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# **User Manual**

## **SDG6000X Series Pulse/Arbitrary Waveform Generator**

**UM0206X-E01C**



# Declaration

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# General Safety Summary

Carefully read the following safety precautions to avoid any personal injury or damage 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.**

## Safety Terms and Symbols

### Terms used in this manual:

**DANGER:** Indicates an injury or hazard that may immediately happen.

**WARNING:** Indicates an injury or hazard that may not immediately happen.

**CAUTION:** Indicates that a potential damage to the instrument or other property might occur.

### Symbols used on the instrument. Symbols may appear on the instrument:



**Hazardous  
Voltage**



**Protective  
Earth Ground**



**Warning**



**Chassis  
Ground**



**Power  
Switch**







# Introduction

The manual covers the following 3 models of SDG6000X Series Pulse/Arbitrary Waveform Generators: SDG6022X, SDG6032X and SDG6052X.

SIGLENT's SDG6000X is a series of dual-channel Pulse/Arbitrary Waveform Generators that feature up to 500 MHz maximum bandwidth, a maximum sample rate of 2.4 GSa/s and 16-bit vertical resolution. 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 SDG6000X is a multi-function device which can generate Noise, IQ signals and PRBS patterns. These features enable the SDG6000X to provide a variety of high fidelity and low jitter signals, meeting the growing requirements of complex waveform synthesis.

## Key Features

- ◆ Dual-Channel, 500 MHz maximum bandwidth, 20 Vpp maximum output amplitude, high fidelity output with 80dB dynamic range
- ◆ High-performance sampling system with 2.4 GSa/s maximum sampling rate and 16-bit vertical resolution.
- ◆ Multi-function signal generator that delivers:

 <b>Sine</b>	<b>Continuous Wave Generator</b>	Up to 500 MHz sine wave, supporting sweep and user-defined harmonics. Low cost replacement of RF signal generators below 500 MHz.
 <b>Pulse</b>	<b>Pulse Generator</b>	Up to 150 MHz Pulse, with adjustable width, rising edge and falling edge; 3.3 ns minimum width and 1 ns minimum edge across the full frequency range
 <b>Arb</b>	<b>Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator</b>	Basic Function/Arbitrary Waveform Generator with modulation, sweep, burst and waveform combination functions.
 <b>I/Q</b>	<b>IQ Signal Generator (optional)</b>	Base Band and IF IQ signal generation with symbol rates between 250 Symb/s ~ 37.5 MSymb/s
 <b>Noise</b>	<b>Noise Generator</b>	Up to 500 MHz bandwidth White Gaussian Noise with adjustable bandwidth
 <b>PRBS</b>	<b>PRBS Generator</b>	Up to 300 Mbps PRBS3 ~ PRBS32 with bit rate and edge adjustments

- ◆ Sweep and Burst function
- ◆ Harmonic 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). Optional interface: GPIB
- ◆ 4.3" touch screen display for easier operation

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# 1 Quick Start

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Handle Adjustment
- The Front/Rear Panel
- Touch Screen Display
- System Functions

## 1.1 Handle Adjustment

To adjust the handle position of SDG6000X, please grip the handle by the sides and pull it outward. Then, rotate to the desired position.

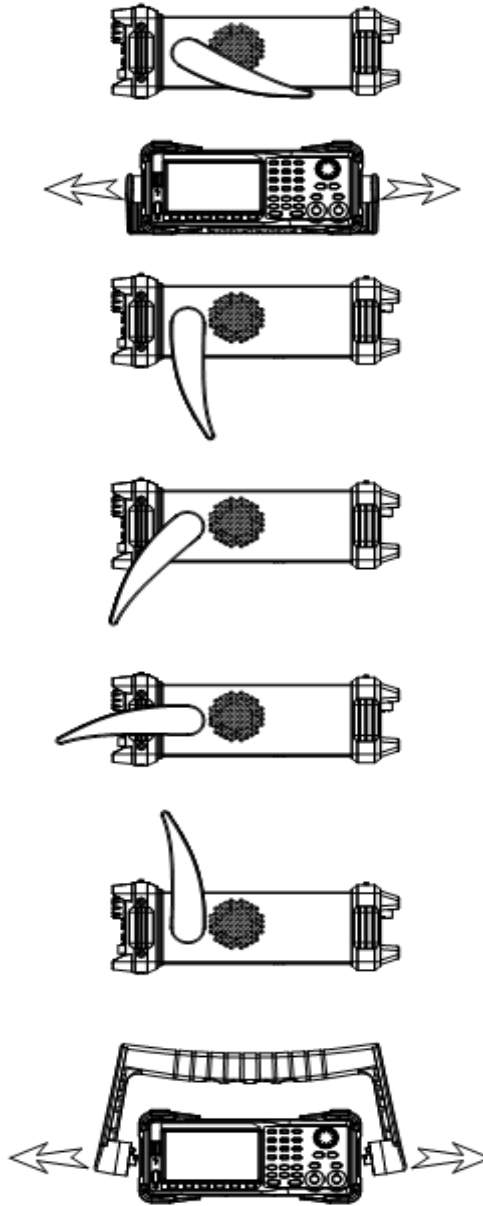


Figure 1-1 Viewing Position and Carrying Position

## 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.

### 1.2.1 Front Panel

SDG6000X 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.

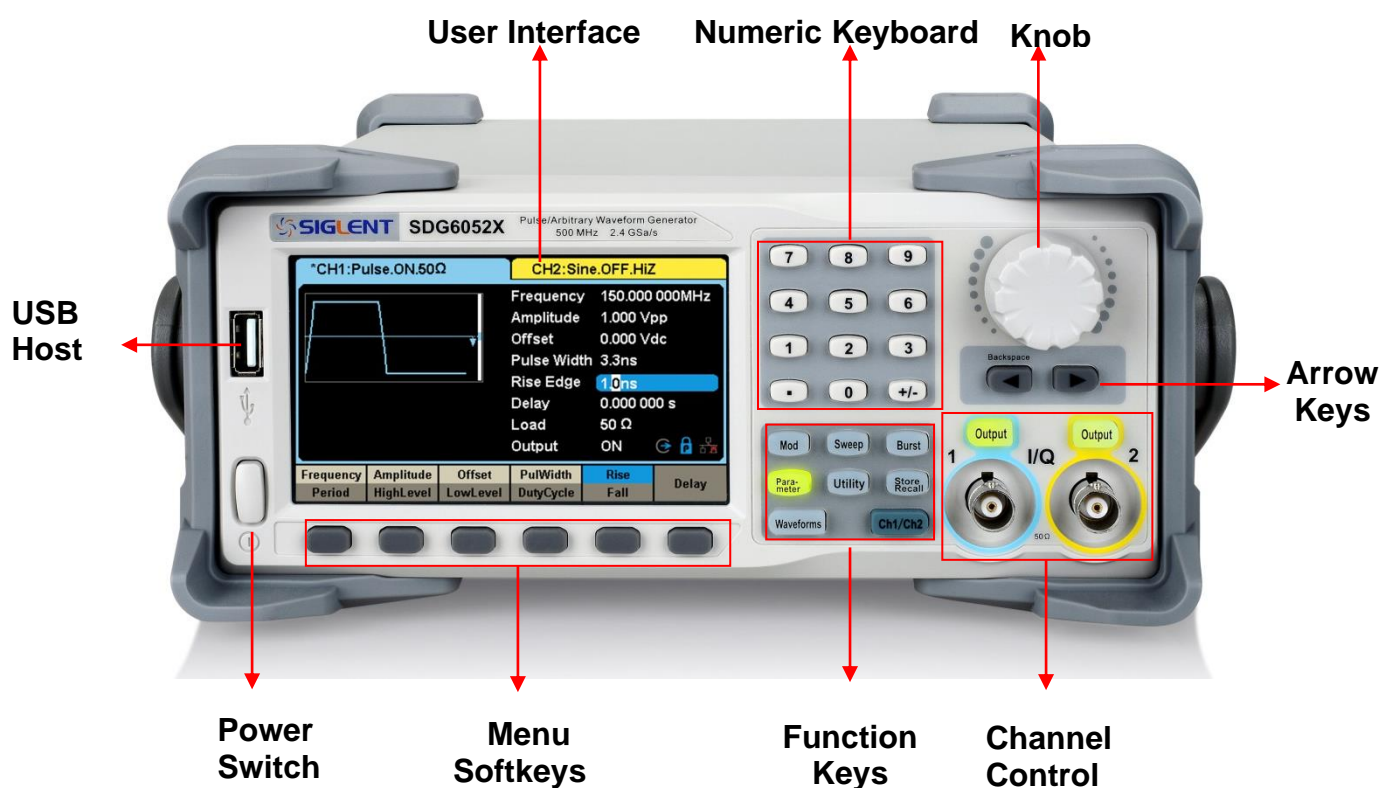


Figure 1-2 Front Panel

## 1.2.2 Rear Panel

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

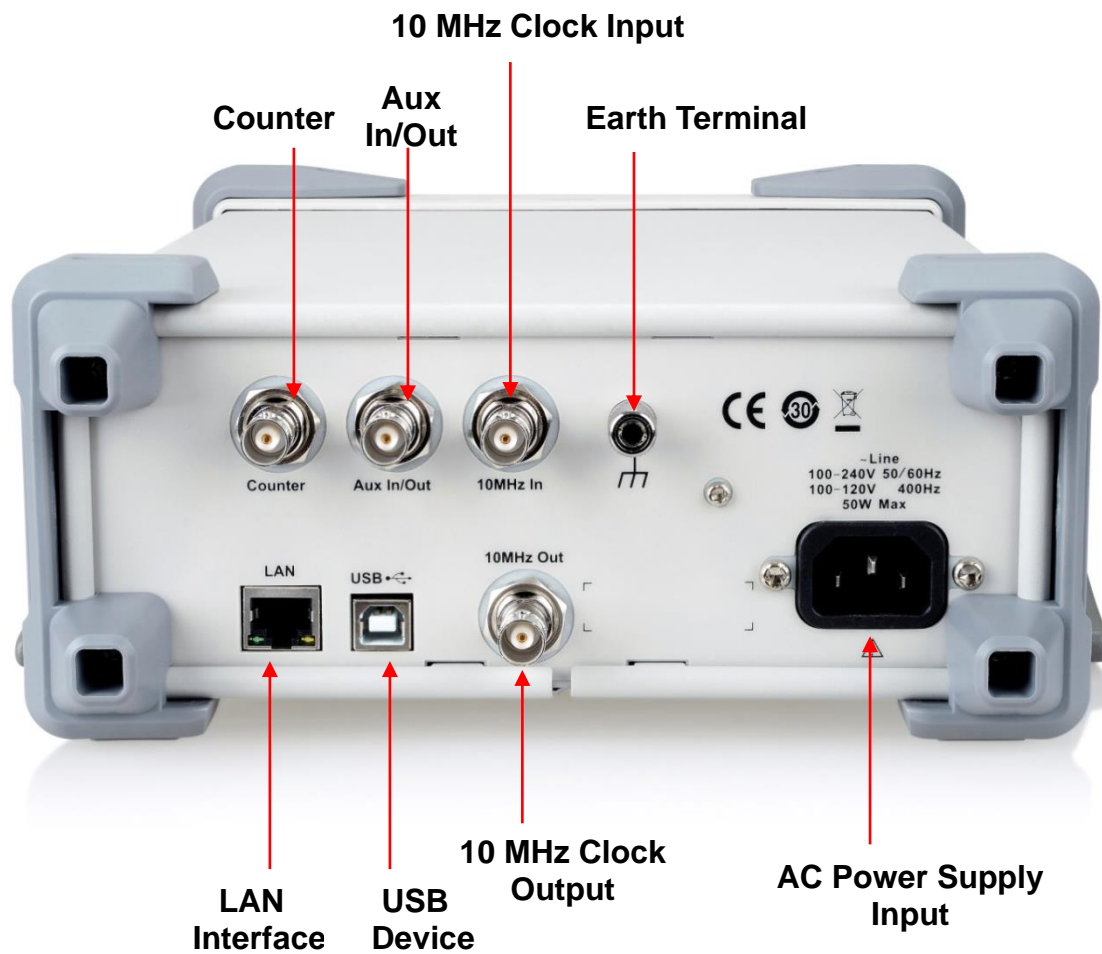


Figure 1-3 Rear Panel

## 1.3 Touch Screen Display

SDG6000X displays parameter and waveform information of one channel at a time. The picture below shows the interface when CH1 is selected. In this example, the waveform is an AM modulated sine wave. The information displayed may vary depending on the function selected.

The entire screen of the SDG6000X is a touch screen. You can use your finger or a touch pen to control the instrument. Most functions and selections can be chosen using the touch screen in a similar manner to the front panel keys and knob.

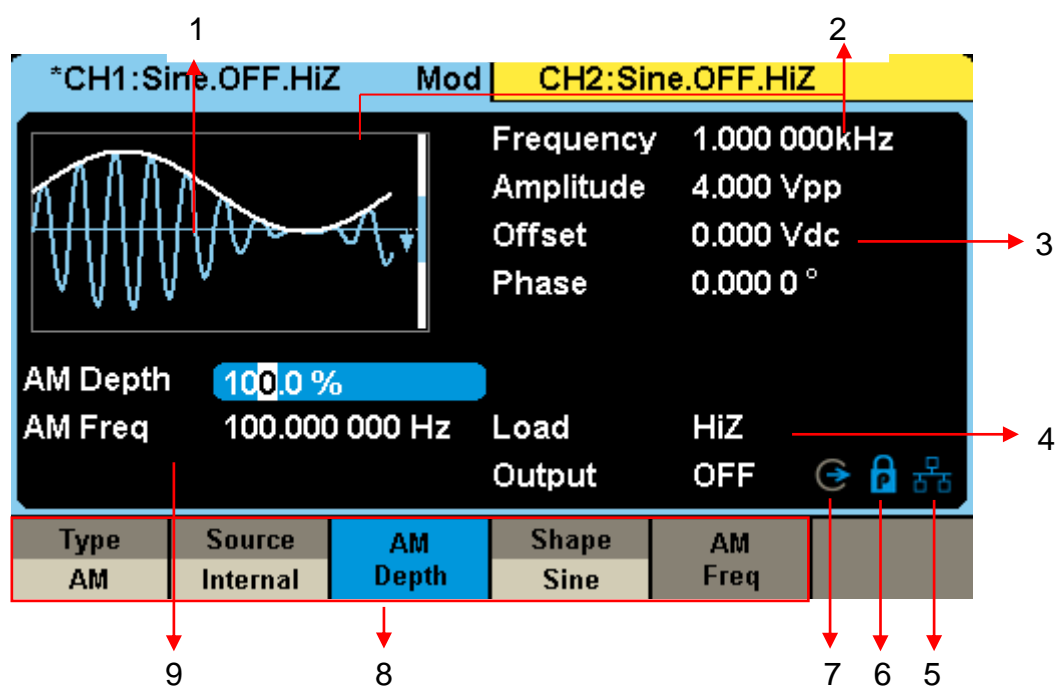


Figure 1-4 Touch Screen Display

### 1. Waveform Display Area

Displays the currently selected waveform of each channel. Click on the screen here, then the "Waveforms" button will be highlighted.

### 2. Channel Status Bar

Indicates the selected status and output configuration of the channels. Click on the screen here to switch to the corresponding channel. Click here again,

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 parameters of each channel. Click the parameters to be set, and the parameters will be selected and highlighted. 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.

Select the corresponding parameter to highlight it, and then use the softkeys, number keys or knob to change the parameter value; or press the corresponding output key for two seconds to switch between High Impedance and 50Ω.

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

**Load:** Displays the set impedance value. The default is 50Ω and the range is from 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.

Click on the screen here or pressing corresponding channel output control button, the current channel can be turned on/off.

### 5. LAN Status Icon

SDG6000X 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

The display will show different prompt messages based on the current phase mode.



This mark indicates current phase mode is Phase-locked.



This mark indicates current phase 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 selected 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. Click on the screen here or select the corresponding menu, and use number keys or knob to change the parameter value.

## 1.4 System Functions

In this section, you will learn the main function settings of the SDG6000X, including waveform selection settings, modulation/sweep/burst settings, channel output control, numeric input control and common function keys.

### 1.4.1 Waveform Selection

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

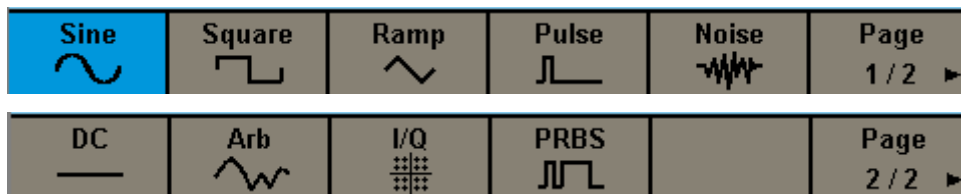


Figure 1-5 Waveform Selections

Press **Waveforms** → **Sine**, and the channel status bar displays "Sine". The SDG6000X can generate sine waveforms with frequencies from 1  $\mu$ Hz to 500 MHz. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level and Phase, a sine signal with different parameters can be generated.

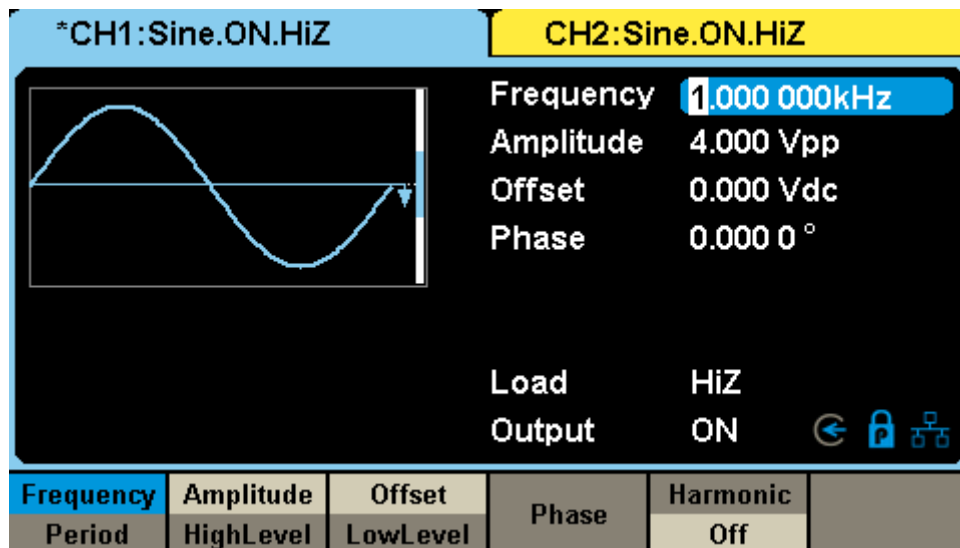


Figure 1-6 Sine Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Square**, and channel status bar displays "Square". The

generator can generate square waveforms with frequencies from 1  $\mu$ Hz to 120 MHz and a variable duty cycle. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and Duty Cycle, a square waveform with different parameters can be generated.

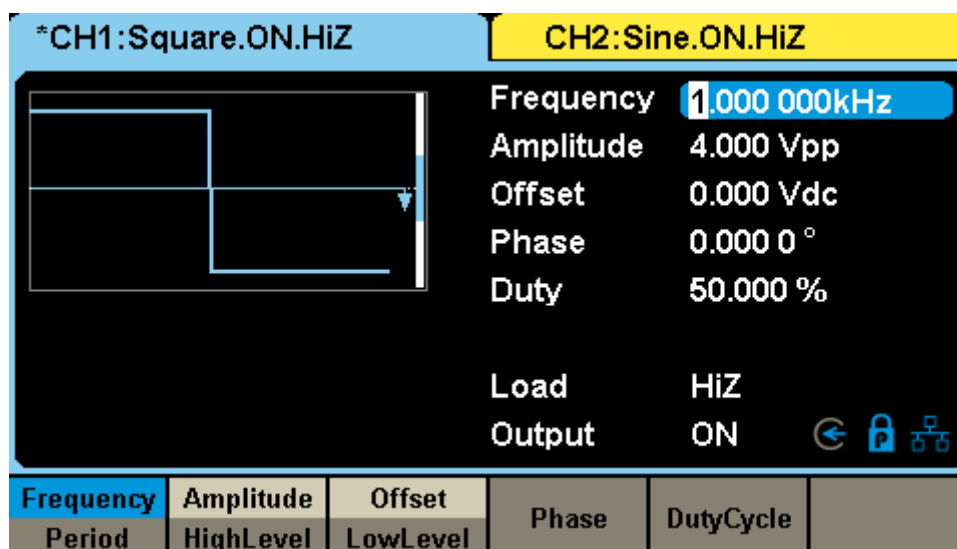


Figure 1-7 Square Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Ramp**, and channel status bar displays "Ramp". The generator can generate ramp waveforms with frequencies from 1  $\mu$ Hz to 5 MHz with variable symmetry. By setting Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and Symmetry, a ramp waveform with different parameters can be generated.

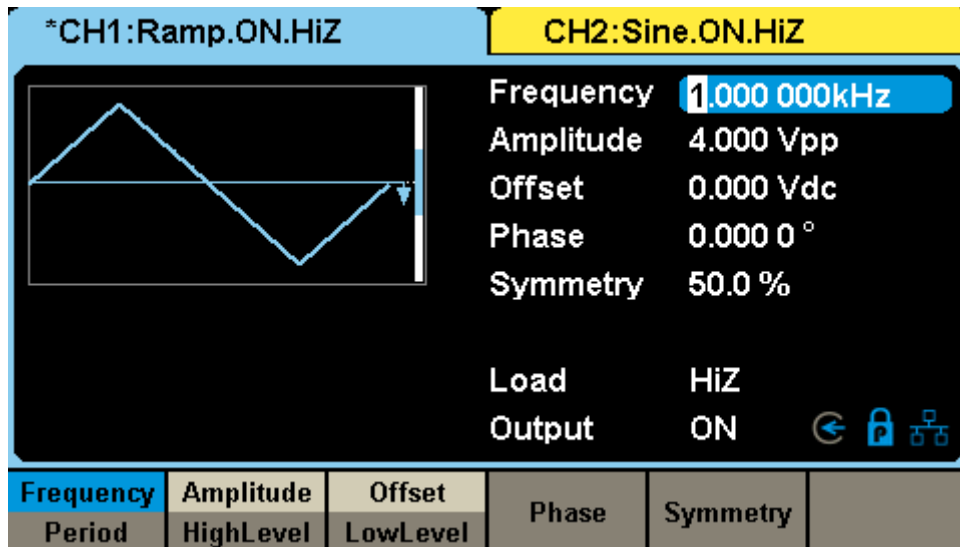


Figure 1-8 Ramp Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Pulse**, and channel status bar displays "Pulse". The generator can generate pulse waveforms with frequencies from 1  $\mu$ Hz to 150 MHz with 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.

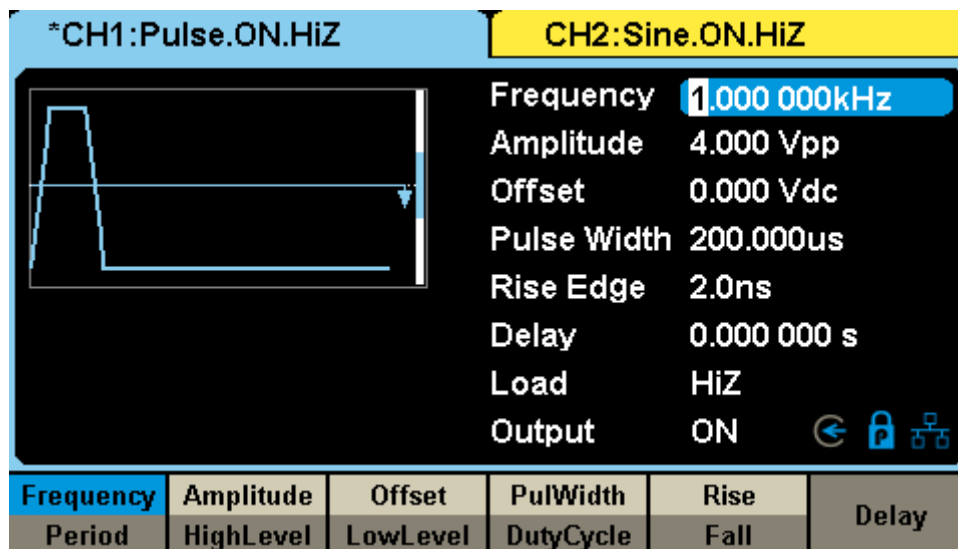


Figure 1-9 Pulse Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Noise**, and channel status bar displays "Noise". The generator can generate noise with a bandwidth from 80 MHz to 500 MHz. By setting Stdev and Mean, noise with different parameters can be generated.

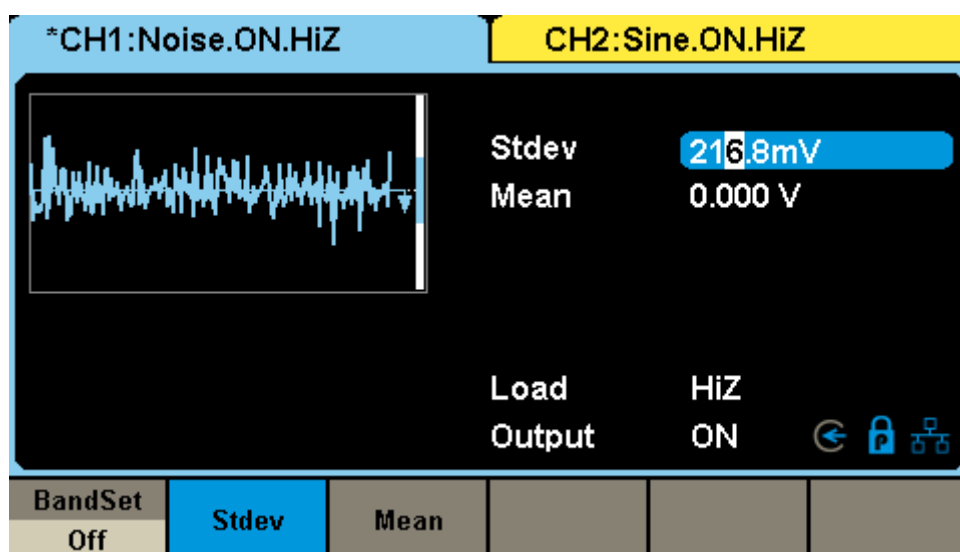


Figure 1-10 Noise Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Page 1/2** → **DC**, and channel status bar displays "DC". The generator can generate a DC signal with a level up to  $\pm 10$  V into a HighZ load or  $\pm 5$  V into a 50  $\Omega$  load.

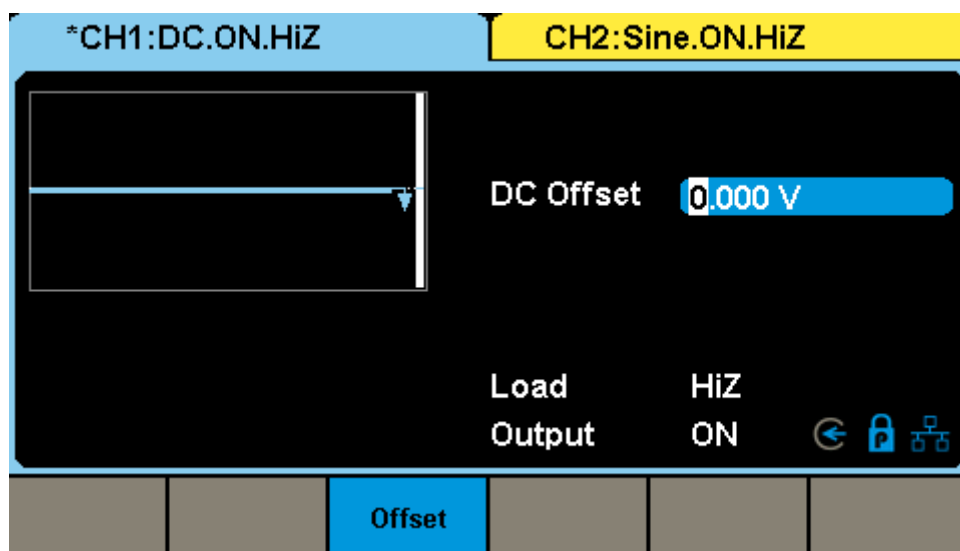


Figure 1-11 DC Display Interface

Press **Waveforms** → **Page 1/2** → **Arb**, and channel status bar displays "Arb". The generator can generate repeatable arbitrary waveforms with frequencies from 1  $\mu$ Hz to 50 MHz in DDS mode or output every data point with an output sample rate from 1  $\mu$ Sa/s to 300 MSa/s in TrueArb mode. By setting

Frequency/Period, Amplitude/High level, Offset/Low level, Phase and Interpolation, an arbitrary signal with different parameters can be generated.

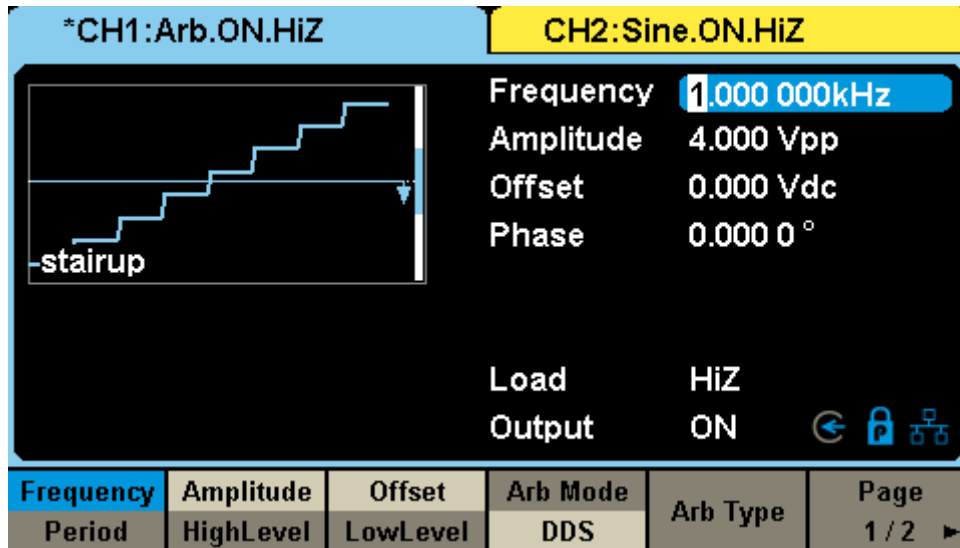


Figure 1-12 Arbitrary Waveform Display Interface

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.

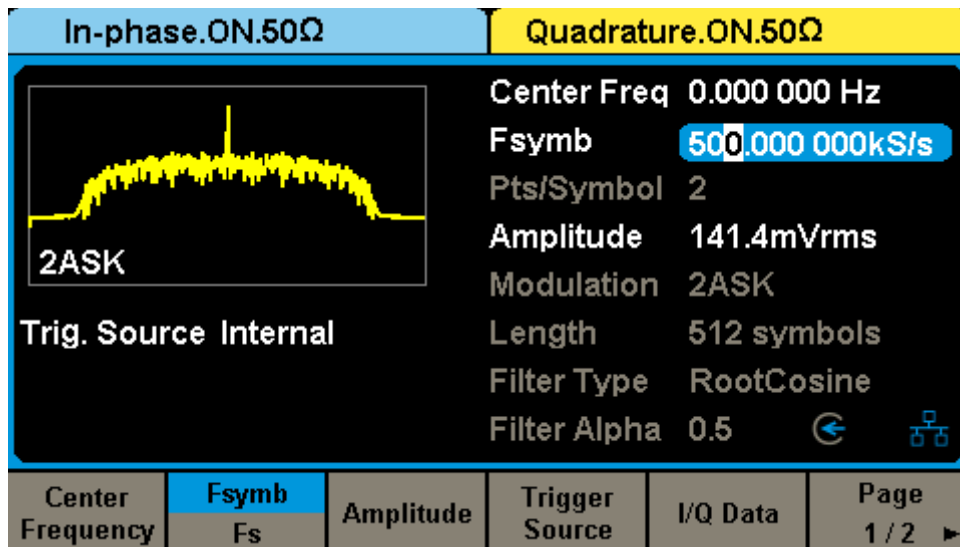


Figure 1-13 I/Q Signal Display Interface

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  $\mu$ bps 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.

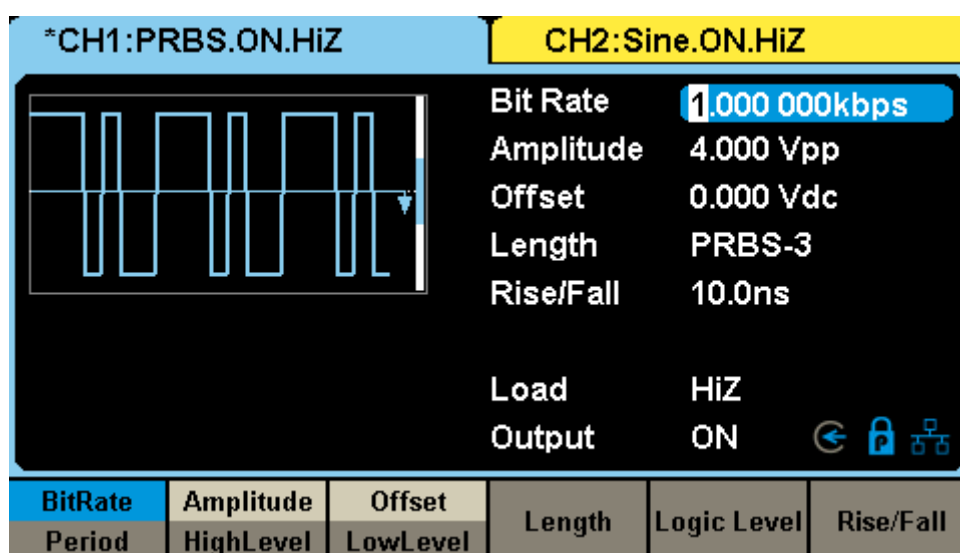


Figure 1-14 PRBS Display Interface

## 1.4.2 To Set the Modulation/Sweep/Burst

As shown in Figure 1-15, there are three keys on the front panel which select modulation, sweep and burst settings. The instructions below will help to explain these functions.

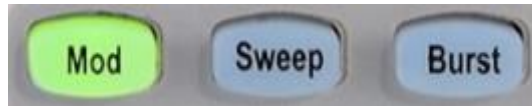


Figure 1-15 Modulate/Sweep/Burst Key

### 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, and Shape. The SDG6000X can modulate waveforms using AM, FM, PM, ASK, FSK, PSK, PWM and DSB-AM modulation types. Pulse waveforms can only be modulated using PWM. Noise and DC waveforms cannot be modulated.

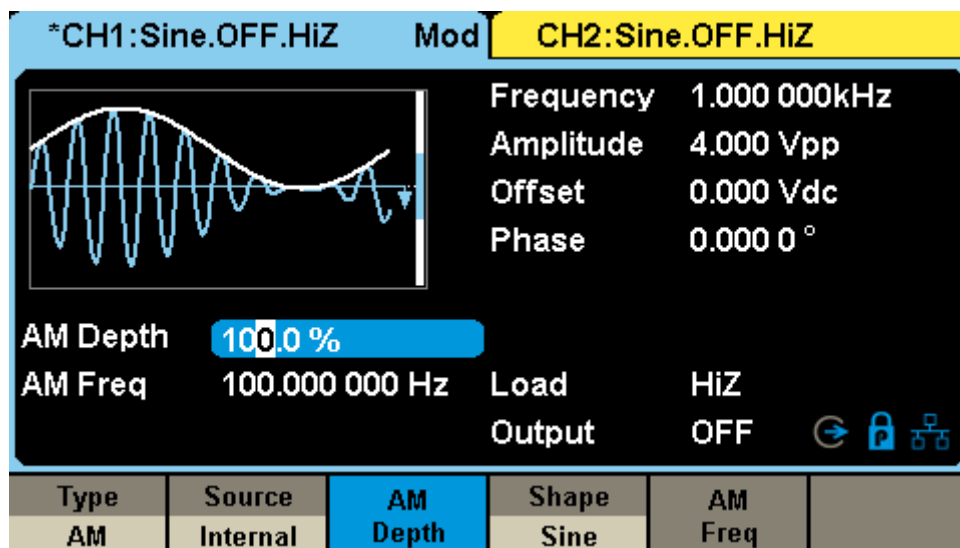


Figure 1-16 Modulation Display Interface

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

Sine, square, ramp and arbitrary waveforms support the sweep function. In sweep mode, the SDG6000X can generate signals with variable frequency. The available range of sweep time is from 1 ms to 500 s. The trigger source can be “Internal”, “External” or “Manual”.



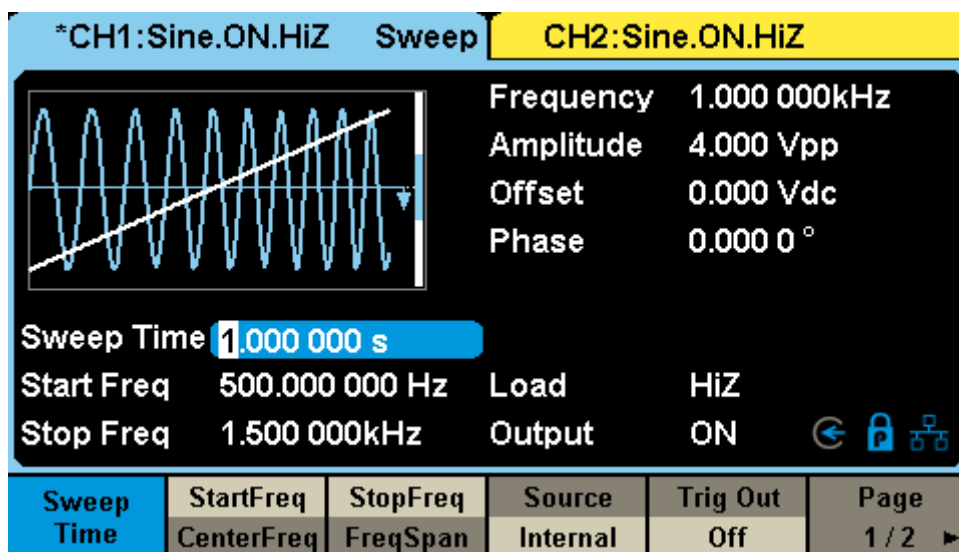


Figure 1-17 Sweep Waveform Display Interface

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

Burst function is supported for Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse or Arbitrary waveforms. Start Phase ranges from 0° to 360° and the Burst Period ranges from 1 μs to 1000 s.

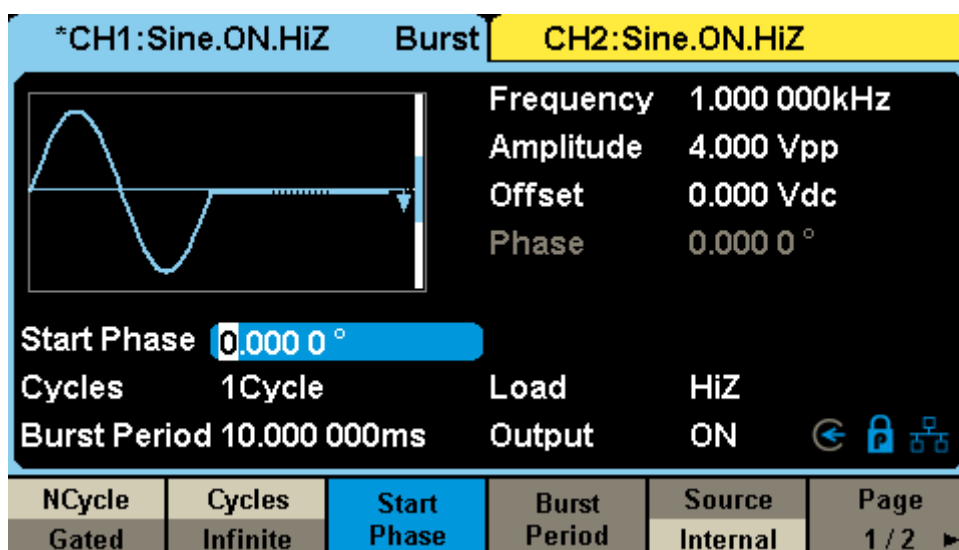


Figure 1-18 Burst Waveform Display Interface

### 1.4.3 Output Control

As shown in Figure 1-19, there are two keys on the right side of the front 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 light and the output will be enabled. Press the **Output** key again, the key light will go out and the output will be disabled.

**Note:** Keep pressing the corresponding output key for two seconds to quickly switch the load between High Impedance and 50  $\Omega$ .



Figure 1-19 Output Keys

## 1.4.4 Numeric Input

As shown in Figure 1-20, 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 numerical keypad.



Figure 1-20 Front Panel Digital Input

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

### Key point:

The numeric keyboard can be used to set waveform parameters. The following examples show how to change the frequency of Sine waveform:

After the desired parameter has been selected, 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.

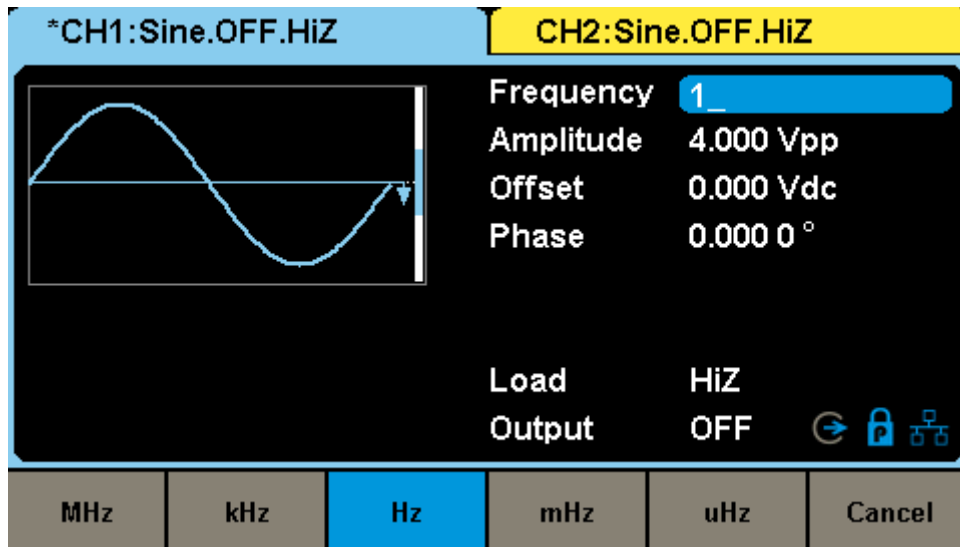


Figure 1-21 Use numeric keyboard to set the parameters

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.

## 1.4.5 Common Function Keys

As shown in Figure 1-22, there are five keys on the operation panel, which are labeled Parameter, Utility, Store/Recall, Waveforms, and Ch1/Ch2. The instructions below will help to familiarize you with these functions.



Figure 1-22 Common Function Keys

1. The **Parameter** key makes it convenient to directly set the parameters (frequency, amplitude, etc.) of basic waveforms.
2. The **Utility** key is used to set the auxiliary system functions, such as output configurations, interface setting, system setting information, performing the instrument self-test, version 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 again to select CH2.

## 2 Application and Implementation

Up to now, you have got a brief understanding about SDG6000X with the front/rear panel, the function control areas, and keys. You should also know how to set your Pulse/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 the Standard Waveforms
- Harmonic Function
- To Set IQ Waveform
- Modulation Function
- To Set Sweep Function
- To Set the Burst Function
- To Store and Recall
- To Set Utility Function

## 2.1 To Set the Standard Waveforms

The SDG6000X can output 8 standard waveforms; including sine, square, ramp, pulse, noise, DC, arbitrary and PRBS. In this section, you will learn how to set the parameters of each waveform.

### 2.1.1 To Set the 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, as shown in Figure 2-1. The parameters available for sine waveform include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level and phase. Different sine signals can be generated by setting these parameters.

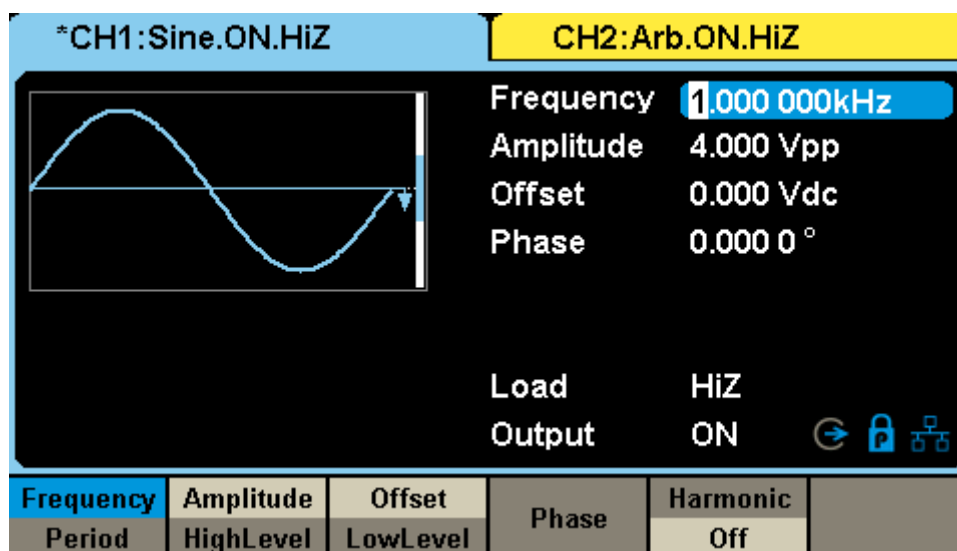


Figure 2-1 Sine Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-1 Menu Explanations of Sine Waveform

Function Menu	Explanation
Frequency/Period	Set the signal frequency or period
Amplitude/HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level
Offset/LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level
Phase	Set the phase of the signal

**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 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 “SDG6000X Datasheet”. The default frequency is 1 kHz.

Press **Waveforms** → **Sine** → **Frequency**, to set the frequency parameter. When changing parameters, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. If the new value is invalid, the instrument will set the value to the closest valid setpoint. For example, if you set the frequency to “600 MHz”, which is not a valid frequency, the instrument will select the nearest valid value. If Period (rather than Frequency) is the desired parameter, press **Frequency/Period** again to enter the period mode.

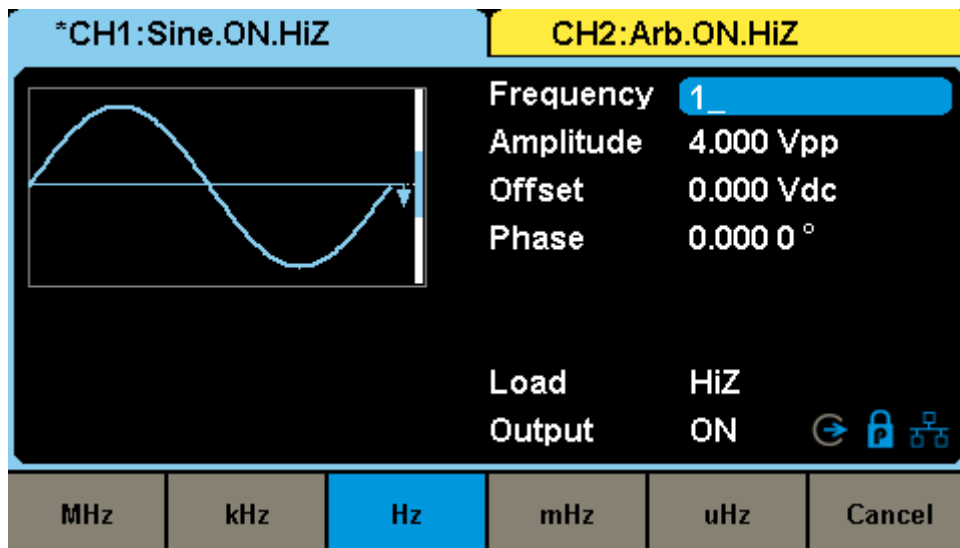


Figure 2-2 Setting the Frequency

### To Set the Amplitude

The amplitude setting range is limited by the “Load” and “Frequency/Period” settings. For detailed information, please refer to “SDG6000X Datasheet”.



Press **Waveforms** → **Sine** → **Amplitude**, to set the amplitude parameter. If the new value is invalid, the instrument will set the value to the closest valid setpoint. For example, if you set the amplitude to “0 V”, which is not a valid amplitude, the instrument will select the nearest valid value. If the high value is the parameter you wish to set, press **Amplitude/HighLevel** again to switch to high level entry.

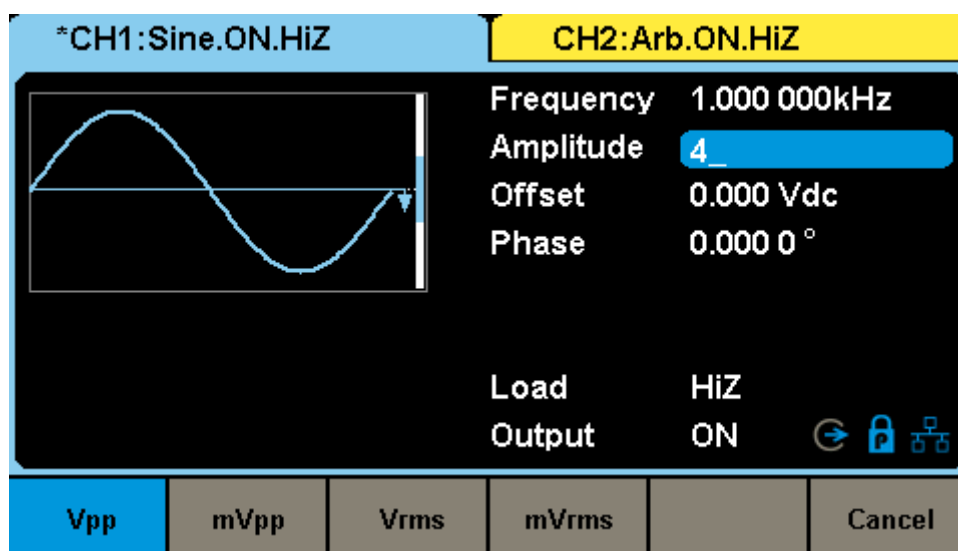


Figure 2-3 Setting the Amplitude

**Note:**

If the output load is set to a specific resistance value (not HiZ), the amplitude unit can be set as “Vpp”, “mVpp”, “Vrms”, “mVrms” or “dBm”.

If load is set as “HighZ”, the amplitude unit can be set as “Vpp”, “mVpp”, “Vrms” or “mVrms”.

**To Set the Offset**

The offset setting range is limited by the “Load” and “Amplitude/HighLevel” settings. For detailed information, please refer to “SDG6000X Datasheet”. The default value is 0 Vdc.

Press **Waveforms** → **Sine** → **Offset**, to set the offset parameter.

If the new value is invalid, the instrument will set the value to the closest valid setpoint. For example, if you set the amplitude to “0 V”, which is not a valid

amplitude, the instrument will select the nearest valid value. If the low value is the parameter you wish to set, press **Offset/LowLevel** again to switch to low level entry.

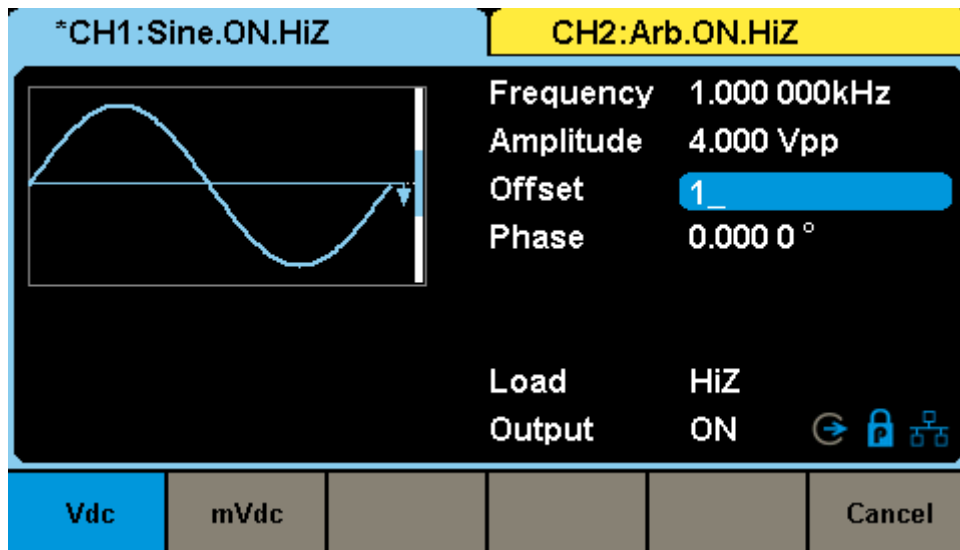


Figure 2-4 Setting the Offset

**To Set the Phase**

Press **Waveforms** → **Sine** → **Phase**, to set the phase parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the limited value will be set.

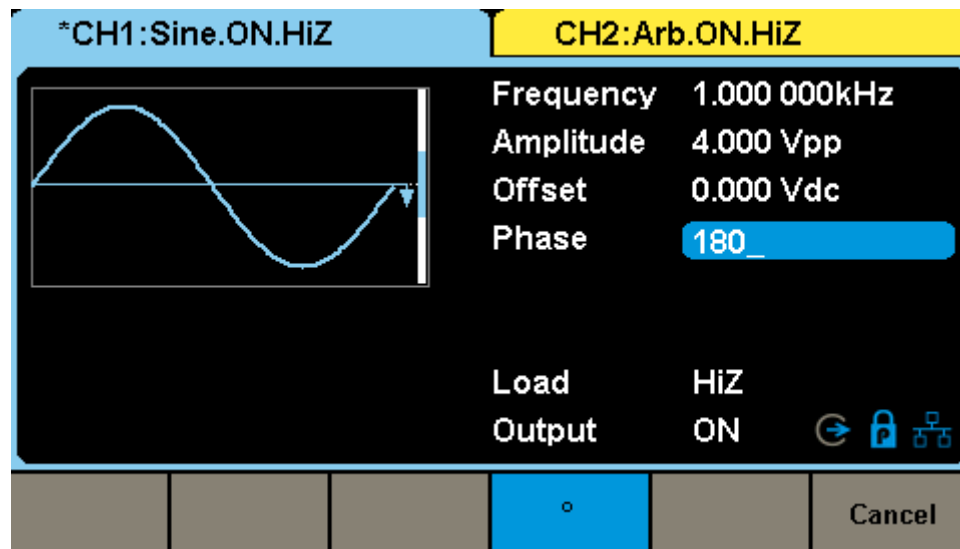


Figure 2-5 Setting the Phase

**Note:** When the Independent phase mode is enabled, the phase parameter cannot be modified.

## 2.1.2 To Set the 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, as shown in Figure 2-6. The parameters of square waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, phase and duty cycle.

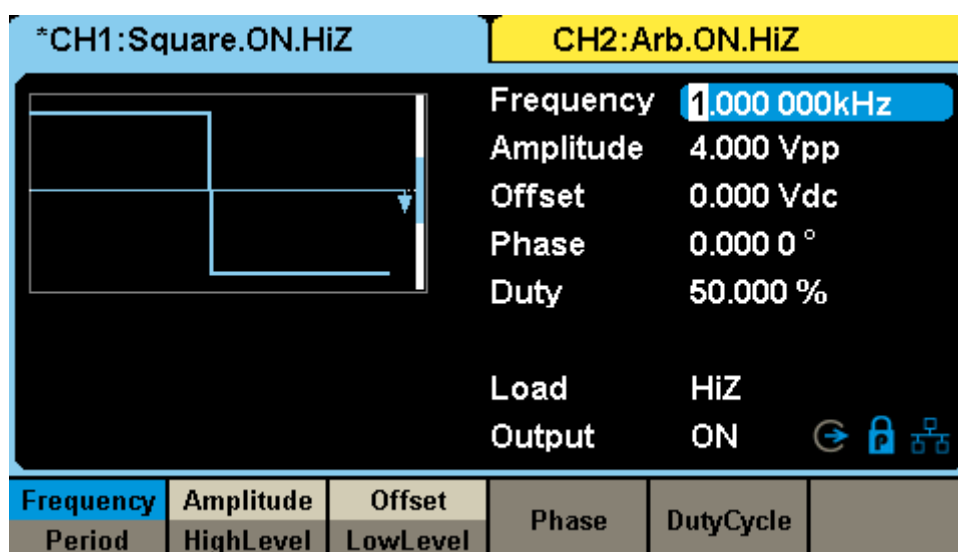


Figure 2-6 Square Parameters Display Interface

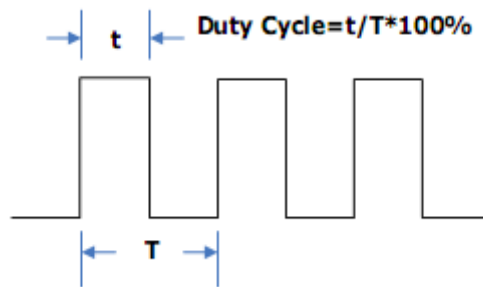
Table 2-2 Menu Explanations of Square Waveform

Function Menu	Explanation
Frequency/Period	Set the signal frequency or period press
Amplitude/HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level press
Offset/LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level press
Phase	Set the phase of the signal
DutyCycle	Set the duty cycle of square waveform

**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 Duty Cycle

**Duty Cycle:** The ratio of the positive pulse width to the period.



The duty cycle setting range is limited by the “Frequency/Period” setting. For detailed information, please refer to “SDG6000X Datasheet”. The default value is 50%.

Press **Waveforms** → **Square** → **DutyCycle**, to set the duty cycle parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

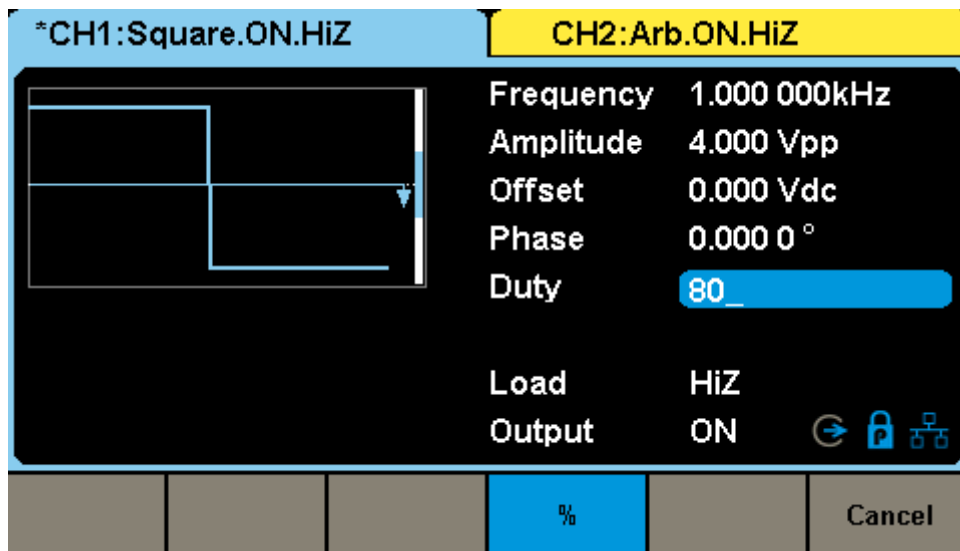


Figure 2-7 Setting the Duty Cycle

**Note:**

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

### 2.1.3 To Set the 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, as shown in Figure 2-8. The parameters for ramp waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, phase and symmetry.

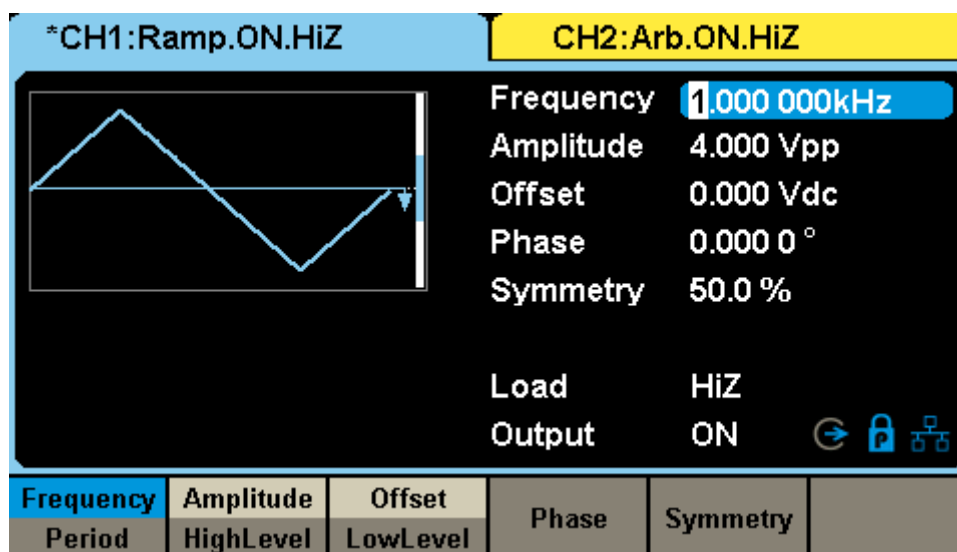


Figure 2-8 Ramp Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-3 Menu Explanations of Ramp Waveform

Function Menu	Explanation
Frequency/ Period	Set the signal frequency or period press
Amplitude/ HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level press
Offset/ LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level press
Phase	Set the phase of the signal
Symmetry	Set the symmetry of ramp waveform

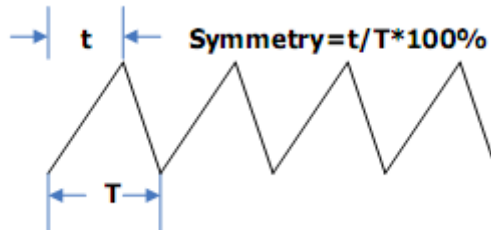
**Note:** To select the secondary menu item, press the key a second time. For example, if you wish to adjust the period of a waveform, press the softkey below the “Frequency/Period” menu label until Period is highlighted and then enter the value.

### To Set the Symmetry

**Symmetry:** The percentage that the rising period relative to the waveform period.

**Range:** 0~100%

**Default Value:** 50%



Press **Waveforms** → **Ramp** → **Symmetry**, to set the symmetry parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

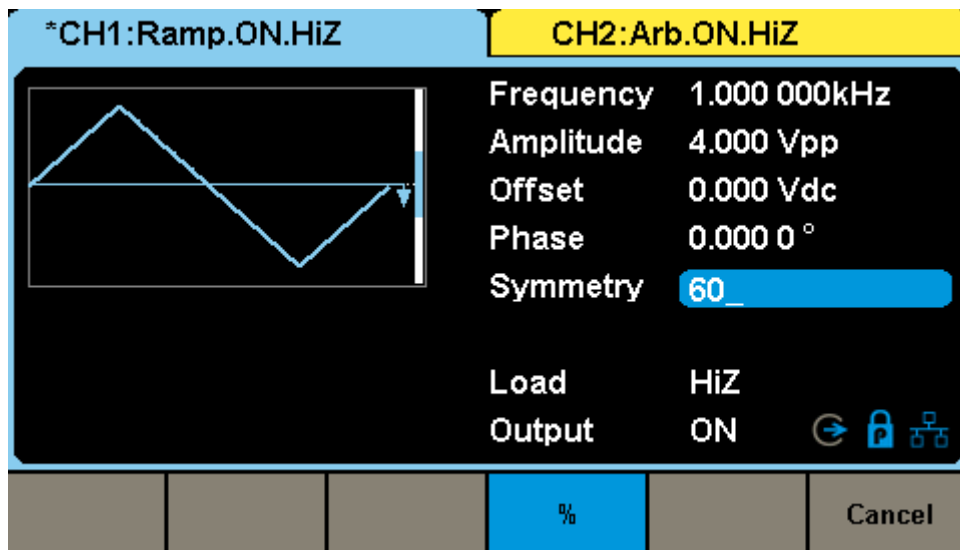


Figure 2-9 Setting the Symmetry

**Note:**

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

## 2.1.4 To Set the 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, as shown in Figure 2-10. The parameters for pulse waveforms include frequency/period, amplitude/high level, offset/low level, width, rise/fall and delay.

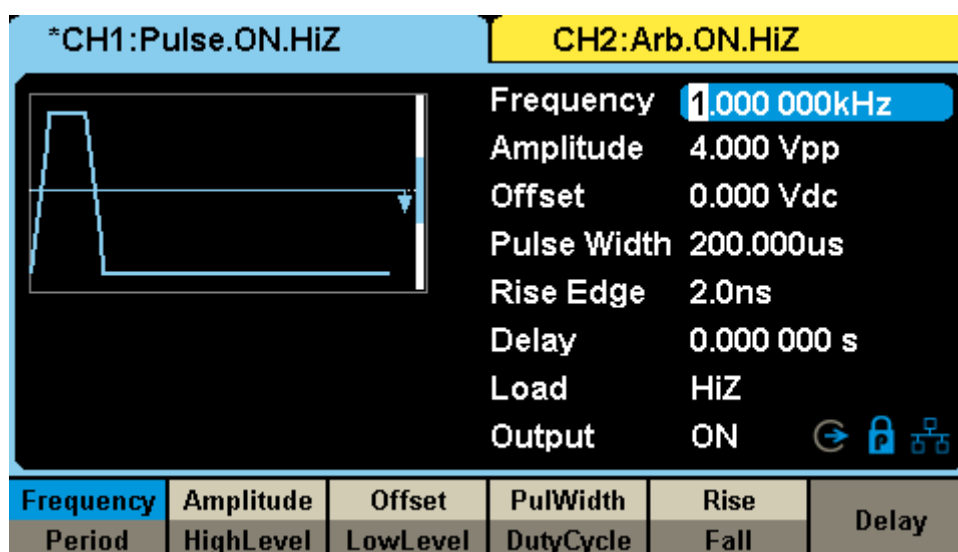


Figure 2-10 Pulse Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-4 Menu Explanations of Pulse Waveform

Function Menu	Explanation
Frequency/Period	Set the signal frequency or period press
Amplitude/HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level press
Offset/LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level press
PulWidth/DutyCycle	Set the signal pulse width or duty cycle 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 of pulse waveform

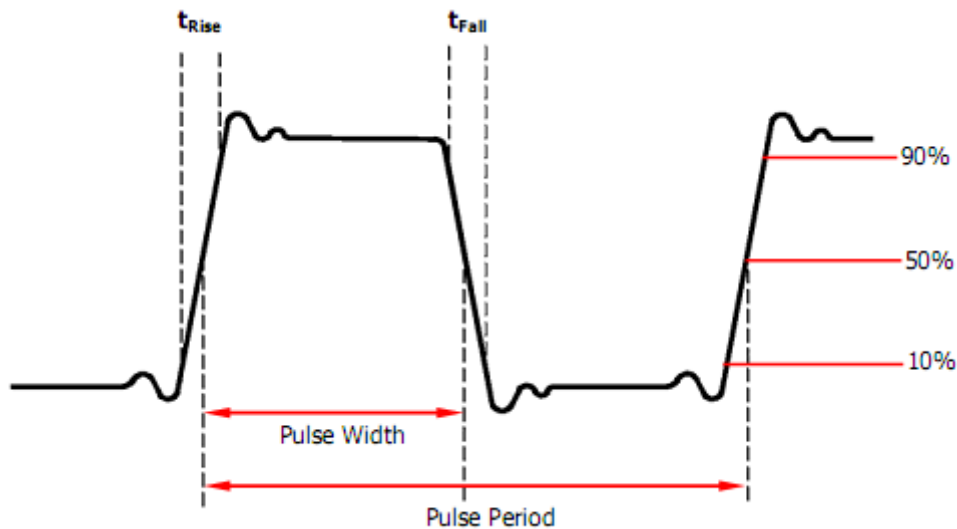
**Note:** To select the secondary menu item, press the key a second time. For example, if you wish to adjust the period of a waveform, press the softkey

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

### To Set the 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 “SDG6000X Datasheet”. The default value is 200  $\mu$ s.

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.



Press **Waveforms** → **Pulse** → **PulWidth**, to set the pulse width parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set. If you want to set the waveform by duty cycle, press the **PulWidth/DutyCycle** key again, to switch into the duty cycle parameter.



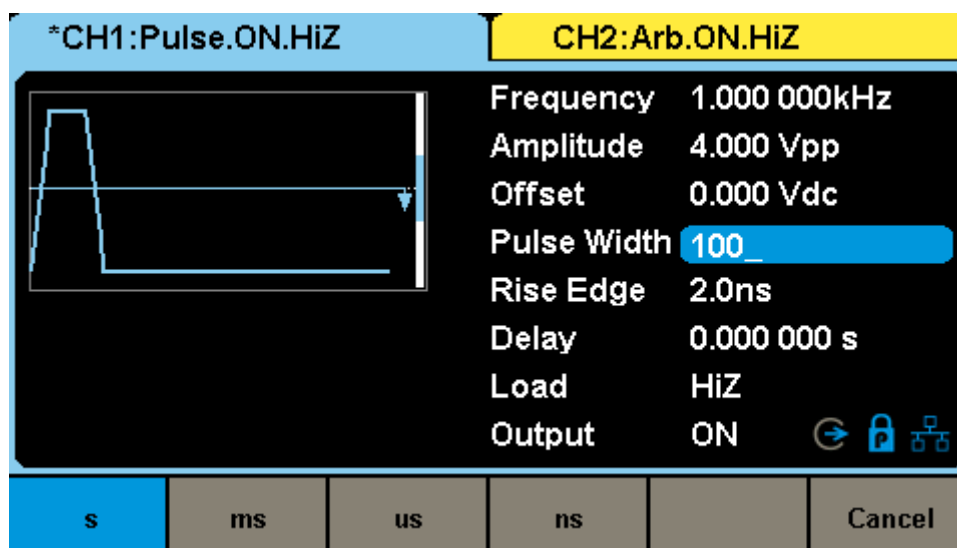


Figure 2-11 Setting the Pulse Width

### 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.

Press **Waveforms** → **Pulse** → **Rise** to set the rise edge parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set. If you want to set the waveform falling edge, press the **Rise/Fall** key again, to switch to the falling edge parameter.

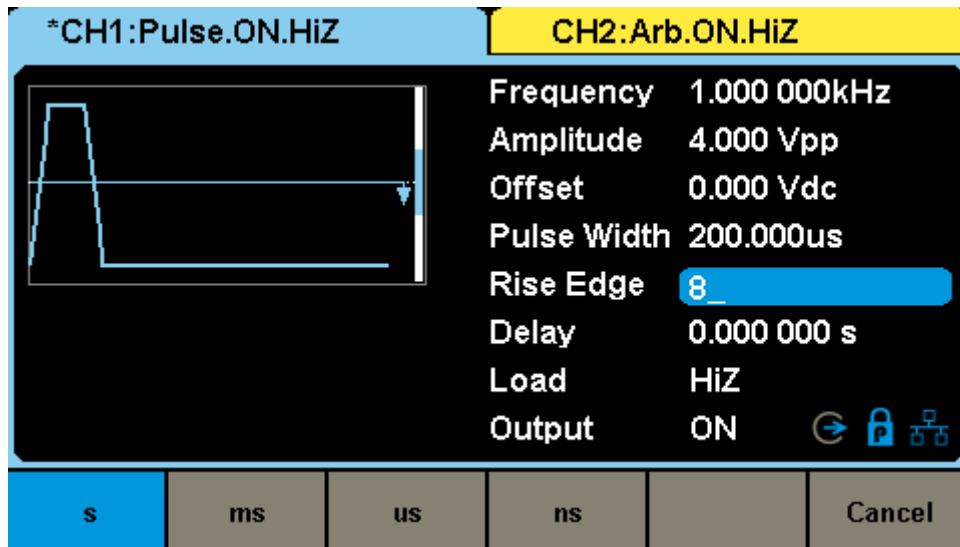


Figure 2-12 Setting the Rise Edge

**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 the 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, as shown in Figure 2-13. The parameters for noise include stdev, mean and bandwidth. Noise is non-periodic signal which has no frequency or period.

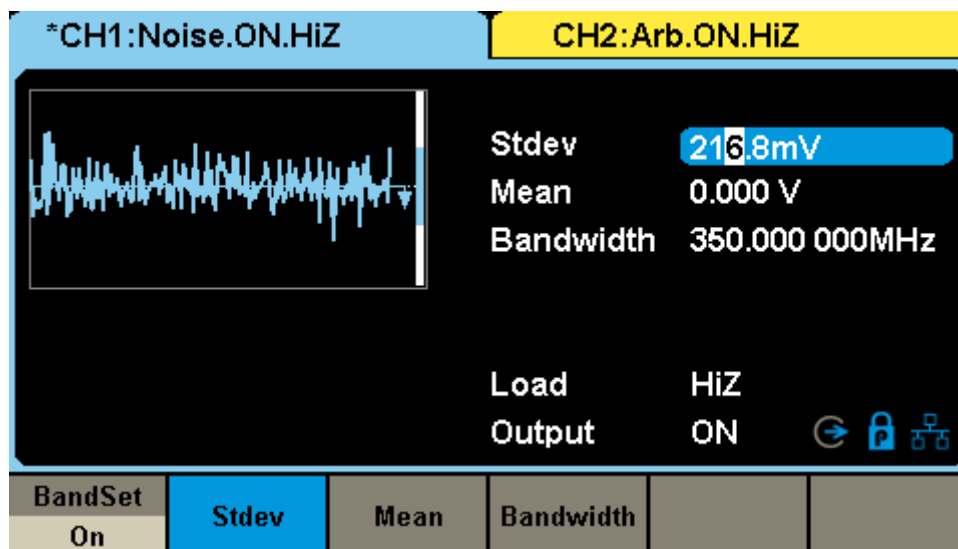


Figure 2-13 Noise Parameters Display Interface

Table 2-5 Menu Explanations of Noise

Function Menu	Explanation
BandSet	Turn on/off the bandwidth setting
Stdev	Set the stdev of noise waveform
Mean	Set the mean of noise waveform
Bandwidth	Set the bandwidth of noise waveform

### To Set the Stdev

Press **Waveforms** → **Noise** → **Stdev**, to set the stdev parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the closest valid value will be set.

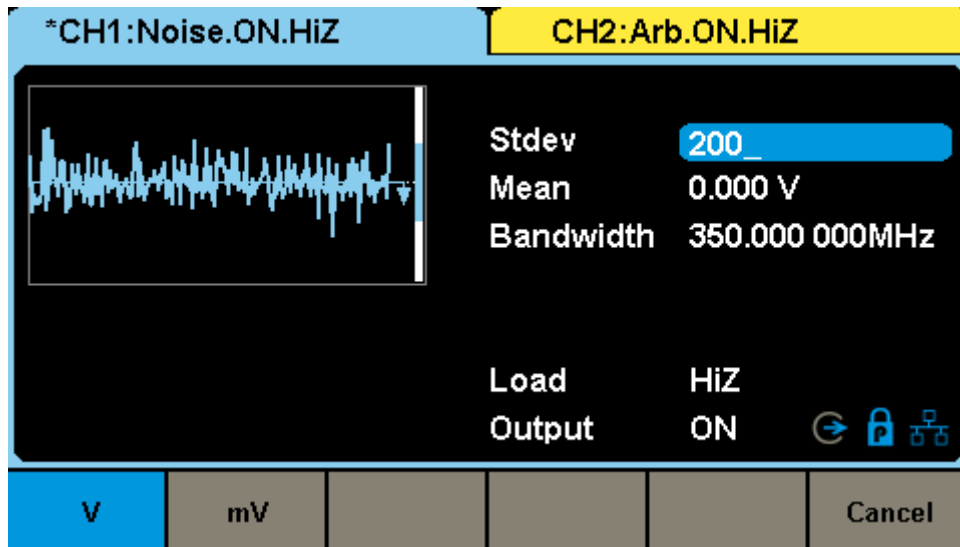


Figure 2-14 Setting the Stdev

### To Set the Mean

Press **Waveforms** → **Noise** → **Mean**, to set the mean parameter. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

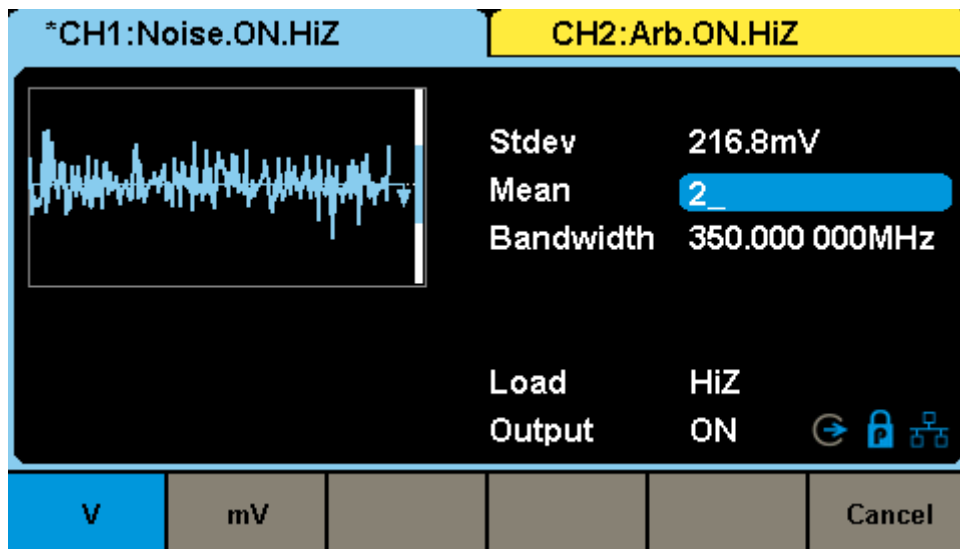


Figure 2-15 Setting the Mean

### Bandwidth

Press **Waveforms** → **Noise** → **BandSet** and choose “On”, and then the bandwidth parameter can be set. When changing parameter, if the new value is valid, the value will be set. Otherwise, the nearest valid value will be set.

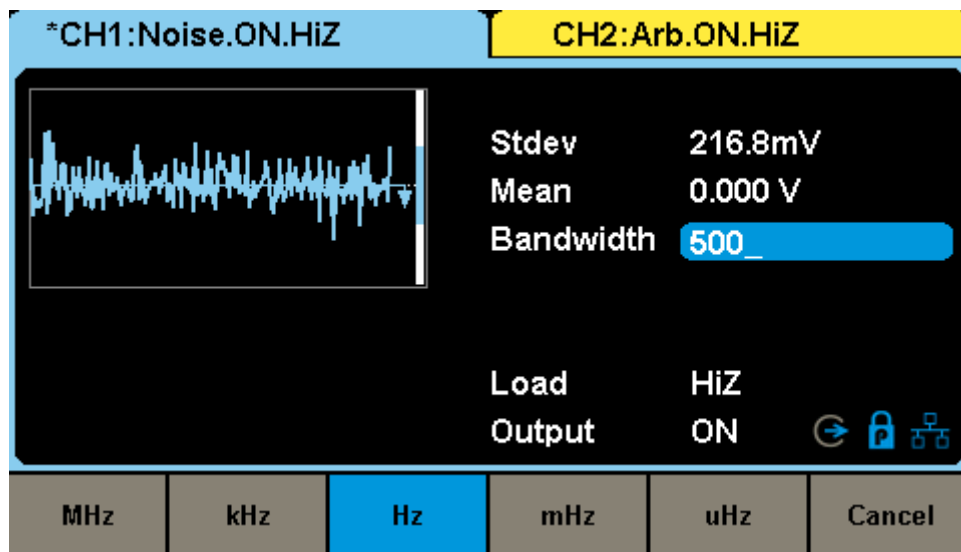


Figure 2-16 Setting the Bandwidth

## 2.1.6 To Set the 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.

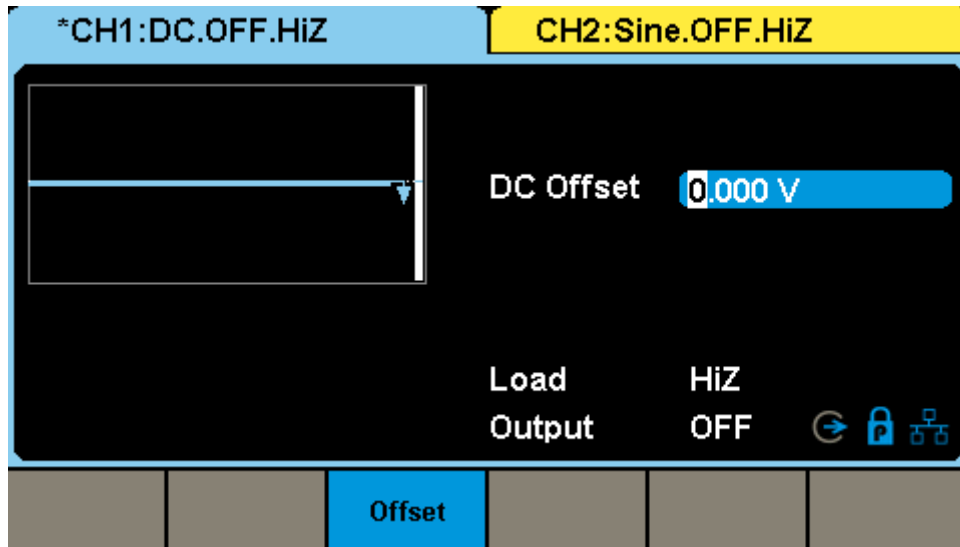


Figure 2-17 DC Setting Interface

**Note:**

The method of setting offset of a DC signal is similar to Offset of the sine waveform function. Refer to “**To Set the Sine Waveform**” to configure offset.

## 2.1.7 To Set the 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 sampling rate/frequency, amplitude/high level, offset/ low level, phase and interpolation.

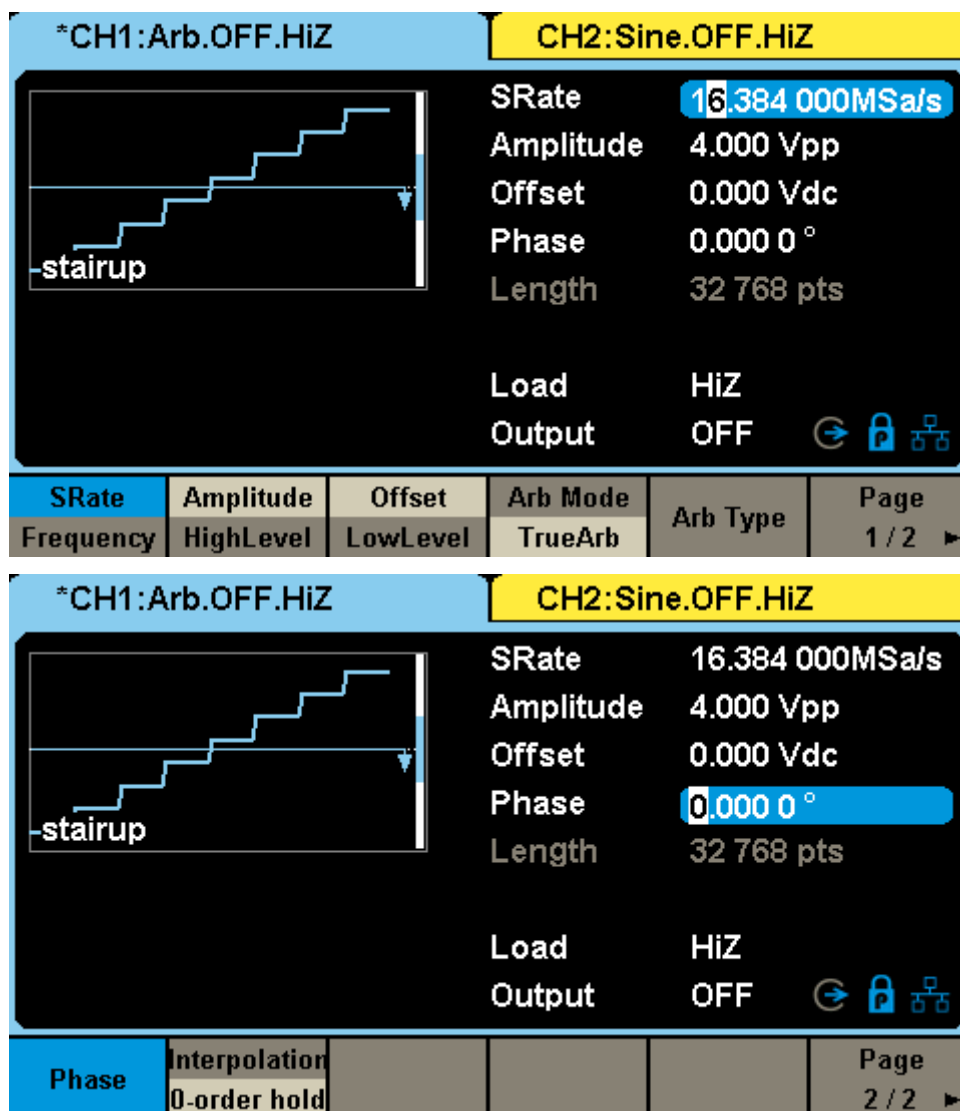


Figure 2-18 Arb Parameters Display Interface (TrueArb)

Table 2-6 Menu Explanations of Arb Waveform

Function Menu	Explanations
SRate/ Frequency	Set the signal sampling rate or frequency
Amplitude/ HighLevel	Set the signal amplitude or high level press
Offset/ LowLevel	Set the signal offset or low level 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

**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 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, SDG6000X supports two interpolation modes of including 0-order hold and Linear. User 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.

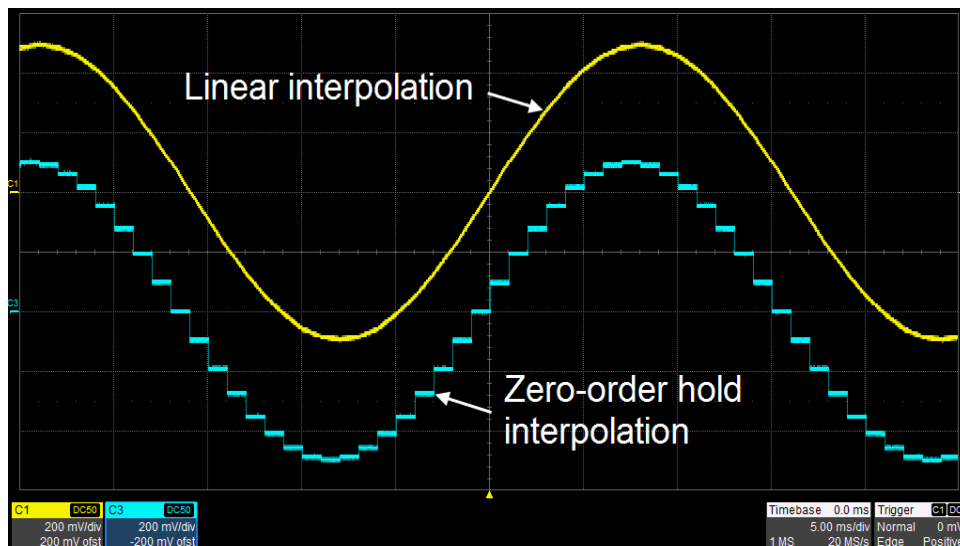


Figure 2-19 Comparison of "0-order hold" and "Linear" Interpolation Modes

## 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.

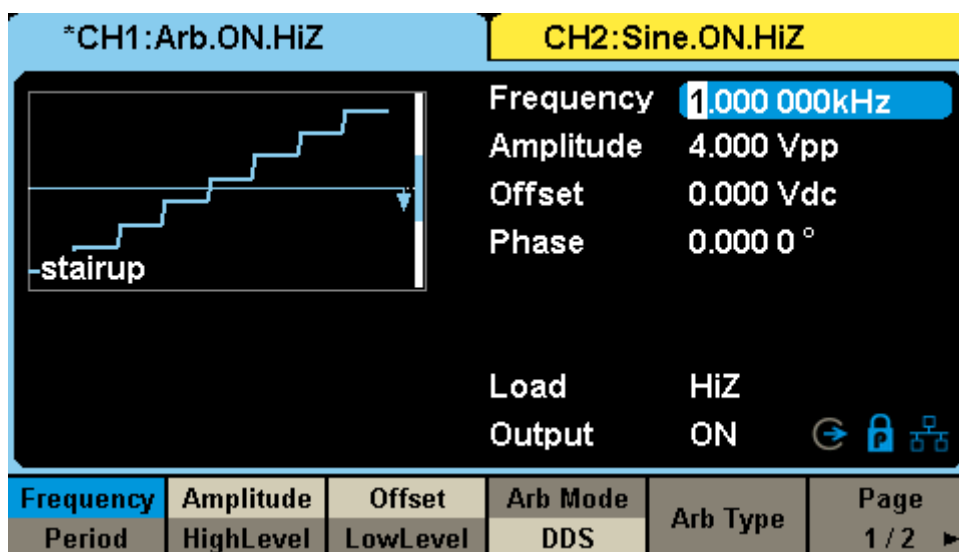


Figure 2-20 Arb Parameters Display Interface (DDS)

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.

**Note:**

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

**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.

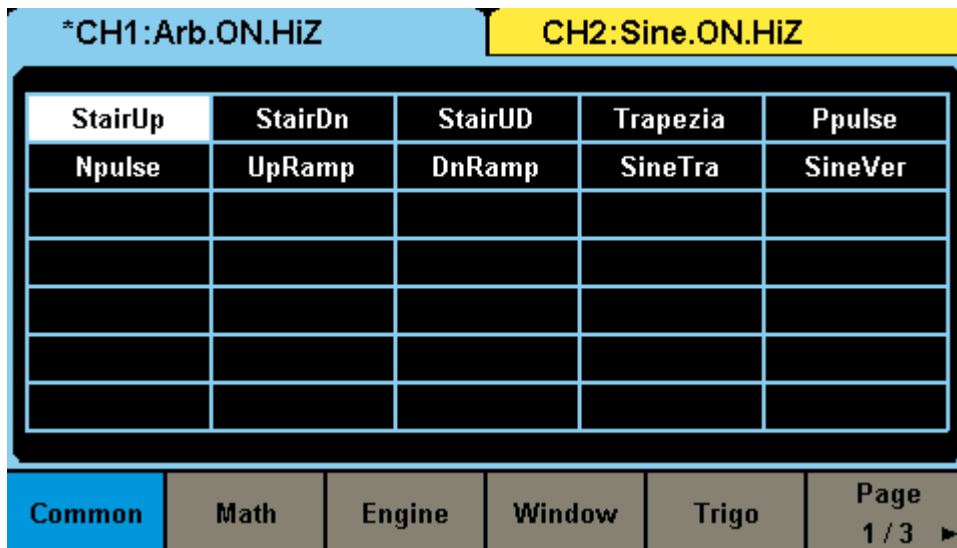


Figure 2-21 Built-in Arbitrary Waveforms

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	Explanation
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	Up Ramp waveform
	DnRamp	Down Ramp waveform
	SineTra	Sine-Tra waveform
	SineVer	Sine-Ver waveform
Math	ExpFall	Exponential Fall function
	ExpRise	Exponential Rise function
	LogFall	Log Fall function
	LogRise	Log Rise function
	Sqrt	Square root function
	Root3	Cube Root 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	

Item	Waveform	Explanation
	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	Sine signal with noise
	AmpALT	Increasing oscillation curve
	AttALT	Decreasing 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
Ripple	Ripple wave of battery	
Gamma	Gamma signal	

Item	Waveform	Explanation
	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	Gaussian window
	Triangle	Triangle window (Fejer window)
	BlackmanH	BlackmanH window
	Bartlett-Hann	Bartlett-Hann window
	Bartlett	Bartlett window
	BohmanWin	Bohman window
	ChebWin	Chebyshev window
	FlatTopWin	Flat top weighted window
	ParzenWin	Parzen window
	TaylorWin	Taylor window
TukeyWin	Tukey (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

Item	Waveform	Explanation
	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 cycle
	SquareDuty02	Square waveform with 2% duty cycle
	SquareDuty04	Square waveform with 4% duty cycle
	SquareDuty06	Square waveform with 6% duty cycle
	SquareDuty08	Square waveform with 8% duty cycle
	SquareDuty10	Square waveform with 10% duty cycle
	SquareDuty12	Square waveform with 12% duty cycle
	SquareDuty14	Square waveform with 14% duty cycle
	SquareDuty16	Square waveform with 16% duty cycle
	SquareDuty18	Square waveform with 18% duty cycle
	SquareDuty20	Square waveform with 20% duty cycle
	SquareDuty22	Square waveform with 22% duty cycle
	SquareDuty24	Square waveform with 24% duty cycle
	SquareDuty26	Square waveform with 26% duty cycle
	SquareDuty28	Square waveform with 28% duty cycle
	SquareDuty30	Square waveform with 30% duty cycle
	SquareDuty32	Square waveform with 32% duty cycle
	SquareDuty34	Square waveform with 34% duty cycle
	SquareDuty36	Square waveform with 36% duty cycle
	SquareDuty38	Square waveform with 38% duty cycle
SquareDuty40	Square waveform with 40% duty cycle	
SquareDuty42	Square waveform with 42% duty cycle	
SquareDuty44	Square waveform with 44% duty cycle	
SquareDuty46	Square waveform with 46% duty cycle	

Item	Waveform	Explanation
	SquareDuty48	Square waveform with 48% duty cycle
	SquareDuty50	Square waveform with 50% duty cycle
	SquareDuty52	Square waveform with 52% duty cycle
	SquareDuty54	Square waveform with 54% duty cycle
	SquareDuty56	Square waveform with 56% duty cycle
	SquareDuty58	Square waveform with 58% duty cycle
	SquareDuty60	Square waveform with 60% duty cycle
	SquareDuty62	Square waveform with 62% duty cycle
	SquareDuty64	Square waveform with 64% duty cycle
	SquareDuty66	Square waveform with 66% duty cycle
	SquareDuty68	Square waveform with 68% duty cycle
Square 2	SquareDuty70	Square waveform with 70% duty cycle
	SquareDuty72	Square waveform with 72% duty cycle
	SquareDuty74	Square waveform with 74% duty cycle
	SquareDuty76	Square waveform with 76% duty cycle
	SquareDuty78	Square waveform with 78% duty cycle
	SquareDuty80	Square waveform with 80% duty cycle
	SquareDuty82	Square waveform with 82% duty cycle
	SquareDuty84	Square waveform with 84% duty cycle
	SquareDuty86	Square waveform with 86% duty cycle
	SquareDuty88	Square waveform with 88% duty cycle
	SquareDuty90	Square waveform with 90% duty cycle
	SquareDuty92	Square waveform with 92% duty cycle
	SquareDuty94	Square waveform with 94% duty cycle
SquareDuty96	Square waveform with 96% duty cycle	
SquareDuty98	Square waveform with 98% duty cycle	
SquareDuty99	Square waveform with 99% duty cycle	
Medical	EOG	Electro-Oculogram
	EEG	Electroencephalogram
	EMG	Electromyogram
	Pulseilogram	Pulseilogram
	ResSpeed	Speed curve of respiration
	ECG1	Electrocardiogram 1
	ECG2	Electrocardiogram 2

Item	Waveform	Explanation
	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	TrueArb waveform 1 (375 pts)
	demo1_16kpts	TrueArb waveform 1 (16384 pts)
	demo2_3kpts	TrueArb waveform 2 (3000 pts)
	demo2_16kpts	TrueArb waveform 2 (16384 pts)

### 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.



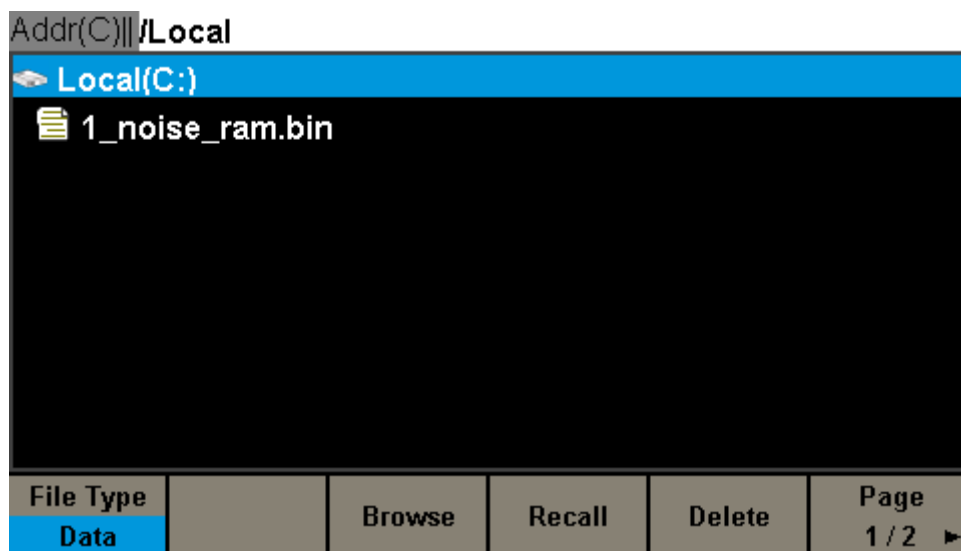


Figure 2-22 Stored Waveform Display Interface

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.

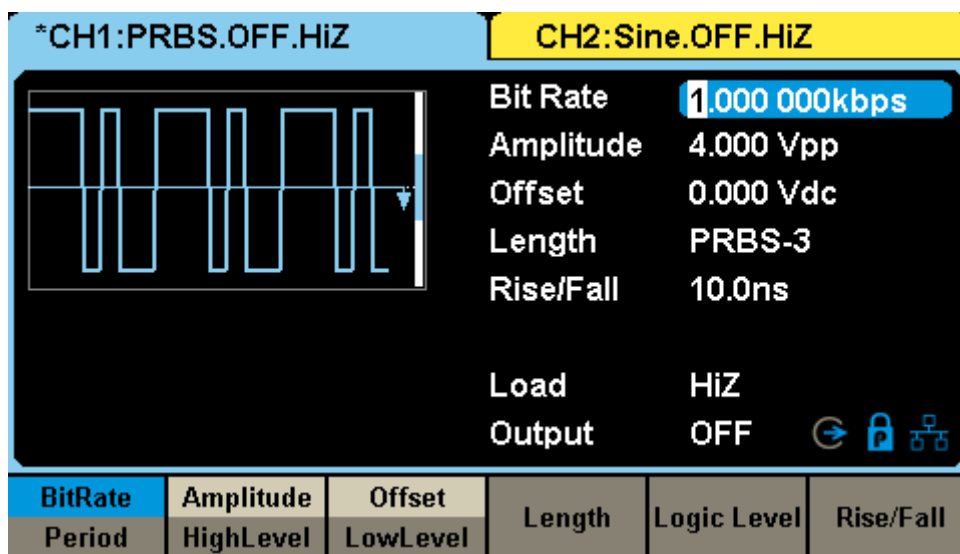


Figure 2-23 PRBS setting interface

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.

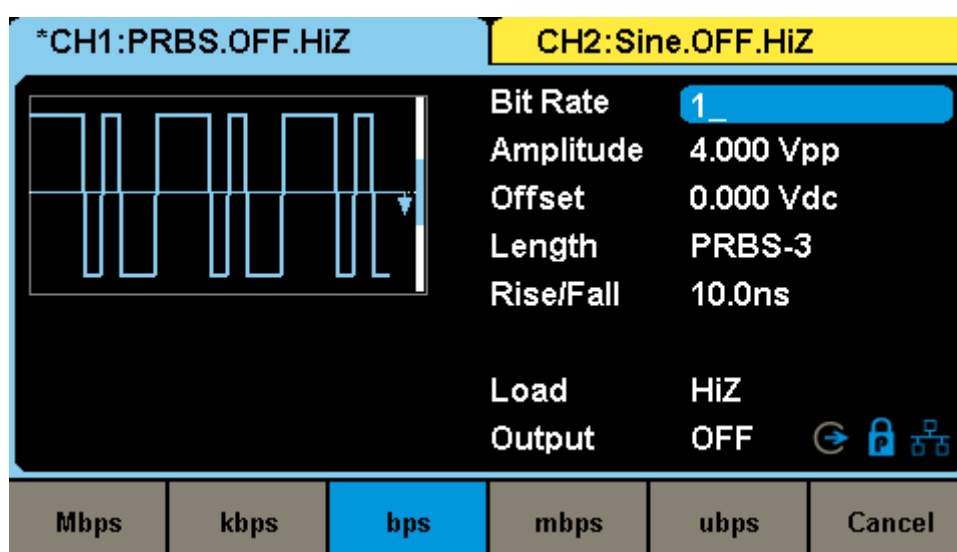


Figure 2-24 Setting the Bit Rate

### 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.

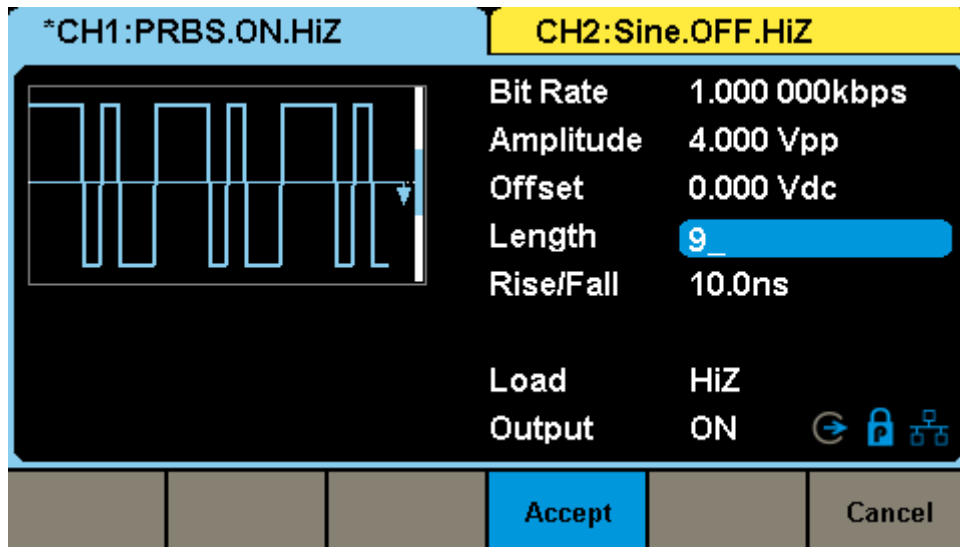


Figure 2-25 Setting the Length

### 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.

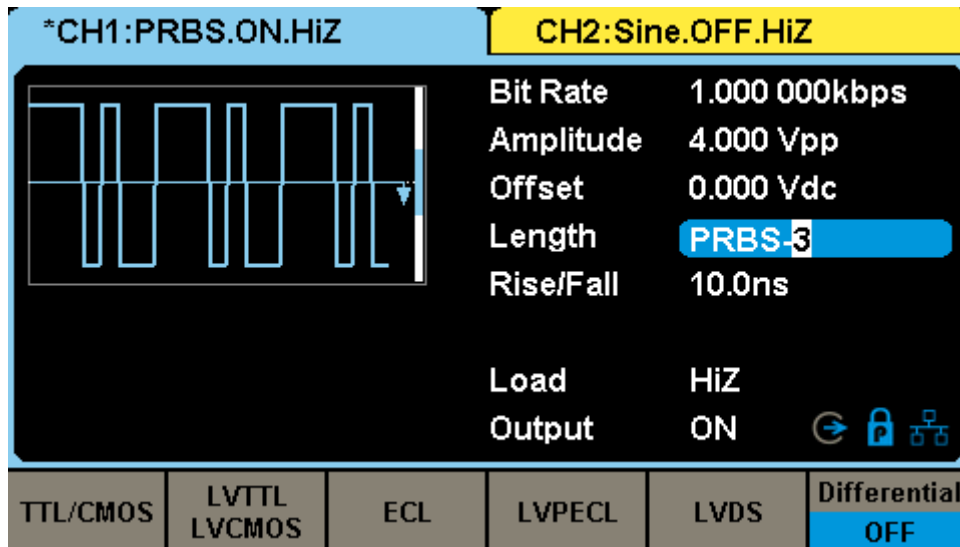


Figure 2-26 Setting the Logic Level

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

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

### 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.

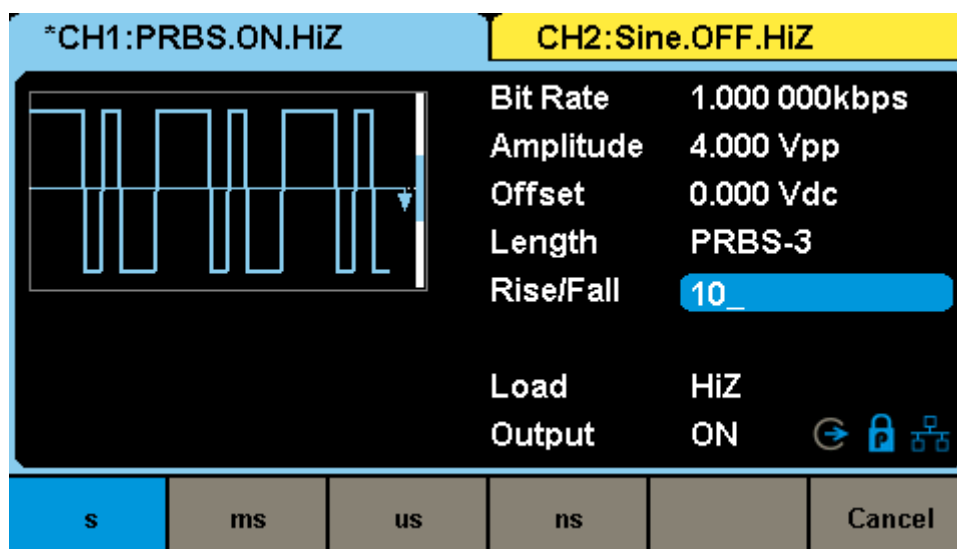


Figure 2-27 Setting the Rise/Fall

### 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.

## 2.2 Harmonic Function

The SDG6000X can be used as a harmonic generator to output harmonics with specified order, amplitude and phase values. 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:

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

Generally, the component with the frequency term  $f_1$  is called the fundamental waveform, where  $A_1$  is the fundamental waveform amplitude, and  $\varphi_1$  is the 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.

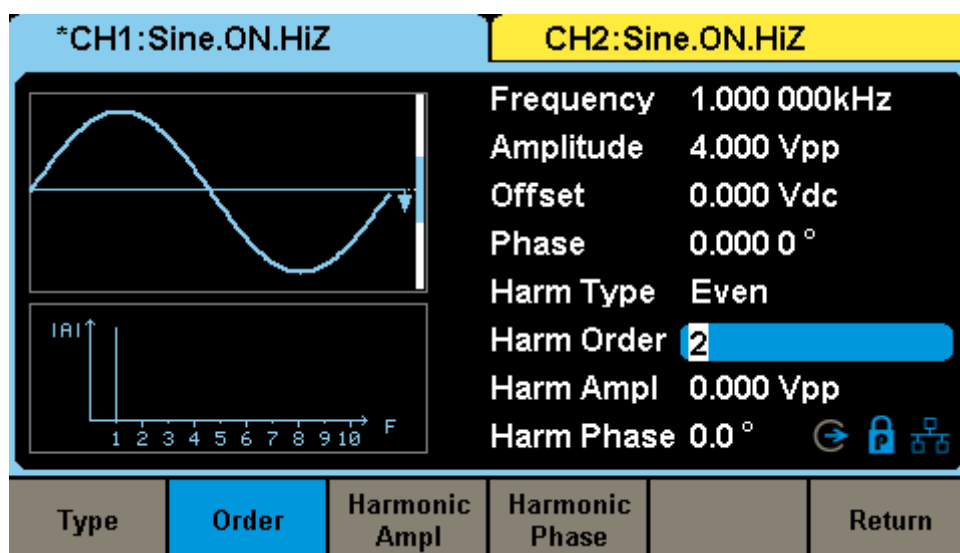


Figure 2-28 Harmonic Interface

Table 2-10 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 SDG6000X can output odd, even, 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 the fundamental waveform and its even harmonics.
2. Press **Odd**, the instrument will output the fundamental waveform and its 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**, then use the numeric keyboard or knob to input the desired value.

- The range is limited by the maximum output frequency of the instrument and current fundamental waveform frequency.
- Range: From 2 to the maximum(16) output frequency of the instrument ÷ current fundamental waveform frequency.

### To Set the Harmonic Amplitude

After entering the harmonic setting menu, press **Harmonic Ampl** to set the amplitude of selected harmonic.

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 Set the Harmonic Phase**

After entering the harmonic setting menu, press **Harmonic Phase** to set the phase of selected harmonic.

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.



## 2.3 To Set IQ Waveform (Optional)

The SDG6000X 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 SDG6000X to generate an IQ waveform. The EasyIQ is a PC program used to download IQ baseband waveform data to the SDG6000X through a USB or LAN device interface.

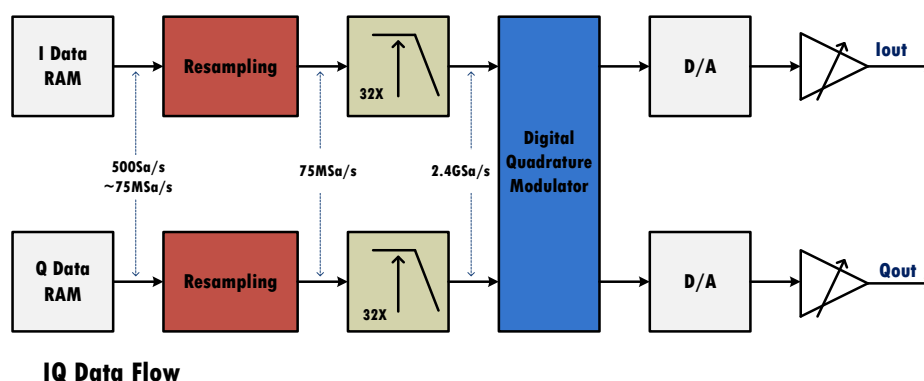


Figure 2-29 IQ modulation

### 2.3.1 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  $F_{\text{symb}}$  (symbol rate)/ $F_s$  (sampling rate), amplitude and center frequency.

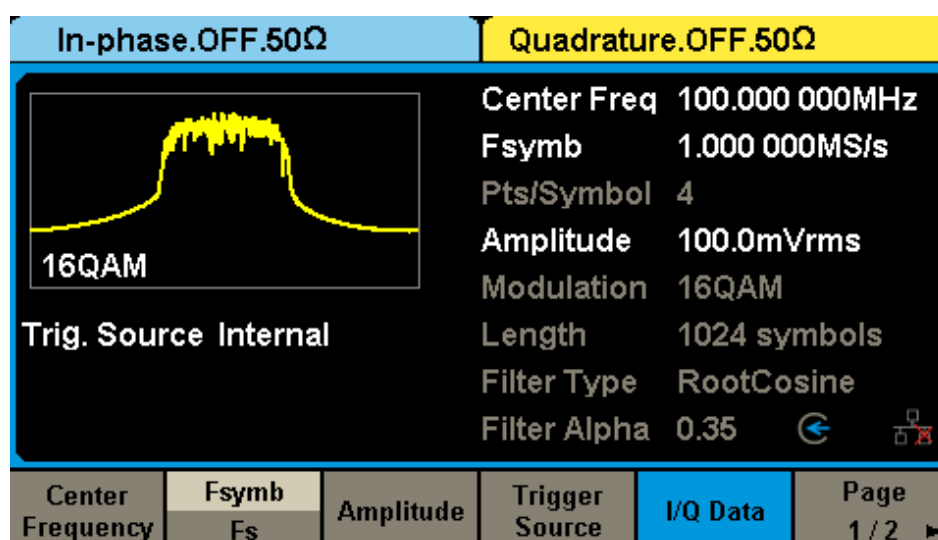


Figure 2-30 IQ modulation

## 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 SDG6000X Figure 2-31.

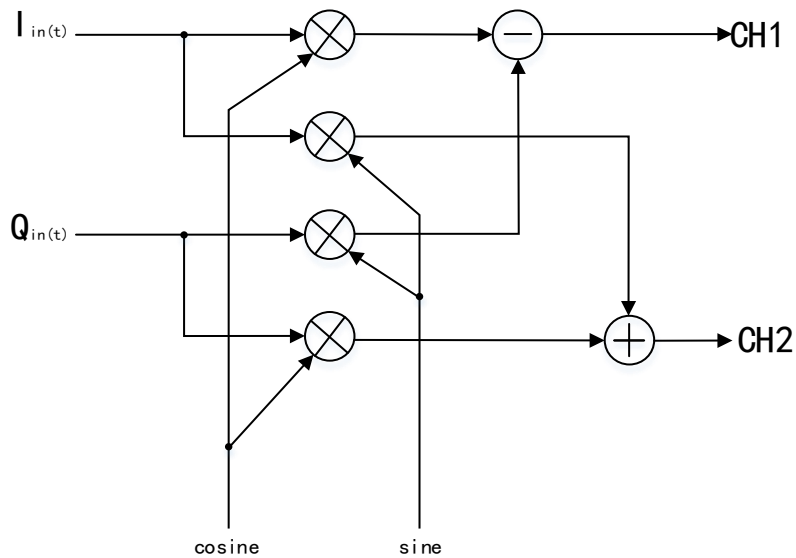


Figure 2-31 IQ Modulator in the SDG6000X

## 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:

$$F_s = F_{\text{symb}} * (\text{Pts/Symbol})$$

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

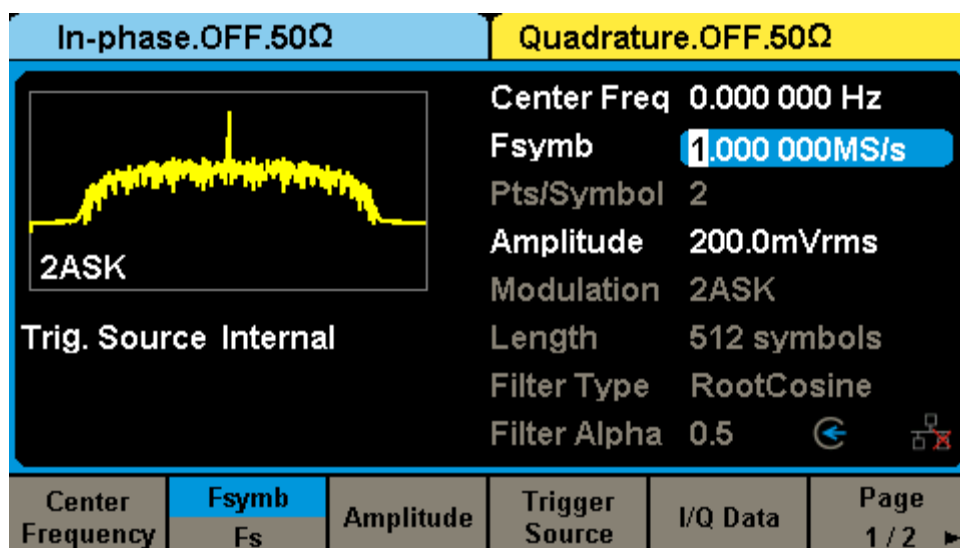


Figure 2-32 Setting the Symbol Rate

### 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 ( $\sqrt{I^2 + Q^2}$ ).

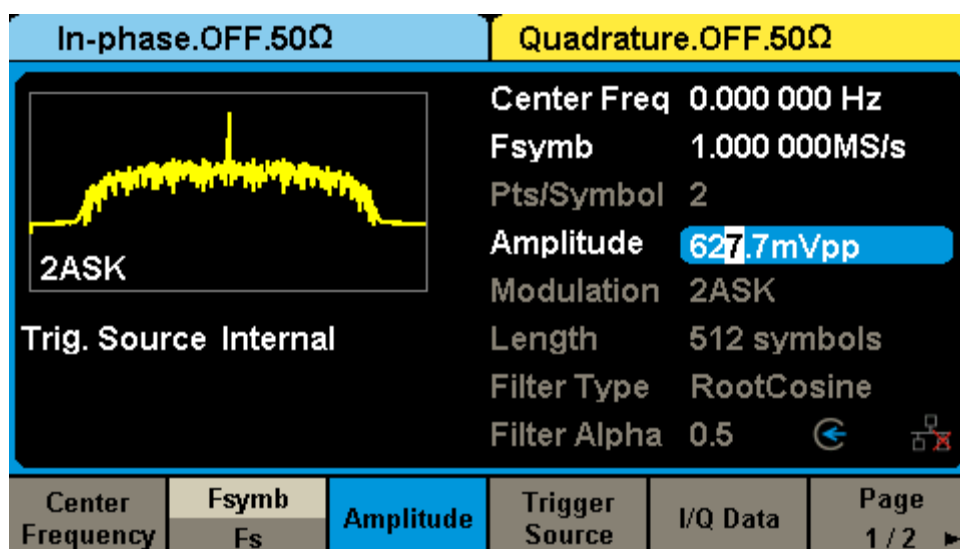


Figure 2-33 Setting the Amplitude

### 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.

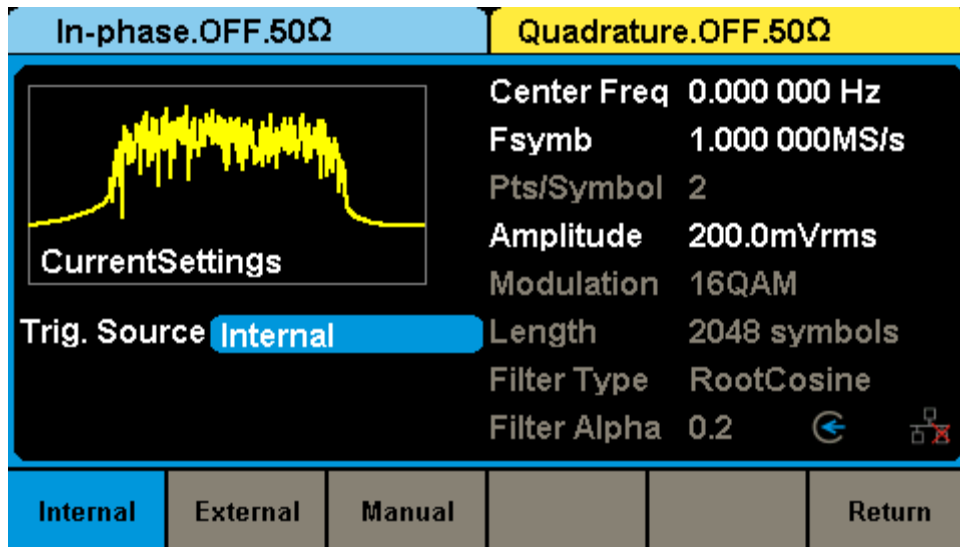


Figure 2-34 Setting the Trigger Source

### 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 show 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

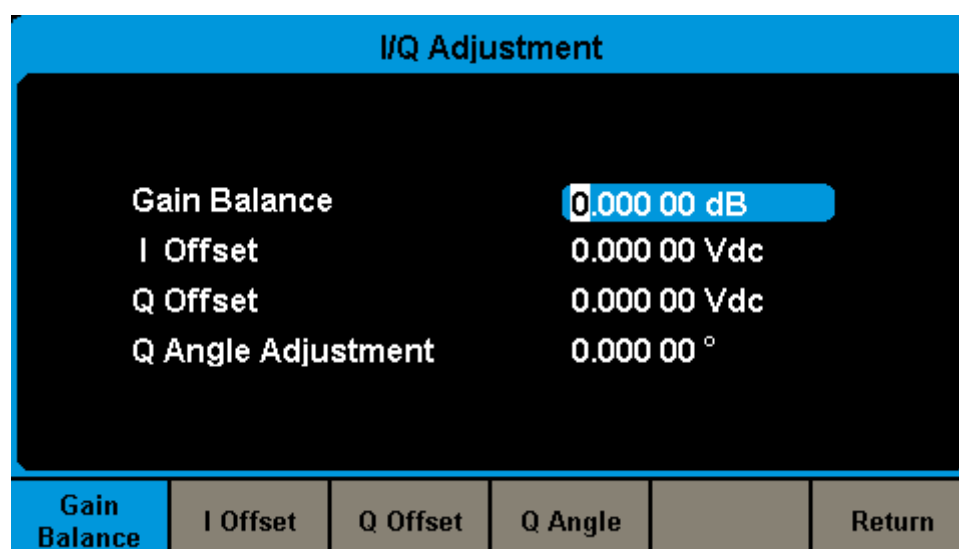


Figure 2-35 Setting I/Q Adjustment

## 2.3.2 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 show in Figure 2-36.



Figure 2-36 EasyIQ Interface

### 2.3.2.1 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.

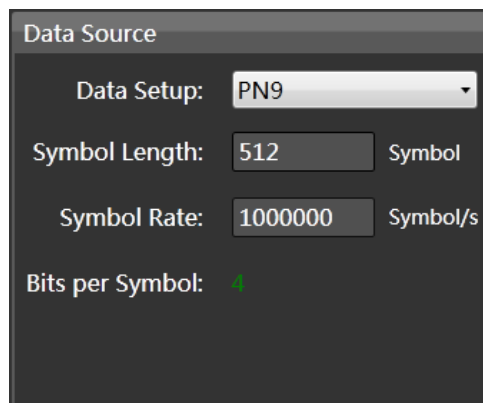


Figure 2-37 EasyIQ Data Source Setting

## 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 or 1 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.

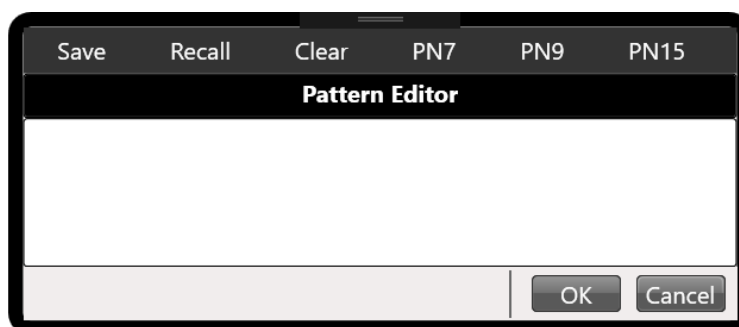


Figure 2-38 Custom Bit Pattern Editor

## 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.

## 2.3.2.2 Modulation

Modulation panel sets parameters for user selected modulation type.

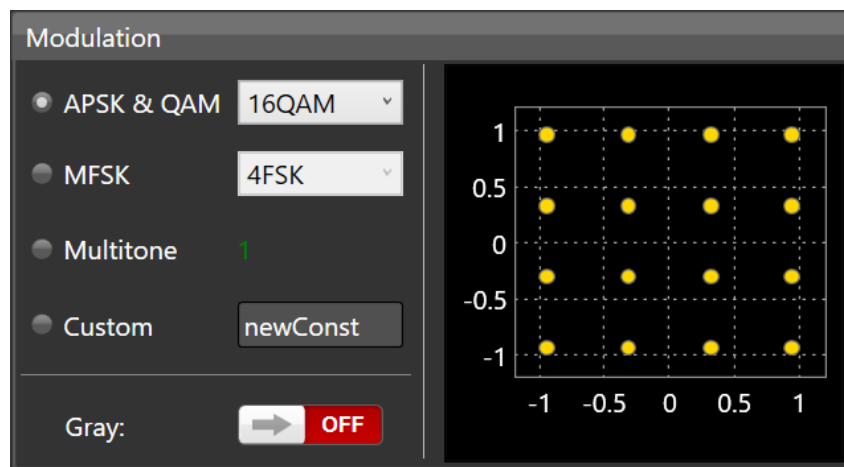


Figure 2-39 Modulation Interface

Choices: APSK & QAM | MFSK | Multitone | Custom

Default: APSK & QAM

### APSK & QAM

Selects a type in APSK & QAM category for modulation.

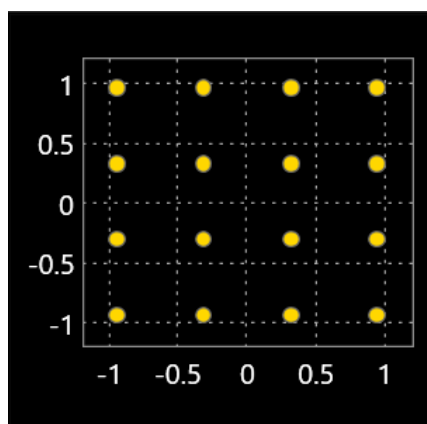
Choices: 2ASK | 4ASK | 8ASK | BPSK | QPSK | 8PSK | DBPSK | DQPSK |



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

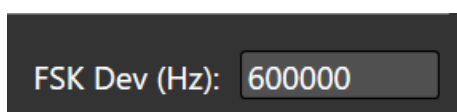
Selects a type in MFSK category for modulation.

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

*Default: 2FSK*

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

When selecting 2FSK | 4FSK | 8FSK | 16FSK as current modulation type, FSK Deviation setting is displayed on the bottom of the panel



**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** to set the multi-tone signal. Below is the interpretation 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

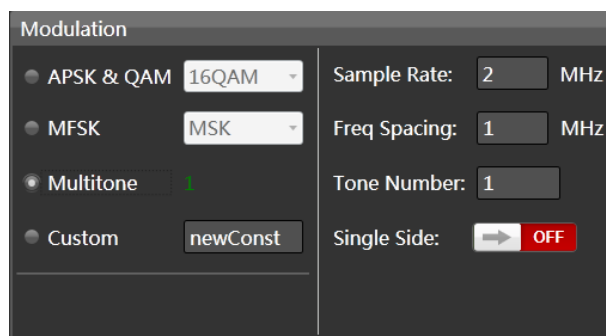


Figure 2-40 Multi-tone

## 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:

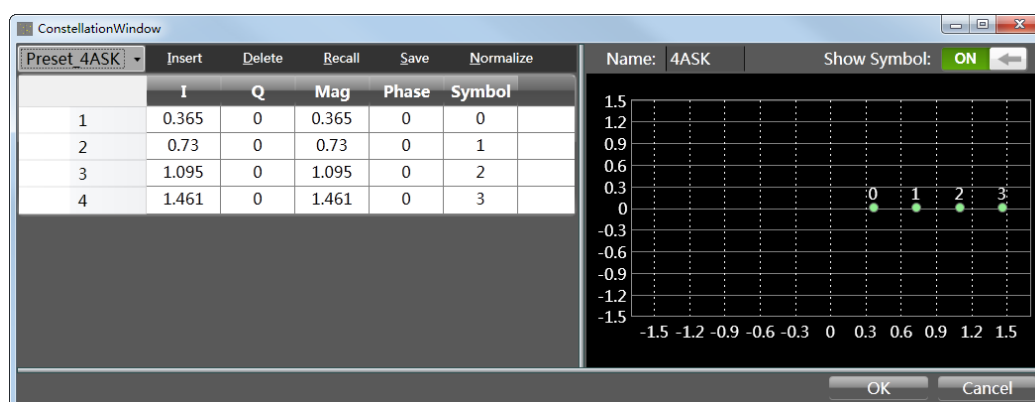


Figure 2-41 Custom modulation

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.

### 2.3.2.3 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.

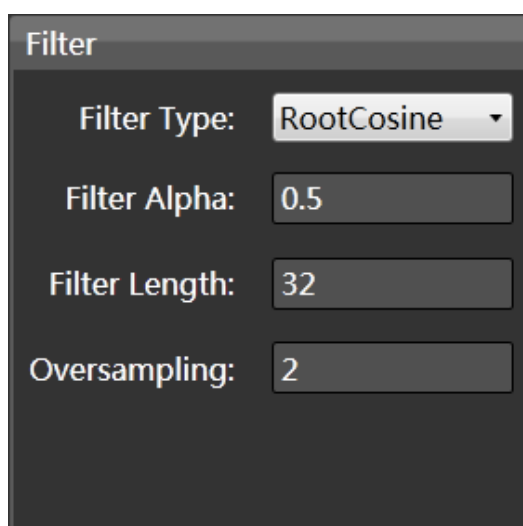


Figure 2-42 Filter interface

**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*

### 2.3.2.4 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.

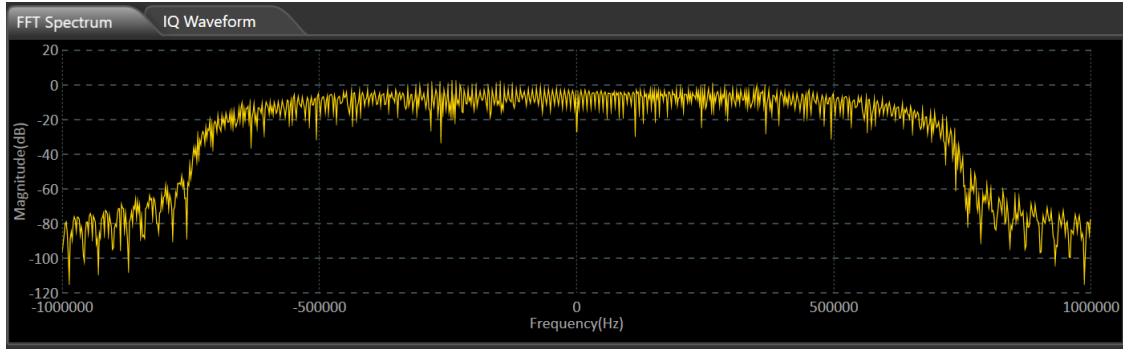


Figure 2-43 Waveform Spectrum

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.

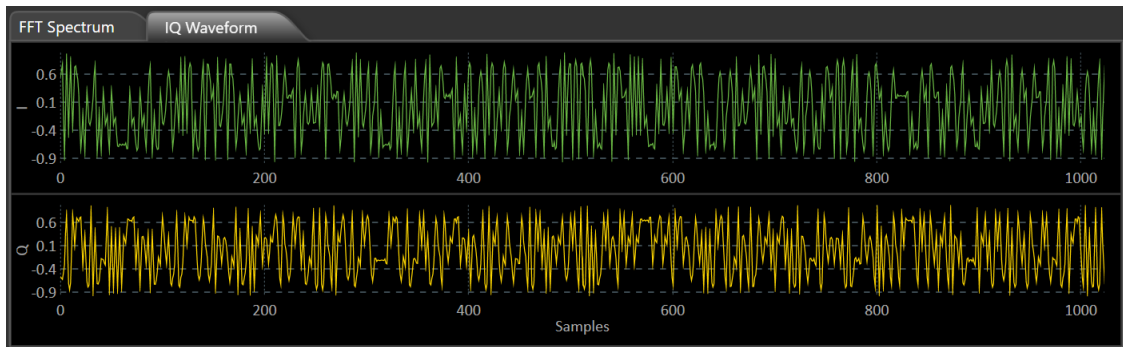
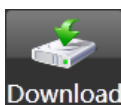



Figure 2-44 Time-domain Waveform

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.

### 2.3.2.5 Waveform Download



Click the  button on the top of the window, the download interface is displayed as show 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.

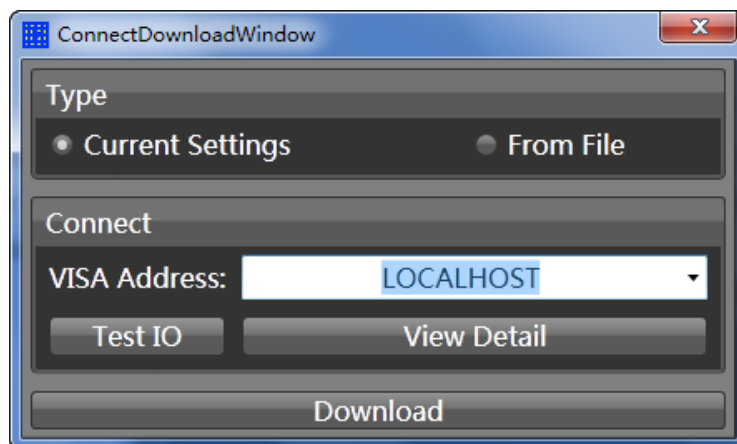


Figure 2-45 Download Interface

Two types of connection are possible for the EasyIQ to access the SDG6000X:

### USB Device

If the SDG6000X is connected to the PC through USB device correctly, in the "VISA Address" drop down list the USBTMC Visa address of the SDG6000X will be displayed, as shown in Figure 2-46. Select the address and click the "download" button to download the waveform data.

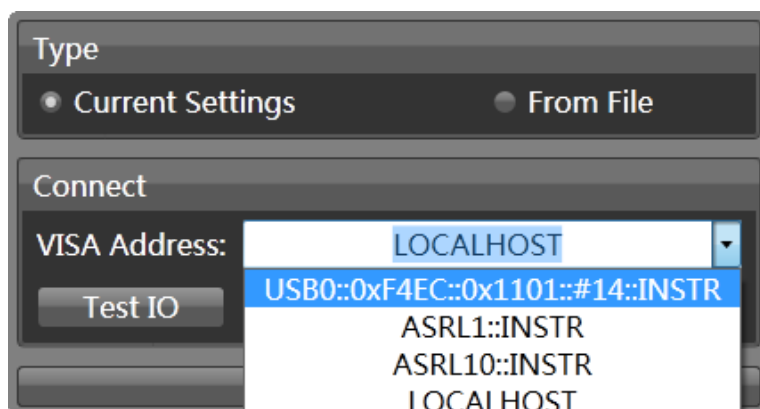


Figure 2-46 Download Data through USB Device

### LAN

If the SDG6000X is connected to the PC through LAN correctly, input the IP

address of the SDG6000X to replace the "LOCALHOST" characters, as shown in Figure 2-47. And then click the "download" button to download the waveform data.

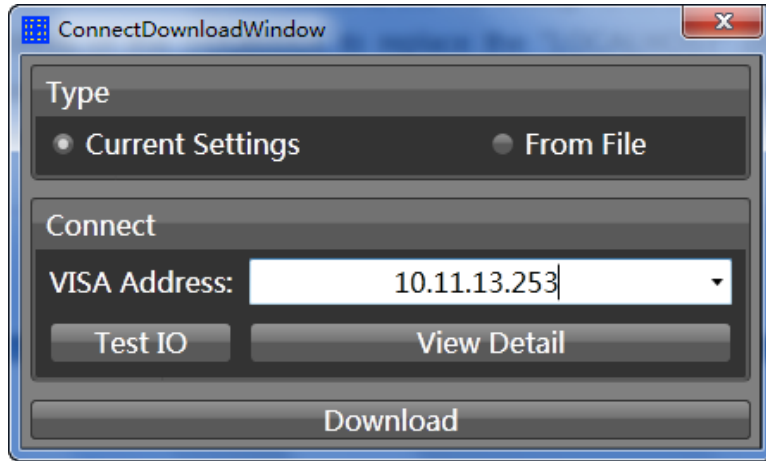


Figure 2-47 Download Data through LAN



## 2.4 Modulation Functions

Press the **Mod** key to enable modulation. The SDG6000X can generate AM, FM, ASK, FSK, PSK, PM, PWM and DSB-AM modulated waveforms. Modulation 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.

## 2.4.1 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 2-48.

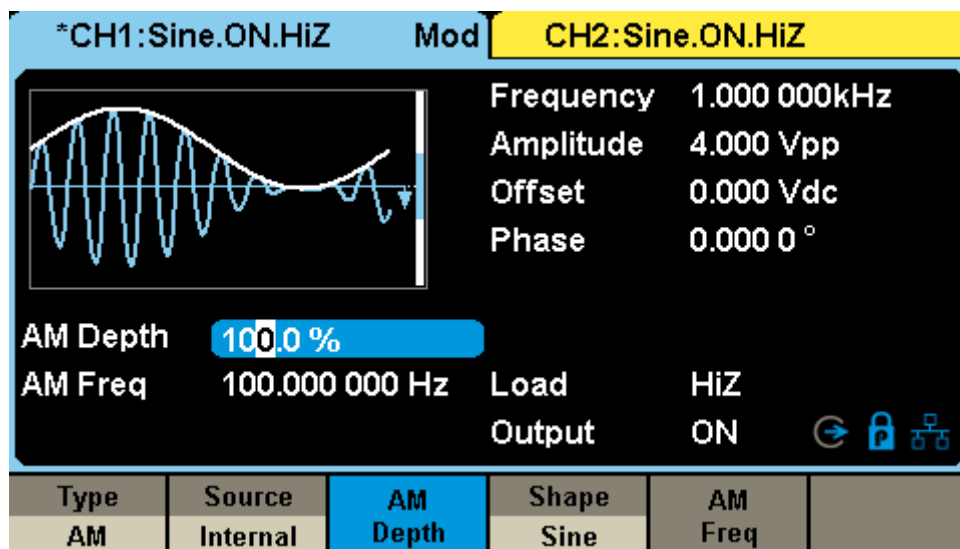


Figure 2-48 Setting Interface of AM Modulation

Table 2-12 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
AM Depth		The modulation depth
Shape	Sine	The modulating waveform
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
Arb		
AM Freq		Frequency of the modulating waveform Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)

## To Select Modulation Source

The SDG6000X 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 modulation source is selected, press **Shape** to select Sine, Square, Triangle, UpRamp, DnRamp, Noise or Arb as the modulating waveform.

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

#### Note:

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

### 2. External Source

When external modulation source is selected, the generator accepts external modulating signals 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 amplitude of the external modulating signal is 12 Vpp, the AM modulation depth will be 100%. The output amplitude will be the maximum when the modulating signal is +6 V and the minimum when the modulating signal is -6 V.

#### Key Points:

How to achieve modulations within the two channels? The SDG6000X 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 BNC cable.
2. Select CH1 and press **Mod** to select the desired modulation type, set the

corresponding parameters, and then set the source to external

3. Select CH2, select the desired modulating waveform and set the corresponding parameters.
4. Press **Output** to enable the output of CH1 and CH2.

### **To Set Modulation Depth**

The modulation depth is expressed as a percentage of the overall amplitude set by the amplitude waveform parameter. AM modulation depth varies from 0% to 120%. Press **AM Depth** to set the parameter, and then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value.

- The amplitude of AM modulated waveform varies with different modulation depth, but the power of the carrier is constant.
- For an external source, the depth of AM is controlled by the voltage level on the connector [Aux In/Out].
- 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 1 mHz to 1 MHz.
- When external modulation source is selected, this menu is hidden.

## 2.4.2 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 2-49.

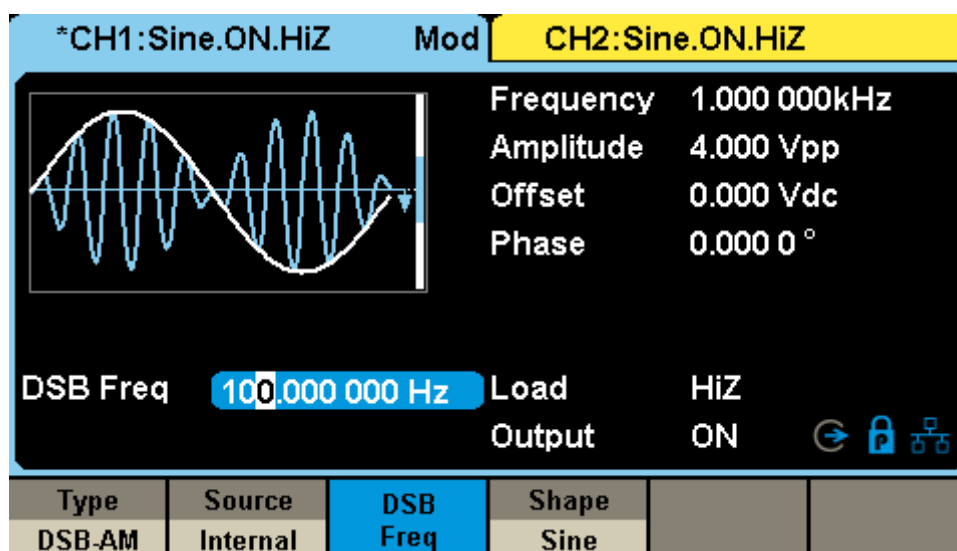


Figure 2-49 Setting Interface of DSB-AM Modulation

Table 2-13 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
DSB Freq		Frequency of the modulating waveform. Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)
Shape	Sine	The modulating waveform
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
Arb		

**Note:** The way of setting the parameters of a DSB-AM signal is similar to AM.

## 2.4.3 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 2-50.

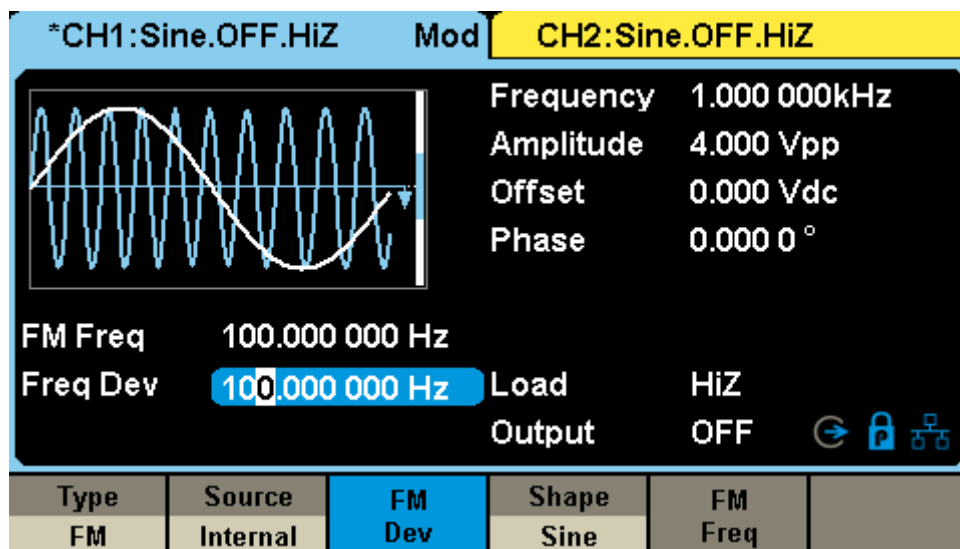


Figure 2-50 Setting Interface of FM Modulation

Table 2-14 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
FM Dev		The frequency deviation from the carrier frequency
Shape	Sine	The modulating waveform
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
Arb		
FM Freq		Frequency of the modulating waveform Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)

## To Select Modulation Source

The SDG6000X 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 way of setting other parameters of FM is similar to AM.

## 2.4.4 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 2-51 .

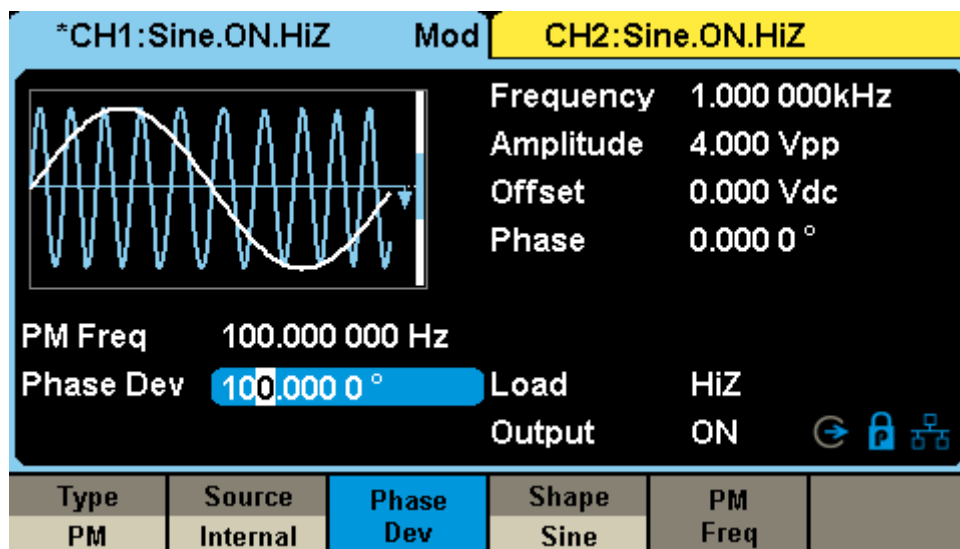


Figure 2-51 Setting Interface of PM Modulation

Table 2-15 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
Phase Dev		Phase deviation ranges from 0° ~ 360°
Shape	Sine	The modulating waveform
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
Arb		
PM Freq		Frequency of the modulating waveform Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)



---

## To Select the Modulation Source

The SDG6000X 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 way of setting other parameters of PM is similar to AM.

## 2.4.5 FSK

FSK is Frequency Shift Keying, the output frequency of which switches between two preset frequencies (carrier frequency and 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 2-52.

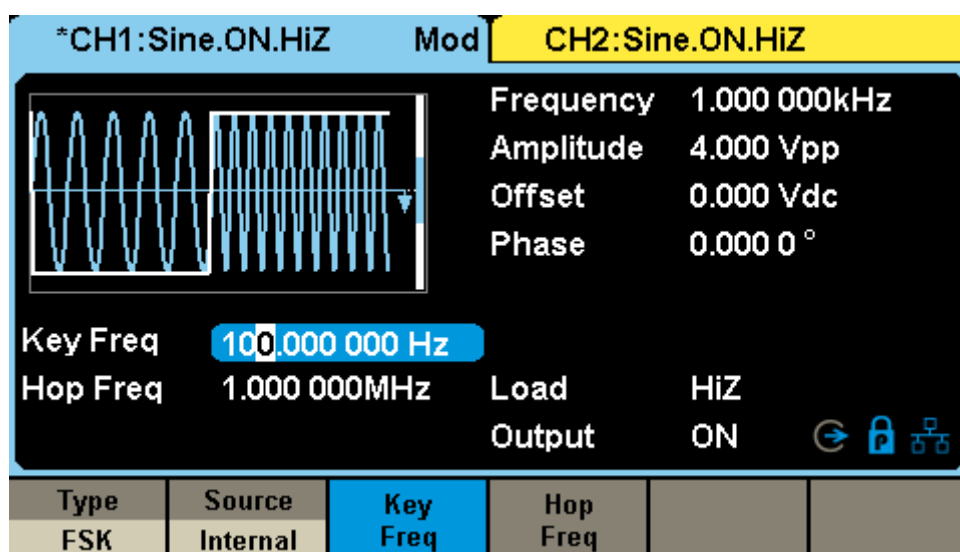


Figure 2-52 Setting Interface of FSK Modulation

Table 2-16 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
Key Freq		Frequency at which the output frequency shifts between the carrier frequency and the hop frequency Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)
Hop Freq		The hop frequency

### To Select Modulation Source

The SDG6000X 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 1 mHz to 1 MHz.
- 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

## 2.4.6 ASK

When using ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying), the amplitude of the modulated waveform switches between the carrier frequency amplitude and zero. The key frequency is the shift rate of modulated waveform amplitude.

Press **Mod** → **Type** → **ASK**, the parameters of ASK modulation are shown in Figure 2-53.

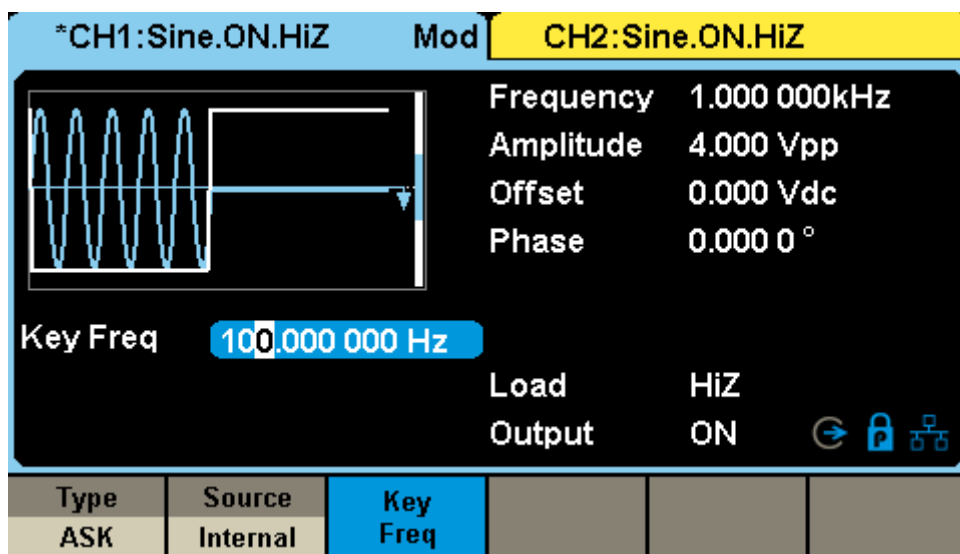


Figure 2-53 Setting Interface of ASK Modulation

Table 2-17 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
Key Freq		Frequency at which the output amplitude shifts between the carrier amplitude and zero Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)

**Note:**

Setting the parameters of ASK is similar to FSK. In addition, the external modulating signal of ASK must comply with 5V CMOS level specifications.

## 2.4.7 PSK

When using PSK (Phase Shift Keying), the generator shifts its output phase by 180° when the modulation source switches.

Press **Mod** → **Type** → **PSK**, the parameters of PSK modulation are shown in Figure 2-54.

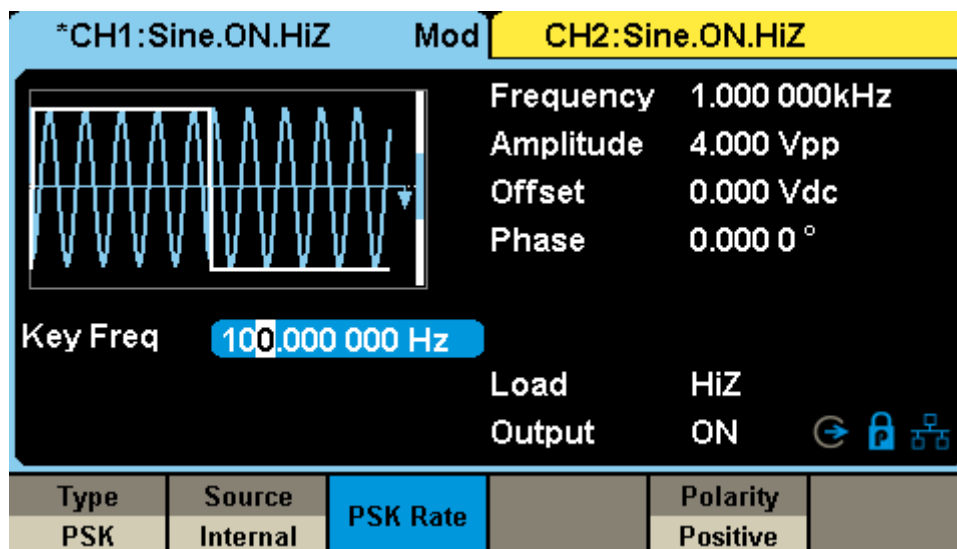


Figure 2-54 Setting Interface of PSK Modulation

Table 2-18 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 signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
PSK Rate		Frequency at which the output phase shifts between the carrier phase and carrier phase+180°. Range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)
Polarity	Positive	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.

## 2.4.8 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 2-55

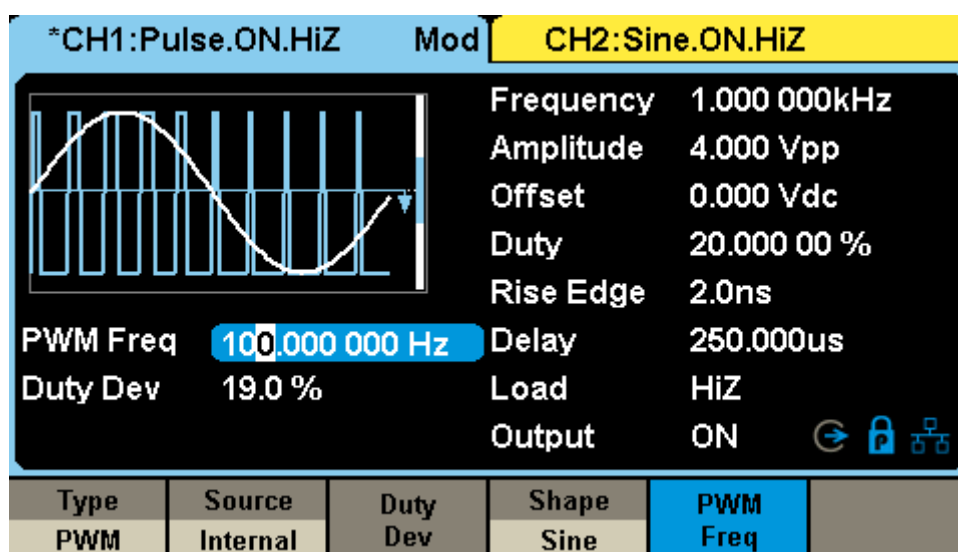


Figure 2-55 Setting Interface of PWM Modulation

Table 2-19 Menu Explanations of the PWM Parameters

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Type	PWM	Pulse width modulation. The available carrier is pulse
Source	Internal	The source is internal
	External	The source is external signal from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel
Width Dev		The deviation from the carrier pulse width (only when pulse width is the current parameter of the carrier)
Duty Dev		The deviation from the carrier duty cycle (only when duty cycle is the current parameter of the carrier)
Shape	Sine	The modulating waveform
	Square	
	Triangle	
	UpRamp	
	DnRamp	
	Noise	
PWM Freq	Arb	Set the modulating waveform frequency. Frequency range: 1mHz~1MHz (internal source only)

## To Select Modulation Source

The SDG6000X 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.



## 2.5 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.

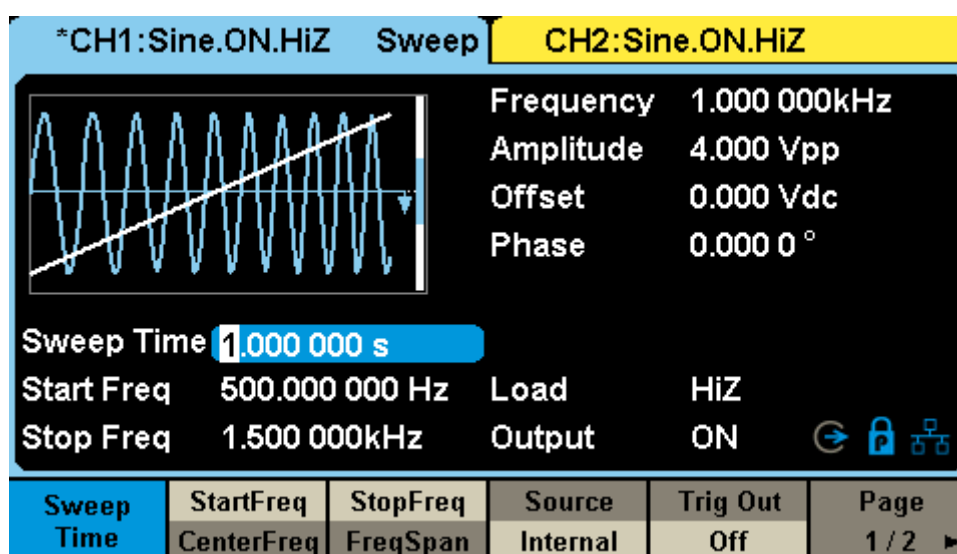


Figure 2-56 Setting Interface of Sweep (Page 1/2)

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

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Sweep time		The time span of the sweep in which the frequency changes between the start frequency to stop frequency
Start Freq		The start frequency of the sweep
Mid Freq		The center frequency of the sweep
Stop Freq		The stop frequency of the sweep
Freq Span		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.

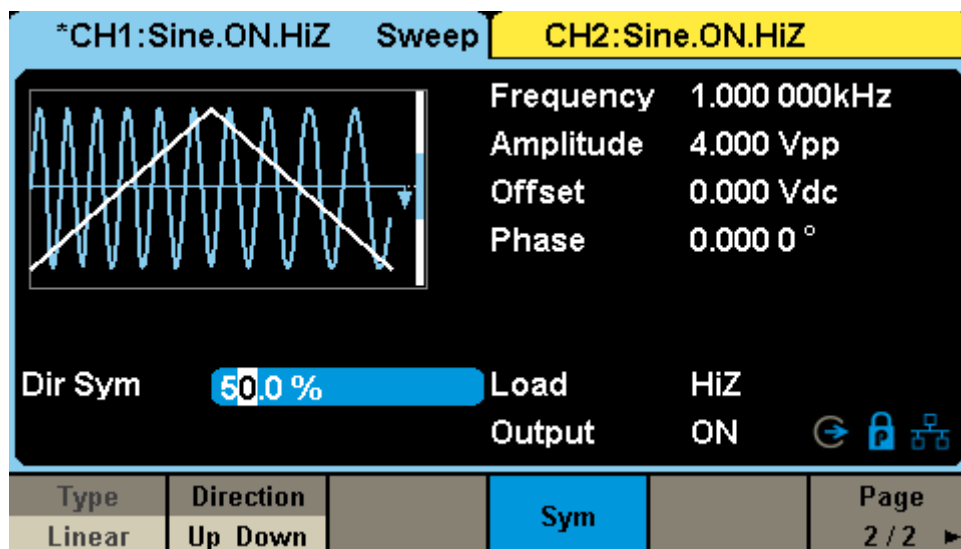


Figure 2-57 Setting Interface of Sweep (Page 2/2)

Table 2-21 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 / stop freq or center freq / freq span to set the range of the frequency sweep.

### Start Frequency and Stop Frequency

Start Frequency and Stop Frequency are the lower and upper limits of the

frequency for sweep. Start Frequency  $\leq$  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

SDG6000X 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.

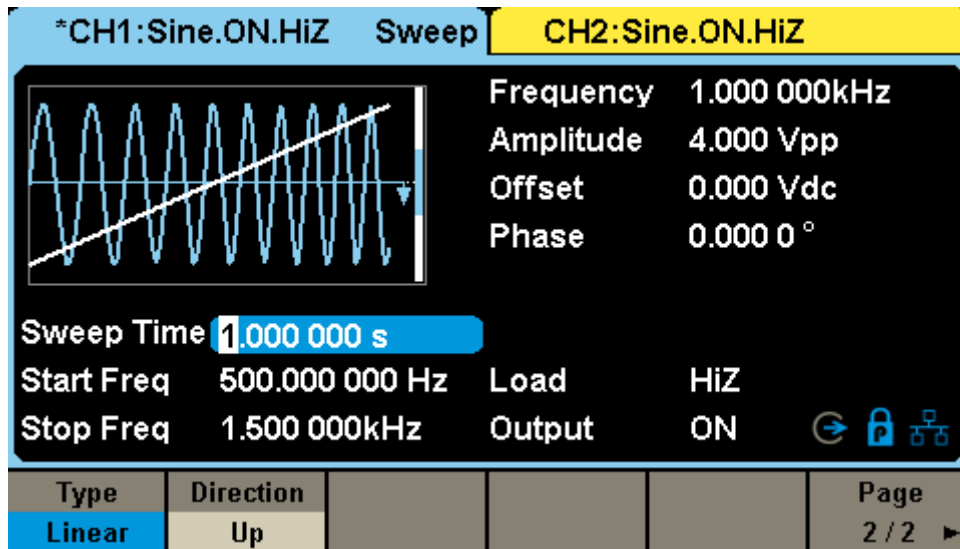


Figure 2-58 Linear Sweep Interface

### Log Sweep

In log sweep, the output frequency of the instrument varies in a logarithmic fashion. 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.

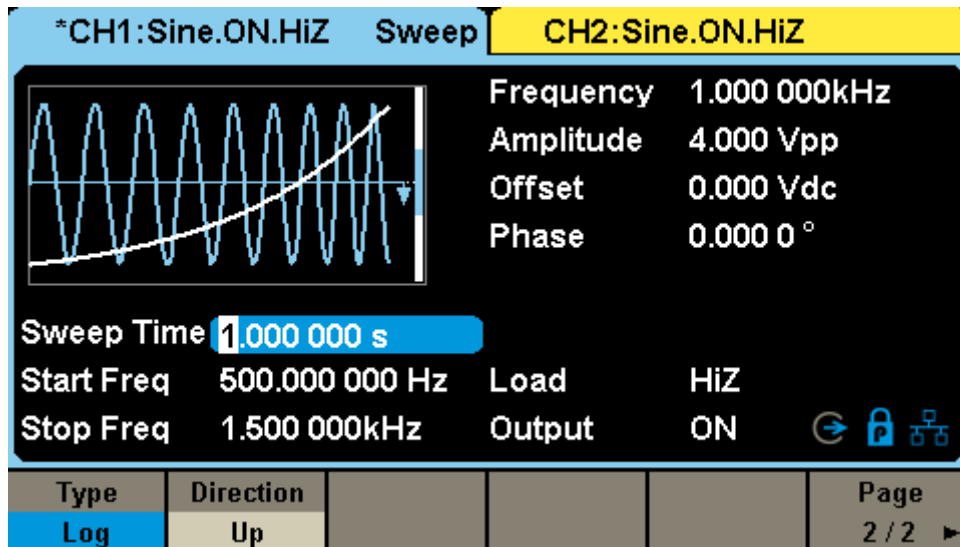


Figure 2-59 Log Sweep Interface

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

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

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

## Sweep Trigger Source

The sweep trigger source can be internal, external or manual. The instrument will generate a sweep output once a trigger event occurs and then wait for the next trigger.

### 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. 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. Choose **Trig Out** → **On**, the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel will output the trigger signal.

## 2.6 To Set the Burst Function

In Burst mode, the generator could output waveform with specified number of cycles as well as “Gated” bursts using internal or externally gated signals. Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse or the arbitrary waveform (except Noise or DC) can be used to generate a burst. Noise could only be used for “Gated” burst.

### Burst Type

SDG6000X provides two burst types including N-Cycle and Gated. The default is N-Cycle.

Table 2-22 Relationships 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	Sine, Square, Ramp, Pulse, Noise, Arbitrary

### N-Cycle

In N-Cycle mode, the generator will output waveform with a specified number of cycles after being triggered. 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, the default is 1 and the available range is from 1 to 1,000,000. Set the waveform parameters by using the operation menu, as shown in Figure 2-60 and Figure 2-61.

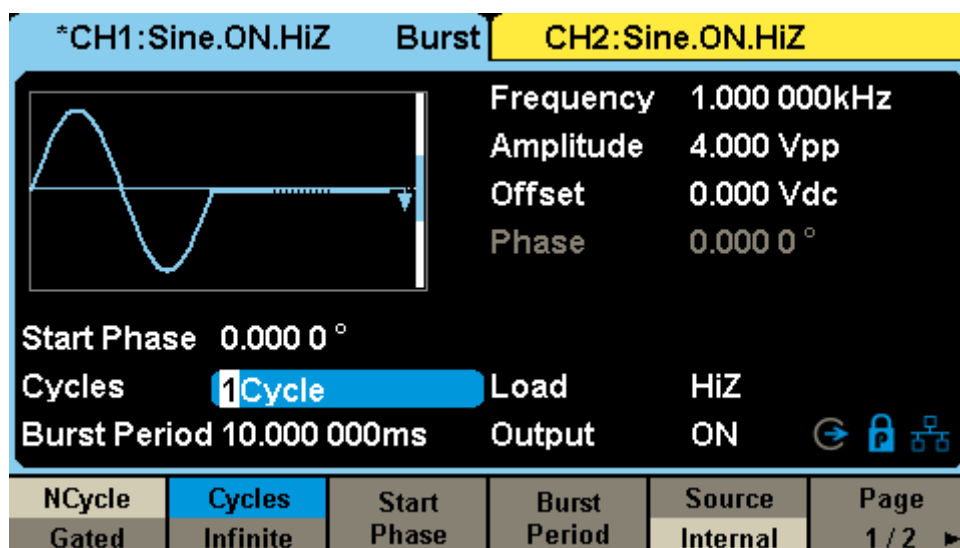


Figure 2-60 N-Cycle Burst Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-23 Menu Explanations of the N-Cycle Burst (Page 1/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
NCycle		N-Cycle mode
	Cycles	Set the number of the bursts in N-Cycle
	Infinite	Set the number of the bursts in N-Cycle to be infinite
Start Phase		The start phase of the carrier
Burst Period		The burst period. Only valid when Source is Internal
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

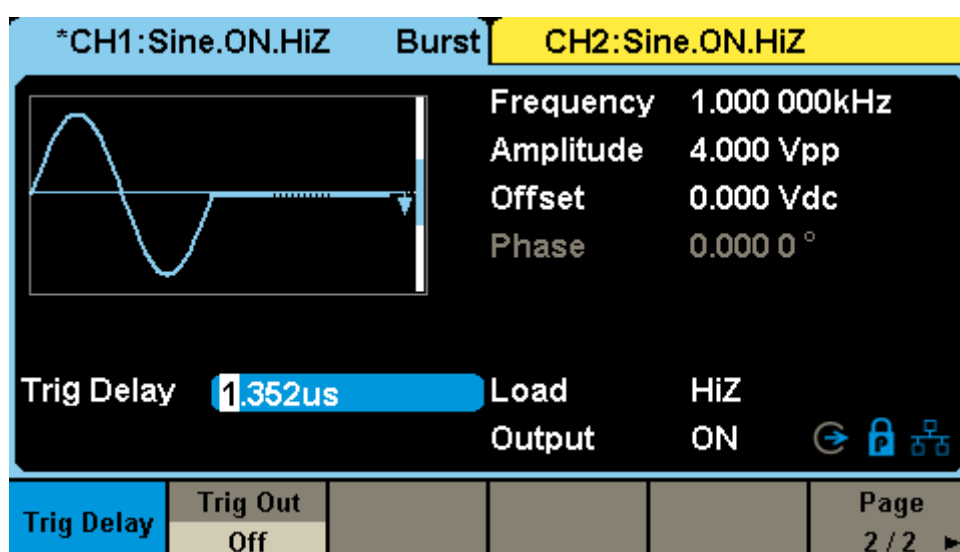


Figure 2-61 N-Cycle Burst Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-24 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 output
	On	Enable trigger output
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.

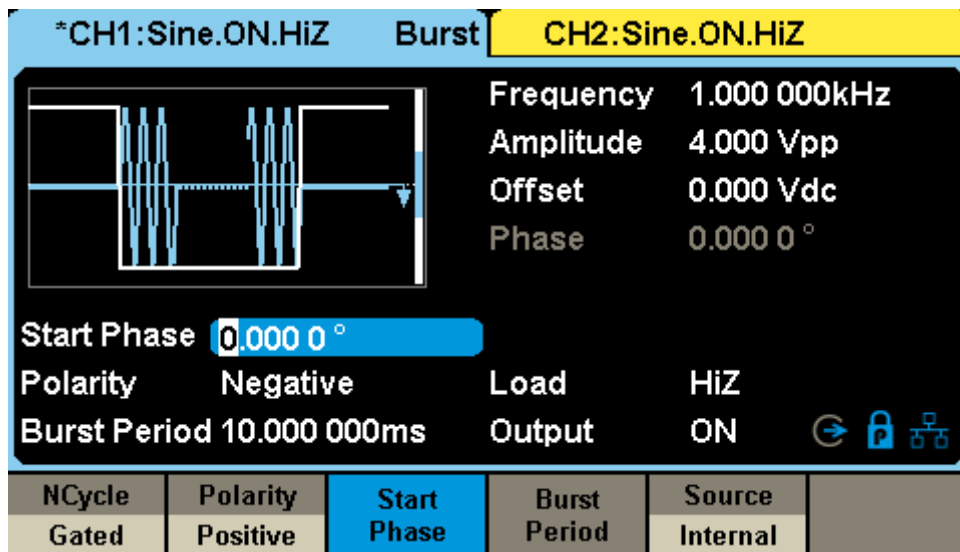


Figure 2-62 Gated Burst Interface

Table 2-25 Menu Explanations of the Gated Burst

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Gated		Gated mode
Polarity	Positive	Polarity for the gated signal



	Negative	
Start Phase		Start phase of the carrier
Burst Period		The period of the Gate Only valid when Source is Internal
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

The time from the beginning of a burst to the beginning of the next burst. It is only available in internal trigger mode. When **Burst** is enabled, press **Burst Period** and then use the numeric keyboard or arrow keys and knob to input the desired value. The default is 10 ms, and the available range is from 1 μs to 1000 s.

- Burst Period  $\geq 0.99\mu\text{s} + \text{carrier period} \times \text{burst number}$
- 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

Defined as the number of waveform cycle in an N-Cycle (1 to 1000,000 or Infinite). If Infinite is chosen, the generator outputs a continuous waveform after being triggered.

## Trig Delay

Defined as the time from the trigger to the start of the burst. This parameter is

for N cycle and infinite burst mode. When **Burst** is enabled, press **Ncycle** → **Page 1/2** → **Trig Delay** and use the numeric keyboard or the knob to input the desired delay.

### **Burst Trigger Source**

The burst trigger source can be internal, external or manual. The instrument will generate a burst output once a trigger event occurs and then wait for the next trigger.

#### **1. Internal Trigger**

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

#### **2. External Trigger**

Choose **Source** → **External**, the generator accepts the trigger signal inputted from the [Aux In/Out] connector at the rear panel. 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 once the **Trigger** softkey is pressed.

## 2.7 To Store and Recall

SDG6000X 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.

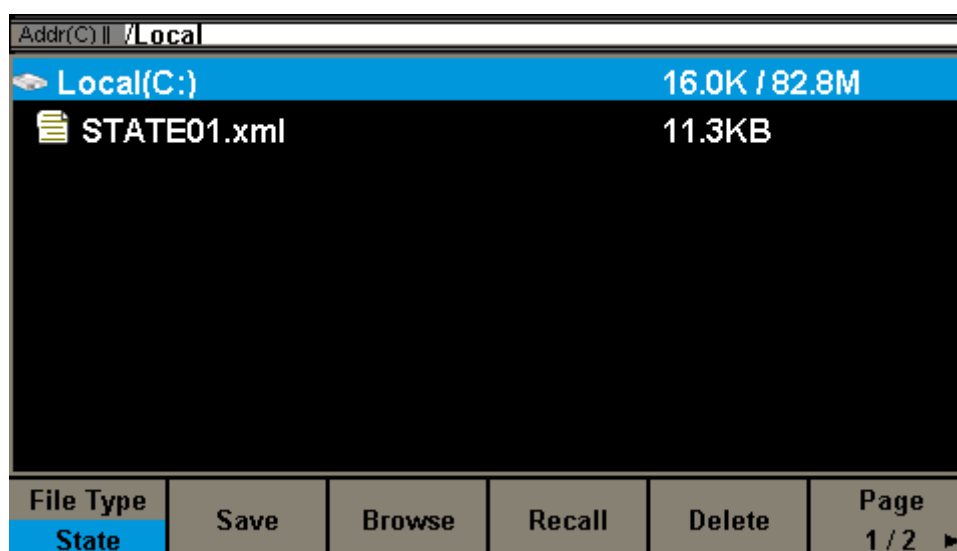


Figure 2-63 Store/Recall Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-26 Menu Explanations 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 from specific path
Delete		Delete the selected file
Page 1/2		Enter the next page

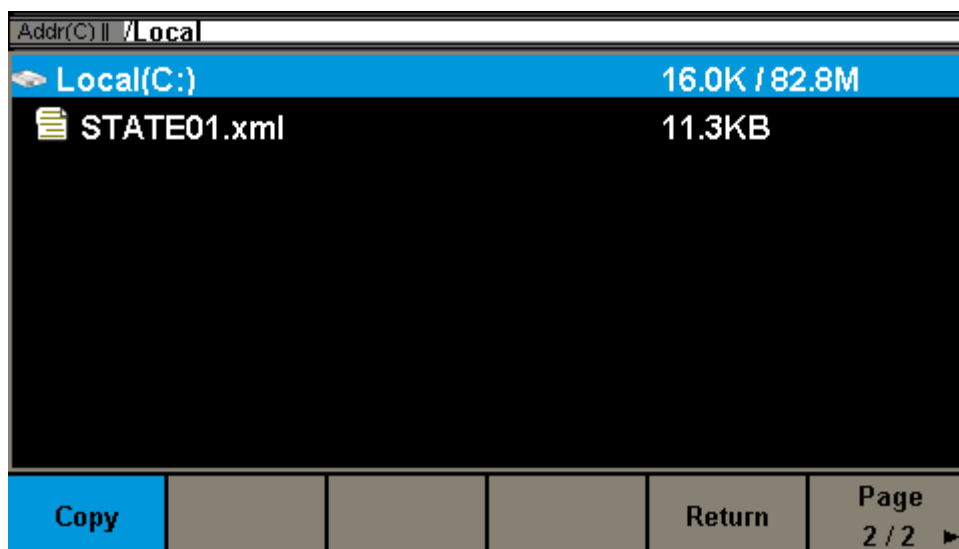


Figure 2-64 Store/Recall Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-27 Menu Explanations of Save and Recall

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Copy		Copy the selected file
Paste		Paste the selected file
Page 2/2		Return to the previous page

## 2.7.1 Storage System

The SDG6000X provides an internal non-volatile memory location (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 (USB Memory devices). The supported file system is FAT32 and the max storage size is 32GB. 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.”. 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.

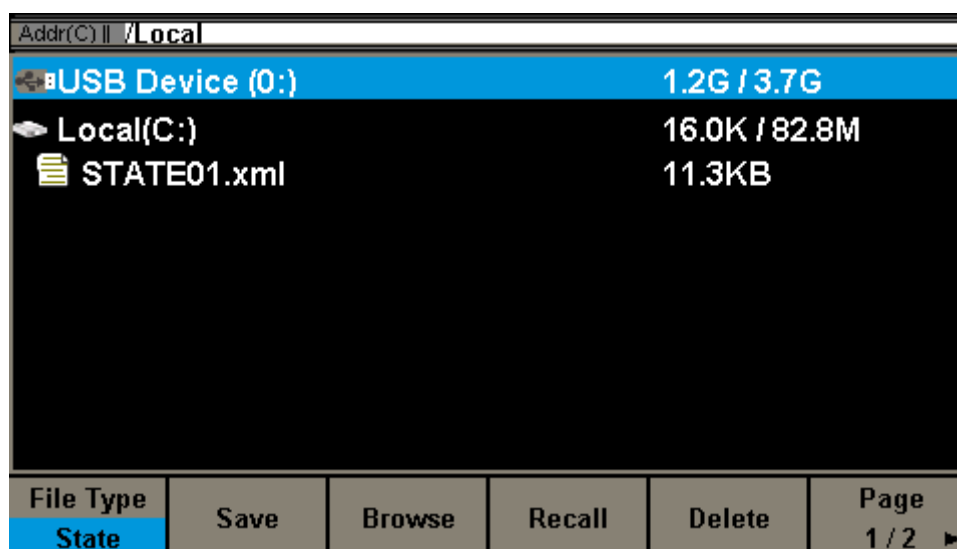


Figure 2-65 Storage System

**Note:**

The SDG6000X can only identify files whose 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.

## 2.7.2 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 SDG6000X can recall the data files in “\*.csv” or “\*.dat” format from an external memory device, transform them into “\*.bin” format, then store them in the instruments internal memory. When completed, the generator will enter the arbitrary waveform interface automatically.

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

## 2.7.3 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** to 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.

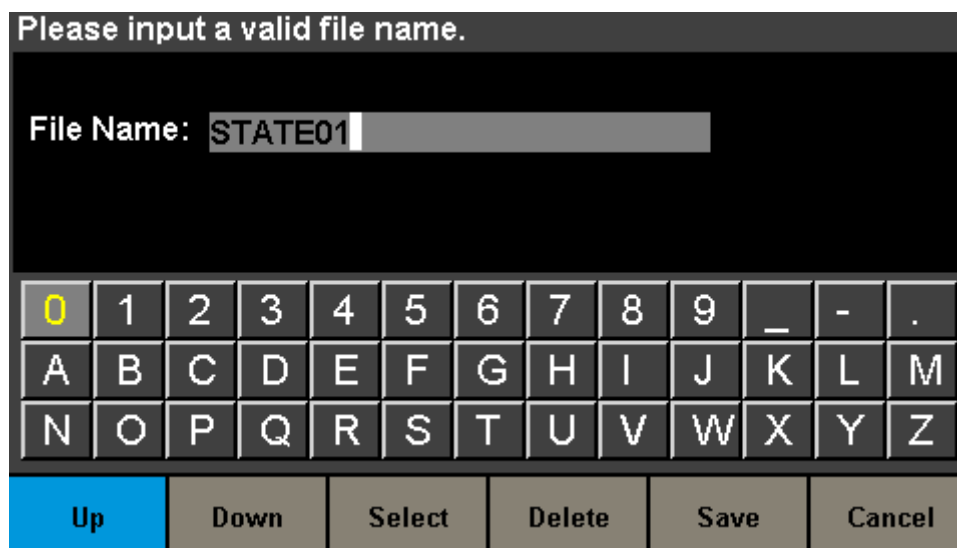


Figure 2-66 Filename Input Interface

Table 2-28 Menu Explanation of File Storage

Function Menu	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, then choose **Select** to input the character selected in the filename area. A quick alternative is to touch the location of the character on the screen directly.

### 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 directory in which the file to be recalled is stored.

## 3. Recall the file.

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

## To Delete Files

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**, then the generator will display prompt message 'Delete the file?'. Pressing **Accept** will delete the currently selected file.

## To Copy and Paste Files

SDG6000X supports the internal and external storage to copy files from each other. For example, to 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 "Data" as the storage 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.

## 2.8 To Set Utility Function

With the Utility function, the user can set the Sync, Interface, System Setting, Self Test and Frequency Counter, etc. Press **Utility** to enter the utility menu, as shown in Figure 2-67, Figure 2-68 and Figure 2-69.

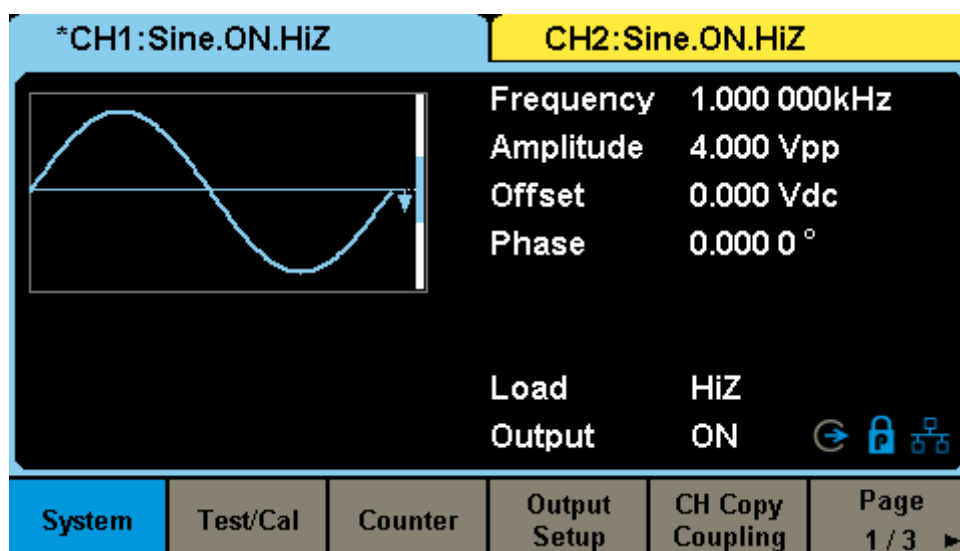


Figure 2-67 Utility Setup Interface (Page 1/3)

Table 2-29 Menu Explanations of Utility (Page1/3)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
System		The system configuration
Test/Cal		Test and calibrate the instrument
Counter		Frequency counter setting
Output Setup		Output setting of CH1 and CH2
CH Copy Coupling		Track, channel coupling and channel copy setting
Page 1/3		Enter the next page

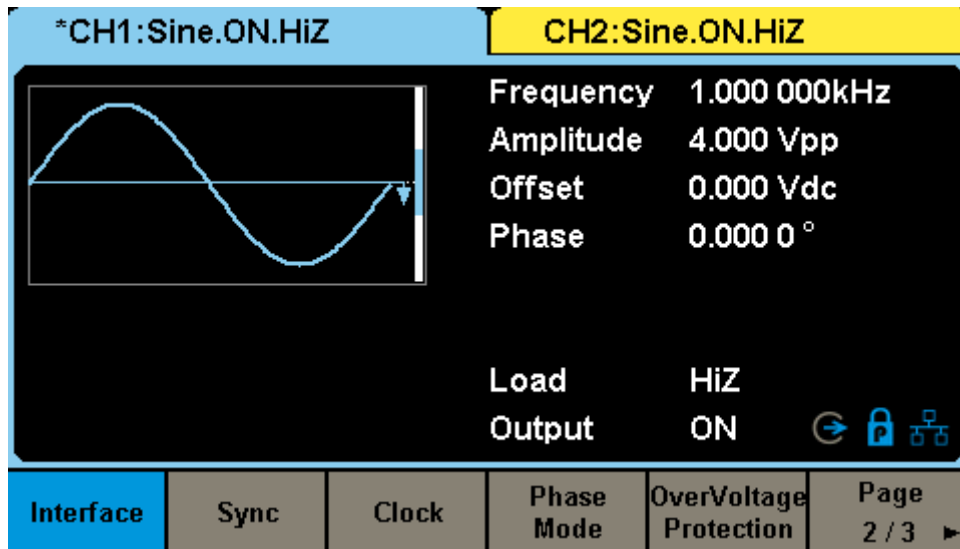


Figure 2-68 Utility Setup Interface (Page 2/3)

Table 2-30 Menu Explanations of Utility (Page 2/3)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Interface		Remote interfaces setting
Sync		Sync output setting
Clock		System clock source setting
Phase Mode	Phase-Locked	Phase mode
	Independent	
OverVoltage Protection	On	Turn on/off the overvoltage protection function
	Off	
Page 2/3		Enter the next page

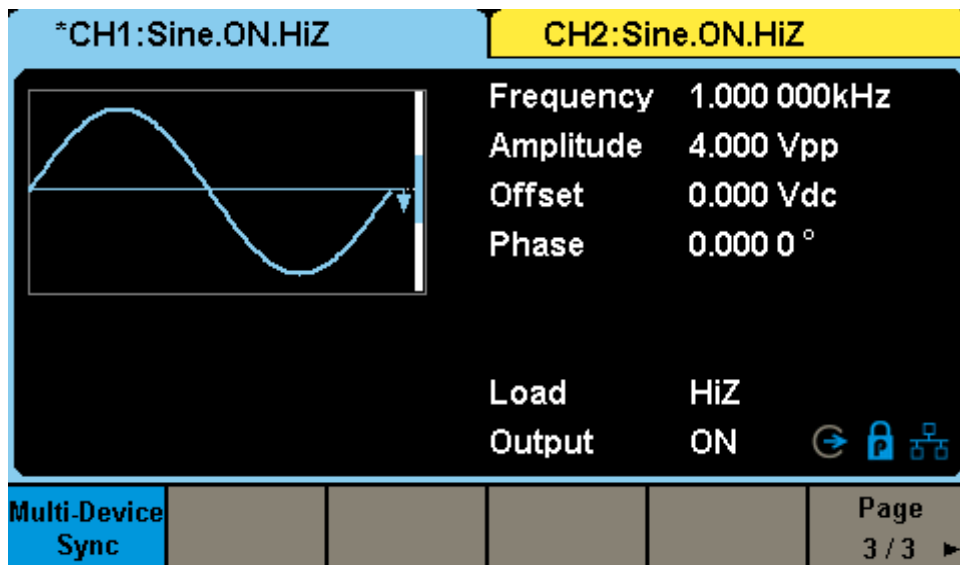


Figure 2-69 Utility Setup Interface (Page 3/3)

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

<b>Function Menu</b>	<b>Settings</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Multi-Device Sync		Multi-Device Synchronization setting
Page 3/3		Return to the page 1

## 2.8.1 System Settings

Press **Utility** → **System**, to enter the following interface.

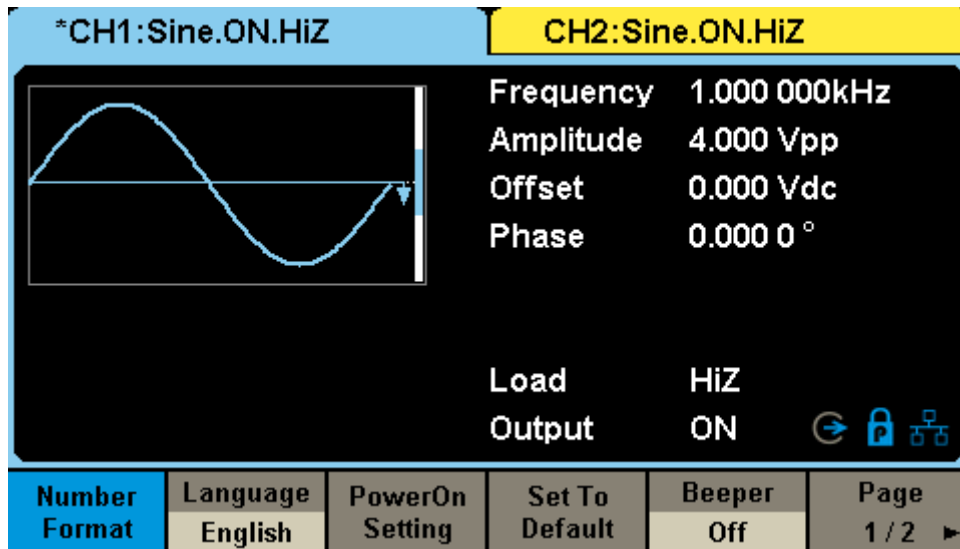


Figure 2-70 System Setup Interface (Page 1/2)

Table 2-32 Menu Explanations of System Setup (Page 1/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
Number format		The number format
Language	English	System language
	Chinese	
Power On Setting	Default	All the settings return to default when power on
	Last	All the settings return to the setting of last power on
	User	All the settings return to the users defined setting when power on
Set to Default		Set all the settings to default
Beeper	On	Enable the beeper
	Off	Disable the beeper
Page 1/2		Enter the next page

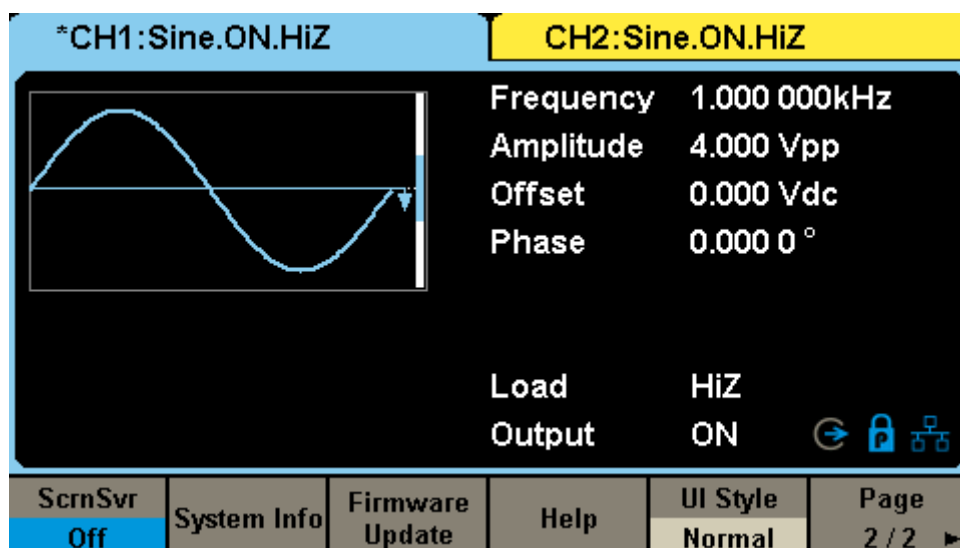


Figure 2-71 System Setup Interface (Page 2/2)

Table 2-33 Menu Explanations of System Setup (Page 2/2)

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
ScrnSvr	off	Enable or disable the screen saver and set the elapsed inactive time that must pass before activating the screen
	1min	
	5min	
	15min	
	30min	
	1hour	
	2hour	
	5hour	
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

### 2.8.1.1 Number Format

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

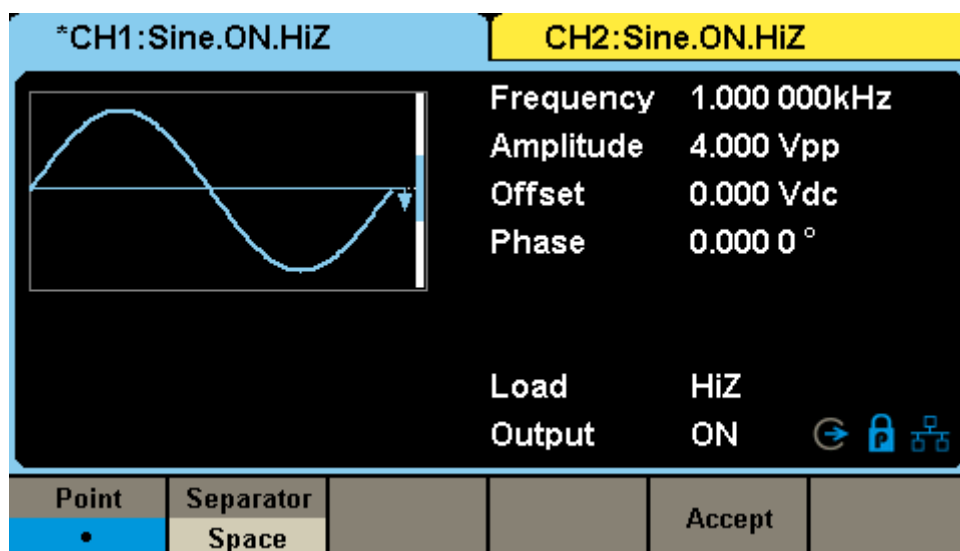


Figure 2-72 Set the Number Format

Table 2-34 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 to the System menu

According to the different choices of the decimal point and the separator, the format can have various forms.

### 2.8.1.2 Language Setup

The SDG6000X supports Chinese/English Menu, Help and Interface. 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



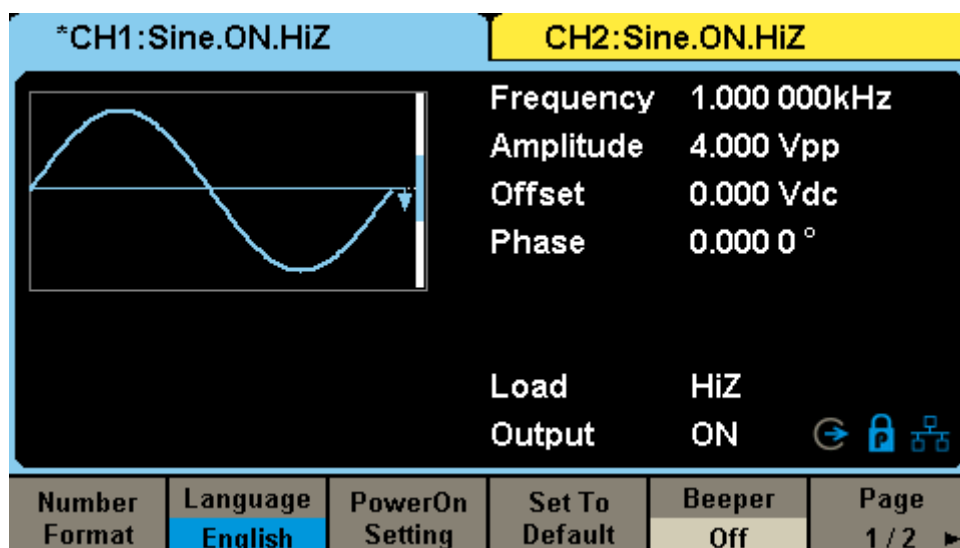


Figure 2-73 English Interface

### Chinese Interface

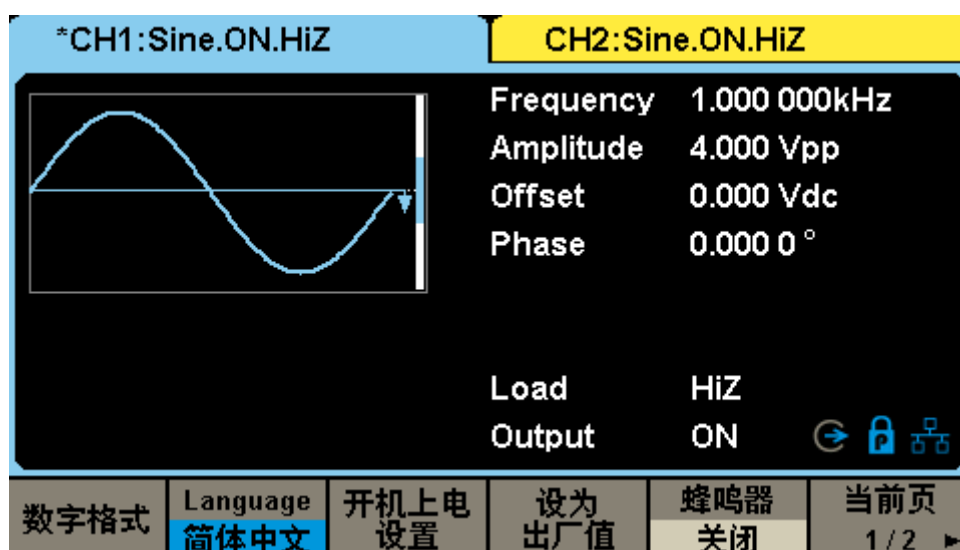


Figure 2-74 Chinese Interface

### 2.8.1.3 Power On

Choose the SDG6000X's setting when the generator is powered on. Three choices are available: "Default", "Last" and "User". Once selected, the setting 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 of last power on, 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.

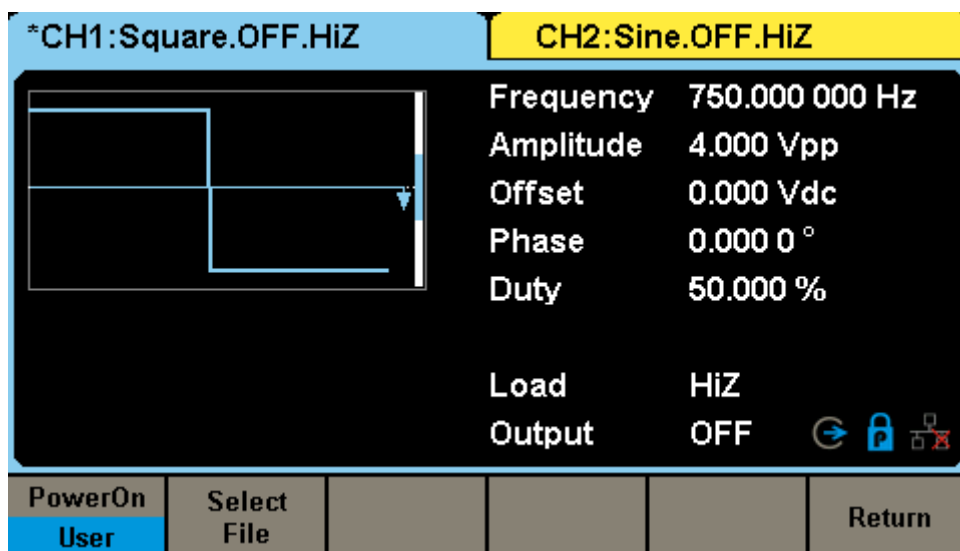


Figure 2-75 "User" Power on Setting Interface

### 2.8.1.4 Set to Default

Press **Utility** → **System** → **Set To Default**, to set the system to the default setting. The default settings of the system are listed below.

Table 2-35 Factory Default Setting

Output	Default
Function	Sine Wave
Frequency	1 kHz
Amplitude/Offset	4 Vpp/0 Vdc
Phase	0°
Load	High Z
<b>Modulation</b>	<b>Default</b>
Carrier	1 kHz Sine Wave
Modulating	100 Hz Sine Wave

AM Depth	100%
FM Deviation	100 Hz
ASK Key Frequency	100 Hz
FSK Key Frequency	100 Hz
FSK Hop Frequency	1 MHz
PSK Key Frequency	100 Hz
PM Phase Deviation	100°
PWM Width Dev	190 μs
<b>Sweep</b>	<b>Default</b>
Start/Stop Frequency	500 Hz/1.5 kHz
Sweep Time	1 s
Trig Out	Off
Mode	Linear
Direction	↑
<b>Burst</b>	<b>Default</b>
Burst Period	10 ms
Start Phase	0°
Cycles	1 cycle
Trig Out	Off
Delay	521 ns
<b>Trigger</b>	<b>Default</b>
Source	Internal

### 2.8.1.5 Beeper

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

### 2.8.1.6 Screen Saver

Press **Utility** → **System** → **Page 1/2** → **ScrnSvr** to select “Off” or a specified time. The default is “Off”. Screen saver will be enabled if no action is taken within the time that you have selected. Click the touch screen or press any key

to resume.

### 2.8.1.7 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 2-76 System Information Interface

### 2.8.1.8 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** → System → **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. Don't cut off the power during the update! If you have any questions, contact your local SIGLENT office.
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.

### 2.8.1.9 Built-in Help System

The SDG6000X provides a built-in help system for basic assistance with button functions. Press **Utility** → **System** → **Page 1/2** → **Help** to enter the following interface.

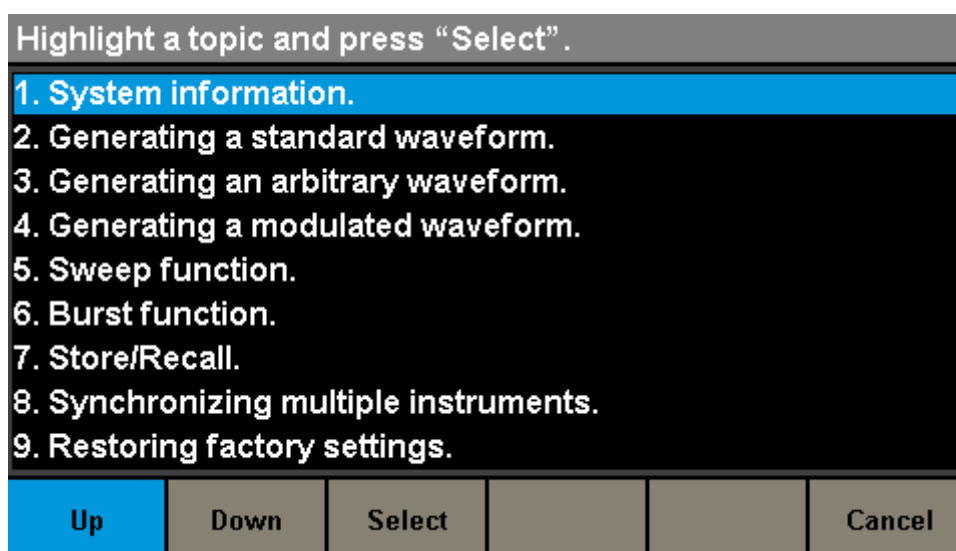


Figure 2-77 Help Menu

Table 2-36 Help Menu Explanations

Function Menu	Settings	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.

### 2.8.1.10 UI Style

SDG6000X supports "Normal" and "Classical" style interface. Press **Utility** → **System** → **Page 1/2** → **UI Style**, to select the desired interface style. This setting is stored in non-volatile memory and will not be influenced by the **Set To Default** operation.

#### Normal UI style

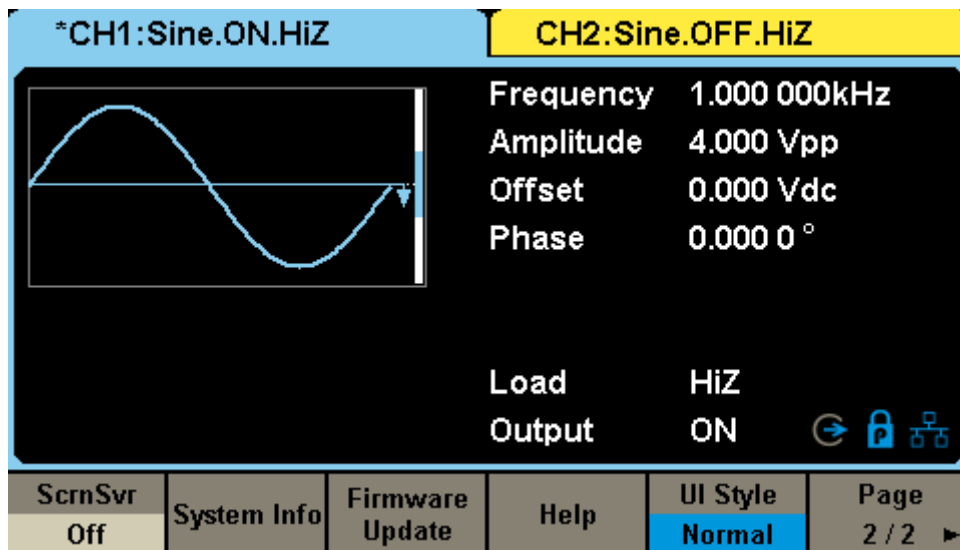


Figure 2-78 Normal UI Style

#### Classical UI style

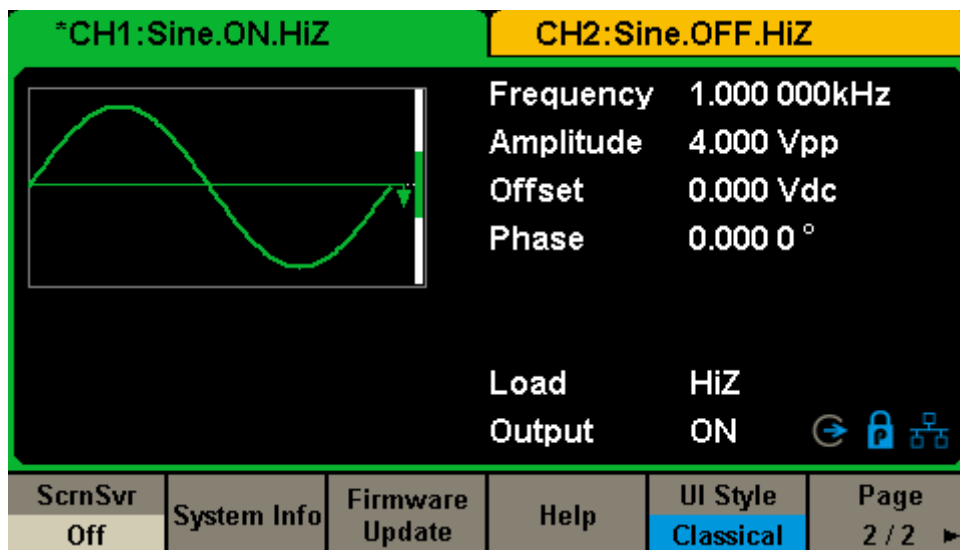


Figure 2-79 Classical UI Style

## 2.8.2 Test/Cal

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

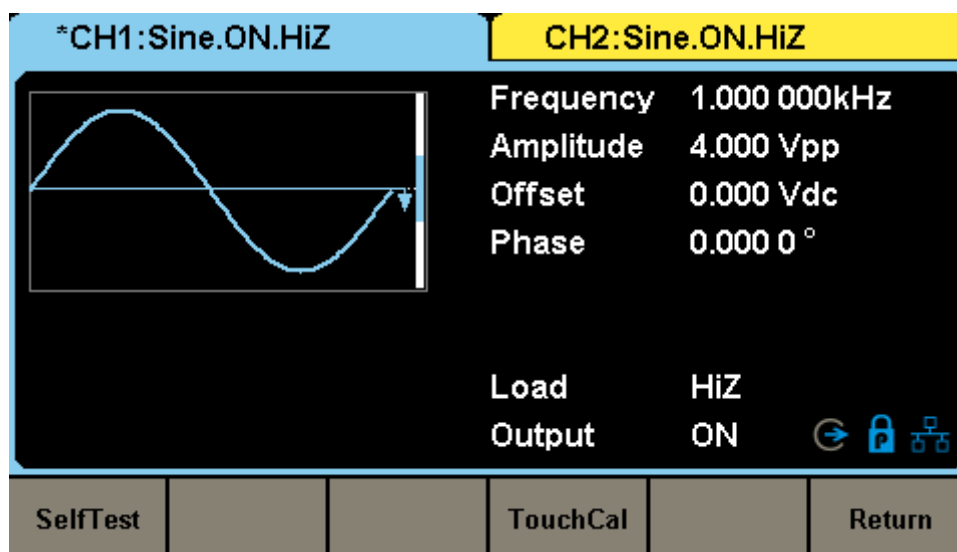


Figure 2-80 Test/Cal function Menu

Table 2-37 Menu Explanations of Test/Cal Setting

Function Menu	Explanation
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.

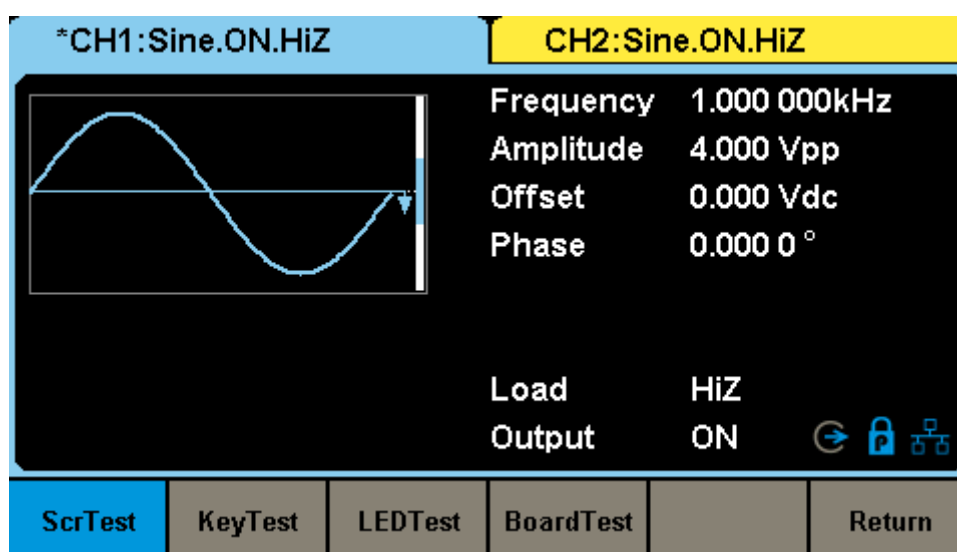


Figure 2-81 Self Test Interface

Table 2-38 Menu Explanations of Self Test

Function Menu	Explanation
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 pixels or other display error.

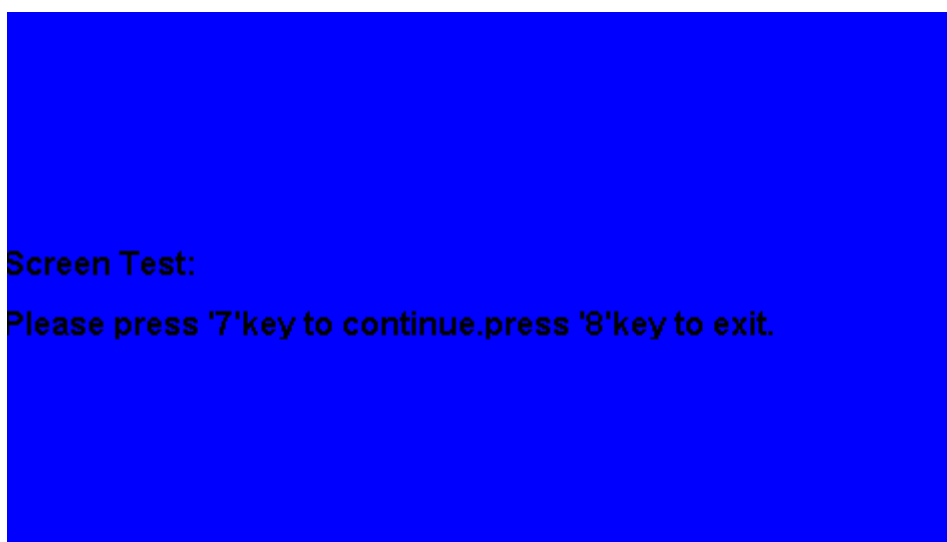


Figure 2-82 Screen Test Interface

## 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. When you press a key on the front panel, the corresponding key on the diagram will change colors if it has been recognized correctly. Test all keys and knob and also verify that all the backlight keys illuminate correctly.



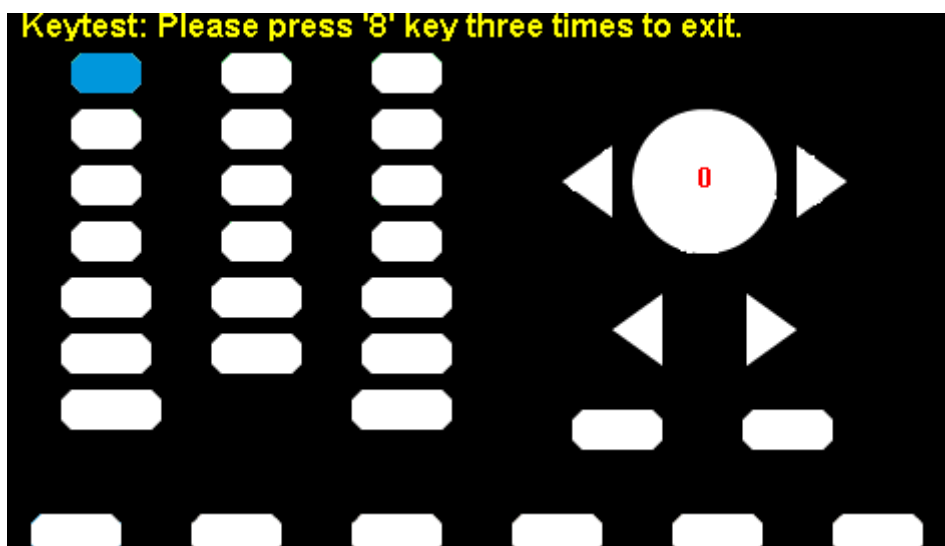


Figure 2-83 Key Test Interface

- The corresponding area of tested keys or knob changes to in a blue when a key press is recognized.
- 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 lighted, the corresponding area on the screen will display in a blue color.

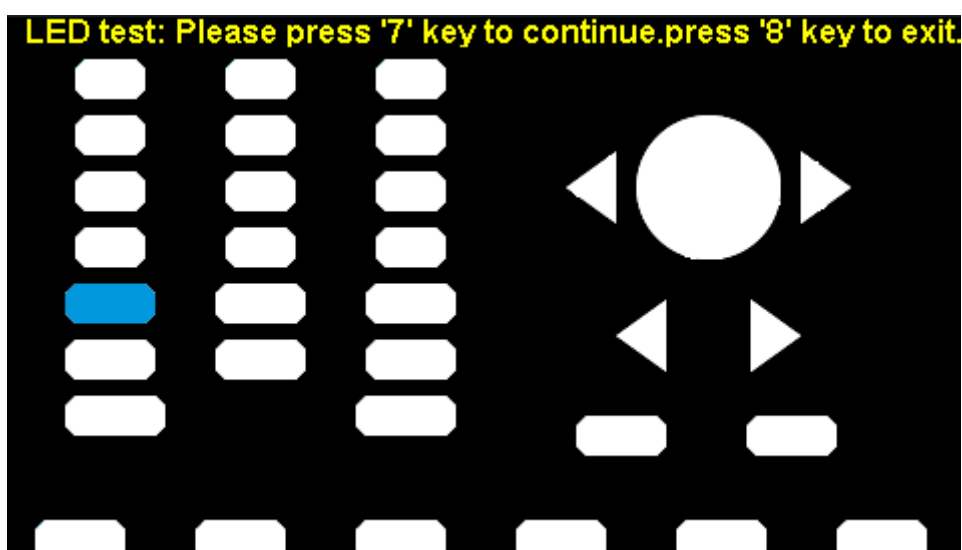


Figure 2-84 LED Test Interface

#### 4. Board Test

Select **BoardTest** to enter the following interface.

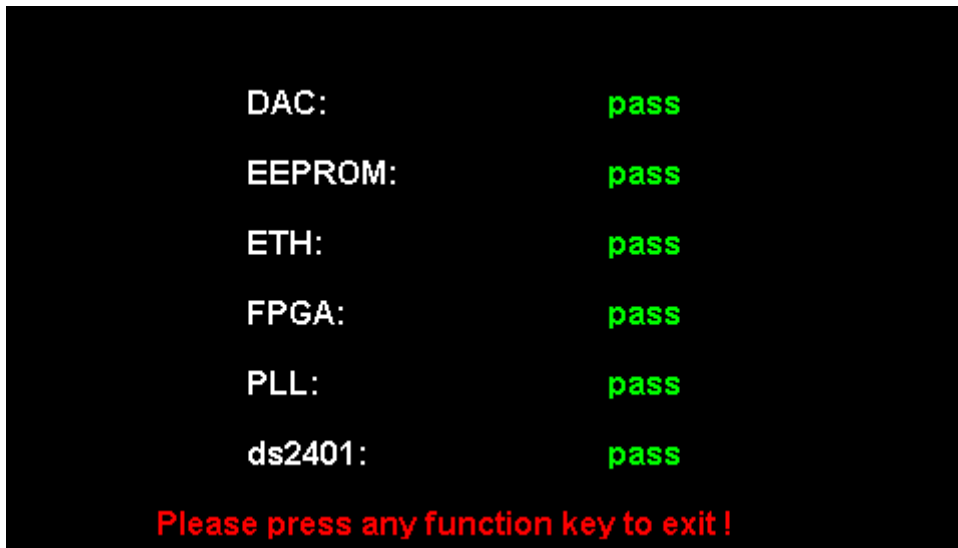


Figure 2-85 Board Test Interface

#### Touch Adjust

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

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

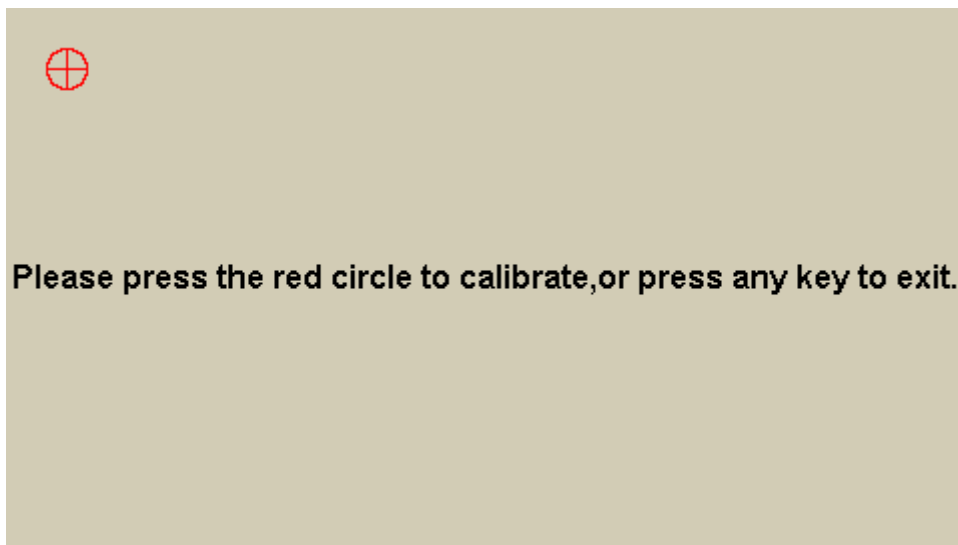


Figure 2-86 Touch Adjust Interface

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.

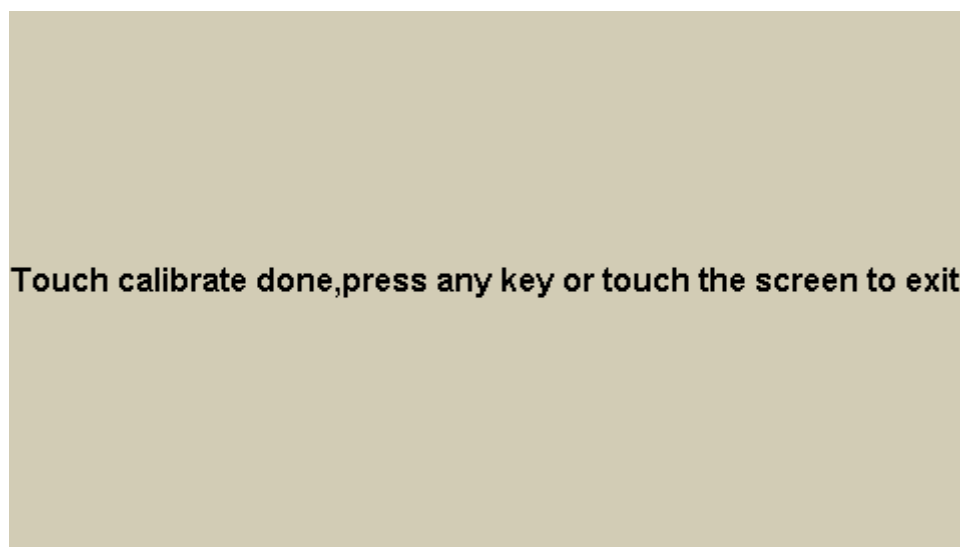


Figure 2-87 Touch Adjust Done

## 2.8.3 Frequency Counter

The SDG6000X provides a hardware frequency counter which can measure frequencies between 100 mHz to 400 MHz. The dual channels can still output normally when the counter is enabled. Press **Utility** → **Counter**, to enter the following interface.

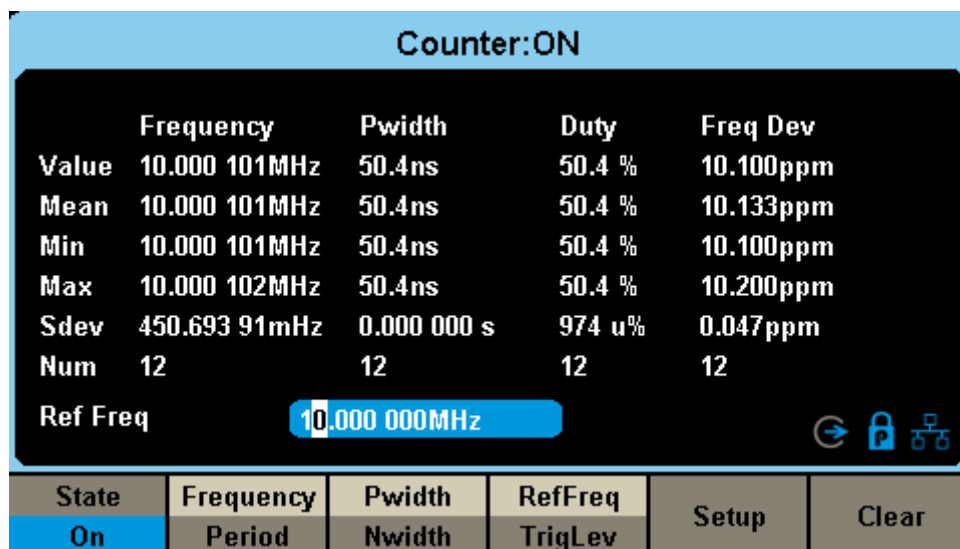


Figure 2-88 Frequency Counter Interface

Table 2-39 Menu Explanations of Frequency Counter

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
State	Off	Open the counter
	On	Close the counter
Frequency		Measured frequency
Period		Measured period
PWidth		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
Setup		Set the counter configuration
Clear		Clear the statistics
Cancel		Exit the frequency counter interface

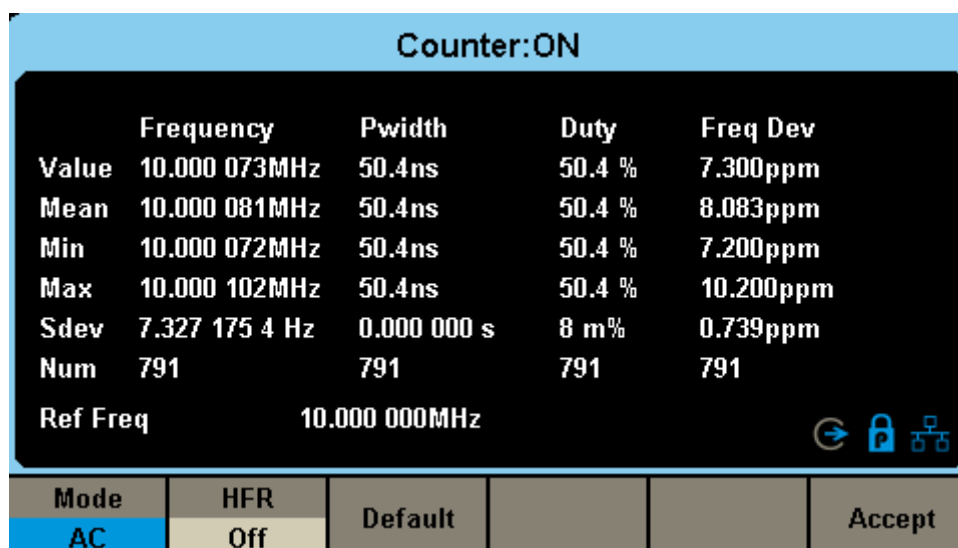


Figure 2-89 Counter Setup Interface

Table 2-40 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 SDG6000X 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 250 kHz 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.

## 2.8.4 Output

Press **Utility** → **Output** to enter the following interface.

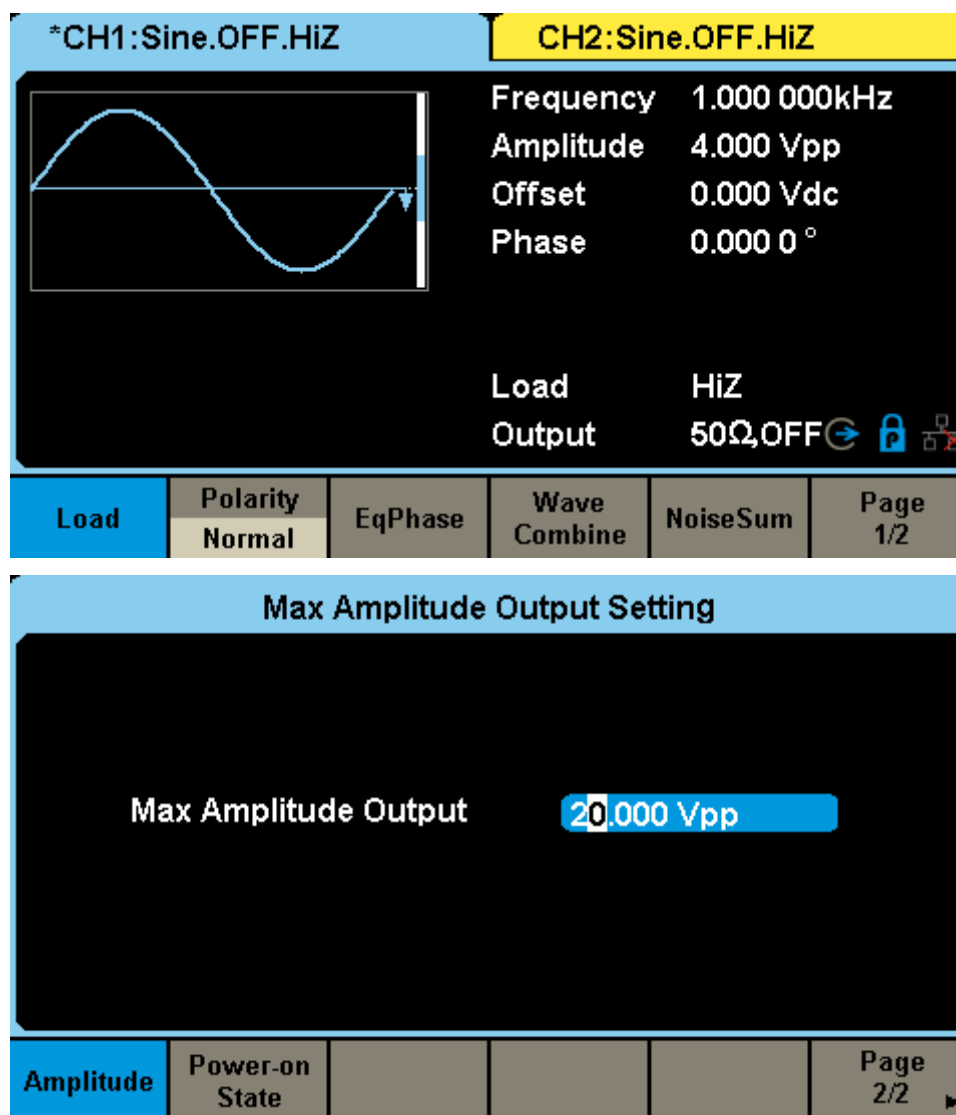


Figure 2-90 Output Setup Interface

### Load

For the [CH1] and [CH2] connectors on the front panel, the generator always 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

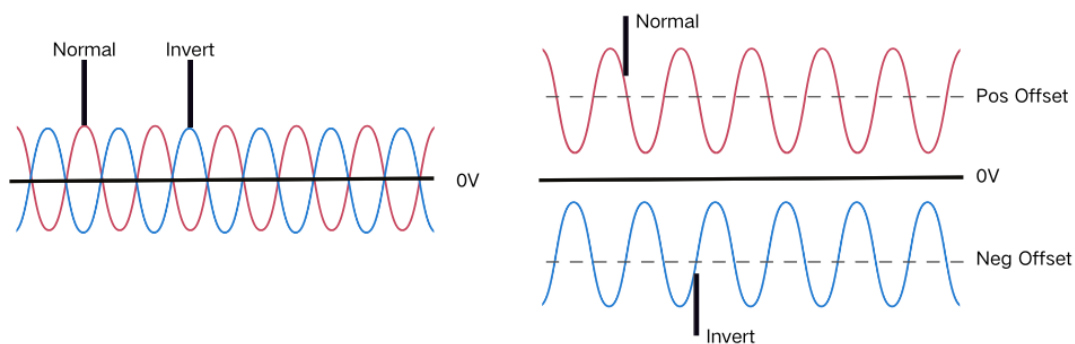
not actually change the output impedance to any other value.

Press **Utility** → **Output Setup** → **Load**, to select “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 0v 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.

**Note:**

The setting is available only when "Phase Mode" is set as "Phase Locked".

**Wave Combine**

The output ports of the SDG6000X can source a single output (CH1 or CH2) . It can also deliver an output that is the summation of both channels (CH1+CH2).

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

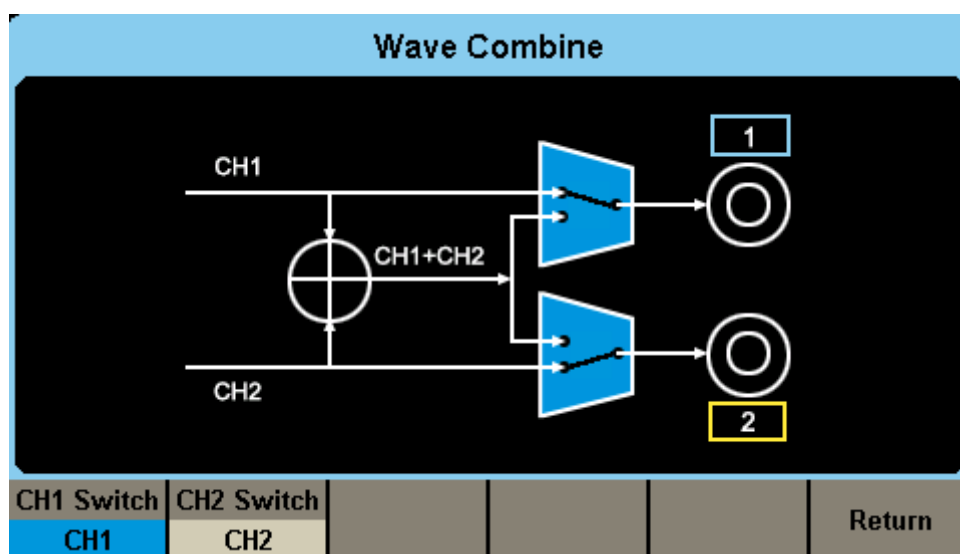


Figure 2-91 Waveforms Combining Interface

Table 2-41 Menu Explanations 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 waveforms combining function is enabled, the load of two channels will be set to the same automatically. The settings are copied from the currently selected channel.

## NoiseSum

You can choose to add random noise to the signal and output it to simulate a real scene where the signal is contaminated by noise. Press **Utility** → **Output Setup** → **NoiseSum** to enter the NoiseSum function interface, where you can set the switch and signal-to-noise ratio for noise stacking. The unit of signal-to-noise ratio is ratio (dimensionless) or dB.

## Amplitude

In some application scenarios, users need to limit the amplitude of channel output to ensure that amplitude sensitive signal receiving equipment will not be damaged. Press **Utility** → **Output Setup** → **current page1/2** → **Amplitude** to enter the amplitude setting page and limit the maximum output amplitude. The default maximum amplitude is the maximum amplitude that the device can provide. It takes effect on both channels immediately after setting.

## Power on state

In some application scenarios, the user needs to turn on the power on channel output as soon as the power on channel is turned on. Press **Utility** → **Output Setup** → **current page1/2** → **power on state** → **state setting "on"**. This function needs to set the power on to the last or user-defined mode. Refer to section [错误!未找到引用源。](#) for specific settings

## 2.8.5 CH Copy/Coupling

### Channel Copy

The SDG6000X 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.

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

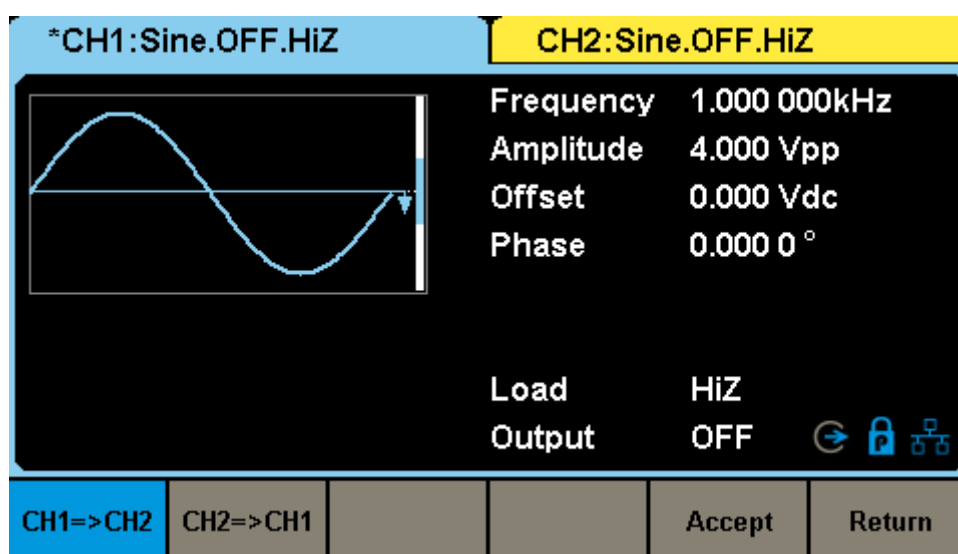


Figure 2-92 Channel Copy Interface

Table 2-42 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 hidden.

## Channel Coupling

The SDG6000X 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.

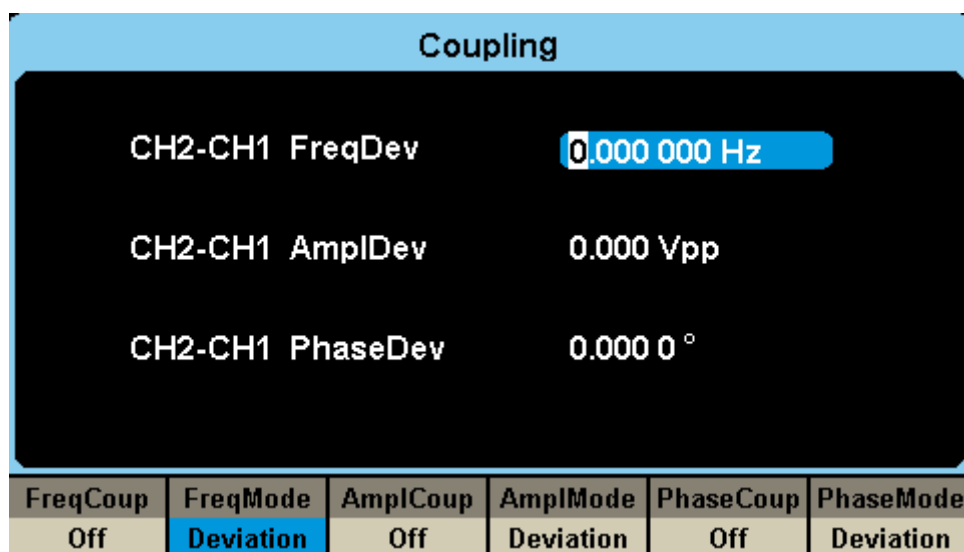


Figure 2-93 Channel Coupling Interface

### Frequency Coupling

1. To Enable Frequency Coupling Function

Press **FreqCouple** 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:  $\text{FreqCH2}-\text{FreqCH1}=\text{FreqDev}$ .

- **Ratio:** the frequency ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by:  $\text{FreqCH2}/\text{FreqCH1}=\text{FreqRatio}$ .

### 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:  $\text{AmplCH2}-\text{AmplCH1}=\text{AmplDev}$ .
- **Ratio:** the amplitude ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by:  $\text{AmplCH2}/\text{AmplCH1}=\text{AmplRatio}$ .

### 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:  $\text{PhaseCH2}-\text{PhaseCH1}=\text{PhaseDev}$ .
- **Ratio:** the phase ratio of CH1 and CH2. The resulting signal is represented by:  $\text{PhaseCH2}/\text{PhaseCH1}=\text{PhaseRatio}$ .

### Key Points:

1. Channel coupling is only available when both the waveforms of the two channels are basic waveforms including: Sine, Square, Ramp, 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 copy 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.

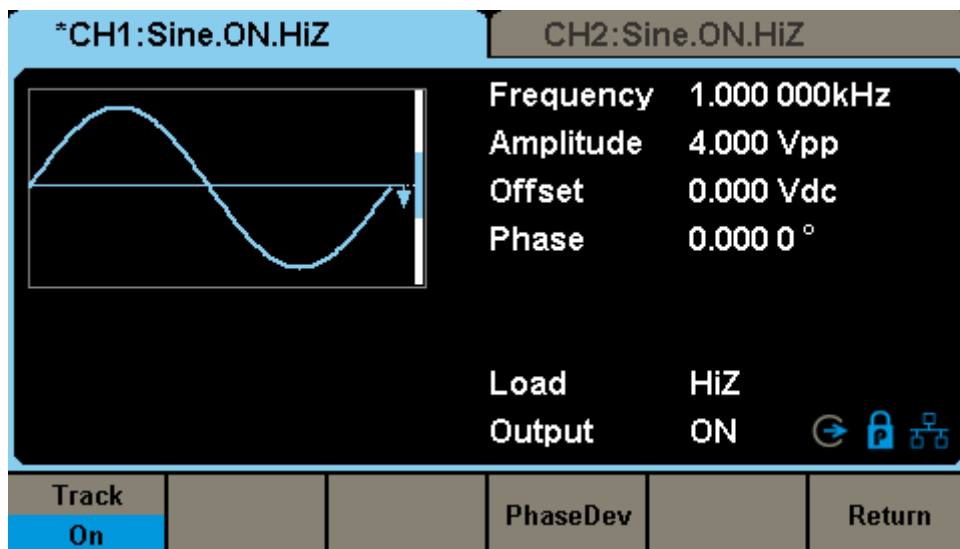


Figure 2-94 Track Interface

- 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:  $\text{Phase}_{\text{CH2}} - \text{Phase}_{\text{CH1}} = \text{PhaseDev}$ .

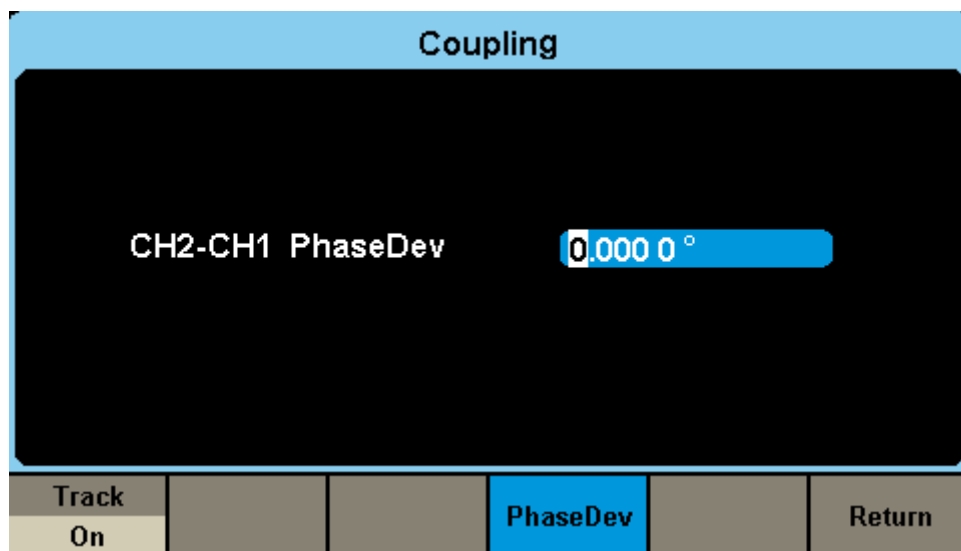


Figure 2-95 Phase Deviation Interface

## 2.8.6 Remote Interface

The SDG6000X can be controlled remotely via USB, LAN and GPIB (accomplished through USB-GPIB option) 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 or GPIB address.

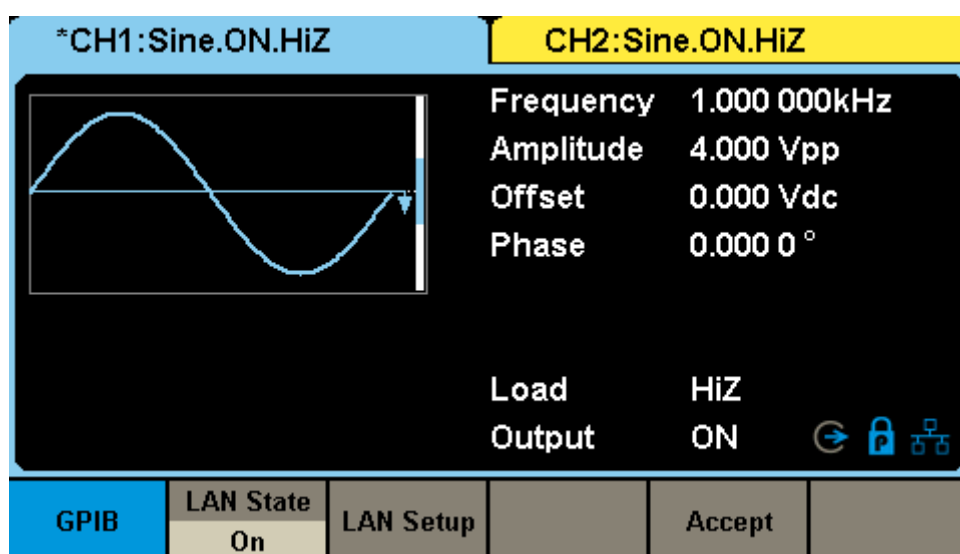


Figure 2-96 Interface Settings

Table 2-43 Menu Explanations of Interface

Function Menu	Settings	Explanation
GPIB		Set the GPIB address
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 SDG6000X 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 SDG6000X can communicate with a PC through the USBTMC protocol.  
Recommended Steps:

#### 1. Connect the device.

Connect the USB Device interface at the rear panel of SDG6000X with the PC via a USB cable.

#### 2. Install the USB driver.

The latest National Instruments Visa Runtime is recommended.

#### 3. Communicate with a remote PC

Open National Instruments Measurement & Automation Explorer and choose the corresponding device 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**

Each device connected to GPIB interface must have a unique address. The default value is 18 and values range from 1 to 30. The selected address is stored in non-volatile memory.

#### 1. Connect the device.

Connect the generator to the computer using a USB to GPIB adapter (option).

**Note:**

Please make sure that the PC has a GPIB interface card installed.

Connect the USB terminal of the USB to GPIB adapter to the USB Host interface at the front panel of the generator and the GPIB terminal to the GPIB card terminal of the PC.

2. Install the driver of GPIB card.

Please install the driver for the GPIB card which has been connected to your PC.

3. Set the GPIB address.

Choose **Utility** → **Page 1/2** → **Interface** → **GPIB** to enter the following interface. Users can use the knob, arrow keys or numeric keyboard to change the value and press **Accept** to save the current setting.

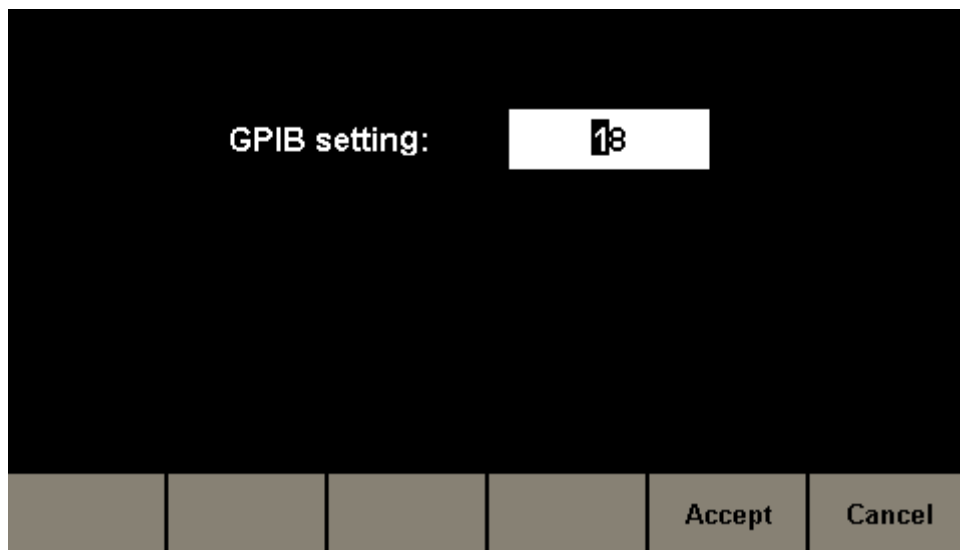


Figure 2-97 GPIB Setting Interface

4. Communicate with PC remotely

Open Measurement & Automation Explorer of NI. After adding the GPIB device successfully, choose the corresponding device 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 LAN

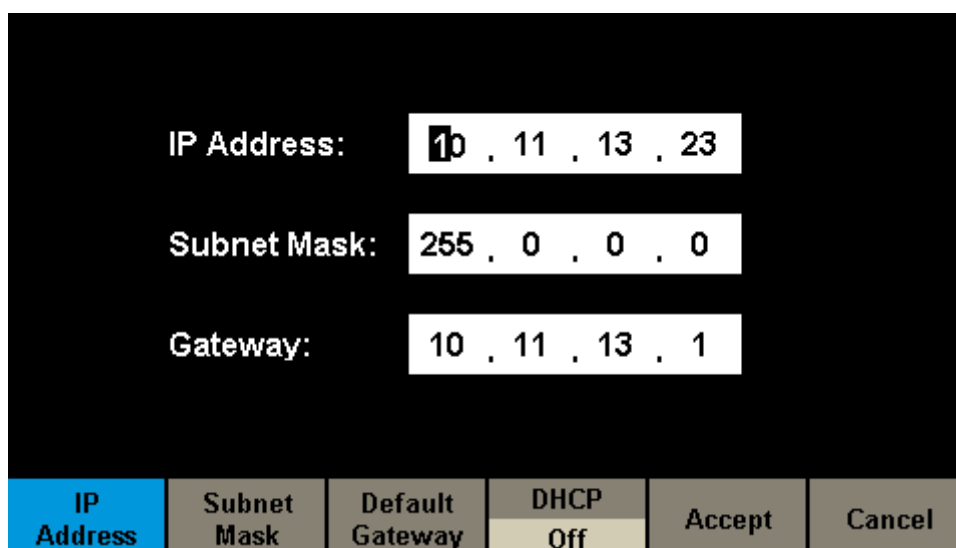
The SDG6000X can communicate with a PC through LAN interface. Users can view and modify the LAN parameters.

### 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.



IP Address:	10 . 11 . 13 . 23				
Subnet Mask:	255 . 0 . 0 . 0				
Gateway:	10 . 11 . 13 . 1				
<b>IP Address</b>	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway	DHCP Off	Accept	Cancel

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.

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

## 2.8.7 Sync Output

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

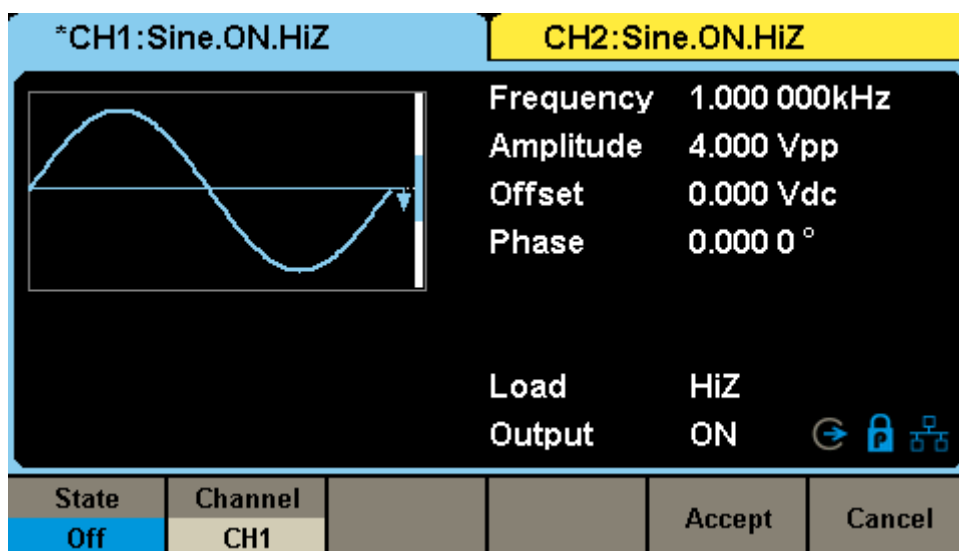


Figure 2-99 Sync Output Interface

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
  - When the frequency of the waveform is less-than or equal-to 10MHz, the

---

sync signal is a pulse with 26.7 ns pulse width and the same frequency as the waveform.

- 2) When the frequency of the waveform is greater than 10 MHz, 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 50 ns 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.

## 2.8.8 Clock Source

The SDG6000X provides a 10 MHz internal clock source and also accepts external clock source input from the [10MHz In] connector at the rear panel. It can also output a 10 MHz clock source from the [10MHz Out] connector for other device to use.

**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** to enter the following interface.

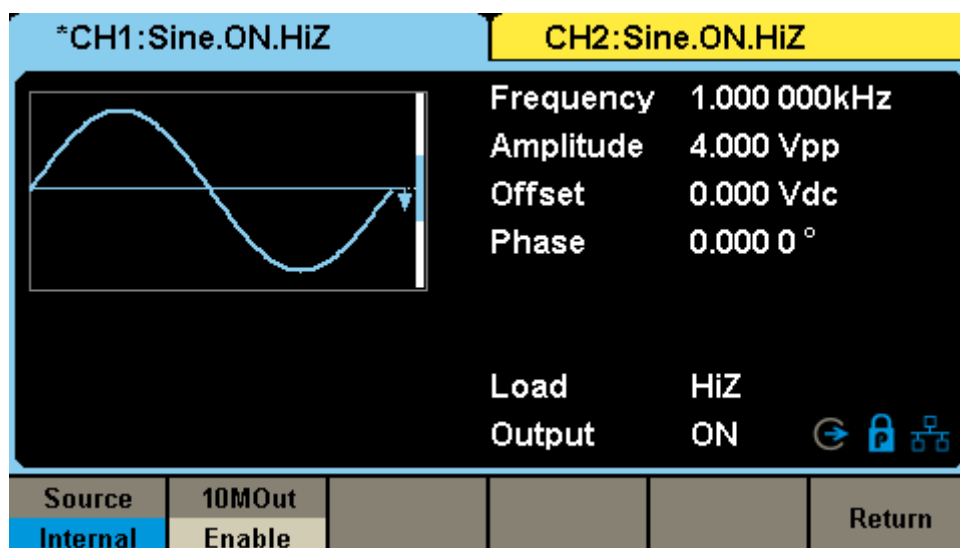


Figure 2-100 Clock Source Interface

### 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 [10 MHz 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 to the same value.

- **Synchronization among multiple instruments**

#### **Method 1:**

Divide the clock source from [10 MHz Out] of a Generator ("Internal" clock) into multiple channels, and then connect them to the [10 MHz In] connectors of other generators ("External" clock) respectively and finally set the output frequencies of all the generators to the same value.

#### **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**".

## 2.8.9 Phase Mode

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

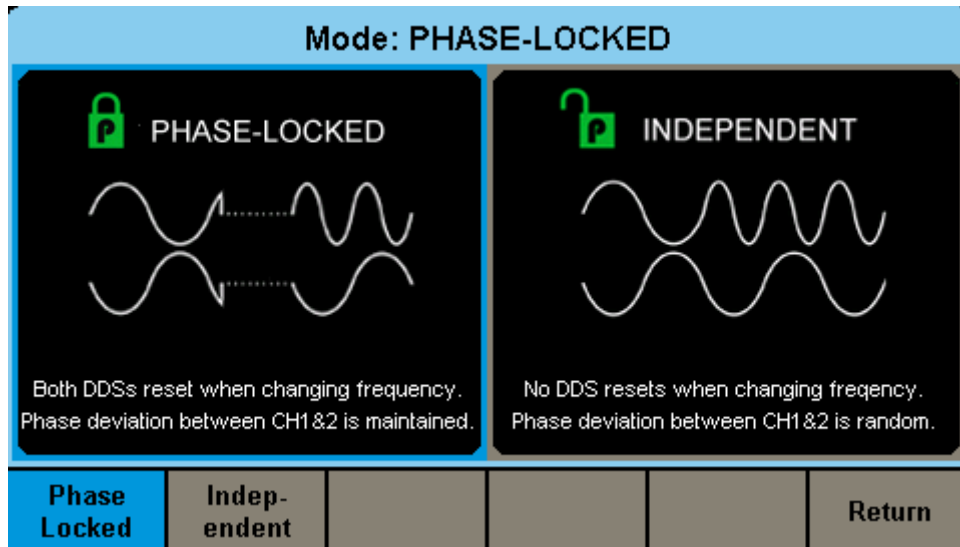


Figure 2-101 Mode Setup Interface

### Phase-locked Mode

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

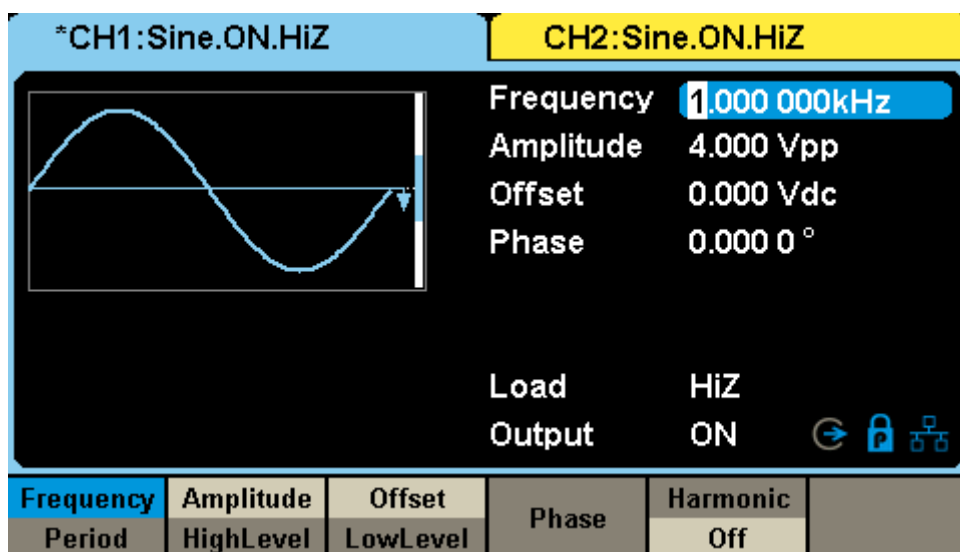


Figure 2-102 Phase-locked Mode

## 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.

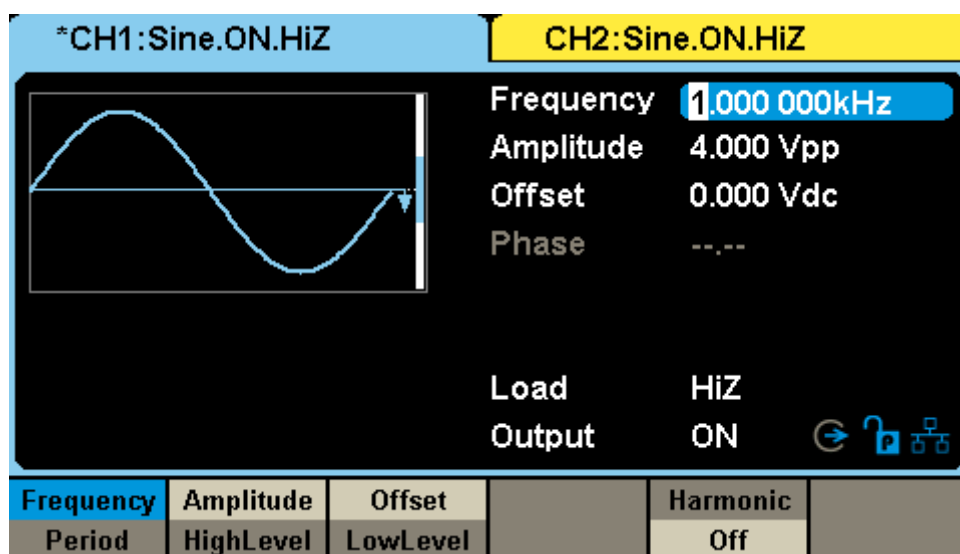


Figure 2-103 Independent Mode

## 2.8.10 Overvoltage Protection

Press **Utility** → **Page 1/3** → **OverVoltage Protection** to turn on or off the function, as shown in the following figure.

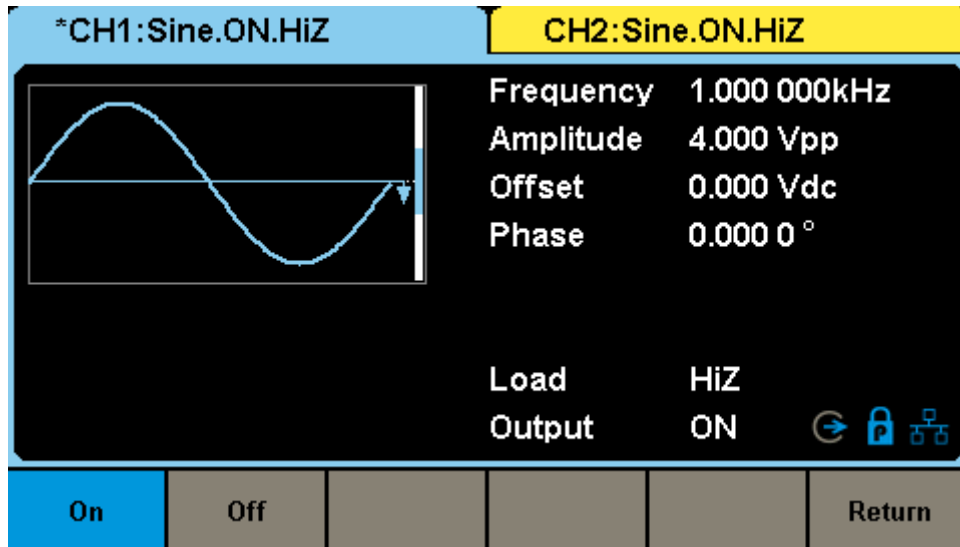


Figure 2-104 Overvoltage Protection Interface

If the state is set to ON, overvoltage protection of CH1 and CH2 will take effect once any of the following conditions is met:

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

When overvoltage protection occurs, a message will be displayed and the output is disabled.

## 2.8.11 Multi-Device Synchronization

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

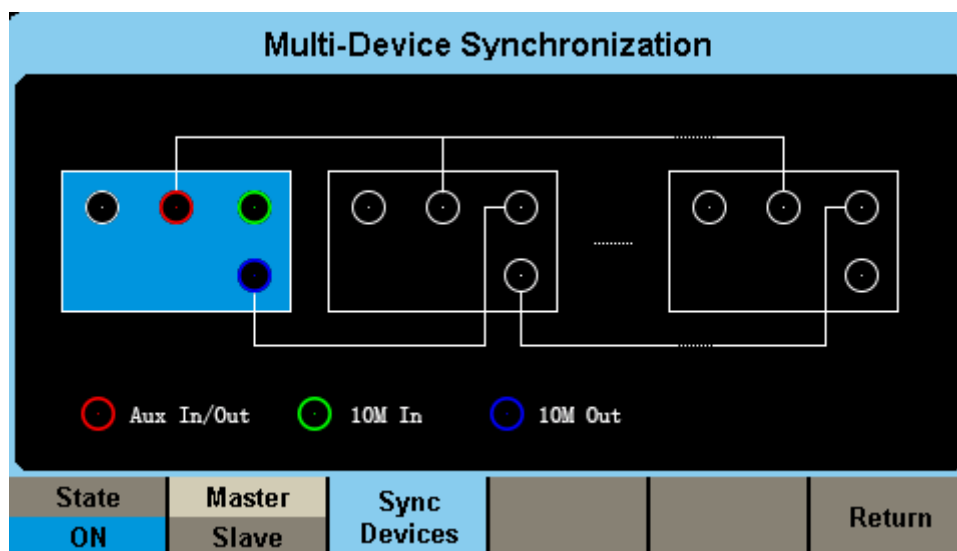


Figure 2-105 Multi-Device Sync Interface

Synchronization of the frequency and alignment of the phase can be realized between two or more SDG6000X 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 SDG6000X more efficiently, we have provided some examples. All of 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
- 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 an 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 a IQ Waveform

### 3.1 Example 1: Generating a Sine Waveform

Generate a sine waveform with 1 MHz frequency, 5 Vpp amplitude and 1 Vdc offset by following these steps:

- Set the frequency.
  1. Press **Waveforms** → **Sine** → **Frequency/Period** and choose **Frequency** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'MHz'. The frequency is set to 1 MHz.
  
- Set the Amplitude.
  1. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** to choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp'. The amplitude is set to 5 Vpp.
  
- Set the Offset.
  1. Press **Offset/LowLevel** to choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc'. The offset is set to 1 Vdc.

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



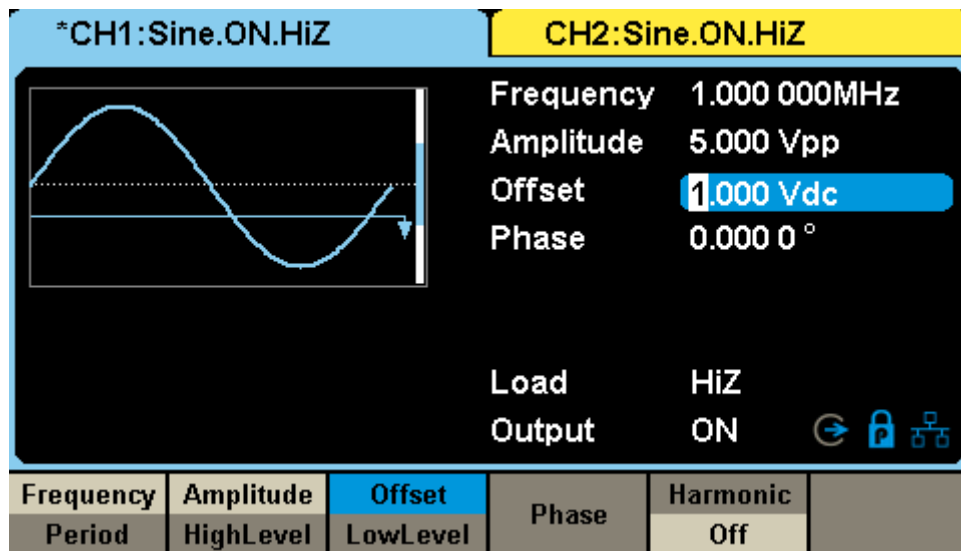


Figure 3-1 Generate a Sine Waveform

## 3.2 Example 2: Generating a Square Waveform

Generate a square waveform with 5 kHz frequency, 2 Vpp amplitude, 1 Vdc offset and 30% duty cycle by following these steps:

- Set the frequency.
  1. Press **Waveforms** → **Square** → **Frequency/Period** and choose **Frequency** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz'. The frequency is set to 5 kHz.
  
- Set the Amplitude.
  1. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** to choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp'. The amplitude is set to 2 Vpp.
  
- Set the Offset.
  1. Press **Offset/LowLevel** to choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc'. The offset is set to 1Vdc.
  
- Set the Duty Cycle.
  1. Press **DutyCycle** to choose **DutyCycle** which will display in a 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.

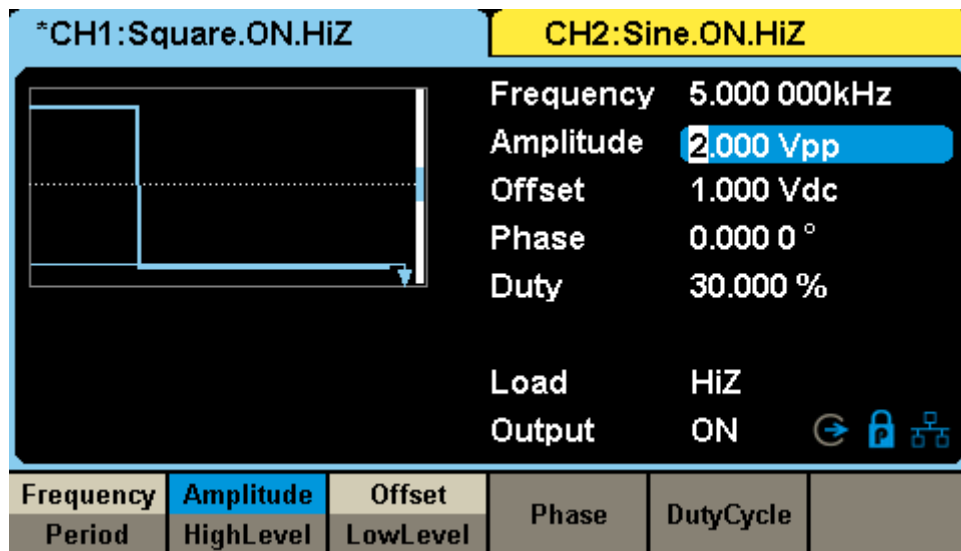


Figure 3-2 Generate a Square Waveform

### 3.3 Example 3: Generating a Ramp Waveform

Generate a ramp waveform with a 10  $\mu$ s period, 100 mVpp amplitude, 20 mVdc offset, 45° phase and 30% symmetry by following these steps:

- Set the Period.
  1. Press **Waveforms** → **Ramp** → **Frequency/Period** and choose **Period** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit ' $\mu$ s'. The period is set to 10  $\mu$ s.
  
- Set the Amplitude.
  1. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** to choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'mVpp'. The amplitude is set to 100 mVpp.
  
- Set the Offset.
  1. Press **Offset/LowLevel** to choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '20' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'mVdc'. The offset is set to 20 mVdc.
  
- Set the Phase.
  1. Press **Phase** to choose **Phase** which will display in a 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 a 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.

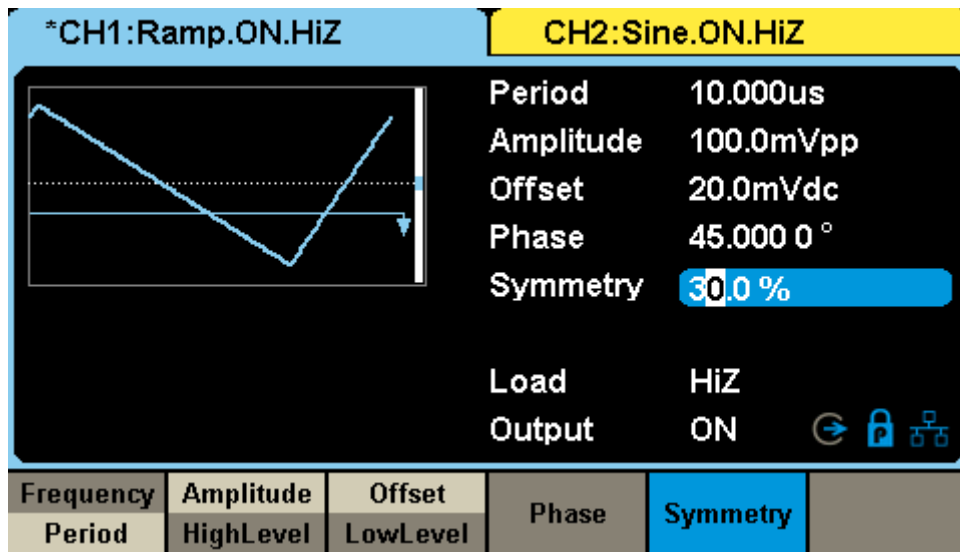


Figure 3-3 Generate a Ramp Waveform

### 3.4 Example 4: Generating a Pulse Waveform

Generate a pulse waveform with 5 kHz frequency, 5 V high level, -1 V low level, 40  $\mu$ s pulse width, 10 ns rising edge, 30 ns falling edge and 20 ns delay by following these steps:

- Set the Frequency.
  1. Press **Waveforms** → **Pulse** → **Frequency/Period** and choose **Frequency**, which will display in a 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 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 '-1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'V'. The low level is set to -1 V.
  
- Set the PulWidth.
  1. Press **PulWidth/DutyCycle** and choose **PulWidth** which will display in a blue color.
  2. Input '40' from the keyboard and choose the unit ' $\mu$ s'. The pulse width is set to 40  $\mu$ s.
  
- 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.

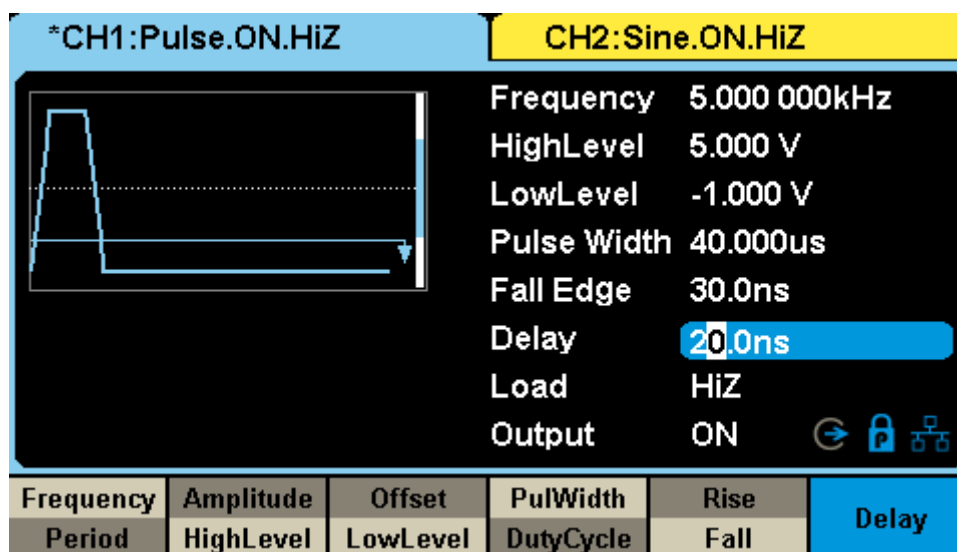


Figure 3-4 Generate a Pulse Waveform

### 3.5 Example 5: Generating a Noise

Generate a noise with 0.5 V stdev and 1 V mean by following these steps:

- Set the Stdev.
  1. Press **Waveforms** → **Noise** → **Stdev** to choose **Stdev** which will display in a 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 a blue color.
  2. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'V'. The mean is set to 1 V.

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

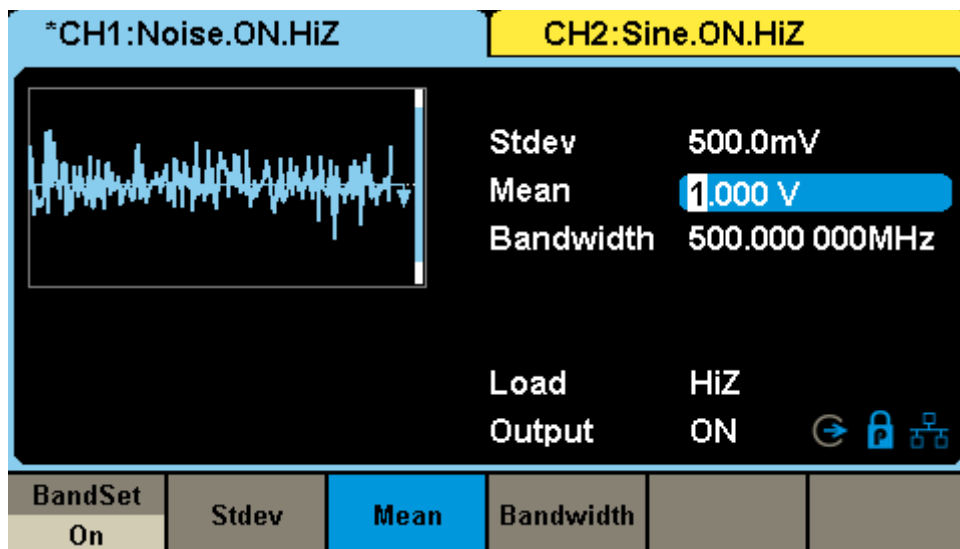


Figure 3-5 Generate a Noise



## 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.

- 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.

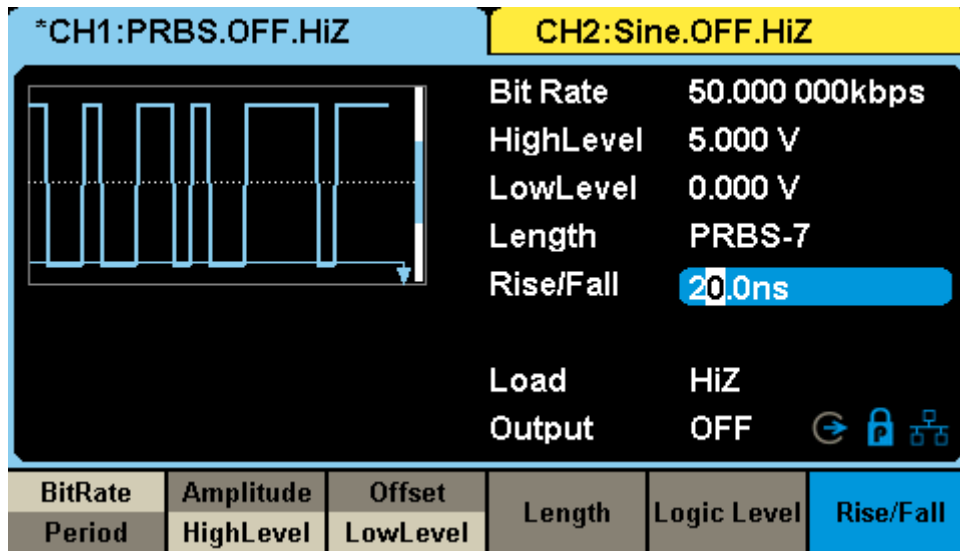


Figure 3-6 Generate a Pseudo Random Binary Sequence

### 3.7 Example 7: Generating a Linear Sweep Waveform

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

- Set the sweep function.
  - 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 a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  2. Press **Offset/LowLevel** to choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc
  
- Set the sweep time.
  - Press **Sweep** → **Page 1/2** → **Sweep Time**, input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 's' to set the sweep time to 2 s.
  
- Set the start frequency.
  - Press **StartFreq**, input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Hz' to set the start freq to 100 Hz.
  
- Set the stop frequency.
  - Press **StopFreq**, input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the stop freq to 10 kHz.
  
- Set the sweep profiles.
  - Press **Type** and choose **Linear**.

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

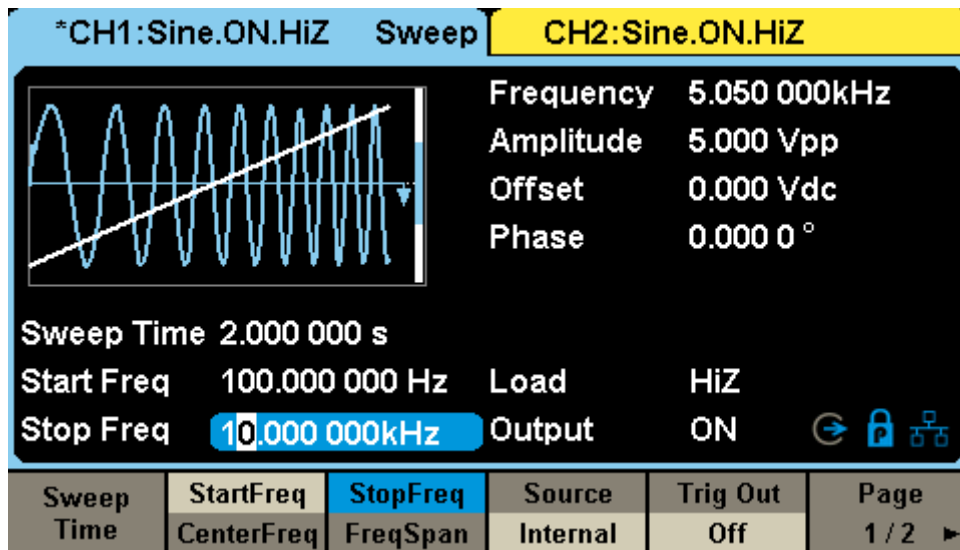


Figure 3-7 Generate a Linear Sweep Waveform

## 3.8 Example 8: Generating a Burst Waveform

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

- Set the burst function.  
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 10 kHz.
  2. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** to choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '4' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 4 Vpp.
  3. Press **Offset/LowLevel** to choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc
- Set the burst mode.  
Press **Burst** → **NCycle**, choose N-Cycle Mode. The default setting of the source is internal.
- Set the burst period.  
Press **Burst Period**, input '3' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'ms' to set the burst period to 3 ms.
- Set the start phase.  
Press **Start Phase**, input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit '°' to set the start phase to 0°.
- Set the burst cycle.  
Press **Cycle**, Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Cycle' to set

the burst cycle to 5.

- Set the delay.

Press **Page 1/2** to choose **Delay**, and input '100' from the keyboard and choose the unit ' $\mu$ s' to set the delay to 100  $\mu$ s.

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

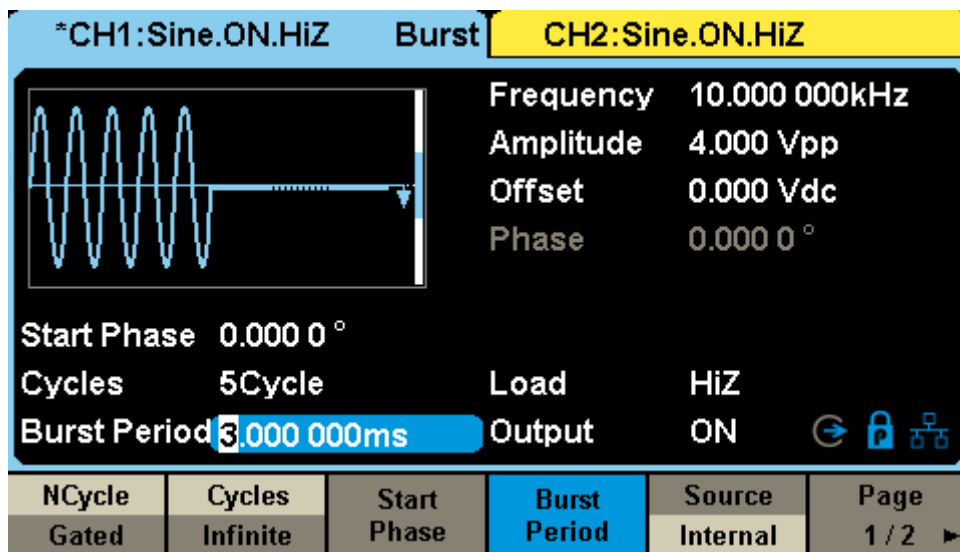


Figure 3-8 Generate a N-Cycle Burst Waveform

### 3.9 Example 9: Generating an AM Modulation Waveform

Generate an AM modulation waveform with 80% depth. The carrier is a sine wave with 10 kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 200 Hz frequency. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 1 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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 200 Hz.
  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.

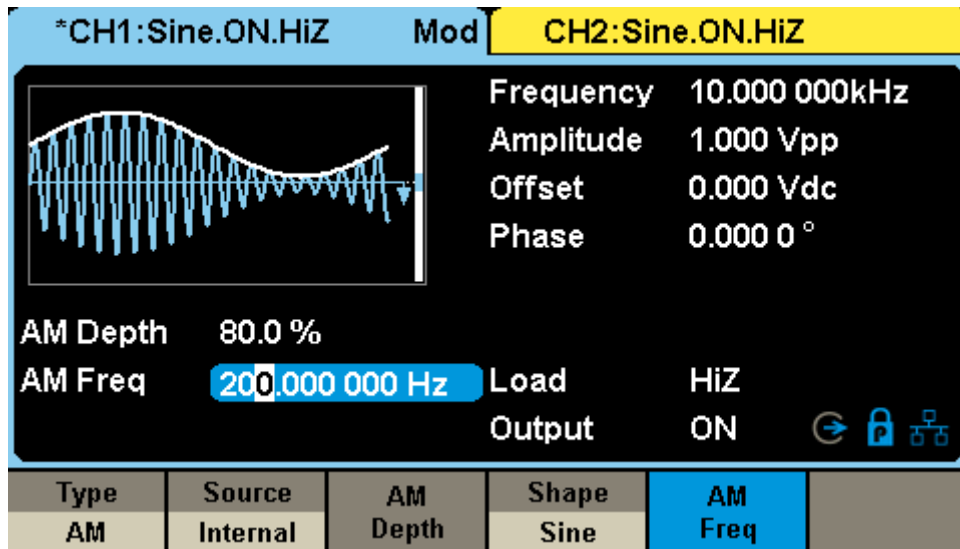


Figure 3-9 Generate an AM Modulation Waveform



### 3.10 Example 10: Generating an FM Modulation Waveform

Generate an FM modulation waveform, the carrier is a sine wave with 10 kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 1Hz frequency and 2 kHz frequency deviation. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 1 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a 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 1 Hz.
  3. Press **FM Dev**, input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the FM deviation to 2 kHz.
  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.

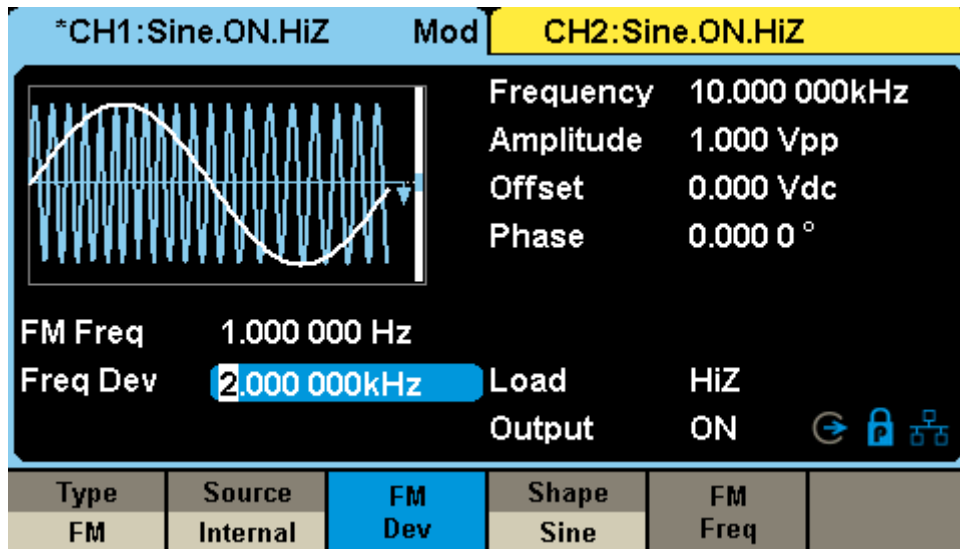


Figure 3-10 Generate a FM Modulation Waveform

### 3.11 Example 11: Generating a PM Modulation Waveform

Generate a PM modulation waveform, the carrier is a sine wave with 10 kHz frequency, and the modulating wave is a sine wave with 2 kHz frequency and 90° phase deviation. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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 2 kHz.
  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.

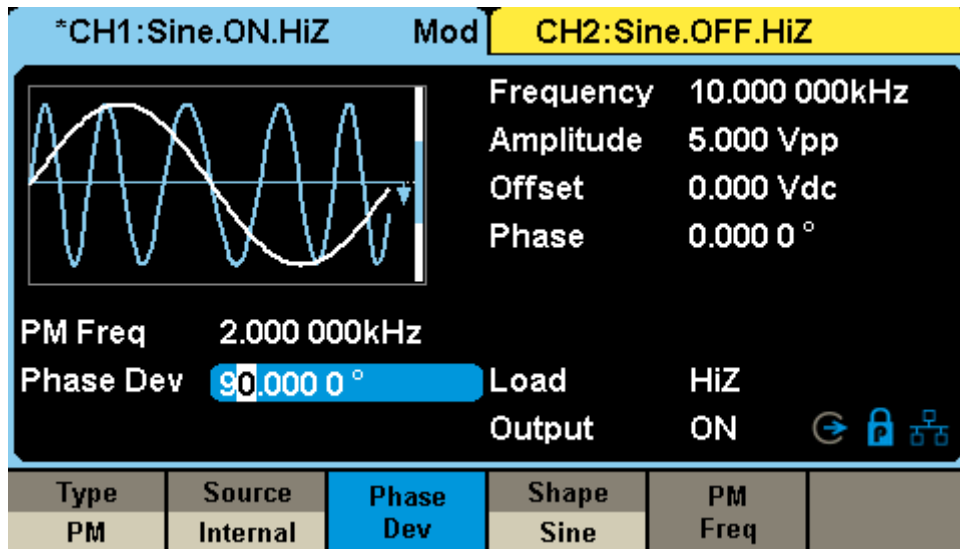


Figure 3-11 Generate a PM Modulation Waveform

## 3.12 Example 12: Generating a FSK Modulation Waveform

Generate a FSK modulation waveform with 200 Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 10 kHz frequency, and the hop frequency is 500 Hz. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '10' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 10 kHz.
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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 500 Hz.

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

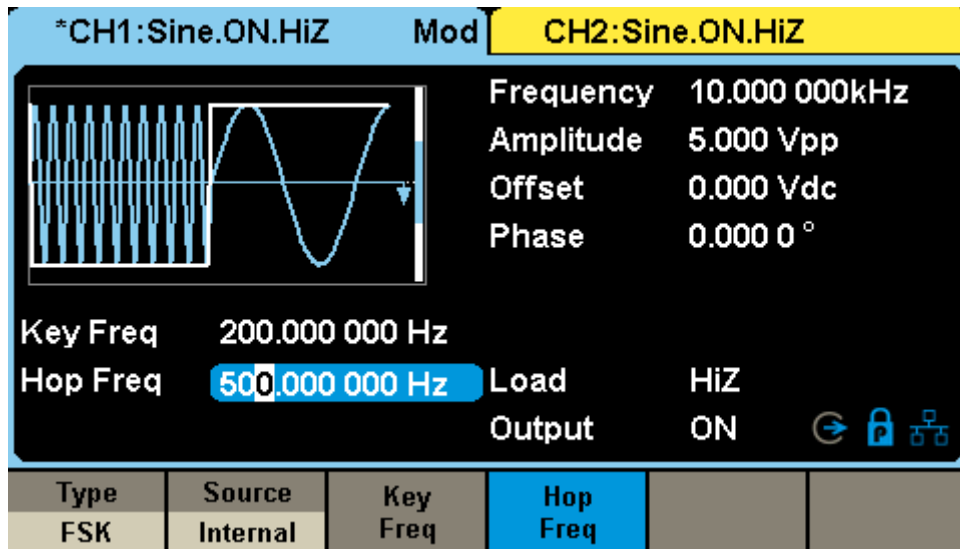


Figure 3-12 Generate a FSK Modulation Waveform

### 3.13 Example 13: Generating an ASK Modulation Waveform

Generate an ASK modulation waveform with 500 Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 5 kHz frequency. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 5 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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

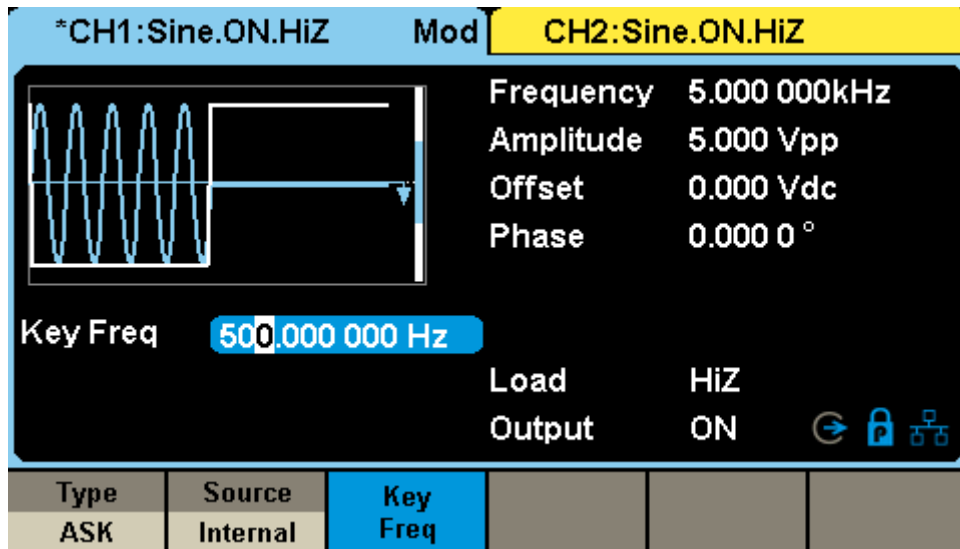


Figure 3-13 Generate an ASK Modulation Waveform



### 3.14 Example 14: Generating a PSK Modulation Waveform

Generate a PSK modulation waveform with 200 Hz key frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with 1 kHz frequency. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '1' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 1 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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.

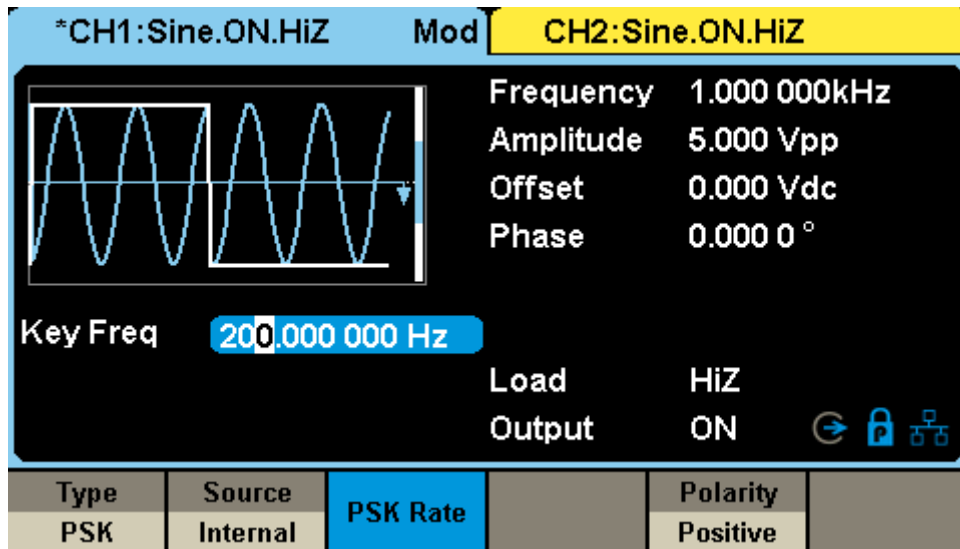


Figure 3-14 Generate a PSK Modulation Waveform

### 3.15 Example 15: Generating a PWM Modulation Waveform

Generate a PWM modulation waveform with 200 Hz modulating frequency. The carrier is a pulse wave with 5 kHz frequency. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 5 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '5' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 5 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  5. Press **PulWidth/DutyCycle** and choose **PulWidth** which will display in a blue color. Input '40' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'us' to set the PulWidth to 40 us
  
- 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 200 Hz.
  3. Press **Width Dev**, input '20' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'us' to set the width deviation to 20 us

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

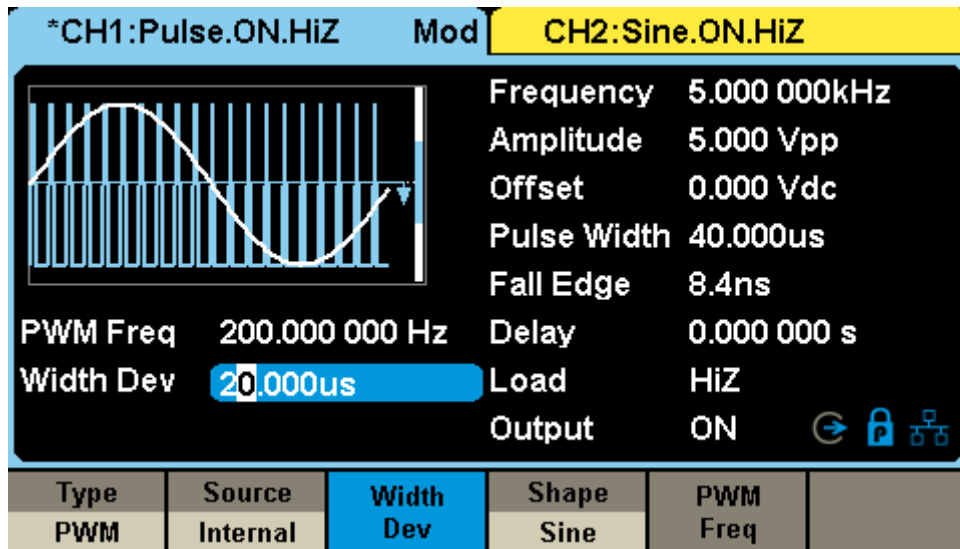


Figure 3-15 Generate a PWM Modulation Waveform

### 3.16 Example 16: Generating a DSB-AM Modulation Waveform

Generate a DSB-AM modulation waveform with 100 Hz modulating frequency. The carrier is a sine wave with a 2 kHz frequency. Follow these 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 a blue color. Input '2' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'kHz' to set the frequency to 2 kHz
  3. Press **Amplitude/HighLevel** and choose **Amplitude** which will display in a blue color. Input '4' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vpp' to set the amplitude to 4 Vpp.
  4. Press **Offset/LowLevel** and choose **Offset** which will display in a blue color. Input '0' from the keyboard and choose the unit 'Vdc' to set the offset to 0 Vdc.
  
- 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 100 Hz.

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

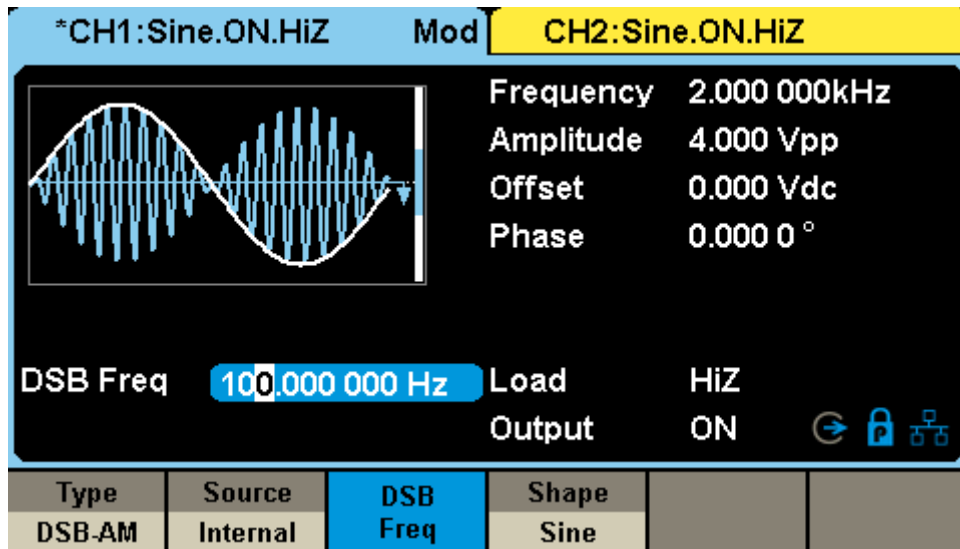


Figure 3-16 Generate a DSB-AM Modulation Waveform

### 3.17 Example 17: Generating a IQ Waveform

EasyIQ is software that provides a programming interface for easy creation of IQ waveforms. See the “download” section of the SDG6000X webpage 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 SDG6000X through USB.

- SDG6000X setting.
  
- EasyIQ setting.
  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.

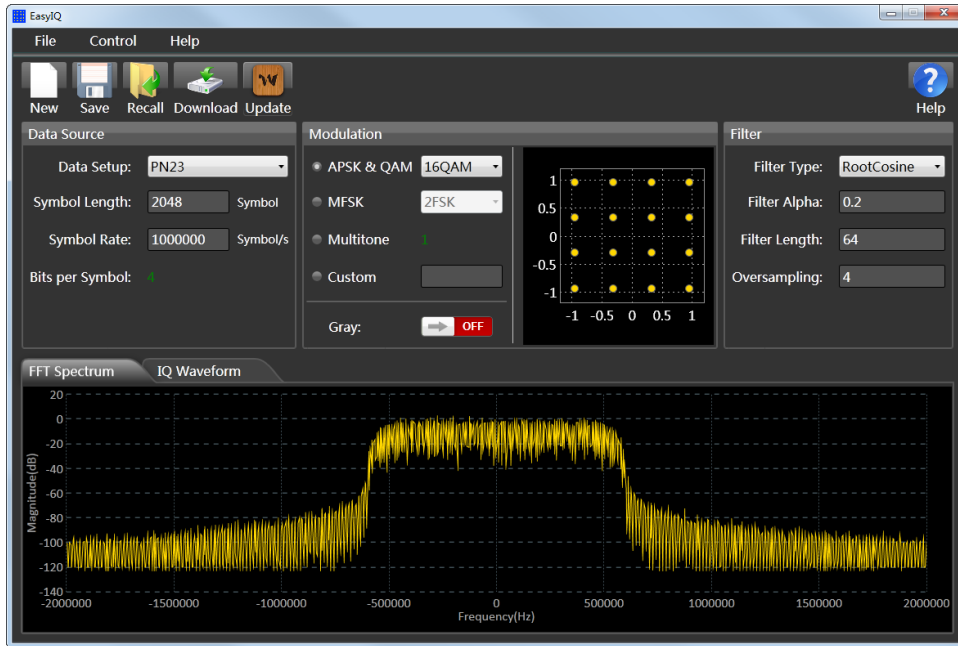


Figure 3-17 EasyIQ Setting

3. Click "Download" button to enter the download console. Select "Current Settings" as the Type, and select the USBTMC Visa address of the SDG6000X. And then, click "Download" to download the IQ baseband data to the SDG6000X.

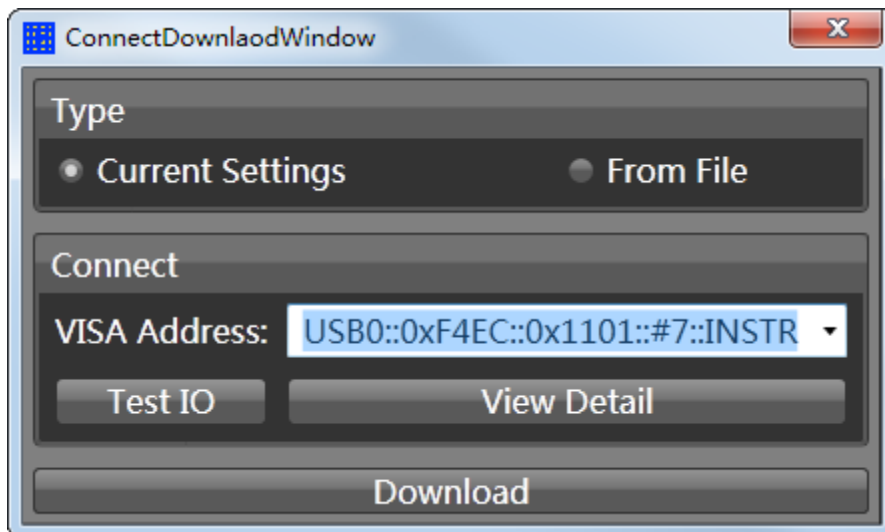


Figure 3-18 EasyIQ Download Interface

- SDG6000X 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.

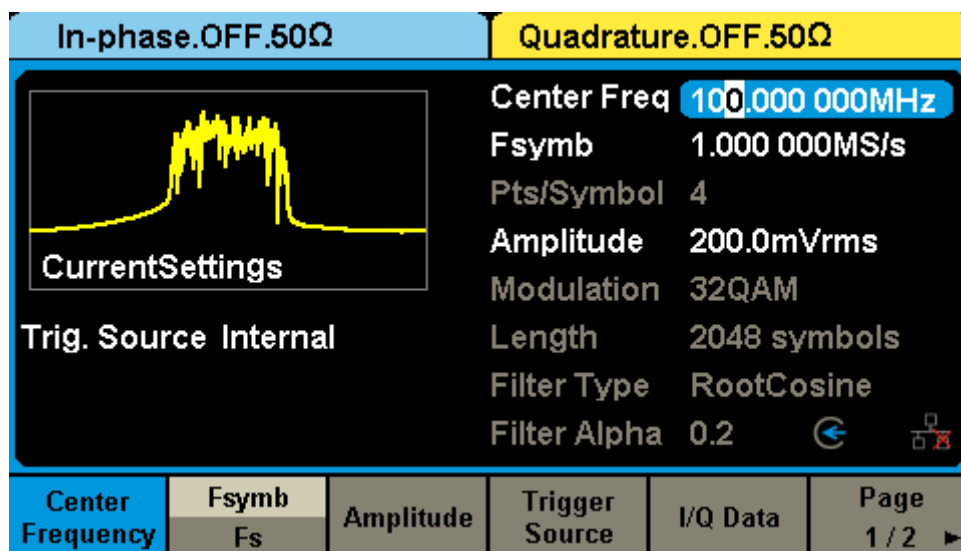


Figure 3-19 SDG6000X IQ Interface

## 4 General Inspecting and Troubleshooting

### 4.1 General Inspecting

After receiving a new SDG6000X Series Function/Arbitrary Generator please inspect the instrument as follows:

**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 SIGLENT sales representative immediately.

If the shipping container is damaged, or the cushioning materials show signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as the SIGLENT sales department. Keep the shipping materials for the 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 SIGLENT sales representative.

## 4.2 Troubleshooting

**1. After the generator is powered on, if the screen remains dark please:**

- (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, please contact SIGLENT.

**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, please contact SIGLENT.

## 5 Service and Support

### 5.1 Maintenance summary

**SIGLENT** guarantees 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 **SIGLENT** distributor. If a product is proved to be defective within the warranty period, **SIGLENT** 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 **SIGLENT** sales and service office. Except as provided in this summary or the applicable warranty statement, **SIGLENT** 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 **SIGLENT** be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages.

## 5.2 Contact SIGLENT

### Headquarters

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[www.siglenteu.com](http://www.siglenteu.com)

## 6 Appendix

### Appendix A: Accessories

#### SDG6000X Series Pulse/Arbitrary Waveform Generator Accessories:

##### Standard Accessories:

- Quick start x1
- Power cord x1
- Calibration Certificate x1
- USB cable x1
- BNC Coaxial Cable x2

##### Optional Accessories:

- USB-GPIB adapter
- SPA1010 Power Amplifier
- 20dB Attenuator
- IQ Signal Generator Function

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## Appendix B: Daily Maintenance and Cleaning

### Daily Maintenance

Do not store or leave the instrument in a location 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.

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