hz.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10kHz.
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type FSK and parameters.

1. Press Mod → Type → FSK, choose FSK. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'FSK'.
2. Press Key Freq, input '200' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the key frequency to 200 Hz.
3. Press Hop Freq, input '500' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the hop frequency to 500Hz.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-12.

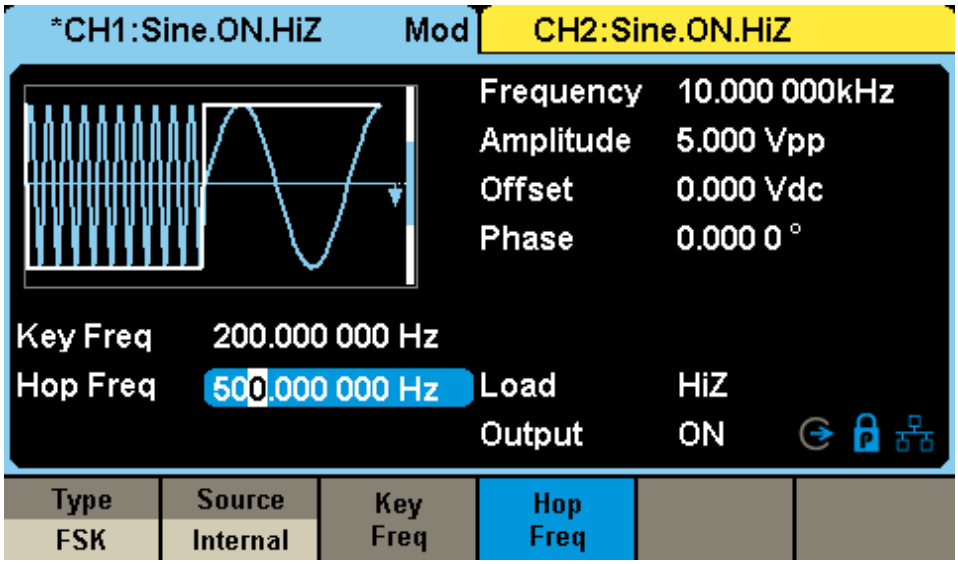


Figure 3-12 Generate a FSK Modulation Waveform

3.13 Example 13: Generate an ASK Modulation Waveform

Generate an ASK modulation waveform with 500Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 5kHz frequency.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 5kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type ASK and parameters.

1. Press Mod →Type → ASK, choose ASK. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'ASK'.
2. Press Key Freq, input '500' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the key frequency to 500 Hz.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-13

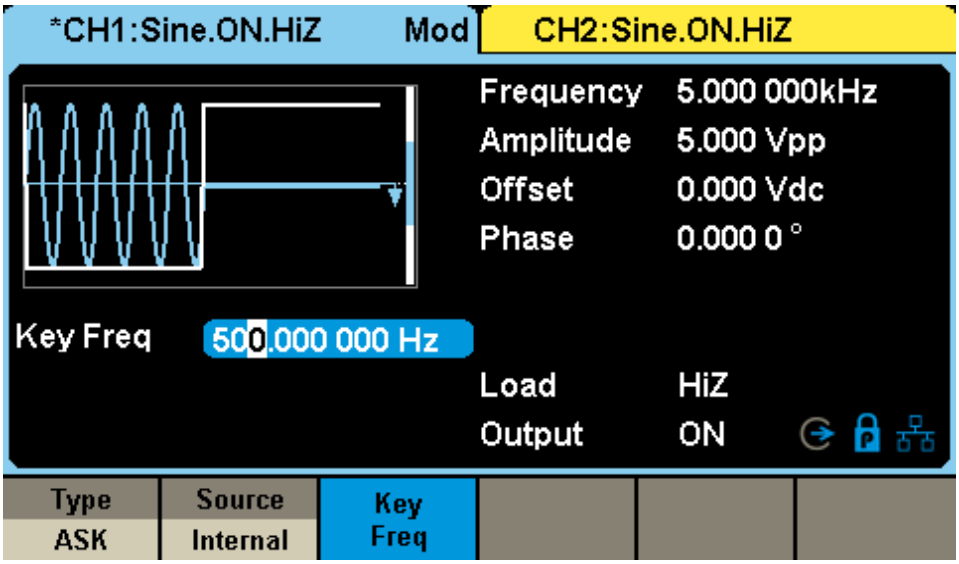


Figure 3-13 Generate an ASK Modulation Waveform

3.14 Example 14: Generate a PSK Modulation Waveform

Generate a PSK modulation waveform with 200Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 1kHz frequency.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 1kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type PSK and parameters.

1. Press Mod → Type → Page 1/2 → PSK, choose PSK. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'PSK'.
2. Press Key Freq, input '200' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the key frequency to 200 Hz.
3. Press Polarity → Positive.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-14.

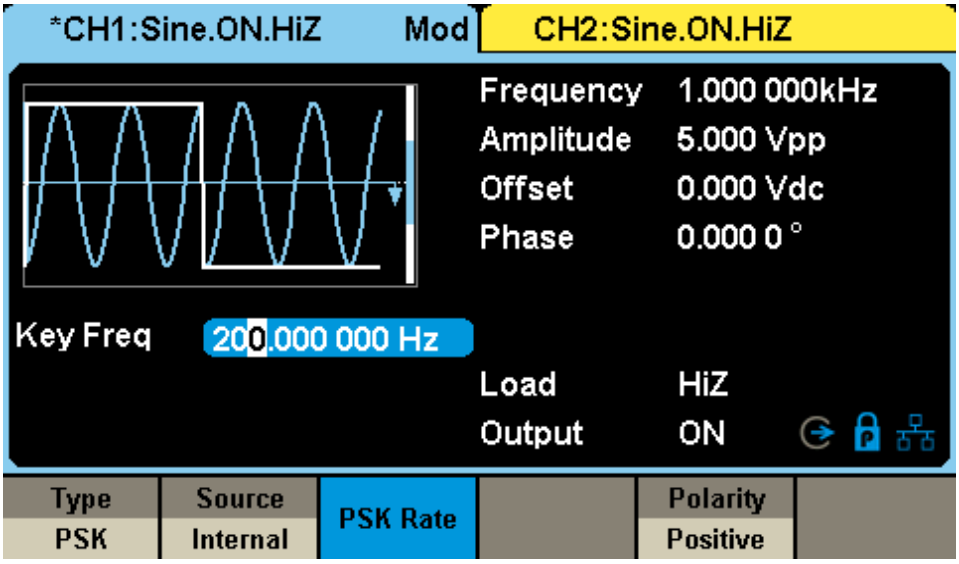


Figure 3-14 Generate a PSK Modulation Waveform

3.15 Example 15: Generate a PWM Modulation Waveform

Generate a PWM modulation waveform with 200Hz key frequency. The carrier is a pulse wave with 5kHz frequency.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the Pulse waveform as the carrier wave
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 5kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.
5. Press PulWidth/DutyCycle and choose PulWidth which will display in blue color. Input '40' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'us' to set the PulWidth to 40us

Set the modulation type PWM and parameters.

1. Press Mod, Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'PWM'.
2. Press PWM Freq, input '200' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the PWM Freq to 200Hz.
3. Press Width Dev, input '20' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'us' to set the width deviation to 20us

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-15.

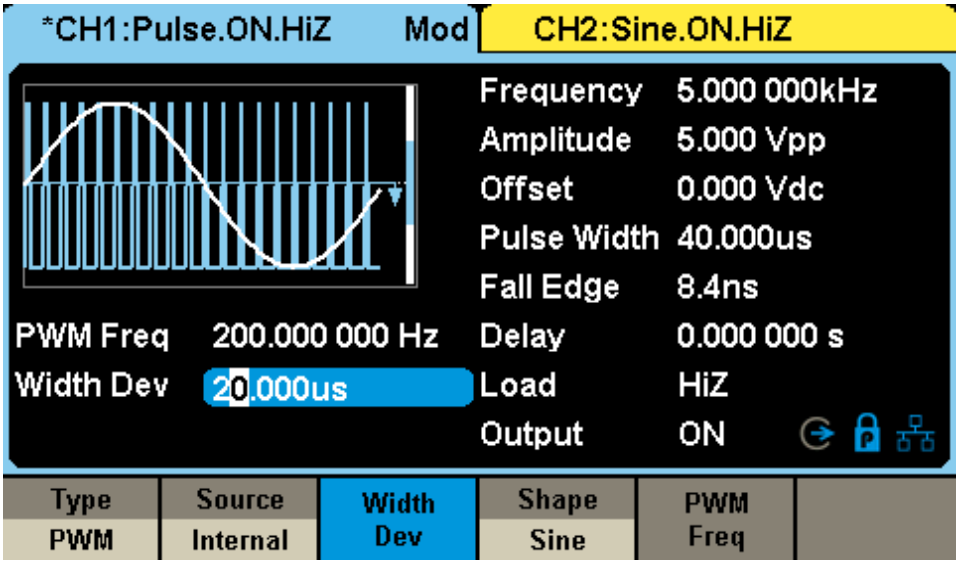


Figure 3-15 Generate a PWM Modulation Waveform

3.16 Example 16: Generate a DSB-AM Modulation Waveform

Generate a DSB-AM modulation waveform with 100Hz modulating frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 2kHz frequency.

Steps:

Set the frequency, amplitude and offset of the carrier wave.

1. Press Waveforms, and choose the sine waveform as the carrier wave.
2. Press Frequency/Period and choose Frequency which will display in blue color. Input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 2kHz
3. Press Amplitude/HighLevel and choose Amplitude which will display in blue color. Input '4' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 4Vpp.
4. Press Offset/LowLevel and choose Offset which will display in blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0Vdc.

Set the modulation type DSB-AM and parameters.

1. Press Mod → Type → DSB-AM, choose DSB-AM. Please notice that the message shown on the middle left side of the screen is 'DSB-AM'.
2. Press DSB Freq, input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the DSB Freq to 100Hz.

When all parameters above are set, the waveform generated is shown in Figure 3-16.

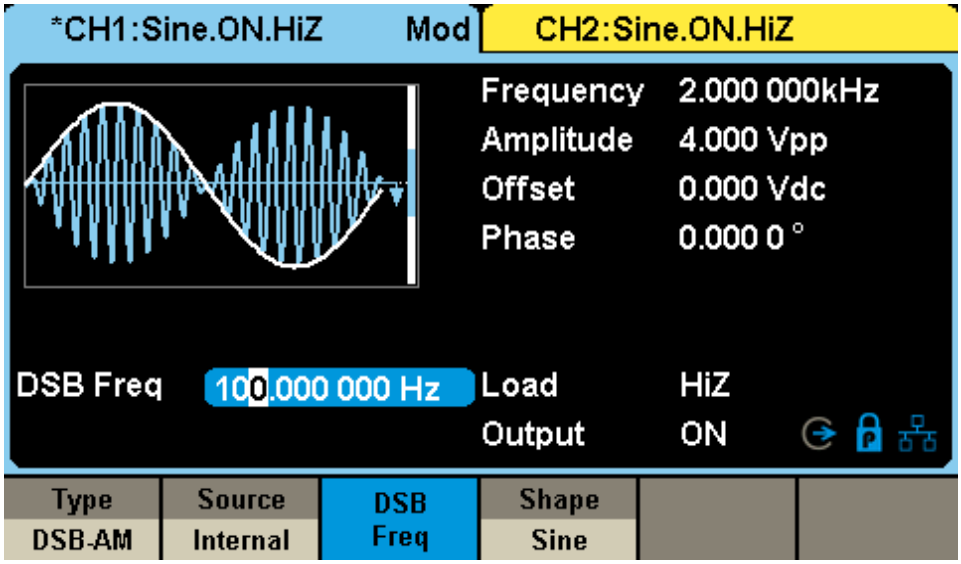
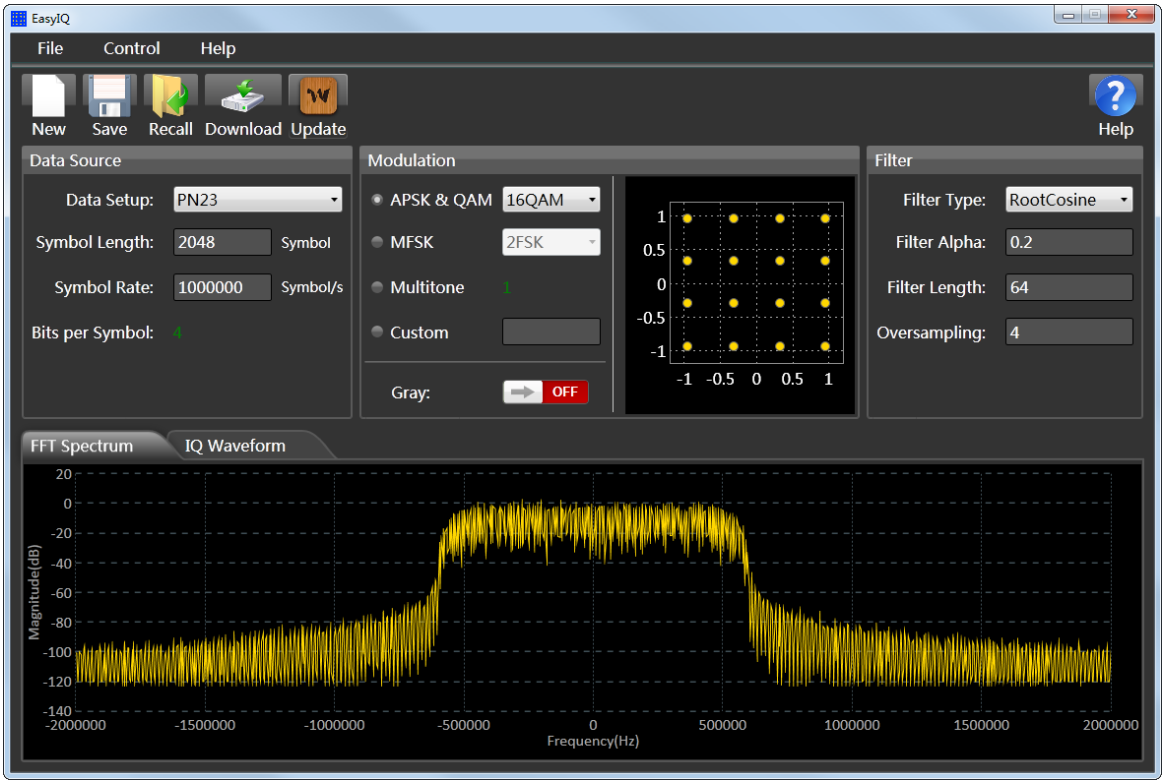


Figure 3-16 Generate a DSB-AM Modulation Waveform

3.17 Example 17: Generating an IQ Waveform

EasyIQ is software that provides a programming interface for easy creation of IQ waveforms. See the Teledyne LeCroy website for more information. In this example, we will generate an IQ modulation waveform with 32QAM, the center frequency is 100 MHz, the length is 2048, the symbol rate is 1 MSymbol/s, and using the RootCosine filter. EasyIQ communicates with the T3AFG through USB.

- EasyIQ settings.
  1. Set the parameters.
     Data Setup: PN23,
     Symbol Length: 2048,
     Symbol Rate: 1000000,
     APSK&QAM: 32QAM,
     Filter Type: RootCosine,
     Filter Alpha: 0.2,
     Filter Length: 64,
     Oversampling: 4.
  2. Click "Update" button, as shown in Figure 3-17.



1. Click "Download" button to enter the download console. Select "Current Settings" as the Type, and select the USBTMC Visa address of the T3AFG. And then, click "Download" to download the IQ baseband data to the T3AFG.

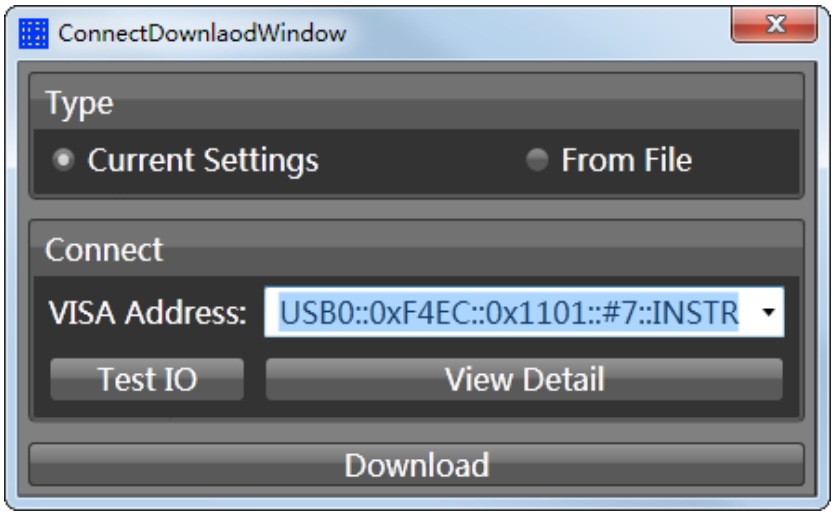
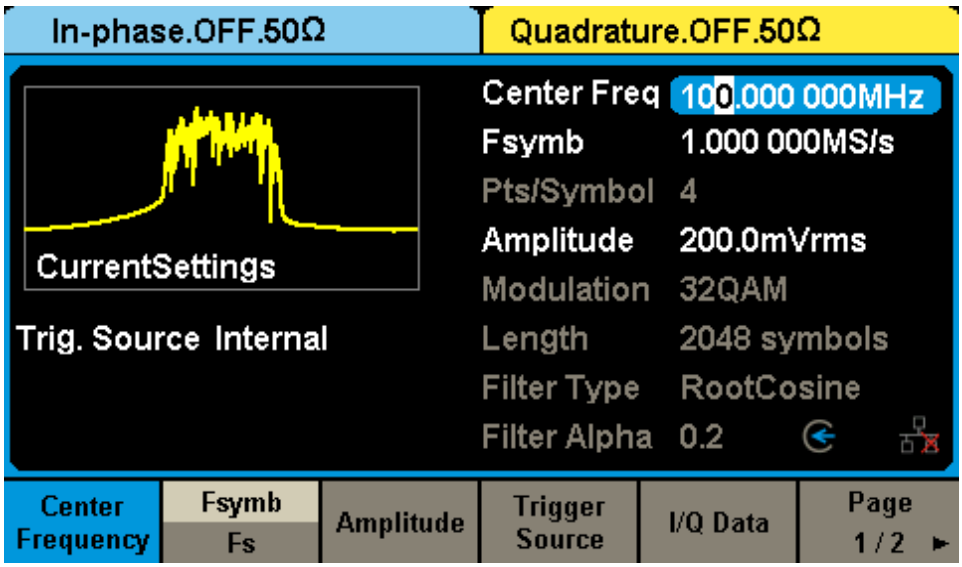


Figure 3-18 EasyIQ Download Interface

T3AFG setting.

1. Press Waveforms →I/Q, to enter the IQ interface if the current waveform is not IQ.

2. Set the parameters.
   Center frequency: 100 MHz
   Amplitude: 200 mVrms
   Fsymb: 1 Ms/s.
   The settings are shown in Figure 3-19.



4 Troubleshooting

4.1 General Inspection

After receiving a new T3AFG Series Function/Arbitrary Generator please inspect the instrument as followed:

1. Inspect the shipping container for damage.

Keep the damaged shipping container or cushioning material until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically.

2. Inspect the entire instrument.

In case there is any mechanical damage or defect, or the instrument does not operate properly or fails in the performance tests, notify the Teledyne Test Tools Sales Representative.

If the shipping container is damaged, or the cushioning materials show signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as the Teledyne Test Tools Sales Department. Keep the shipping materials for carrier‘s inspection.

3. Check the accessories.

Accessories supplied with the instrument are listed in “**Appendix A”.** If the contents are incomplete or damaged, notify the Teledyne Test Tools Sales Representative.

4.2 Troubleshooting

1. After the generator is powered on, if the screen remains dark please do as the following steps:

(1) Check the power cable‘s connection.

(2) Ensure the power switch is turned on.

(3) After the inspections above, restart the generator.

(4) If the generator still doesn‘t work after checking, please contact Teledyne Test Tools.

2. If there is no waveform output after setting the parameters, please do as the following steps:

(1) Check whether the BNC cable has a good connection to the output port.

(2) Check whether the output keys have been turned on.

(3) If the generator still doesn‘t work after checking, please contact Teledyne Test Tools Service Department.

5 Service and Support

5.1 Maintenance summary

Teledyne Test Tools warrants that the products it manufactures and sells will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for three years from the date of shipment from an authorized Teledyne Test Tools distributor. If a product is proved to be defective within the warranty period, Teledyne Test Tools will provide repair or replace the unit as described in the complete warranty statement.

To arrange for service or obtain a copy of the complete warranty statement, please contact your nearest Teledyne Test Tools sales and service office. Except as provided in this summary or the applicable warranty statement, Teledyne Test Tools makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability and special applicability. In no event shall Teledyne Test Tools be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages.

5.2 Contact

6 Appendix

Appendix A: Accessories

T3AFG200-350-500 Series Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator Accessories:

Standard Accessories:

- Calibration Report
- Power cord that fits the standard of the destination country
- USB Cable
- BNC Coaxial Cable

Appendix B: Daily Maintenance and Cleaning

Daily Maintenance

Do not store or leave the instrument in where the display screen will be exposed to direct sunlight for a long period of time.

CAUTION: To avoid damage to the instrument, do not expose it to spray, liquid, or solvent.

Cleaning

If the instrument requires cleaning, disconnect it from all power sources and clean it with a mild detergent and water. Make sure the instrument is completely dry before reconnecting it to a power source.

To clean the exterior surface, perform the following steps:

1. Remove loose dust on the outside of the instrument with a lint-free cloth. When cleaning the touch screen, be careful to avoid scratching the transparent plastic protective screen.
2. Use a soft cloth dampened with water to clean the instrument.

WARNING: To avoid any damage to the surface of the instrument, do not use any abrasive or chemical cleaning agents.

ABOUT TELEDYNE TEST TOOLS

TELEDYNE TEST TOOLS
Everywhereyoulook™

Company Profile

Teledyne LeCroy is a leading provider of oscilloscopes, protocol analyzers and related test and measurement solutions that enable companies across a wide range of industries to design and test electronic devices of all types. Since our founding in 1964, we have focused on creating products that improve productivity by helping engineers resolve design issues faster and more effectively. Oscilloscopes are tools used by designers and engineers to measure and analyze complex electronic signals in order to develop high-performance systems and to validate electronic designs in order to improve time to market.

The Teledyne Test Tools brand extends the Teledyne LeCroy product portfolio with a comprehensive range of test equipment solutions. This new range of products delivers a broad range of quality test solutions that enable engineers to rapidly validate product and design and reduce time-to-market. Designers, engineers and educators rely on Teledyne Test Tools solutions to meet their most challenging needs for testing, education and electronics validation.

Location and Facilities

Headquartered in Chestnut Ridge, New York, Teledyne Test Tools and Teledyne LeCroy has sales, service and development subsidiaries in the US and throughout Europe and Asia. Teledyne Test Tools and Teledyne LeCroy products are employed across a wide variety of industries, including semiconductor, computer, consumer electronics, education, military/aerospace, automotive/industrial, and telecommunications.

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