R&S®SMM-K54/-K86/-K142/-K147
IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/j/p/ac/ax/be
User Manual

1179194102
Version 08

ROHDE&SCHWARZ
Make ideas real

This document describes the following software options:

- R&S®SMM-K54 IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/j/p (1441.1930.xx)
- R&S®SMM-K86 IEEE 802.11ac (1441.1860.xx)
- R&S®SMM-K142 IEEE 802.11ax (1441.1753.xx)
- R&S®SMM-K147 IEEE 802.11be (1441.1053.xx)

This manual describes firmware version FW 5.30.047.xx and later of the R&S®SMM100A.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this manual: R&S®SMM100A is abbreviated as R&S SMM, R&S®WinIQSIM2™ is abbreviated as R&S WinIQSIM2; the license types 02/03/07/11/13/16/12 are abbreviated as xx.

Contents

1 Welcome to the IEEE 802.11 WLAN digital standard

The options R&S SMM-K54/-K86/-K142/-K147 are firmware applications that add functionality to generate signals in accordance with the wireless LAN standards IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/p/j/ax/be. Table 1-1 provides an overview.

Table 1-1: Options and IEEE 802.11 standard

Option	WLAN standard
R&S SMM-K54	IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/p/j
R&S SMM-K86	IEEE 802.11ac
R&S SMM-K142	IEEE 802.11ax
R&S SMM-K147	IEEE 802.11be

For a detailed overview on required options and the WLAN technology, see Chapter 2, "About the IEEE 802.11 WLAN options", on page 13.

This user manual contains a description of the functionality that the application provides, including remote control operation.

All functions not discussed in this manual are the same as in the base unit and are described in the R&S SMM100A user manual. The latest version is available at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/SMM100A

Installation

You can find detailed installation instructions in the delivery of the option or in the R&S SMM100A service manual.

1.1 Key features

The R&S SMM-K54/-K86/-K142/-K147 options support all mandatory and almost all optional features of related IEEE 802.11 standards. The following list gives an overview of the main features:

- Support of up to eight Tx antennas
- Support of transmission bandwidths from 20 MHz to 320 MHz, see
- 80 MHz and 160 MHz bandwidth with option R&S SMM-K86/-K142
- Support of all three operation modes: Legacy, Mixed Mode and Green Field
- Support of all legacy transmission modes (L-10 MHz, L-20 MHz, L-Duplicate, L-Upper, L-Lower)
- Support of all 11n transmission modes (HT-20 MHz, HT-40 MHz, HT-Duplicate, HT-Upper, HT-Lower)
- Support of all 11ac transmission modes with option R&S SMM-K86:

VHT-20 MHz, VHT-40 MHz, VHT-80 MHz, VHT-80+80 MHz, VHT-160 MHz

- Support of all 11ax transmission modes with option R&S SMM-K142:
  HE-20 MHz, HE-40 MHz, HE-80 MHz, HE-80+80 MHz, HE-160 MHz
- Support of all 11be transmission modes with option R&S SMM-K147:
  EHT-20 MHz, EHT-40 MHz, EHT-80 MHz, EHT-80+80 MHz, EHT-160 MHz, EHT-320 MHz
- Additional support of the CCK and PBCC frames in accordance with IEEE 820.11a/b/g standard
- Support of Space Time Block Coding (STBC) and Spatial Multiplexing
- Up to 8 spatial streams in all supported channel widths
- Multi-User MIMO available with 2 or more total spatial streams
- Configurable number of spatial streams, space time streams and additional spatial streams,
- Configurable modulation per spatial stream
- Support of short guard interval
- Configurable state of the scramble, interleaver, time domain windowing and channel coding
- Configurable PPDU, MAC header and FCS
- Integrated frame block concept for the generation of sequence of cascaded frame blocks with different configurations and data rates
- Support of simple diversity and MIMO tests (frequency flat MIMO channel simulation) without additional channel simulator
- Simulation of real-time MIMO channel condition
- Support of up to 37 users in 802.11ax trigger frame user info field

1.2 Accessing the IEEE 802.11 WLAN dialog

To open the dialog with IEEE 802.11 WLAN settings

► In the block diagram of the R&S SMM100A, select "Baseband" > "IEEE 802.11".

A dialog box opens that displays the provided general settings.

The signal generation is not started immediately. To start signal generation with the default settings, select "State" > "On".

1.3 What's new

This manual describes firmware version FW 5.30.047.xx and later of the R&S®SMM100A.

Compared to the previous version it provides the new features listed below:

- Trigger frame settings:
  - Common info field bits and user info field variants, see "Common Info field and User Info field variants" on page 87.
  - Special user info subfield settings and additional reserved bits, see Chapter 3.6.5.3, "Additional info settings", on page 95.
  - User info field with deactivated special user info subfield, see "PHY Version ID" on page 94, "UL Band Extension" on page 94, "Spatial Reuse1/Spatial Reuse2" on page 94 and "U-SIG Disregard And Validate" on page 95.
  - Corresponding remote commands added, see Chapter 6.9.5.5, "Trigger frame settings", on page 200.
- IEEE 802.11ax preamble puncturing updated, see "About preamble puncturing" on page 38, "Preamble puncturing in HE MU PPDUs" on page 39 and "Sub-Chan#" on page 44.
- Time-based triggering, see "Time Based Trigger" on page 107 and "Trigger Time" on page 107.
- Editorial changes

1.4 Documentation overview

This section provides an overview of the R&S SMM100A user documentation. Unless specified otherwise, you find the documents at:

www.rohde-schwarz.com/manual/smm100a

1.4.1 Getting started manual

Introduces the R&S SMM100A and describes how to set up and start working with the product. Includes basic operations, typical measurement examples, and general information, e.g. safety instructions, etc. A printed version is delivered with the instrument.

1.4.2 User manuals and help

Separate manuals for the base unit and the software options are provided for download:

- Base unit manual
  Contains the description of all instrument modes and functions. It also provides an introduction to remote control, a complete description of the remote control commands with programming examples, and information on maintenance, instrument interfaces and error messages. Includes the contents of the getting started manual.
- Software option manual
  Contains the description of the specific functions of an option. Basic information on operating the R&S SMM100A is not included.

The contents of the user manuals are available as help in the R&S SMM100A. The help offers quick, context-sensitive access to the complete information for the base unit and the software options.

All user manuals are also available for download or for immediate display on the Internet.

1.4.3 Service manual

Describes the performance test for checking compliance with rated specifications, firmware update, troubleshooting, adjustments, installing options and maintenance.

The service manual is available for registered users on the global Rohde & Schwarz information system (GLORIS):

https://gloris.rohde-schwarz.com

1.4.4 Instrument security procedures

Deals with security issues when working with the R&S SMM100A in secure areas. It is available for download on the internet.

1.4.5 Printed safety instructions

Provides safety information in many languages. The printed document is delivered with the product.

1.4.6 Data sheets and brochures

The data sheet contains the technical specifications of the R&S SMM100A. It also lists the options and their order numbers and optional accessories.

The brochure provides an overview of the instrument and deals with the specific characteristics.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/brochure-datasheet/smm100a

1.4.7 Release notes and open source acknowledgment (OSA)

The release notes list new features, improvements and known issues of the current firmware version, and describe the firmware installation.

The software makes use of several valuable open source software packages. An open-source acknowledgment document provides verbatim license texts of the used open source software.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/firmware/smm100a

1.4.8 Application notes, application cards, white papers, etc.

These documents deal with special applications or background information on particular topics.

See www.rohde-schwarz.com/application/smm100a

1.4.9 Videos

Find various videos on Rohde & Schwarz products and test and measurement topics on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@RohdeundSchwarz

On the menu bar, search for your product to find related videos.

Figure 1-1: Product search on YouTube

1.5 Scope

Tasks (in manual or remote operation) that are also performed in the base unit in the same way are not described here.

In particular, it includes:

- Managing settings and data lists, like saving and loading settings, creating and accessing data lists, or accessing files in a particular directory.
- Information on regular trigger, marker and clock signals and filter settings, if appropriate.
- General instrument configuration, such as checking the system configuration, configuring networks and remote operation
- Using the common status registers

For a description of such tasks, see the R&S SMM100A user manual.

1.6 Notes on screenshots

When describing the functions of the product, we use sample screenshots. These screenshots are meant to illustrate as many as possible of the provided functions and possible interdependencies between parameters. The shown values may not represent realistic usage scenarios.

The screenshots usually show a fully equipped product, that is: with all options installed. Thus, some functions shown in the screenshots may not be available in your particular product configuration.

2 About the IEEE 802.11 WLAN options

2.1 Required options

The basic equipment layout for generating IEEE 802.11 WLAN signals includes:

- Baseband Generator (R&S SMM-B9)
- Frequency option (e.g. R&S SMM-B1006)
- Baseband real-time extension (R&S SMM-K520)
- Option IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n (R&S SMM-K54)
- Optional, option IEEE 802.11ac (R&S SMM-K86)
- Optional, option IEEE 802.11ax (R&S SMM-K142)
- Optional, option IEEE 802.11be (R&S SMM-K147)

You can generate signals via play-back of waveform files at the signal generator. To create the waveform file using R&S WinIQSIM2, you do not need a specific option.

To play back the waveform file at the signal generator, you have two options:

- Install the R&S WinIQSIM2 option of the digital standard, e.g. R&S SMM-K255 for playing LTE waveforms
- If supported, install the real-time option of the digital standard, e.g. R&S SMM-K55 for playing LTE waveforms

For more information, see data sheet.

2.2 About IEEE 802.11 WLAN technology

IEEE 802.11n is the extension of the WLAN IEEE 802.11a/g standard to nominal peak data rates of 600 Mbps. Like IEEE 802.11a/g, IEEE 802.11n is also based on OFDM. Also, IEEE 802.11n uses MIMO technology, up to 40 MHz bandwidth and special coding for increased throughput. The extension towards higher data rates is also known as high throughput mode (HT mode) of 802.11n. The non-HT mode can be seen as the part of 802.11n, which is backwards compatible to EEE 802.11a/g.

IEEE 802.11p is another extension to the WLAN IEEE 802.11a/g standard for the usage of wireless access in vehicular environment, e.g. Car-to-Car (C2C), Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V), intelligent transport systems (ITS).

IEEE 802.11ac further extends 802.11n to nominal peak data rates of 6240.0 Mbps. Like IEEE 802.11a/g/n, IEEE 802.11ac is also based on OFDM. Also, IEEE 802.11ac uses MIMO technology, up to 160 MHz bandwidth and special coding for increased throughput. The extension towards higher data rates is also known as very high throughput (VHT) mode of 802.11ac.

IEEE 802.11ax is aimed to improve the user experience and network performance in dense deployments in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz band. It supports uplink and downlink

multi user MIMO and up to 160 MHz bandwidth. It is based on OFDM and OFDMA modulation.

IEEE 802.11be further extends IEEE 802.11ax offering frequency bands at 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz and 6 GHz. It supports uplink and downlink multi-user MIMO and up to 320 MHz bandwidth. It is also based on OFDM and OFDMA modulation.

A short comparison between the IEEE 802.11 standards is provided in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2. Also, further reading links provide more detailed information about technology and application of the IEEE 802.11 standards.

Table 2-1: Overview 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11ax and 802.11be*

Parameters	**802.11n**	**802.11ac**	**802.11ax**	**802.11be**
Frequency bands	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, 6 GHz
Channel bandwidth (MHz)	20, 40	20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160	20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160	20, 40, 80, 80+80, 160, 320
Subcarrier spacing (kHz)	312.5	312.5	78.125	78.125
Symbol time (us)	3.2	3.2	12.8	12.8
Cyclic prefix (us)	0.8	0.8, 0.4	0.8, 1.6, 3.2	0.8, 1.6, 3.2
Transmission technology	SISO, SU-MIMO	SISO, SU-MIMO, MU-MIMO	SISO, SU-MIMO, MU-MIMO	SISO, SU-MIMO, MU-MIMO
MU-MIMO		Downlink	Uplink and downlink	Uplink and downlink
Modulation	OFDM	OFDM	OFDM, OFDMA	OFDM, OFDMA
Data subcarrier modulation	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM, 1024QAM, 4096QAM
Coding	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (optional)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (optional)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (mandatory)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (mandatory)
Max. data rate (Mbit/s)	600	6933.3	9607.8	46120
Further reading	1MA179	1MA192, 1GP94	1MA222, 1GP115	-

Table 2-2: Overview 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11j and 802.11p

Parameters	**802.11a**	**802.11b**	**802.11g**	**802.11j**	**802.11p**
Frequency bands	5 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz, 5 GHz	4.9 GHz to 5.0 GHz	5.85 GHz to 5.925 GHz
Channel bandwidth (MHz)	20	20	20	10, 20	10, 20
Subcarrier spacing (kHz)	312.5	312.5	312.5	312.5	312.5
Symbol time (us)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Parameters	802.11a	802.11b	802.11g	802.11j	802.11p
Cyclic prefix (us)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Transmission technology	SISO	SISO	SISO	SISO	SISO
Modulation	OFDM	DSSS	DSSS, OFDM	OFDM	OFDM, OFDMA
Data subcarrier modulation	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	CCK, PBCC	CCK, PBCC, BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM
Coding	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (optional)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (optional)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (mandatory)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (mandatory)	BCC (mandatory) LDPC (mandatory)
Max. data rate (Mbit/s)	54	11	54		
Further reading	1MA69, 1GP56	1MA69, 1GP56	1MA69, 1GP56	1MA69, 1GP56	1MA152

For details, see the specifications of the IEEE Std 802.11™ WLAN standards.

2.3 Operation modes

The IEEE 802.11n standard defined the following three operation modes:

- Legacy mode
  This mode is provided for backwards compatibility with the IEEE 802. a/g standard. The mode is also known as Non-HT mode.
- Mixed Mode
  A legacy preamble and header (L-STF, L-LTF and L-SIG) are wrapping the HT part of the frame. The frame complies with OFDM-PHY and ERP-OFDM-PHY modes of standards IEEE 802.11a/g.
- Green Field
  In this mode, frames are being transmitted in a new high throughput format that does not comply with the legacy mode. Green Field is an optional mode.

Figure 2-1 shows the packet formats of the different operation modes that can be triggered by a device supporting the IEEE 802.11n standard.

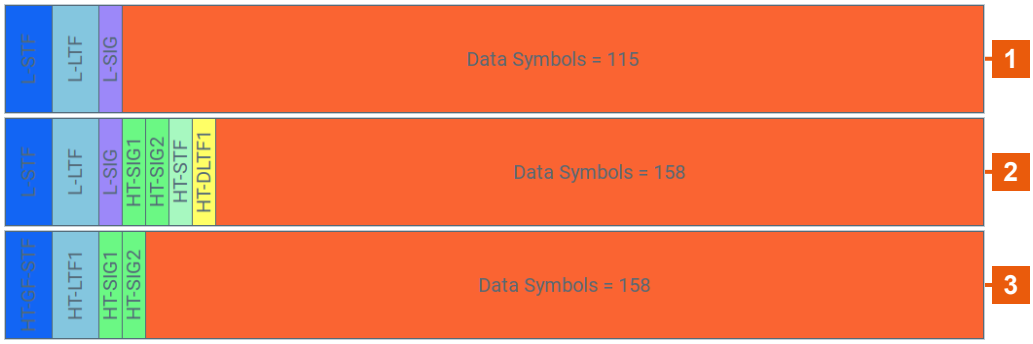


Figure 2-1: PLCP packet format for IEEE 802.11n

1 = Operation mode "Legacy"
2 = Operation mode "Mixed Mode"
3 = Operation mode "Green Field"

The Table 2-3 gives an overview of the frequency domain operation modes of the physical layer. Note that the duplicate mode corresponds to repeating the same complex numbers modulating the subcarriers of the upper channel on the lower channel.

Table 2-3: Frequency domain PHY operation

LM	Legacy mode as in IEEE 802.11a/g Also, the CCK and the PBCC frames as in IEEE 802.11b/g
HT-Mode	Frequency: 20 MHz and 40 MHz, 1 to 4 spatial streams (HT Duplicate Mode included)
Duplicate Non-HT mode	IEEE 802.11a OFDM-PHY format, 20 MHz and 40 MHz dual operation, upper channel rotated by 90° relative to lower channel
Upper mode	Non-HT/HT frame in the upper 20 MHz channel
Lower mode	Non-HT/HT frame in the lower 20 MHz channel
VHT-Mode	Requires R&S SMM-K86. Frequency 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz, 1...8 spatial streams
HE mode	Requires R&S SMM-K142. Frequency 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz, 160 MHz, 1...8 spatial streams
EHT mode	Requires R&S SMM-K147. Frequency 320 MHz, 1 to 16 spatial streams

When operating in the OFDM 20 MHz mode, there are 64 subcarriers available; the migration to 40 MHz mode offers 128 subcarriers with the same frequency spacing of 312.5 KHz. 80 MHz bandwidth is using 256 subcarriers, keeping the original frequency spacing. With 160 MHz bandwidth, 512 subcarriers apply.

For IEEE 802.11ax in the OFDMA frequency allocation, the resource units (RU) can contain 26, 52, 106, 242, 484 or 996 tones (aka subcarriers) and are in fixed locations. The tones/subcarriers in the resource units are adjacent and contiguous except in the middle of the channel where DC null carriers are present.

2.4 Signal generation

The generation of an IEEE 802.11n/ac/ax signal is done in multiple steps. In high throughput (HT) and very high throughput (VHT) modes, the data of a single user is specially coded and transmitted via up to eight Tx antennas.

In this implementation, the mapping of the Tx antennas' signals to the output paths of the instrument can be configured. This function can be used for the simulation of frequency flat MIMO channel, i.e. one carrier analysis like BER tests for instance. Another application of the configurable mapping is the possibility to generate a combined signal from different antennas if there is one path instrument or limited number of baseband paths.

Refer to Figure 2-2 for an overview of the signal flow for generation of such a signal in HT mode.

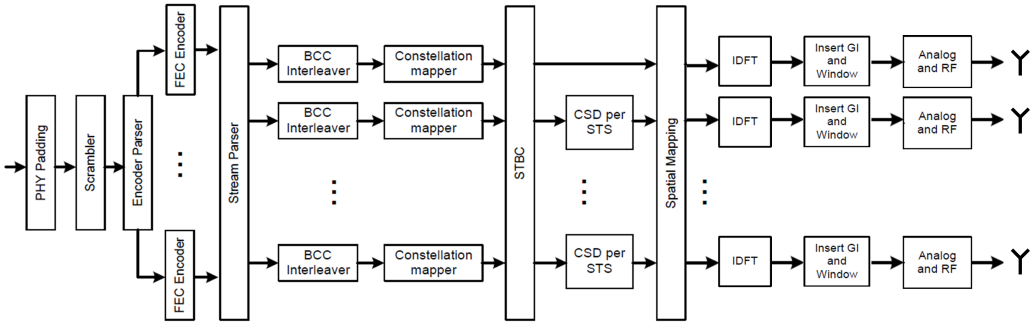


Figure 2-2: IEEE 802.11 n/ac/ax transmission chain

3 WLAN configuration and settings

Access:

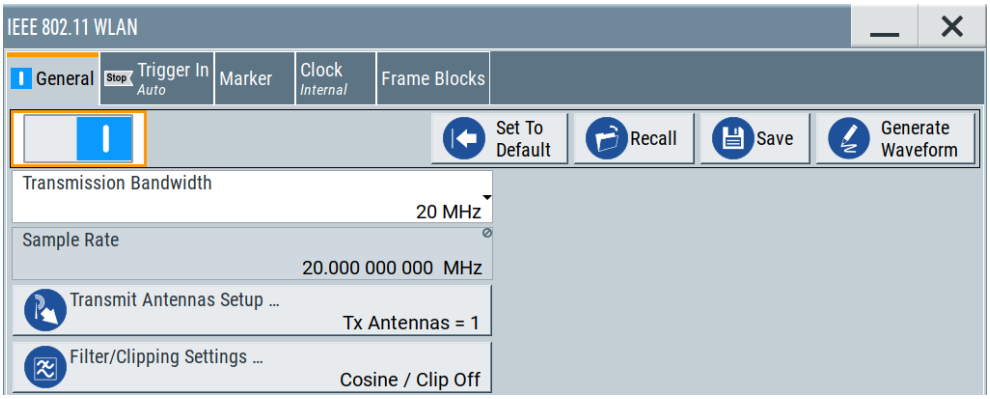
► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11".

The remote commands required to define these settings are described in Chapter 6, "Remote-control commands", on page 119.

3.1 General settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11".



This dialog provides settings to configure default settings, "Save/Recall" settings and settings to configure the transmission bandwidth.
Also, it displays the sample rate and provides access to settings to configure transmit antennas, baseband filters and clipping.

Settings

State
Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:STATe` on page 125

Set to Default
Calls the default settings. The values of the main parameters are listed in the following table.

Parameter	Value
General parameters	
"State"	Not affected by "Set to Default"
"Transmission Bandwidth"	20 MHz
"Configure Baseband B from Baseband A"	Off
"Tx Antennas"	1
"Filter"	Cosine
"Clipping"	Off
Frame blocks configuration	
"Frame Blocks"	1
"Frame Block Type"	DATA
"Frame Blocks State"	On
"Physical Mode"	Mixed mode
"Tx Mode"	HT-20 MHz
"Frames"	1
"Idle Time"	0.1 ms
"Data Source"	PN9
TX antenna setup	
"Antennas"	1
"Mapping Coordinates"	Cartesian
"Output"	First set "Baseband", rest is set to Off
"Matrix Elements" ("Real", "Imaginary", "Magnitude", "Phase")	All zero but diagonal = 1
PPDU configuration	
"Spatial Streams"	1

Parameter	Value
"Space Time Streams"	1
"Extended Spatial Streams"	0
"Space Time Block Coding"	inactive
Parameter value	
"MCS"	1
"Data Rate (Mbps)"	13
"Data Bits Per Symbol"	52
"Stream 1"	QPSK
"Channel Coding"	BCC
"Coding Rate"	½
"Guard"	Long
"Data Length"	1024 bytes
"Number of Data Symbols"	158
"Scrambler"	"ON (user init)"
"Scrambler Init"	01
"Interleaver Active"	ON
"Service Field"	0000
"Time Domain Windowing Active"	On
"Transition Time"	100 ns
"Preamble/Header Active"	ON
"Smoothing"	ON
Spatial mapping	
"Mode"	Spatial expansion
"Index k"	20

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:PRESet` on page 123

Save/Recall
Accesses the "Save/Recall" dialog, that is the standard instrument function for saving and recalling the complete dialog-related settings in a file. The provided navigation possibilities in the dialog are self-explanatory.

The settings are saved in a file with predefined extension. You can define the filename and the directory, in that you want to save the file.

See also, chapter "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:CATalog? on page 123
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:LOAD on page 124
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:STORe on page 124
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:DELete on page 124

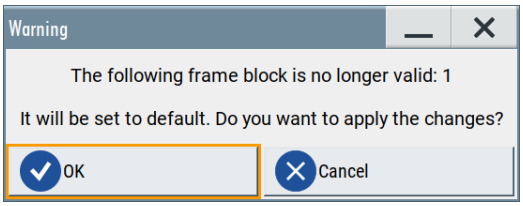
Generate Waveform File
With enabled signal generation, triggers the instrument to save the current settings of an arbitrary waveform signal in a waveform file with predefined extension `*.wv`. You can define the filename and the directory, in that you want to save the file.

Using the ARB modulation source, you can play back waveform files and/or process the file to generate multi-carrier or multi-segment signals.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:WAVeform:CREate on page 125

Transmission Bandwidth
Selects the transmission bandwidth.

You can set the transmission bandwidth independent from the configuration of frame blocks. If invalid settings in frame blocks occur, a warning message is displayed.



Click "Ok" to resolve invalid settings, corresponding parameters are set automatically to their default values.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:BWidth on page 123

Sample Rate
Displays the sample rate of the signal specific for the selected bandwidth.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SRATe? on page 131

Transmit Antennas Setup
Accesses the dialog for configuring the TX antennas, see Chapter 3.2, "Transmit antenna setup", on page 22.

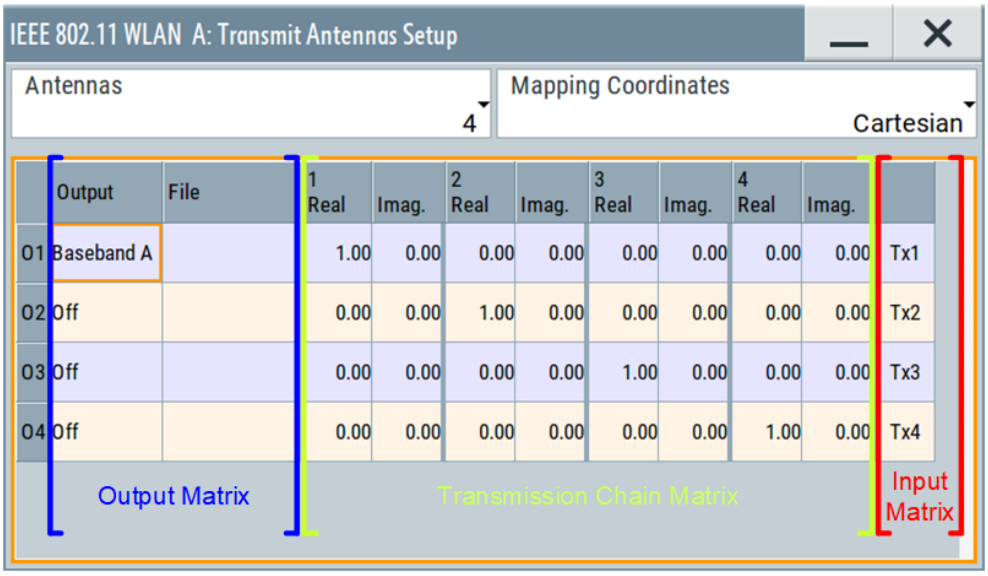
Remote command:
n.a.

Filter/Clipping Settings
Accesses the dialog for setting baseband filtering and clipping, see Chapter 4.1, "Filter/clipping settings", on page 100.

3.2 Transmit antenna setup

Access:

► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11 > General > Transmit Antennas Setup".



This dialog is used to map the generated Tx chains to different destinations ("Baseband A/B", "File" or "OFF") and makes it possible to combine different Tx antenna signals.

Settings

Antennas
Selects the number of transmit antennas to be used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:MODE` on page 143

Mapping Coordinates
Selects the coordinate system of the transmission chain matrix.

"Cartesian" Sets the Cartesian coordinates system ("Real", "Imaginary").

"Cylindrical" Sets the cylindrical coordinates system ("Magnitude", "Phase").

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:SYSTem` on page 143

Transmission Antenna Table
Configures the output matrix and transmission chain matrix coefficients.

During signal calculation, the R&S SMM100A evaluates the transmission chain matrix and takes into account the set phase ratios. However, the power ratio of the antennas is not considered.

To generate a WLAN signal of antennas with different power level, set the power level of the corresponding path to the desired level in the header display of the instrument.

Output ← Transmission Antenna Table
Selects the destination of the calculated IQ chains.

"OFF" No mapping takes place.

"Baseband A/B"
The IQ chain is output to the selected baseband. Exactly one output stream can be mapped to a baseband.

"File" The IQ chain is saved in a file.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:OUTPut:DESTination` on page 143
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:OUTPut:FSELect` on page 143

Real/Magnitude ← Transmission Antenna Table
Enters the value of the real or the magnitude coordinates.

Remote command:
For "Cartesian" mapping coordinates:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:REAL` on page 144
For "Cylindrical" mapping coordinates:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:MAGNitude` on page 145

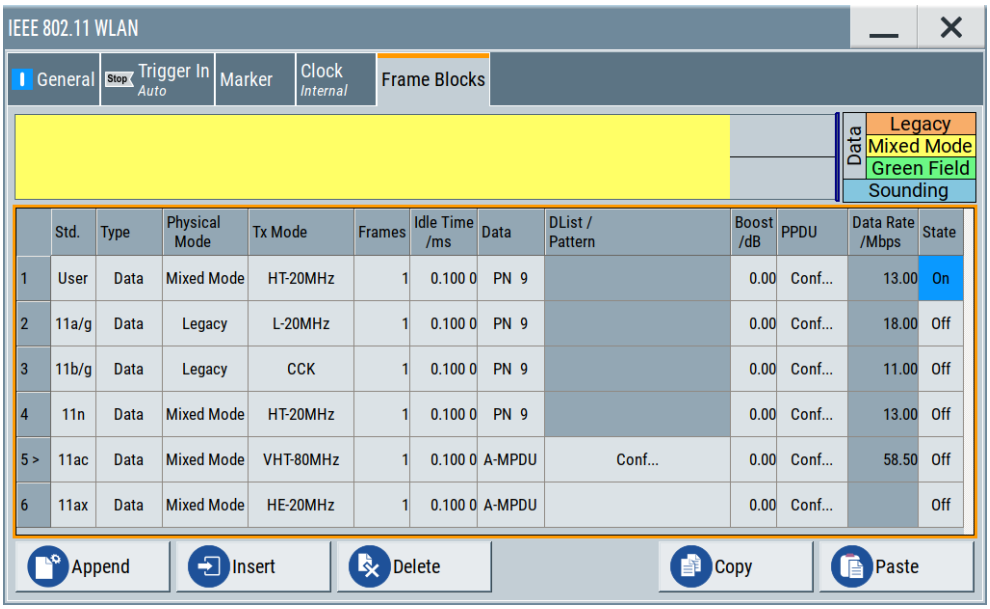
Imaginary/Phase ← Transmission Antenna Table
Enters the value of the imaginary or the phase coordinates.

Remote command:
For Cartesian mapping coordinates:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:IMAGinary` on page 144
For "Cylindrical" mapping coordinates:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:PHASe` on page 144

3.3 Frame block configuration

Access:

► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".



	Std.	Type	Physical Mode	Tx Mode	Frames	Idle Time /ms	Data	DList / Pattern	Boost /dB	PPDU	Data Rate /Mbps	State
1	User	Data	Mixed Mode	HT-20MHz	1	0.100 0	PN 9		0.00	Conf...	13.00	On
2	11a/g	Data	Legacy	L-20MHz	1	0.100 0	PN 9		0.00	Conf...	18.00	Off
3	11b/g	Data	Legacy	CCK	1	0.100 0	PN 9		0.00	Conf...	11.00	Off
4	11n	Data	Mixed Mode	HT-20MHz	1	0.100 0	PN 9		0.00	Conf...	13.00	Off
5 >	11ac	Data	Mixed Mode	VHT-80MHz	1	0.100 0	A-MPDU	Conf...	0.00	Conf...	58.50	Off
6	11ax	Data	Mixed Mode	HE-20MHz	1	0.100 0	A-MPDU		0.00	Conf...		Off

This tab provides settings to select and configure a frame block.

Settings:

Std.
Selects the IEEE 802.11 WLAN standard.

After selecting the standard, only settings that are relevant for the standard are available. Affected parameters are "Type", "Physical Mode" and "Tx Mode", see Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Availability "Standard", "Type", "Physical Mode", "TxMode"

Standard	Type	Physical mode	Txmode
User	all	all	all
11a/g	Data/Beacon/Trigger	Legacy	L-20MHz L-Duplicate L-Upper L-Lower
11b/g	Data/Beacon/Trigger	Legacy	CCK PBCC
11p/j	Data/Beacon/Trigger	Legacy	L-10MHz
11n	all	Mixed Mode/Green Field	HT-20MHz HT-40MHz HT-Duplicate HT-Upper HT-Lower
11ac	all	Mixed Mode	VHT-20MHz VHT-40MHz VHT-80MHz VHT-80+80MHz VHT-160MHz
11ax	Data/Trigger	Mixed Mode	HE-20MHz HE-40MHz HE-80MHz HE-80+80MHz HE-160MHz
11be	Data/Trigger	Mixed Mode	EHT-20MHz EHT-40MHz EHT-80MHz EHT-160MHz EHT-320MHz

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STANdard` on page 150

Type
Selects the PPDU type.

"Data" Only "Data Long Training" fields are used to probe the channel.

"Sounding" Staggered preambles are used to probe additional dimension of the MIMO channel.
"Type > Sounding" is not available for "Physical Mode > Legacy".

"Beacon" A frame of type "Beacon" contains all the information about a network, for example the beacon interval, capability information and the IBSS parameter set. The access point (AP) of a service set periodically transmits the beacon frame to establish and maintain the network.

"Trigger" A downlink trigger frame is generated to synchronize the transmission of a DUT's trigger-based uplink frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TYPE` on page 151

Physical Mode
Selects the preamble design.

For "Physical Mode > Legacy", only "Type > Data" is available.

For 80 MHz transmission bandwidth and "Type > Data", you can only operate in "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode".

Note: "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode" transmissions can be detected by a physical layer transceiver of 802.11a/g OFDM, MAC FCS would however fail.

"Legacy" Compatible with 802.11a/g OFDM devices. Also, CCK/PBCC frames as defined in IEEE 802.11b/g are supported.
This mode applies to "Cylindrical" mapping coordinates.

"Mixed Mode" For High Throughput (HT), Very High Throughput(VHT) , High Efficiency (HE), Extremely High Throughput (EHT) and 802.11a/g OFDM devices.

"Green Field" For HT networks only.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PMODe` on page 149

Tx Mode
Sets the Tx mode.

The available Tx modes depend on the physical mode, see the tables below.

Table 3-2: Tx modes for "Type > Data/Trigger", and "Physical Mode > Legacy"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
L-10MHz	x	x	x	x	-
L-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
L-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
L-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
L-Lower	-	x	x	x	-
CCK	x	x	x	x	-
PBCC	x	x	x	x	-

Table 3-3: Tx modes for "Type > Data/Trigger" and "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
HT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
HT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Lower	-	x	x	x	-
VHT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
VHT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
VHT-80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
VHT-80+80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
VHT-160MHz	-	-	-	x	-
HE-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
HE-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
HE-80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
HE-80+80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
HE-160MHz	-	-	-	x	-
EHT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
EHT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
EHT-80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
EHT-160MHz	-	-	-	x	-
EHT-320MHz	-	-	-	-	x

Table 3-4: Tx modes for "Type > Data", and "Physical Mode > Green Field"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
HT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
HT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Lower	-	x	x	x	-

Table 3-5: Tx modes for "Type > Sounding" and "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
HT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
HT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Lower	-	x	x	x	-
VHT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
VHT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
VHT-80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
VHT-80+80MHz	-	-	x	x	-
VHT-160MHz	-	-	-	x	-

Table 3-6: Tx modes for "Type > Sounding" and "Physical Mode > Green Field"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
HT-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
HT-40MHz	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
HT-Lower	-	x	x	x	-

Table 3-7: Tx modes for "Type > Beacon", and "Physical Mode > Legacy"

Tx mode	Transmission bandwidth				
	20 MHz	40 MHz	80 MHz	160 MHz	320 MHz
L-10MHz	x	x	x	x	-
L-20MHz	x	x	x	x	-
L-Duplicate	-	x	x	x	-
L-Upper	-	x	x	x	-
L-Lower	-	x	x	x	-
CCK	x	x	x	x	-
PBCC	x	x	x	x	-

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TMODe` on page 151

Frames
Sets the number of frames to be transmitted in the current frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:FCOunt on page 147

Idle Time /ms
Sets the time interval separating two frames in this frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ITIMe on page 149

Data
Selects the data source.

For "Std. > 11ax/11be", only the "A-MPDU" data source is available.

The following standard data sources are available:
- "All 0, All 1"
  An internally generated sequence containing 0 data or 1 data.
- "PNxx"
  An internally generated pseudo-random noise sequence.
- "Pattern"
  An internally generated sequence according to a bit pattern.
  Use the "Pattern" box to define the bit pattern.
- "Data List/Select DList"
  A binary data from a data list, internally or externally generated.
  Select "Select DList" to access the standard "Select List" dialog.
  – Select the "Select Data List > navigate to the list file *.dm_iqd > Select" to select an existing data list.
  – Use the "New" and "Edit" functions to create internally new data list or to edit an existing one.
  – Use the standard "File Manager" function to transfer external data lists to the instrument.

See also:
- Section "Modulation Data" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "File and Data Management" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.
- Section "Data List Editor" in the R&S SMM100A user manual

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA on page 148
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:PATTern on page 149
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:DSELection on page 148

Boost /dB
Assigns a specific RMS power boost/attenuation to the corresponding frame block modulation.

The power level of a frame block modulation is calculated as sum of the power boost and the power level set in the header of the instrument.

Note: For optimal gated power mode functionality, make sure that at least one frame block has a set power boost of 0 dB.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BOOSt on page 147

PPDU
When clicking "Conf ...", accesses the settings for configuring the PPDU of frame blocks. See Chapter 3.4, "PPDU configuration", on page 31.

Remote command:
n.a.

Data Rate /Mbps
Indicates the PPDU data rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:RATE? on page 149
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:RATE? on page 156

State
Enables the corresponding frame block for transmission.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STATe on page 150

Append
Adds a default frame block behind the selected frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock:APPend on page 145

Insert
Adds a default frame block before the selected frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:INSert on page 146

Delete
Deletes the selected frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DELete on page 146

Copy
Copies the selected frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:COPY on page 146

Paste
Pastes the copied frame block behind the selected frame block.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PASTe on page 146

3.4 PPDU configuration

This chapter describes the physical protocol data unit (PPDU) settings.

Access:

► Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Conf...".

The dialog provides settings to configure PPDU parameters.

Available settings depend on the WLAN 802.11 standard, frame type, physical mode and Tx mode. Detailed information is provided in the description of the parameter.

Settings

3.4.1 General settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Conf...".
2. Select "General".

   This dialog provides settings to configure stream settings, modulation settings and coding scheme settings and the PSDU bit rate.

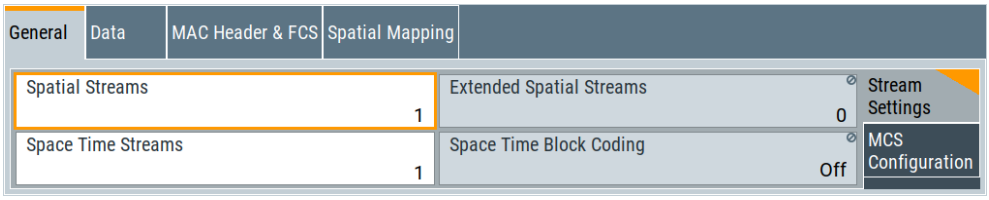
Available settings depend on the WLAN 802.11 standard, frame type, physical mode and Tx mode. Detailed information is provided in the description of the parameter.

Settings

3.4.1.1 Stream settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Conf...".
2. Select the side-tab "General > Stream Settings".



This dialog provides settings to configure spatial streams.

Settings

Spatial Streams
Displays or sets the number of spatial streams.

Setting the parameter requires, that the number of transmit antennas is higher than one, see Chapter 3.2, "Transmit antenna setup", on page 22. The maximum number of configurable spatial streams equals the number of transmit antennas.

For "Physical Mode > Legacy" and/or for "Tx Mode > HT-Duplicate", there is only one spatial stream.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SSTReam` on page 166

Space Time Streams
Sets the number of space time streams.

This value depends on the setting in the "Spatial Streams" field. Changing the number of the spatial streams immediately changes the value of the "Space Time Streams" to the same value.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STSTream` on page 167

Extended Spatial Streams
Sets the value of the extended spatial streams.

This field is active for "Type > Sounding" only to probe additional dimensions of the channel.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ESSTream` on page 157

Multi User MIMO
Requires "Std. > 11ac", see "Std." on page 24.

Activates multi user MIMO. Activation requires to "Spatial Streams > 1".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MUMimo:STATe` on page 159

Segment
Requires a two segment channel, e.g. "Tx Mode > HE-80+80MHz".

Example: To set segments for fixed transmission bandwidth

For "Transmission Bandwidth > 80 MHz" and "Tx Mode > VHT-80+80MHz", you can select one of the two segments. But you cannot select both segments.

To select both segments increase the transmission bandwidth to 160 MHz.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SEGMent` on page 165

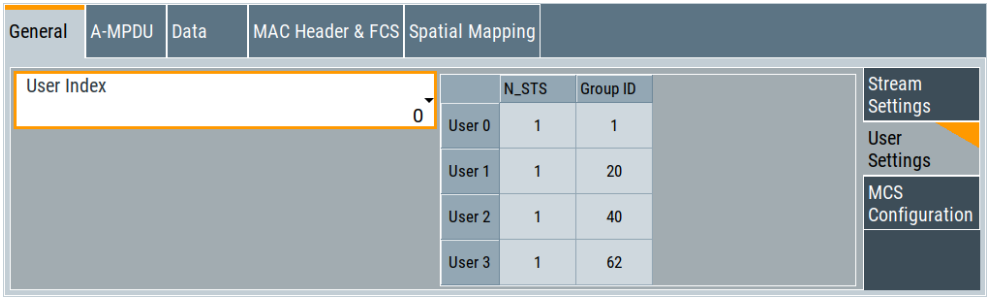
Space Time Block Coding
Displays the status of the space time block coding.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STBC:STATe?` on page 166

3.4.1.2 User settings

Access:

1. Select "Std. > 11ac".
2. Select the "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Conf...".
3. Select the side tab "General > Stream Settings".
4. Select "Spatial Streams ≠ 1".
5. Select "Multi User MIMO > On".
6. Select the side tab "User Settings".



This tab provides user settings for WLAN standard IEEE 802.11ac. The settings comprise parameters to select and configure signal generation of multiple users.

Settings:

User Index
Defines the currently generated user. For "Multi User MIMO > Active", only one user can be generated at a time. This parameter selects the generated one out of four available users.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:UINDex on page 168

Multi User MIMO Settings Table
Sets the user-defined parameters for all available users.

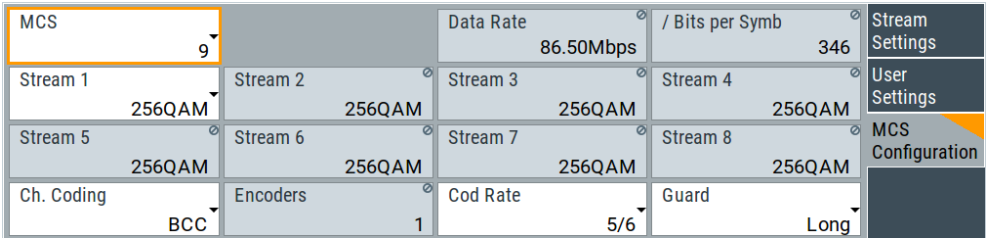
- User index
  A maximum of four users are supported
- N_STS
  Number of space time streams for each user
- Group ID
  Group ID for each user

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MU<st0>:NSTS on page 160
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MU<st0>:GID on page 160

3.4.1.3 MCS configuration settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Conf...".
2. Select "General > MCS Configuration".



Settings:

MCS
Selects the modulation and coding scheme for all spatial streams.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MCS on page 158
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MCS on page 158

Data Rate /Mbps
Indicates the PPDU data rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:RATE? on page 149
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:RATE? on page 156

Data Bits Per Symbol
Displays the number of data bits sent by an OFDM symbol on all spatial streams.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:BPSymbol? on page 154
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:BPSymbol?
on page 154

Stream n
Selects the modulation used for the selected spatial stream.

"4096QAM" Requires "MCS 12/13".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MODulation<st> on page 159
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MODulation<st>
on page 159

Channel Coding
Selects the channel coding.

"Off" No channel coding is used.

"BCC" Binary convolution code

"LDPC" Requires "Tx Mode > HT.../VHT...".
Low density parity check is an optional coding for the IEEE 802.11ac and IEEE 802.11n standards.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:TYPE on page 154
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:TYPE
on page 154

Encoders
Displays the number of encoders to be used. This value depends on the data rate. For data rates smaller or equal 300 Mbit/s, this value is 1. Otherwise, the number of encoders is 2.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:ENCoder? on page 153
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:ENCoder?
on page 153

Cod Rate
Selects the coding rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:RATE on page 154
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:RATE on page 154

Guard
Selects which guard interval is used for the OFDM guard.

For "Physical Mode > Green Field/Legacy", the field is read-only, since the modes have long guard intervals only.

Guard intervals 0.8 µs, 1.6 µs and 3.2 µs require "Std. > 11ax/11be/User".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:GUARd on page 158

DCM
Requires "MCS > 0/1/3/4".

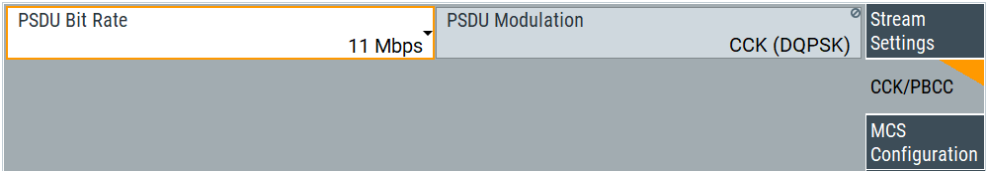
Indicates the use of dual carrier modulation (DCM) for a HE data field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:DCM on page 154

3.4.1.4 CCK/PBCC settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > Physical Mode > Legacy".
2. Select "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC".
3. Select "PPDU > Conf...".



In this dialog, the "PSDU Bit Rate" can be set.

Settings

PSDU Bit Rate
Requires "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC".

Selects the bit rate of the PSDU.

The data rates available are 1 Mbps, 2 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps, 11 Mbps and 22 Mbps. The 1 Mbps data rate is only available if the long PLCP format has been selected. The selection of the data rate also determines the possible modulation modes.

The following table shows the correlation between data rate and modulation.

Data rate	Possible modulation mode
1 Mbps	Barker sequence (DBPSK) The information data sequence is spread with an 11-chip Barker sequence, the chip rate is 11 Mcps.
2 Mbps	Barker sequence (DQPSK) The information data sequence is spread with an 11-chip Barker sequence, the chip rate is 11 Mcps.
5.5 Mbps	CCK (DQPSK) or PBCC (BPSK)
11 Mbps	CCK (DQPSK) or PBCC (QPSK)
22 Mbps	PBCC (8PSK)

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:BRATe` on page 162

PSDU Modulation
Requires "Tx Mode" > "CCK/PBCC".

Indicates the modulation type. The modulation type is determined by the selected PSDU "Bit Rate".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:MODulation?` on page 163

Barker Spreading
Requires "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC" and "PSDU Bit Rate > 1 Mbps/2 Mbps".

Activates barker spreading.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:BSPReading:STATe` on page 163

3.4.2 HE settings

This chapter describes settings of high efficiency (HE) frames that are available for WLAN standard IEEE 802.11ax.

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11..." > "Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Std" > "11ax" or "Std" > "User".
3. Select "Tx Mode" > "HE-x".
   "x" represents the bandwidth and type of HE frame, e.g. "x" = "80+80MHz".

4. Select "PPDU" > "Conf...".

   The dialog provides settings to configure high efficiency (HE) frames that are available for WLAN standard IEEE 802.11ax.

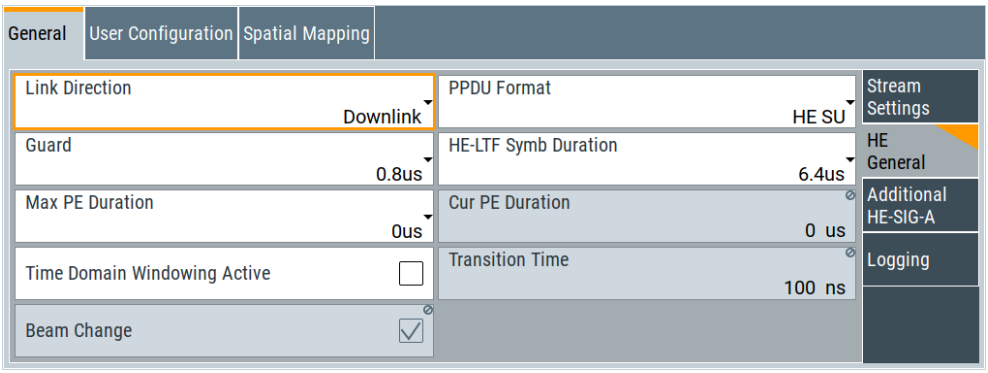
For settings that are shared by more IEEE 802.11 standards, see Chapter 3.4, "PPDU configuration", on page 31.

Settings:

3.4.2.1 HE general settings

Access:

1. Select "PPDU" > "Conf..." > "General".
2. Select the side tab "HE General".



This tab provides general settings to configure HE frames.

About preamble puncturing

You can puncture preambles of HE frames with channel bandwidths 80 MHz, 80+80 MHz and 160 MHz. Puncturing the preambles implies puncturing subchannels within the HE frames. The baseband signal does not include punctured subchannels.

In the HE-SIG-A field of an HE MU PPDU, the bits of the Bandwidth field specify punctured subchannels. Theses subchannels have a length of 20 MHz and are part of primary and secondary channels with a length of 20 MHz to 80 MHz.

The table Table 3-8 provides default settings of the bandwidth field bits (BW), affected HE frames, punctured subchannels (SubCh# > On) and unpunctured subchannels (SubCh# > Off). Also, you can enable or disable puncturing for individual subchannels or pairs of subchannels. For details, see the specification IEEE Std 802.11ax™-2021.

Table 3-8: Preamble puncturing subchannels SubCh# (default settings)

BW	HE frame	SubCh0	SubCh1	SubCh2	SubCh3	SubCh4	SubCh5	SubCh6	SubCh7
4	80 MHz	Off	On	Off	Off	-	-	-	-
5	80 MHz	Off	Off	On	Off	-	-	-	-
6	80+80 MHz 160 MHz	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
7	80+80 MHz 160 MHz	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off

Preamble puncturing in HE MU PPDUs

This step-by-step instruction provides an example how to puncture preambles in HE MU PPDUs. Use preamble puncturing, when you want to simulate channel allocation in highly deployed access point or station scenarios.

1. To specify the channel bandwidth of your HE frame, select, for example, "Tx Mode" > "HE-160MHz".
2. Activate preamble puncturing:
   a) Select "PPDU" > "Conf..." > "General".
   b) Select "HE General" > "Preamble Puncturing" > "On".
3. Specify punctured subchannels:
   a) Select, for example, "Additional HE-SIG-A" > "Preamble Puncturing Bandwidth" > "7".
   b) Check the default settings for punctured and unpuctured 20 MHz subchannels in Figure 3-1.

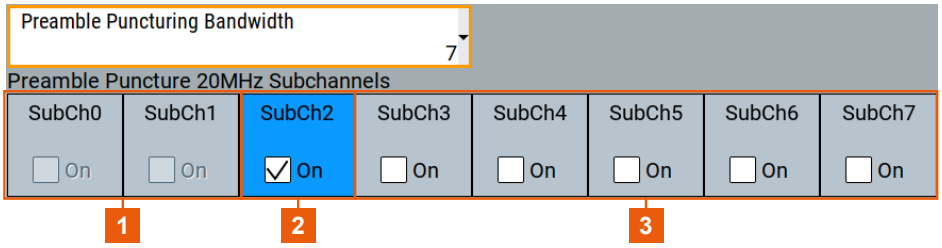
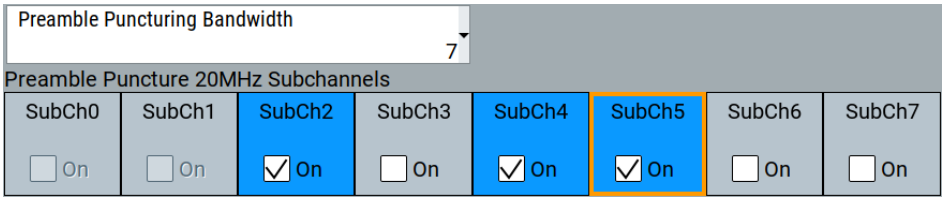


Figure 3-1: Bandwidth bit 7: Punctured and unpuctured 20 MHz

1 = Unpunctured subchannels (read-only)
2 = Punctured subchannels
3 = Unpunctured subchannels (configurable)

The third subchannel "SubCh2" is punctured. All other subchannels are unpunctured.

c) Optionally, puncture additional subchannels, for example, the fifth subchannel "SubCh4" and the sixth subchannel "SubCh5".



You can change puncturing but there are specified combinations of punctured subchannels that are part of primary and secondary channels. For detailed information on these combinations, see the specification IEEE Std 802.11ax™-2021.

4. Select "General" > "State" > "On", to activate baseband signal generation.

Settings:

Link Direction
Selects the link direction for HE/EHT frames.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LINK` on page 172

Guard
Selects which guard interval is used for the OFDM guard.

For "Physical Mode > Green Field/Legacy", the field is read-only, since the modes have long guard intervals only.

Guard intervals 0.8 µs, 1.6 µs and 3.2 µs require "Std. > 11ax/11be/User".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:GUARd` on page 158

Max PE Duration
Selects the maximum packet extension (PE) duration.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAXPe` on page 173

Time Domain Windowing Active
Activates time domain windowing.

Time domain windowing is a method to influence the spectral characteristics of the signal, which is not stipulated by the standard. However, it does not replace oversampling and subsequent signal filtering.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TDWindowing:STATe` on page 167

Beam Change
Requires "PPDU Format" > "HE SU"/"HE SU EXT".

If enabled, the beam is changed between pre-HE and HE modulated fields. The pre-HE fields are: L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG, RL-SIG, HE-SIG-A, HE-SIG-A-R, and HE-SIG-B fields. The HE modulated fields are: HE-STF, HE-LTF and data fields.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BCHG` on page 168

PPDU Format
Selects the PPDU format for EHT/HE frames.

"HE SU" HE SU (single-user) carries a single PSDU. The HE signal A (HE-SIG-A) field is not repeated.

"EHT MU/HE MU"
EHT MU/HE MU (multi-user) carries multiple PSDUs to one or more users.

"HE SU EXT" Carries a single PSDU. The HE-SIG-A field is repeated.
This format is only transmitted in 20 MHz channel bandwidths. It is intended for a user who is further away from the access point (AP).

"EHT TRIG/HE TRIG"
Requires "Link Direction > Uplink".
Carries a single PSDU. It is sent as a response to a PPDU that contains a trigger frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFORmat` on page 174

EHT-LTF Symb Duration/HE-LTF Symb Duration
Selects the duration of the EHT/HE Long Training Field (LTF) symbol. The duration does not include the length of the guard interval.

Available values are multiples of a single LTF symbol duration:

3.2 µs (1x LTF), 6.4 µs (2x LTF) and 12.8 µs (4x LTF)

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SYMDuration` on page 176

Cur PE Duration
Displays the current packet extension (PE) duration of HE/EHT frames for all users.

The duration can be equal or lower than the maximum PE duration, "Max PE Duration" on page 40.

Available values are 0 µs, 4 µs, 8 µs, 12 µs and 16 µs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CURPe? on page 171

Right 106-Tone RU
Requires "Tx Mode" > "HE-20MHz" and "PPDU Format" > "HE SU EXT".

If enabled, indicates that the right 106-tone RU is within the primary 20 MHz.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:RIGHt106tone on page 165

Transition Time
Sets the transition time when "Time Domain Windowing > Active".

The transition time defines the overlap range of two OFDM symbols. At a setting of 100 ns and if BW = 20 MHz, one sample overlaps.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TTIMe on page 167

SIG-B DCM
Requires "PPDU Format" > "HE MU".

Enables the use of dual carrier modulation (DCM) in a signal B field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BDCM on page 169

SIG-B MCS
Requires "PPDU Format" > "HE MU".

Selects the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) for the signal B field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BMCS on page 169

Preamble Puncturing
Requires "Tx Mode" > "HE-80MHz"/"HE-80+80MHz"/"HE-160MHz" and "PPDU Format" > "HE MU".

Enables preamble puncturing of the HE MU PPDU in 80 MHz, 80+80 MHz or 160 MHz channels. If enabled, specific 20 MHz subchannels are not transmitted, see Table 3-8.

How to: "Preamble puncturing in HE MU PPDUs" on page 39

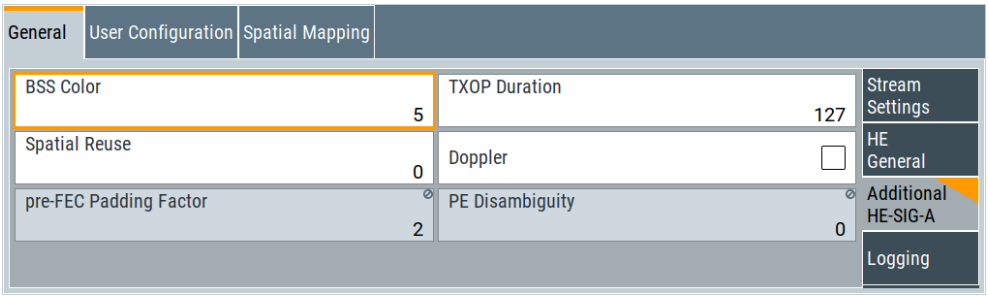
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PPUNcturing:STATe on page 175

3.4.2.2 Additional HE-SIG-A settings

Access:

1. Select "PPDU" > "Conf..." > "General".

2. Select the side tab "Additional HE-SIG-A".



This tab provides additional settings to configure the HE signal A field. The field provides information about how to interpret the HE PPDUs.

Settings:

BSS Color
Sets the BSS color, that is an identifier of the basic service sets (BSS) field. This parameter helps to check if a detected frame is coming from an overlapping station.

If a WLAN station detects an 802.11ax/802.11be frame, it checks the BSS color. The station compares the color result to the color that was announced by the access point (AP). If the BSS colors match, the frame is treated as intra-BSS. If the BSS colors mismatch, the wireless station considers the frame as inter-BSS.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BSSColor` on page 170

TXOP Duration
If transmission opportunity (TXOP) is set to *127*, it indicates no duration information. If it is set to any other value, it indicates duration information for network allocation vector (NAV) parameter and that the TXOP is protected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TXOPduration` on page 176

Spatial Reuse 1/2
Requires "PPDU Format > EHT TRIG/HE TRIG".

Specifies, if spatial reuse is allowed ("Spatial Reuse ≠ 0") or not ("Spatial Reuse = 0"). You can specify spatial reuse for four trigger PPDUs.

Spatial reuse is a method of the IEEE802.11ax/be standard, that aims to improve network performance in dense deployments.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SPAReuse<st> on page 175

Doppler
If enabled, signals a doppler shift in the EHT/HE signal fields.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DOPPler on page 172

pre-FEC Padding Factor
Displays the pre forward error condition (FEC) padding factor used in the trigger PPDU.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFPFactor? on page 174

PE Disambiguity
Displays the disambiguity in the number of symbols occurring due to the packet extension.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PED? on page 174

Preamble Puncturing Bandwidth
Requires "Preamble Puncturing" > "On".

Sets the bits of the bandwidth field for preamble puncturing of subchannels. These bits determine punctured or unpunctured 20 MHz subchannels. See also Table 3-8.

By default, the panel "Preamble Puncture 20MHz Subchannels" displays the specified setup of punctured subchannels ("SubChan#") that are related to the bit value of the bandwidth field. Also, you can puncture additional subchannels or change the default setting.

How to: "Preamble puncturing in HE MU PPDUs" on page 39

"4"/"5" Sets the bandwidth mode for "Tx Mode" > "HE-80MHz" channels.

"6"/"7" Sets the bandwidth mode for "Tx Mode" > "HE-80+80MHz"/"HE-160MHz" channels.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PPUNcturing:STATe on page 175

SubChan#
Requires "Preamble Puncturing" > "On".

Selects or indicates the 20 MHz subchannel that is punctured in the preamble. If enabled, this subchannel is not transmitted.

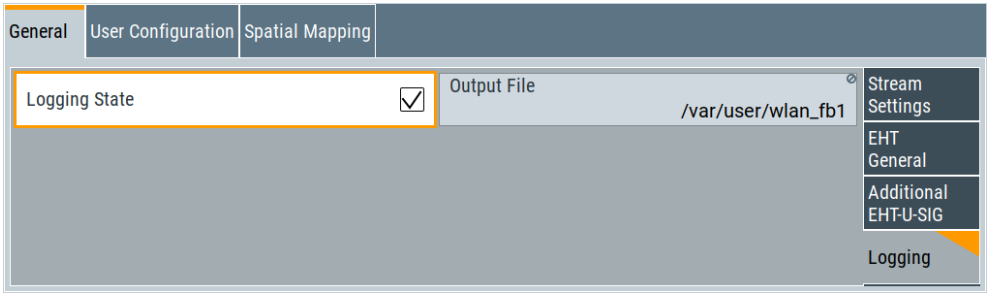
How to: "Preamble puncturing in HE MU PPDUs" on page 39

Remote command:
n.a.

3.4.2.3 Logging

Access:

1. Select "PPDU > Conf... > General".
2. Select the side tab "Logging".



The tab provides settings to configure logging for EHT/HE frames.

Settings:

Logging State
If enabled, the contents of EHT/HE SIG fields and the payload are written into a file in text form.

When the 802.11 standard is active ("General > State > On"), the file is saved into the file path as specified in "Output File".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGGing` on page 173

Output File
Displays the fixed file path including the file name, in that the log file is saved.

The file name consists of the digital standard "wlan" and the selected frame block. For example, the file `wlan_fb7` has logging data of frame block 7.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGFile?` on page 173

3.4.3 EHT settings

This chapter describes settings of Extremely High Throughput (EHT) frames that are available for WLAN standard IEEE 802.11be.

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11... > Frame Blocks".

2. Select "Std > 11be" or "Std > User".
3. Select "Tx Mode > EHT-x".
   "x" represents the bandwidth and type of EHT frame, e.g. "x" = "160MHz".
4. Select "PPDU > Conf...".

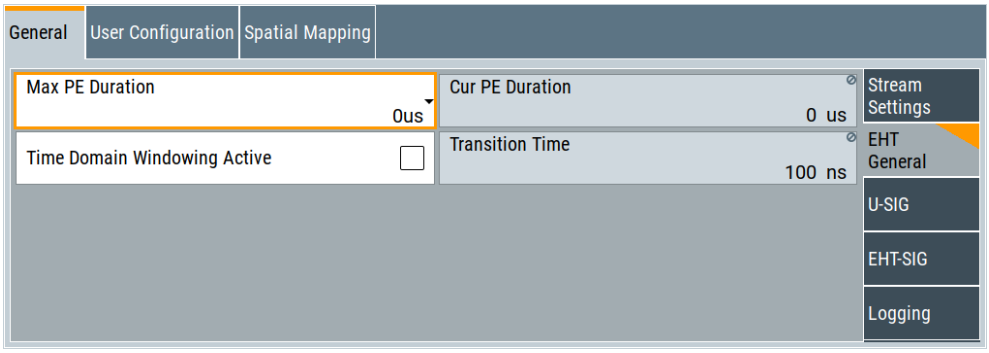
   The dialog provides settings to configure EHT frames that are available for WLAN standard IEEE 802.11be.

For settings that are shared by more IEEE 802.11 standards, see Chapter 3.4, "PPDU configuration", on page 31.

3.4.3.1 EHT general settings

Access:

1. Select "PPDU > Conf... > General".
2. Select the side tab "General > EHT General".



This tab provides general settings to configure EHT frames.

Settings:

Max PE Duration
Selects the maximum packet extension (PE) duration.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAXPe` on page 173

PE Disambiguity
Displays the disambiguity in the number of symbols occurring due to the packet extension.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PED? on page 174

Time Domain Windowing Active
Activates time domain windowing.

Time domain windowing is a method to influence the spectral characteristics of the signal, which is not stipulated by the standard. However, it does not replace oversampling and subsequent signal filtering.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TDWindowing:STATe on page 167

Transition Time
Sets the transition time when "Time Domain Windowing > Active".

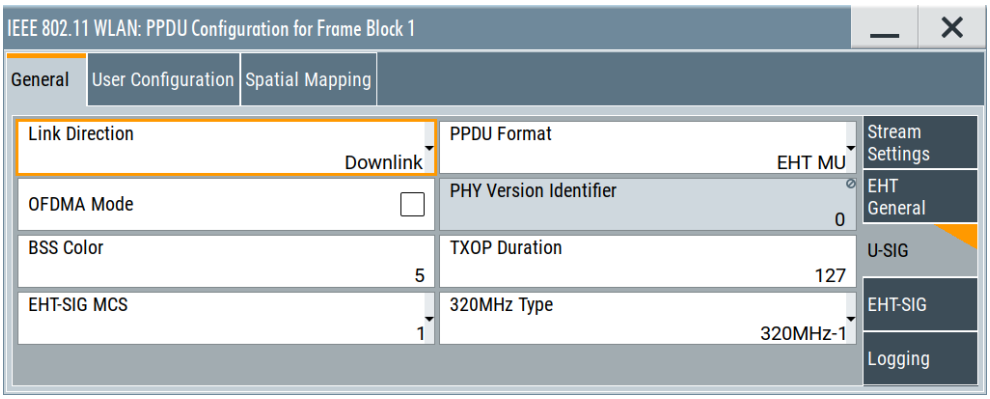
The transition time defines the overlap range of two OFDM symbols. At a setting of 100 ns and if BW = 20 MHz, one sample overlaps.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TTIMe on page 167

3.4.3.2 U-SIG settings

Access:

1. Select "PPDU > Conf... > General".
2. Select the side tab "U-SIG".



This dialog provides additional settings to configure the Universal SIGNAL field.

Settings:

Link Direction
Selects the link direction for HE/EHT frames.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LINK` on page 172

PPDU Format
Selects the PPDU format for EHT/HE frames.

"HE SU" HE SU (single-user) carries a single PSDU. The HE signal A (HE-SIG-A) field is not repeated.

"EHT MU/HE MU"
EHT MU/HE MU (multi-user) carries multiple PSDUs to one or more users.

"HE SU EXT" Carries a single PSDU. The HE-SIG-A field is repeated.
This format is only transmitted in 20 MHz channel bandwidths. It is intended for a user who is further away from the access point (AP).

"EHT TRIG/HE TRIG"
Requires "Link Direction > Uplink".
Carries a single PSDU. It is sent as a response to a PPDU that contains a trigger frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFORmat` on page 174

Spatial Reuse 1/2
Requires "PPDU Format > EHT TRIG/HE TRIG".

Specifies, if spatial reuse is allowed ("Spatial Reuse ≠ 0") or not ("Spatial Reuse = 0"). You can specify spatial reuse for four trigger PPDUs.

Spatial reuse is a method of the IEEE802.11ax/be standard, that aims to improve network performance in dense deployments.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SPAReuse<st>` on page 175

OFDMA Mode
Activates OFDMA mode.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:POFDma` on page 174

PHY Version Identifier
Displays the PHY version identifier for EHT frames.

Remote command:
n.a.

BSS Color
Sets the BSS color, that is an identifier of the basic service sets (BSS) field. This parameter helps to check if a detected frame is coming from an overlapping station.

If a WLAN station detects an 802.11ax/802.11be frame, it checks the BSS color. The station compares the color result to the color that was announced by the access point (AP). If the BSS colors match, the frame is treated as intra-BSS. If the BSS colors mismatch, the wireless station considers the frame as inter-BSS.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BSSColor` on page 170

TXOP Duration
If transmission opportunity (TXOP) is set to *127*, it indicates no duration information. If it is set to any other value, it indicates duration information for network allocation vector (NAV) parameter and that the TXOP is protected.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TXOPduration` on page 176

EHT-SIG MCS
Sets the modulation coding scheme for modulation of the EHT-SIG bits.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:EMCS` on page 172

320MHz Type
Sets the type of channelization of 320 MHz channels in the bandwidth (BW) field of the U-SIG-1 field.

The channelization affects two adjacent 160 MHz channels of a 320 MHz channel in the 6 GHz band. Table 3-9 shows the two types of channelization, the BW field value and the channel center frequency number.

Table 3-9: 320 MHz channelization

Channelization / "320MHz Type"	BW field value	BW field bits	Channel center frequency number
"320MHz-1"	4	100	31, 95, 159
"320MHz-2"	5	101	63, 127, 191

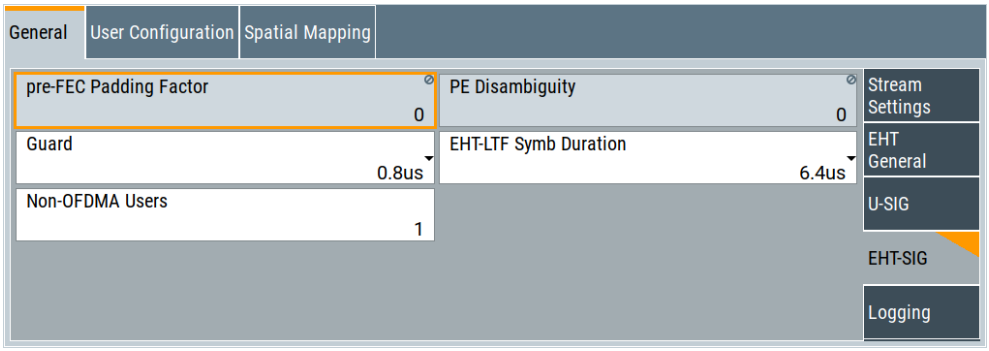
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BWINd` on page 170

3.4.3.3 EHT-SIG settings

Access:

1. Select "PPDU > Conf... > General".

2. Select the side tab "EHT-SIG".



This dialog provides additional settings to configure the EHT Signal field. The field provides information about how to interpret the EHT PPDUs.

Settings:

pre-FEC Padding Factor
Displays the pre forward error condition (FEC) padding factor used in the trigger PPDU.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFPFactor?` on page 174

PE Disambiguity
Displays the disambiguity in the number of symbols occurring due to the packet extension.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PED?` on page 174

Guard
Selects which guard interval is used for the OFDM guard.

For "Physical Mode > Green Field/Legacy", the field is read-only, since the modes have long guard intervals only.

Guard intervals 0.8 µs, 1.6 µs and 3.2 µs require "Std. > 11ax/11be/User".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:GUARd` on page 158

EHT-LTF Symb Duration/HE-LTF Symb Duration
Selects the duration of the EHT/HE Long Training Field (LTF) symbol. The duration does not include the length of the guard interval.

Available values are multiples of a single LTF symbol duration:

3.2 µs (1x LTF), 6.4 µs (2x LTF) and 12.8 µs (4x LTF)

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SYMDuration on page 176

Non-OFDMA Users
Requires "U-SIG > OFDMA Mode > Off".

Sets the number of non-OFDMA users

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:NONOfdmaUser on page 173

EHT-SIG Diff per 80MHz
Requires "Tx Mode > EHT-160MHz/EHT-320MHz".

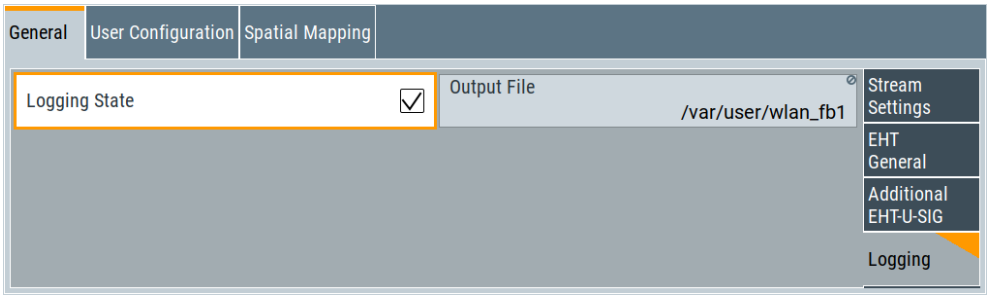
For EHT-160MHz/EHT-320MHz frames, activates different EHT-SIG fields for every 80 MHz channel.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ESDiffer on page 172

3.4.3.4 Logging

Access:

1. Select "PPDU > Conf... > General".
2. Select the side tab "Logging".



The tab provides settings to configure logging for EHT/HE frames.

Settings:

Logging State
If enabled, the contents of EHT/HE SIG fields and the payload are written into a file in text form.

When the 802.11 standard is active ("General > State > On"), the file is saved into the file path as specified in "Output File".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGGing on page 173

Output File
Displays the fixed file path including the file name, in that the log file is saved.

The file name consists of the digital standard "wlan" and the selected frame block. For example, the file `wlan_fb7` has logging data of frame block 7.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGFile? on page 173

3.4.4 User configuration settings

This chapter describes the user configuration settings for WLAN standards IEEE 802.11ax and IEEE 802.11be.

Multiple users for 802.11ax

Since multiple users are intended recipients in the OFDMA downlink, the AP needs to tell the STAs which resource unit belongs to them. In 802.11ax, the AP uses the HE SIG-B field in the HE_MU_PPDU for this purpose.

The SIG-B contains two fields:

- Common field, where RU allocation info is included.
- User-specific field, where per-STA info belongs.

In the "User Configuration" dialog, you can define the different settings of the SIG-B fields.

To access multiple user settings

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Std > User", "Std > 11ax" or "Std > 11be".
3. Select "Type > Data/Trigger"
4. Select the "Tx Mode":
   - For EHT frames: "Tx Mode > EHT-x".
     "x" represents the bandwidth and type of EHT frame, e.g. "x" = "160MHz".
   - For HE frames: "Tx Mode > HE-x".
     "x" represents the bandwidth and type of HE frame, e.g. "x" = "80+80MHz".
5. Select "PPDU > Conf...".
6. Select "User Configuration".

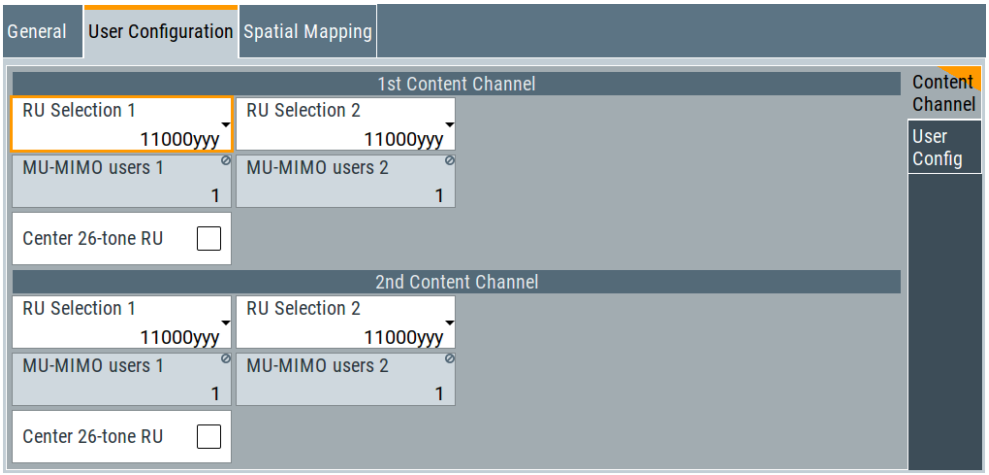
   The dialog provides settings to configure user settings of EHT/HE frames.

Settings:

3.4.4.1 Content channel settings

Access:

1. To display the tab "Content Channel", choose one of the following:
   - For HE frames: Select "PPDU Format > HE MU/HE TRIG".
   - For EHT frames: Select "OFDMA Mode > On".
2. To access the content channel settings, select "User Configuration" > "Content Channel" side tab.



The tab provides the settings for first and second content channel.

Settings

1st/2nd Content Channel
Defines the settings of the common field and user-specific field of an EHT-SIG content channel or an HE-SIG-B content channel.

For "Tx Mode > HE-20MHz/EHT-20MHz", only the 1st content channel settings are available.

RU Selection ← 1st/2nd Content Channel
For HE frames. Requires "PPDU Format > HE MU/HE TRIG".

Selects the RU allocation subfield of the HE-SIG-B common block field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:RUSelection<st> on page 177
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:RUSelection<st> on page 177

RU Allocation ← 1st/2nd Content Channel
For EHT frames. Requires "OFDMA > On".

Selects the RU allocation subfield of the EHT-SIG user-specific field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:RUALlocation<st> on page 170
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:RUALlocation<st> on page 171

Number of MU-MIMO users ← 1st/2nd Content Channel
Sets the number of MU-MIMO users. This value depends on the RU selection and the number of spatial streams. It configures the yyy/zzz value of the RU allocation subfield.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:MUNum<st> on page 177
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:MUNum<st> on page 177

Center 26-tone RU ← 1st/2nd Content Channel
For HE frames. Requires "PPDU Format > HE MU/HE TRIG".

For full bandwidth 80 MHz: if enabled, indicates that center 26 -tone RU is allocated in the common block fields of both SIGB content channels with same value.

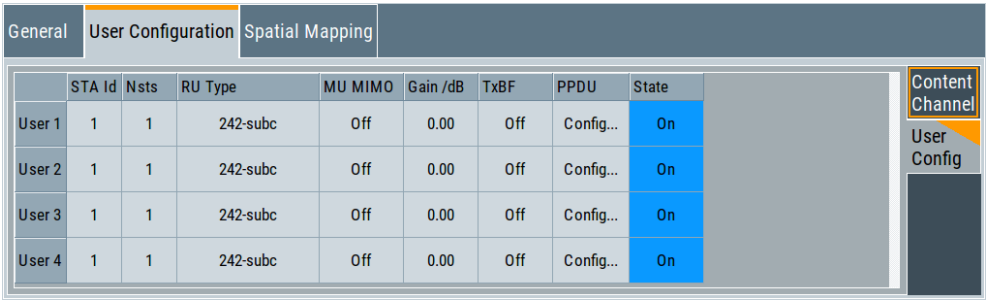
For full bandwidth 160/80+80 MHz: if enabled, indicates that center 26 -tone RU is allocated for one individual 80 MHz in common block fields of both SIGB content channels.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CENRu<st> on page 178

3.4.4.2 User config settings

Access:

► Select the side tab "User Configuration > User Config".



In this table, you can define settings of the user-specific part of the EHT-SIG field and HE-SIG-B field.

Settings

User x
Displays the user number.

The number indicates the configuration for the individual user.

Remote command:
For EHT `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BEUL?` on page 169

STA Id
Sets the station ID, the 11 least significant bits of the association identifier (AID).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:STAid` on page 179

Nsts
Sets the number of space time streams allocated to a particular user.

If "Space time stream" is greater than 1 and "Number of MU-MIMO users" is also greater than 1, RUs of size 106 subcarriers or larger can accommodate more than one user. The "Nsts" setting allocates a portion of the available space time streams to a particular user.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:NSTS` on page 179

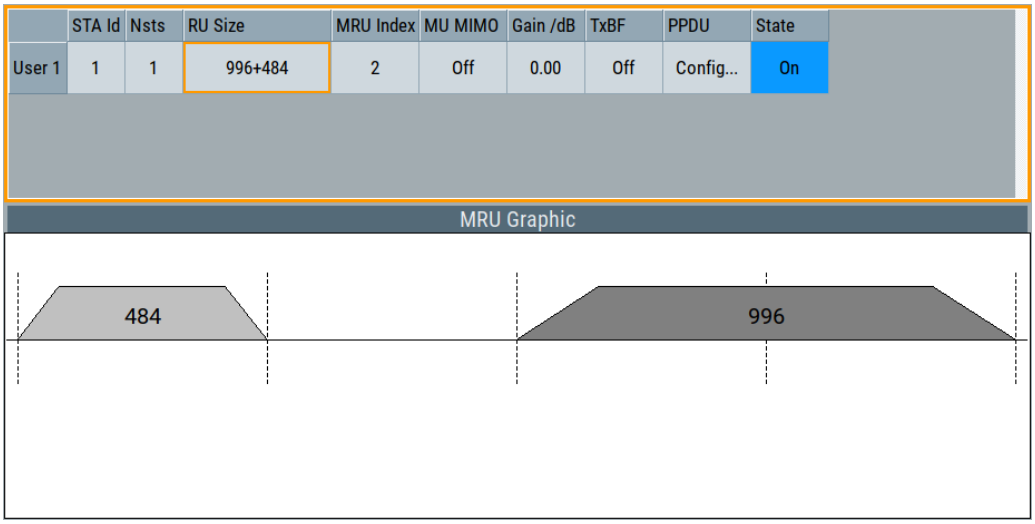
RU Size
Sets size of the resource unit for each user.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:RUTYpe` on page 179

MRU Index
For EHT frames. Requires "OFDMA > Off".

Sets the index of the multi-resource unit (MRU). The index constitutes position of the MRU in the resource allocation.

Example: MRU index 2 in an RU size of 996+484



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:MRUindex on page 178

MU MIMO
Displays if the multi-user MIMO is used for current user.

All MU-MIMO users share one resource unit (RU) using different space time streams.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:MUMimo:STATe?
on page 178

Gain (dB)
Sets the additional gain that can be applied to the RU allocated by a particular user.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:GAIN on page 178

TxBF
If enabled, indicates that the beamforming matrix is applied to the waveform.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:TXBF on page 180

PPDU
Opens a dialog for configuring the PPDU of respective user.

For related settings, see the following sections:
- Chapter 3.4.1.3, "MCS configuration settings", on page 34
- Chapter 3.5, "A-MPDU settings", on page 63
- Chapter 3.4.5, "Data settings", on page 57
- Chapter 3.6, "MAC header and FCS configuration for frame block", on page 64

State
Sets the state of the respective user.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:STATe on page 179

3.4.5 Data settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Config...".
2. Select "Data".

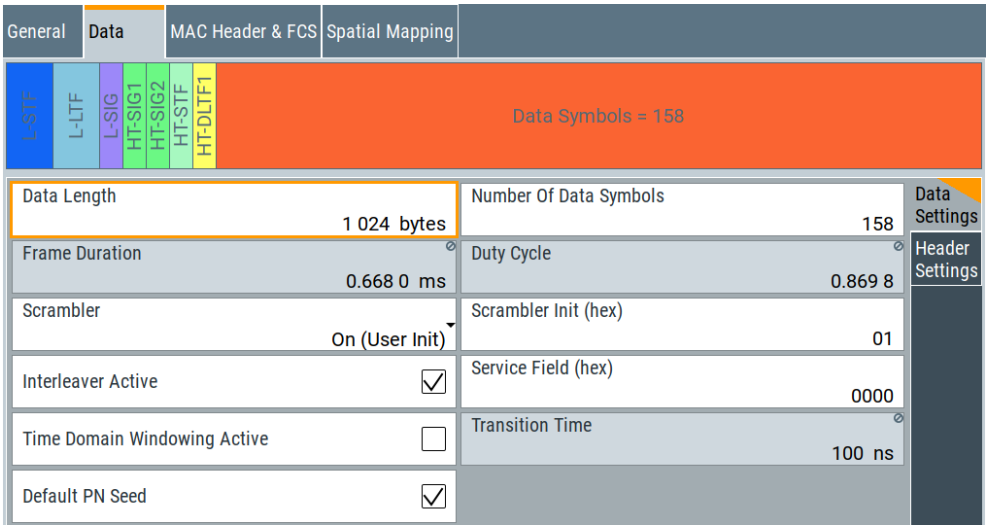
The "Data" dialog comprises the settings for the configuration of the data and the header. The parameters available for configuration depend on the selected "Type", "Physical Layer" and "Tx Mode".

Settings

3.4.5.1 Data settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Config...".
2. Select "Data > Data Settings".



The dialog comprises the settings for the configuration of the data.

Settings

Data Length
Sets the size of the data field in bytes.

For "Data Length" = 0, no data field is generated for the case of a sounding frame.

The maximum data length depends on the physical mode:
- In "Physical Mode > Legacy", the maximum value is 4061 bytes.
- In "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode" and "Physical Mode > Green Field", the maximum value is 1048575 bytes.

The data length is related to the number of data symbols. Whenever the data length changes, the number of data symbols is updated and vice versa.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:LENGth` on page 156
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:LENGth` on page 156

Frame Duration
Displays the duration of the frame, i.e. the WLAN burst length.

Frame duration and duty cycle are related to data length and number of data symbols. Whenever one of them changes, the frame duration and duty cycle are updated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:FDURation?` on page 155

Frame Delay
Shifts the frame in time by the specified frame delay value.

The idle time after the frame is reduced by the specified value and inserted before the frame. The waveform sequence length remains unchanged. This parameter works in the sample domain. Also it can be useful when generating time-shifted waveform files before further processing. Further processing applies, for example, when using them in a multi-segment waveform.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:FDELay on page 155

Scrambler
Selects the different options for the scrambler.

"OFF" The scrambler is deactivated.

"On (Random Init)"
(not available for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC"
The scrambler is activated.
The initialization value of the scrambler is selected at random. Each frame has a different random initialization value. This value is also different if there is successive recalculations with the same setting parameters so that different signals are generated for each calculation.

"On (User Init)" (not available for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC")
The scrambler is activated.
The initialization value of the scrambler is set to a fixed value that is entered in the "Scrambler Init (hex)". This value is then identical in each generated frame.

"ON" (available only for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC")
The scrambler is activated.

"Preamble Only" (available only for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC")
The scrambler is activated.
Only the preamble is scrambled.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SCRambler:MODE on page 164
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SCRambler:MODE on page 164

Ch. Bandwidth in Non HT
(available only for "Tx Mode > VHT")

This parameter is used to modify the first 7 bits of the scrambling sequence to indicate the duplicated bandwidth of the PPDU.

"NON_HT20 | 40 | 80 | 160"
Indicates 20 MHz, 40MHz, 80MHz or 160 (80+80) MHz channel bandwidth of the transmitted packet.

"Not present" Channel bandwidth in non HT is not present.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CBINonht on page 153

Interleaver Active
Activates/deactivates the interleaver of the data field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ILEaver:STATe on page 158
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:ILEaver:STATe on page 158

Time Domain Windowing Active
Activates time domain windowing.

Time domain windowing is a method to influence the spectral characteristics of the signal, which is not stipulated by the standard. However, it does not replace oversampling and subsequent signal filtering.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TDWindowing:STATe on page 167

Default PN Seed
Requires "Data > PNxx" set as the data source.

Activates the default PN seed. The seed is used initially to generate the pseudo-random noise sequence.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DPNSeed:STATe
on page 157

Number Of Data Symbols
Sets the number of data symbols per frame block.

If the number of OFDM data symbols is changed, the generator calculates the data field length as a function of the set PPDU bit rate. This value is displayed at "Data Length".

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:SYMBols on page 156

Duty Cycle
Displays the duty cycle, i.e. the ratio of frame duration and total signal length.

Frame duration and duty cycle are related to data length and number of data symbols. Whenever one of them changes, the frame duration and duty cycle are updated.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:DCYCle? on page 155

Scrambler Init (hex)
Enters the initialization value for "Scrambler >User". This value is then identical in each generated frame.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SCRambler:PATTern on page 165
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SCRambler:PATTern
on page 165

Dyn. Bandwidth in Non HT
(available only for "Tx Mode > VHT")

If present, this parameter is used to modify the first 7 bits of the scrambling sequence to indicate if the transmitter supports "Static" or "Dynamic" bandwidth operation.

"Not present" Dynamic bandwidth in non HT is not present.

"Static" The transmitter supports static bandwidth operation.

"Dynamic" The transmitter supports dynamic bandwidth operation.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DBINonht on page 157

Service Field (hex)
Enters the value of the service field. The standard specifies a default value of 0. Other values can be entered in hexadecimal form for test purposes or future extensions.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SERVice:PATTern on page 165
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SERVice:PATTern on page 165

Transition Time
Sets the transition time when "Time Domain Windowing > Active".

The transition time defines the overlap range of two OFDM symbols. At a setting of 100 ns and if BW = 20 MHz, one sample overlaps.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TTIMe on page 167

Service Field Clock Bit
(available only for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC")

Sets the locked clock bit in service field of the PLCP header.

Via this flag (bit), the transmitter indicates whether transmission frequency and symbol rate have been derived from the same oscillator. If so (locked), the bit is set to 1, otherwise (not locked) to 0.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PLCP:LCBit:STATe on page 161

PLCP P+H Format
(available only for "Tx Mode > CCK/PBCC")

Selects the packet type (PPDU format) with long or short PLCP (physical layer convergence protocol).

Depending on the selected format, the structure, modulation and data rate of the PLCP the preamble and the header are modified.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PLCP:FORMat on page 161

PN Seed
Requires "Default PN Seed > Off".

Sets the PN seed, a 24-bit value in hexadecimal representation. Use this setting, if you do not use the default PN seed.

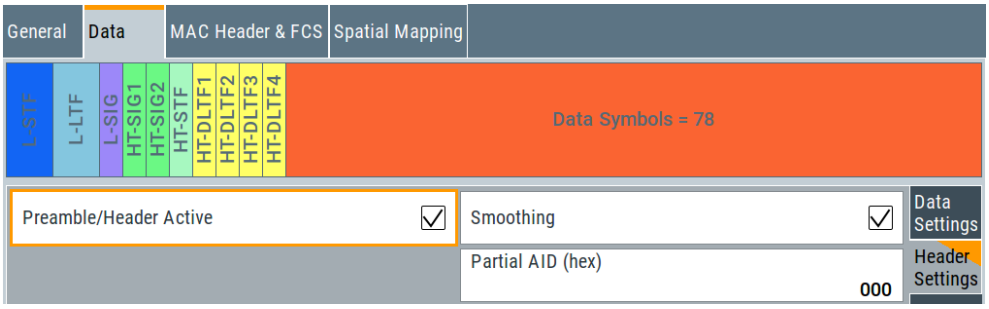
The maximum PN seed value is internally limited by the length of the used shift register. E.g., "Data > PN 9" has 9-bit resolution for and limits the PN seed to 1FF.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:PNSeed on page 162

3.4.5.2 Header settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Config...".
2. Select "Data > Header Settings".



This dialog provides settings to configure header settings.

Settings:

Preamble/Header Active
Activates preamble and signal fields of the frames in the current frame block.

For "Type > Sounding", the preamble and signal field are always activated and cannot be deactivated.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PREamble:STATe` on page 162

Smoothing
Requires "Tx Mode > VHT".

Indicates to the receiver whether frequency-domain smoothing is recommended as part of channel estimation.

"On" Indicates that channel estimate smoothing is recommended.

"Off" Indicates that only per-carrier independent channel (unsmoothed) estimate is recommended.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMOothing` on page 166

Partial AID (hex)
Requires "Tx Mode > VHT".

Provides an abbreviated indication of one or more intended recipients of the frame.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PAID:PATTern on page 161

No TXOP PS
Requires "Tx Mode > VHT".

Indicates whether the VHT access point (AP) allows VHT non-AP stations (STAs) in transmit opportunity (TXOP) power save mode to enter during TXOP.

"On" Indicates that the VHT AP allows VHT non-AP STAs to enter doze mode during a TXOP.

"Off" Indicates that the VHT AP does not allow VHT non-AP STAs to enter doze mode during a TXOP.

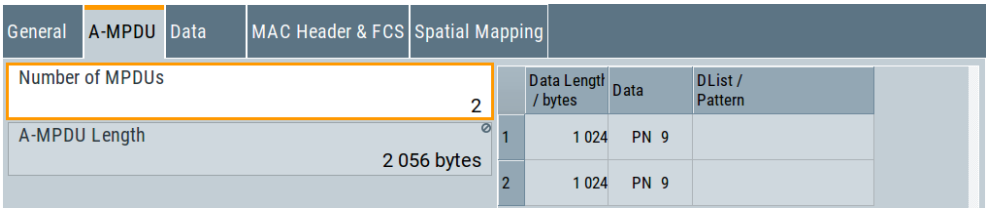
Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:NTPS on page 160

3.5 A-MPDU settings

This chapter describes the aggregate MAC protocol data unit (A-MPDU) settings.

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11... > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Type > Data".
3. Select "Data > A-MPDU".
4. Select "DList/Pattern > Config".
5. Select "A-MPDU".



The dialog comprises the A-MPDU settings.

Settings:

Number of MPDUs
Determines the number of MPDUs in the frame.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU:COUNt on page 180
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU:COUNt on page 180

A-MPDU Length
Indicates the overall A-MPDUs length, resulting from the "Data Length / bytes" settings of all MPDUs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:LENGth on page 156

Data Length / bytes
Determines the size of the data field in bytes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:LENGth on page 181
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:LENGth on page 181

Data
Selects the data source.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:SOURce on page 182
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:SOURce on page 182

DList / Pattern
Depending on the selected data source, selects a data list or allows entering a user-defined bit pattern.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:DSELection on page 180
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:DSELection on page 180
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:PATTern on page 181
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:PATTern on page 181

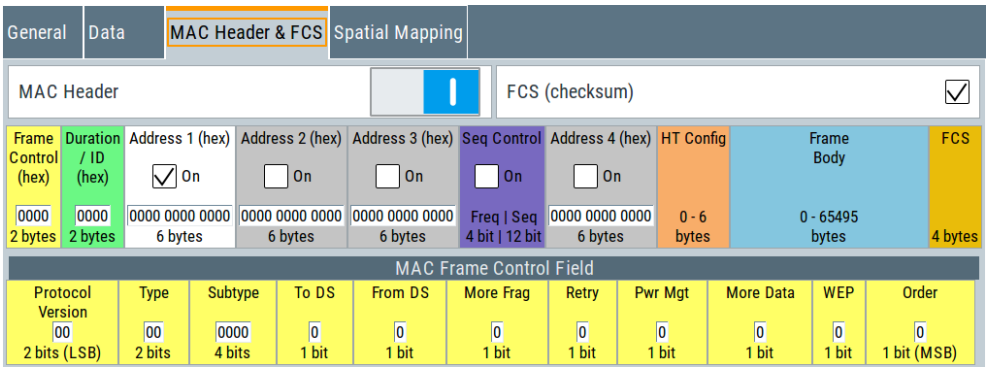
3.6 MAC header and FCS configuration for frame block

In the real IEEE 802.11 system, a MAC (medium access control) header is transmitted in the PPDU before the actual data section. This header provides the control information of the MAC layer. It is also possible to protect the PPDU by a frame checksum. These two functions can be controlled in the dialog.

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11" > "Frame Blocks".

2. Select "PPDU" > "Config...".
3. Select "MAC Header & FCS".



The dialog provides MAC Header settings and MAC Frame Control Field settings.

Settings:

3.6.1 MAC header and FCS common settings

Access:

► Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "MAC Header"/"FCS (checksum)".

The settings activate the MAC header and frame check sequence (FCS).

Settings:

MAC Header
Activates the generation of the MAC header for the PPDU. If the MAC header is activated, all MAC header fields are enabled for operation.

The individual fields of the MAC header are described in the following.

All values of the MAC fields (except addresses) are entered in hexadecimal form with least significant bit (LSB) in right notation. In the data stream, the values are output standard-conformal with the LSB coming first.

Note: IEEE 802.11ac requires an A-MPDU frame aggregation. When generating IEEE 802.11ac signals, select "Frame Blocks" > "Data" > "A-MPDU".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:STATe` on page 189
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:STATe` on page 189

FCS (checksum)
Activates the calculation of the FCS (frame check sequence). The standard defines a 32-bit (4-byte) checksum to protect the MAC header and the user data (frame body).

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCS:STATe on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCS:STATe on page 186

3.6.2 MAC header and frame control settings

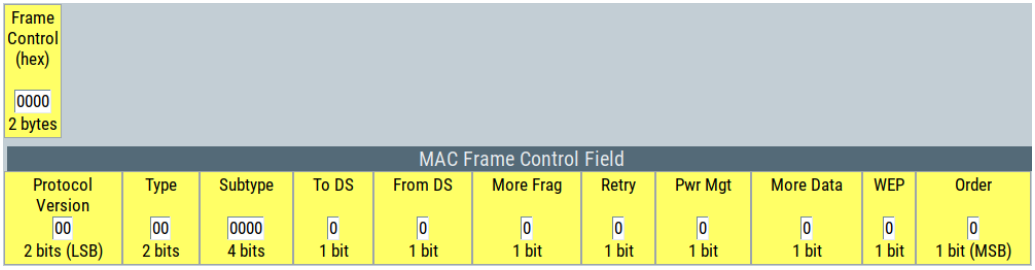
Access:

► Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "Frame Control (hex)".

The panel provides settings to configure the MAC Frame Control field.

Frame Control (hex)
Sets the bits in Frame Control field in the MAC header.

The field has a length of 2 bytes or 16 bits and relates to the bits in the Frame Control subfields. Alternatively, configure subfield bits and the Frame Control field adjusts automatically.



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol on page 185

MAC Frame Control Field
Sets the subfield bits of the MAC Frame Control field.

The subfields have a length of 2 bytes or 16 bits and relate to the bits in the Frame Control field. Alternatively, configure the Frame Control field and the subfield bits adjust automatically. For a description of the subfields, see the IEEE

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:PVERsion on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:TYPE on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:SUBType on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:TDS on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:FDS on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:MFRagments on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:RETRy on page 186

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:PMANagement on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:MDATa on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:WEP on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:ORDer on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:PVERsion on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:TYPE on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:SUBType on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:TDS on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:FDS on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:MFRagments on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:RETRy on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:PMANagement on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:MDATa on page 185
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:WEP on page 186
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:ORDer on page 185

Duration ID (hex)
Enters the value of the duration ID field.

Depending on the frame type, the 2-byte field "Duration/ID" is used to transmit the association identity of the station transmitting the frame. Or it indicates the duration assigned to the frame type.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:DID on page 184
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:DID on page 184

MAC Address
Enters the value of the address field 1 to address field 4.

The MAC header can contain up to four address fields, but not all must be available. Each of the 4 address fields can be activated or deactivated. The fields are used for transmitting the basic service set identifier, the destination address, the source address, the receiver address and the transmitter address. Each address is 6 bytes (48 bit) long. The addresses can be entered in hexadecimal form in the entry field of each address field. The LSB is in left notation.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:ADDRess<st>:STATe on page 184
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:ADDRess<st>:STATe on page 184

SA (hex)
Requires PPDU "Type" > "Beacon".

Enters the value of the source address (SA) field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SA on page 186

BSSID (hex)
Requires "Physical Mode > Beacon".

Enters the value of the basic service set identification (BSSID) field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:BSSid on page 185

Sequence Control
Activates the sequence control field.

The sequence control field has a length of 2 bytes and is divided in two parts, the fragment number (4 bits) and the sequence number (12 bits) field. A long user data stream to be transmitted is first split up into MSDUs (MAC service data units). The MSDUs can either be transmitted as PSDU frames or further divided into fragments.

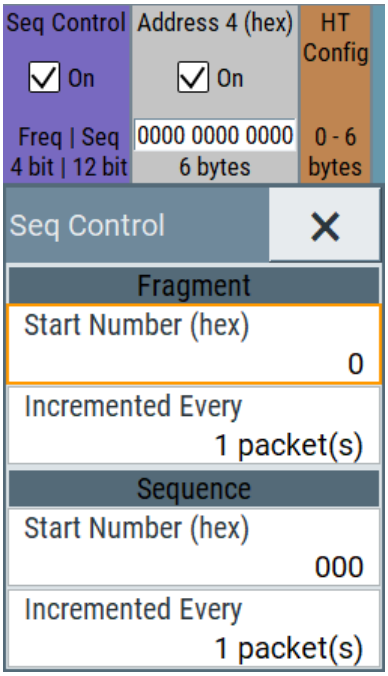
The sequence number and the fragment number are then used to number the individual subpackets of the user data stream to be transmitted. Thus, all PSDUs are assigned a consecutive number. The assignment allows the receiver to arrange the data packets in the correct order. It also allows the receiver to determine whether an incorrectly transmitted packet was retransmitted and to find out whether packets are missing.

The sequence number is incremented by 1 for each packet. The sequence control field is 0 at the latest after a count of 4095. For the receiver, the following applies:
- The receiver can detect a packet without an error.
- The receiver does not request a retransmission.

The fragment number field is incremented by 1 when another fragment of the current MPDU is transmitted. The start count for the transmission (normally 0) and the number of packets required to increment the corresponding counter can be defined for both numbers. Defining is done with the parameters "Start Number" and "Incremented every ... packet(s)".

Example:

An error-free transmission of 50 packets (no packet retransmission) is to be simulated. The sequence number is incremented by 1 for each packet. Since no packet is fragmented, the fragment counter can always remain at 0. In this case, the following values have to be set:



If you want to simulate, that a receiver receives some packets incorrectly, set "Incremented Every" > "2 packets" or higher. The R&S SMM100A sends each packet with identical data twice.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:STATe` on page 189
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:STATe` on page 189

Start Number (hex) ← Sequence Control
Sets the start number of the fragment bits or the sequence bits of the sequence control.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:STARt` on page 188
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:STARt` on page 188
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:STARt` on page 188
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:STARt` on page 188

Increment Every ← Sequence Control
Defines the number of packets required to increment the counter of the fragment bits or the sequence bits of the sequence control.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:INCRement` on page 187
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:INCRement` on page 188
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:INCRement` on page 187
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:INCRement` on page 188

HT Config/VHT Config/HE Config
Accesses settings to configure the HT/VHT/HE Control field. See Chapter 3.6.3, "MAC HT/VHT/HE control settings", on page 70.

Note: Only the"Physical Modes > Mixed Mode" or "Physical Modes > Green Field" (QoS data frames) provide the HT or VHT transmission technology. For "Physical Modes > Legacy", this configuration field is not indicated.

Remote command:
n.a.

Frame Body
Indicates the length of the user data (frame body).

Remote command:
n.a.

FCS
Indicates the length of the check sum.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.6.3 MAC HT/VHT/HE control settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks" > "PPDU" > "Config...".
2. Access the control settings related to the configured "Tx Mode":
   - "Tx Mode" > "HT-x": Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "HT Config".

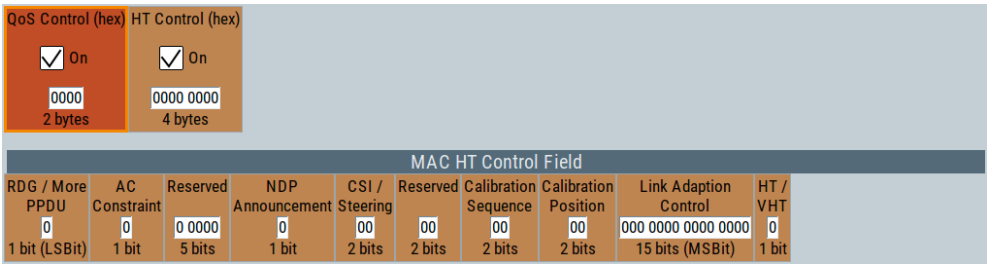


Figure 3-2: MAC HT control

- "Tx Mode" > "VHT-x": Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "VHT Config".

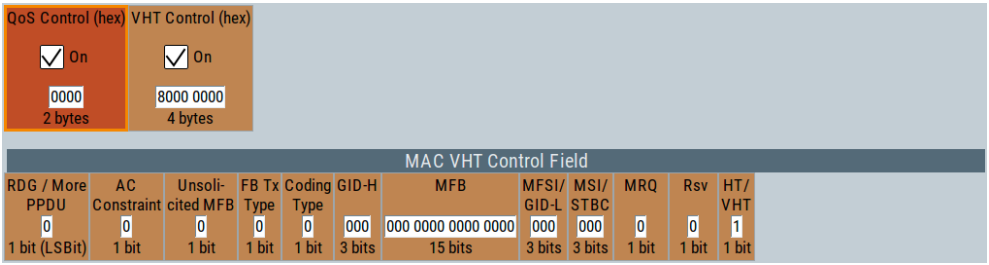


Figure 3-3: MAC VHT control

- "Tx Mode" > "HE-x"/"EHT-x": Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "HE Config".

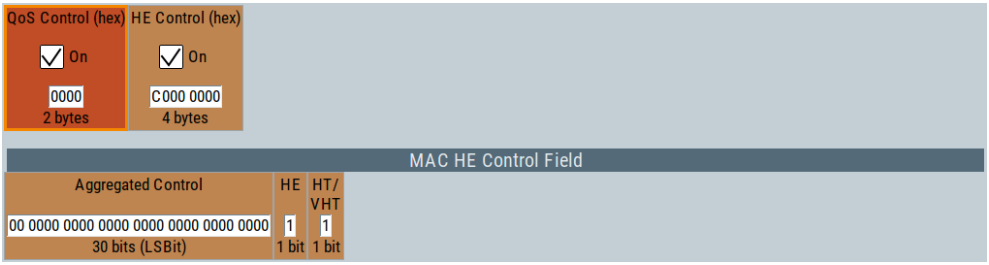


Figure 3-4: MAC HE/EHT control

See Chapter 3.6.3.4, "MAC HE control settings", on page 79.

The dialog provides settings to configure HT/VHT/HE Control Field settings like the mode, the time shifts and the transmit parameters.

The "HT/VHT Control Field" can be included in any frame except a non-QoS Data frame. The presence of the HT/VHT control field in frames carried in a HT/VHT PPDU is indicated by setting the order bit in the MAC header. The HT/VHT Control Field appears last in the MAC header, excluding any security fields.

Settings:

3.6.3.1 Common settings

Provided are the following settings for enabling the "MAC HT/VHT Control Field":

QoS Control
Control field (2 bytes) with an embedded checkbox for activating the control mechanism of Quality of Service (QoS) data frames.

The QoS solicits an acknowledgement policy from the receiver, according to specific feedback rules. QoS control ensures a high level of transmission performance like high bit rate, low latency or low bit error probability.

Information on contents of the QoS Control Data frame is, for example, duration request field, TXOP limit, and AP Buffer State or queue size.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:QSControl:STATe` on page 187
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:QSControl` on page 187
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:QSControl` on page 187
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:QSControl:STATe` on page 187

HT/VHT/HE Control
Enables HT/VHT/HE control and sets the HT/VHT/HE control field as hex value.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl` on page 189
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl` on page 195
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:STATe` on page 194
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HTControl:STATe` on page 194
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl` on page 199

3.6.3.2 MAC HT control settings

MAC HT Control Field									
RDG / More PPDU	AC Constraint	Reserved	NDP Announcement	CSI / Steering	Reserved	Calibration Sequence	Calibration Position	Link Adaption Control	HT / VHT
0	0	0 0000	0	00	00	00	00	000 0000 0000 0000	0
1 bit (LSBit)	1 bit	5 bits	1 bit	2 bits	2 bits	2 bits	2 bits	15 bits (MSBit)	1 bit

The following functions describe the control field of the MAC HT configuration:

Settings:

RDG/More PPDU
The RDG/More signal field (LSB, 1 bit) issues the reverse direction grant. When transmitted by an initiator or a responder, this field is interpreted differently.

Transmitted by initiator

0 = No reverse grant.

1 = A reverse grant is present, as defined by the Duration/ID field.

Transmitted by responder

0 = The PPDU carrying the MPDU is the last transmission by the responder.

1 = The PPDU carrying the frame is followed by another PPDU.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:RDGMore` on page 193

AC Constraint
Indicates the access point of the responder (1 bit).

0 = The response can contain data from any traffic identifier (TID)

1 = The response can contain data only from the same AC as the last data received from the initiator.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:ACConstraint` on page 190

Reserved
This signal field (5 bit) is defined, but not used. It is set to zero by the transmitter and ignored by the receiver.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:REServed` on page 193

NDP Announcement
The NDP announcement (1 bit) indicates that a null data packet (NDP) will be transmitted after the frame.

0 = no NDP follows

1 = NDP follows

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:NDP` on page 193
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:ZLF` on page 194

CSI Steering
Sets the position of the CSI feedback (2 bit)

00 = CSI

01 = uncompressed steering matrix

10 = compressed steering matrix

11 = reserved

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CSISteering`
on page 191

Reserved
This signal field (2 bit) is defined, but not used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:SREServed`
on page 194
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:FREQuest`
on page 191

Calibration Sequence
Identifies the calibration sequence (2 bit). The field is included in each frame within the calibration procedure. Its value remains unchanged during one calibration procedure and is incremented each time a new calibration procedure starts.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CALibration:SEQuence` on page 191

Calibration Position
Sets the position in the Calibration Sounding Exchange sequence (2 bit):

00 = not a calibration frame (Default setting)

01 = calibration start

10 = sounding response

11 = sounding complete

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CALibration:POSition` on page 190

Link Adaption Control
Sets the parameters of the link adaption control field. The following subfields enable configuring the response signal of the link adaption.

B0 (1bit) MA - MA payload

When the MA (Management Action) field is set to 1, the payload of the QoS Null Data MPDU (Medium Access Controller Protocol Data Unit) is interpreted as a payload of the management action frame.

B1 (1bit) TRQ - sounding request

1 = request to the responder to transmit a sounding PPDU (Physical layer Protocol Data Unit).

B2 (1bit) MRQ - MCS request

1 = request for feedback of MCS (Modulation Coding Scheme).

B3-B5 (3bit) MRS - MRQ sequence identifier

Set by sender to any value in the range '000'-'110' to identify MRQ. = invalid if MRQ = 0

B6-B8 (3bit) MFS - MFB sequence identifier

Set to the received value of MRS. Set to '111' for unsolicited MFB.

B9-B15 (7bit) MFB - MCS feedback

Link adaptation feedback containing the recommended MCS. When a responder is unable to provide MCS feedback or the feedback is not available, the MFB is set to 'all-ones' (default value) and also MFS is set to '1'.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:LAControl`
on page 192

HT/VHT
The subfield indicates the used format (HT or VHT).

0 = indicates use of the HT format.

1 = indicates use of the VHT format.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:HVINdicator?`
on page 192

3.6.3.3 MAC VHT control settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > Tx Mode" to "VHT-20MHz","VHT-40MHz","VHT-80MHz","VHT-80 + 80MHz" or "VHT-160MHz".
2. Select "Frame Blocks >PPDU > Config..."
3. Select "MAC Header & FCS > VHT Config"

MAC VHT Control Field											
RDG / More PPDU	AC Constraint	Unsoli-cited MFB	FB Tx Type	Coding Type	GID-H	MFB	MFSI/ GID-L	MSI/ STBC	MRQ	Rsv	HT/ VHT
0	0	0	0	0	000	000 0000 0000 0000	000	000	0	0	1
1 bit (LSBit)	1 bit	1 bit	1 bit	1 bit	3 bits	15 bits	3 bits	3 bits	1 bit	1 bit	1 bit

The following functions describe the control field of the MAC VHT configuration:

Settings:

RDG/More PPDU
The RDG/More signal field (LSB, 1 bit) issues the reverse direction grant. When transmitted by an initiator or a responder, this field is interpreted differently.

Transmitted by initiator

0 = No reverse grant.

1 = A reverse grant is present, as defined by the Duration/ID field.

Transmitted by responder

0 = The PPDU carrying the MPDU is the last transmission by the responder.

1 = The PPDU carrying the frame is followed by another PPDU.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:RDGMore`
on page 198

AC Constraint
Indicates the access point of the responder (1 bit).

0 = The response can contain data from any TID (Traffic Identifier).

1 = The response can contain data only from the same AC as the last data received from the initiator.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:ACConstraint`
on page 195

Unsolicited MFB
0 = if the MFB is a response to an MRQ.

1 = if the MFB is not a response to an MRQ.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:UMFB` on page 198

FB Tx Type
0 = If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1 and FB Tx Type subfield is set to 0, the Unsolicited MFB refers to one of the following:

Unbeamformed VHT PPDU or transmit diversity using an STBC VHT PPDU.

1 = If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1 and the FB Tx Type subfield is set to 1, the unsolicited MFB refers to a beamformed SU-MIMO VHT PPDU.

Otherwise this subfield is reserved.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:FTTYpe` on page 196

Coding Type
If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1, the "Coding Type" subfield contains the coding information (set to 0 for BCC and set to 1 for LDPC) to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

0 = for BCC

1 = for LDPC

Otherwise this subfield is reserved.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:CTYPe` on page 195

GID-H
If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1, the GID-H subfield contains the highest 3 bits of group ID of the PPDU to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

Otherwise this subfield is reserved.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:GIDH` on page 196

MFB
MFB subfield is interpreted as defined in Table 3-10. This subfield contains the recommended MFB. The value of MCS=15 and VHT N_STS=7 indicates that no feedback is present.

Table 3-10: MFB subfield in the VHT format HT control field

Subfield	Meaning	Definition
VHT N_STS	Recommended VHT N_{STS}	Indicates the recommended VHT N_{STS} (Link adaption using the VHT format of the "HT Control" field).
MCS	Recommended MCS feedback	Indicates the recommended VHT MCS (Link adaption using the VHT format of the "HT Control" field).

Subfield	Meaning	Definition
BW	Bandwidth of the recommended MCS	**MFB = 1** If the unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1, the BW subfield contains the bandwidth of which the recommended MCS is intended for (Link adaption using the VHT format of the "HT Control" field). The BW subfield is set as follows: • 0 for 20 MHz • 1 for 40 MHz • 2 for 80 MHz • 3 for 160 MHz and 80+80 MHz **MFB = 1** If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 0, the BW subfield is reserved and set to 0.
SNR	Average SNR	Indicates the average SNR, which is an SNR averaged over data subcarriers and spatial streams (Link adaption using the VHT format of the "HT Control" field).

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MFB` on page 197

MFSI/GID-L
MFB = 0

If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 0, the MFSI/GID-L subfield contains the received value of MSI contained in the frame to which the MFB information refers.

MFB = 1

The MFSI/GID-L subfield contains the lowest 3 bits of group ID of the PPDU to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MGL` on page 197

MSI
MRQ = 0

When the MRQ subfield is set to 0, the MSI subfield is reserved.

MRQ = 1

When the MRQ subfield is set to 1, the MSI subfield contains a sequence number in the range 0 to 6 that identifies the specific request.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MSI` on page 198

MRQ
0 = to request MCS feedback (solicited MFB).

1 = otherwise.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MRQ` on page 197

Rsv
This signal field (1 bit) is defined, but not used. It is set to zero by the transmitter and ignored by the receiver.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:VREServed`
on page 199

HT/VHT
The subfield indicates the used format (HT or VHT).

0 = indicates use of the HT format.

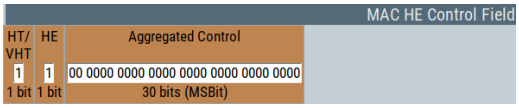
1 = indicates use of the VHT or HE format, depending on the value of the HE field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator?`
on page 196
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator?`
on page 192

3.6.3.4 MAC HE control settings

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > Type > Data".
2. Select "Tx Mode" > "HE-20MHz"/"HE-40MHz"/"HE-80MHz"/"HE-80 + 80MHz"/"HE-160MHz".
3. Select "Frame Blocks" > "PPDU" > "Config...".
4. Select "User Configuration" > "PPDU" > "Config...".
5. Select "MAC Header & FCS > HE Config"



The panel provides settings to configure the control field of the MAC HE configuration.

Settings:

Aggregated control
Enters the value of the aggregated control (A-Control) field. This field consists of a sequence of one or more control subfields.

A control subfield consists of a 4-bit control ID subfield and a control information of a variable size. The values are as defined in the 802.11ax amendment.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl:ACONtrol on page 199

HE
Indicates the use of the HE format, if you set "HT/VHT" > "1".

"0" Uses the VHT format.

"1" Uses the HE format.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl:HEINdicator? on page 199

HT/VHT
The subfield indicates the used format (HT or VHT).

0 = indicates use of the HT format.

1 = indicates use of the VHT or HE format, depending on the value of the HE field.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator? on page 196
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator? on page 192

3.6.4 Beacon frame settings

A beacon frame is a management frame that contains all the information about a network. The beacon settings are used to define the timestamp, the beacon interval, the SSID, the supported rate etc. They also comprise the capability information and the ERP parameters.

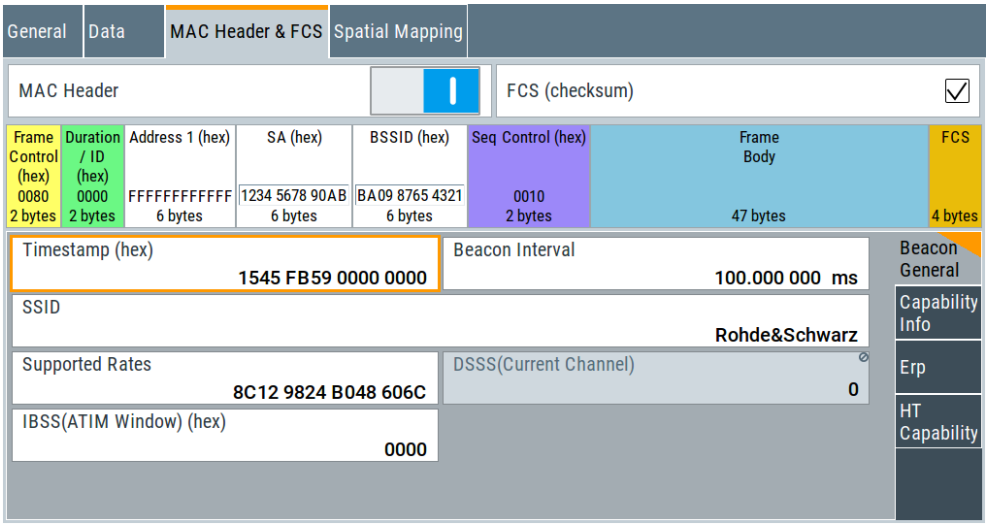
Settings:

3.6.4.1 General beacon settings

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Type > Beacon".
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".

4. Select "MAC Header & FCS > Beacon General".



The dialog provides general beacon settings.

Settings:

Timestamp (hex)
Updates the local clock of a station (the timing synchronization function (TSF) of a frames' source) after receiving a beacon frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:TSTamp`
on page 205

Beacon Interval
Defines the time interval between two beacon transmissions in ms.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:BINTerval`
on page 204

SSID
Specifies the desired service set identifier (SSID) or the wildcard SSID. The maximum allowed length is 32 characters.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:SSID` on page 205

Supported Rates
Contains the set of data rates supported by the AP, including indication which rates are part of the BSSBasicRateSet.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:SRATe` on page 205

DSSS(Current Channel)
Indicates the current channel of this direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) network.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:DCCHannel?`
on page 204

IBSS(ATIM Window) (hex)
Contains the set of parameters necessary to support an independent basic service set (IBSS). The information field contains the announcement traffic indication message (ATIM) window parameter.

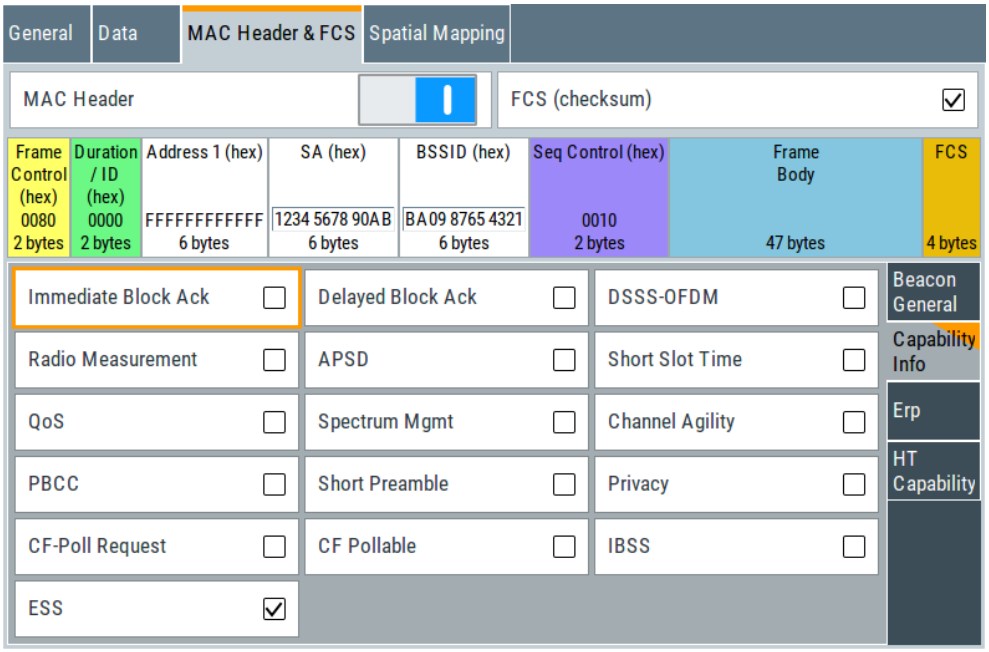
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:IAWindow`
on page 204

3.6.4.2 Capability information parameters

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Type > Beacon".
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".

4. Select "MAC Header & FCS >Capability Info".



The dialog displays the capability info parameters.

The capability info parameters indicate, if requested optional capabilities and services are allowed, supported or in use.

For example if "DSSS-OFDM" is enabled the associated stations in the network is informed that use of direct sequence spread spectrum - OFDM modulation (DSSS-OFDM) is allowed.

Settings:

Capability Information Parameters.....83

Capability Information Parameters

Table 3-11: Functions of capability information parameters

Function name	If enabled this function indicates that:	SCPI command
"Immediate Block Ack"	Immediate block Ack is allowed (suitable for high-bandwidth, low latency traffic).	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:IBACk` on page 207
"Delayed Block Ack"	Delayed block Ack is allowed (delayed block Ack is suitable for applications that tolerate moderate latency).	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:DBACk` on page 208
"DSSS-OFDM"	Direct sequence spread spectrum - OFDM is allowed (encodes packet data using the DSSS headers and OFDM encoding of the payload).	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:DOFDm` on page 208

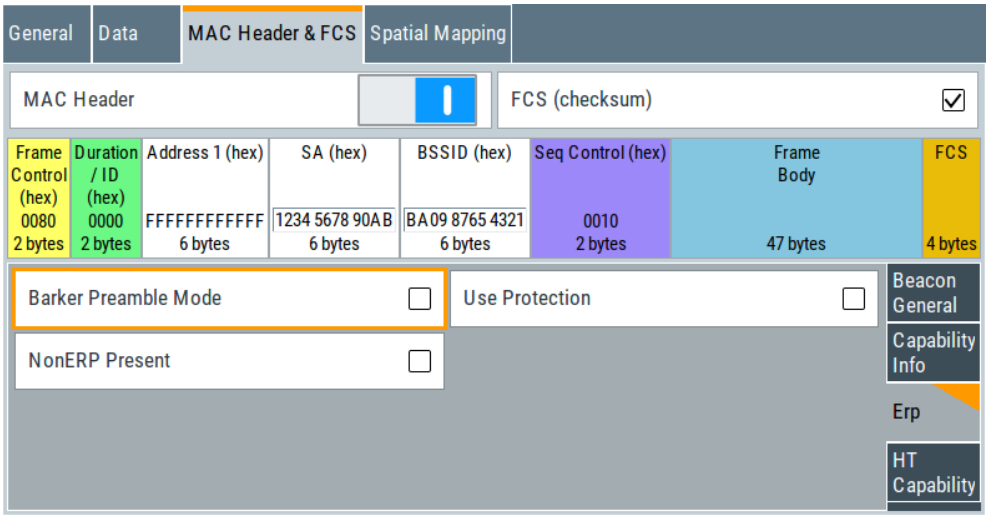
Function name	If enabled this function indicates that:	SCPI command
"Radio Measurement"	Radio measurement is supported (for example requests, performs and reports radio measurements in supported channels and provides information about neighbor APs).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:RMEasurement on page 209
"APSD"	Automatic power save delivery (APSD) is supported (energy-saving function).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:APSD on page 206
"Short Slot Time"	Short slot time is supported (reduces the slot time resulting in higher throughput (used at IEEE802.11g). The AP only uses short slot time when all clients support short slot time).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SSTime on page 210
"QoS"	Quality of service (QoS) is supported (takes care that important applications always get enough bandwidth).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:QOS on page 209
"Spectrum Mgmt"	Spectrum management is enabled (the process of regulating the use of radio frequencies).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SMGMt on page 209
"Channel Agility"	Channel agility is enabled (overcomes some inherent difficulty with a tone jammer).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CAGility on page 206
"PBCC"	Packet binary convolutional coding (PBCC) is allowed (a modulation mode for IEEE 802.11g).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:PBCC on page 208
"Short Preamble"	Short preamble is allowed (uses 56 instead of 128 bits for the "sync" field. Created to improve WLAN efficiency).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SPReamble on page 209
"Privacy"	Privacy mode is enabled (thus encryption is required for all data frames).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:PRIVacy on page 208
"CF-Poll Request"	Contention-free poll is requested (indicates how the AP handles poll requests).	[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CPRequest on page 207

Function name	If enabled this function indicates that:	SCPI command
"CF Pollable"	The node can use the point coordination function (PCF), as opposed to the distributed coordination function (DCF). PCF is a method of coordinating wireless transmissions in which one station notifies other stations when they can broadcast.	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CPOLlable` on page 206
"IBSS"	The network is an independent basic service set (IBSS) type network. IBSS is an operation mode of a WLAN. An IBSS does not need an AP. The wireless clients directly connect with each other. This mode is also named ad hoc mode.	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:IBSS` on page 207
"ESS"	The network is an extended service set (ESS) type network (ESS is a set of connected BSSs. APs in an ESS are connected by a distribution system. Each ESS has an ID called the SSID which is a 32-byte (maximum) character string).	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:ESS` on page 207

3.6.4.3 ERP parameters

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Type > Beacon".
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS > ERP".



The dialog provides extended rate PHY (ERP) settings.
The ERP parameters indicate special features/modes.

Settings:

ERP Parameters..... 86

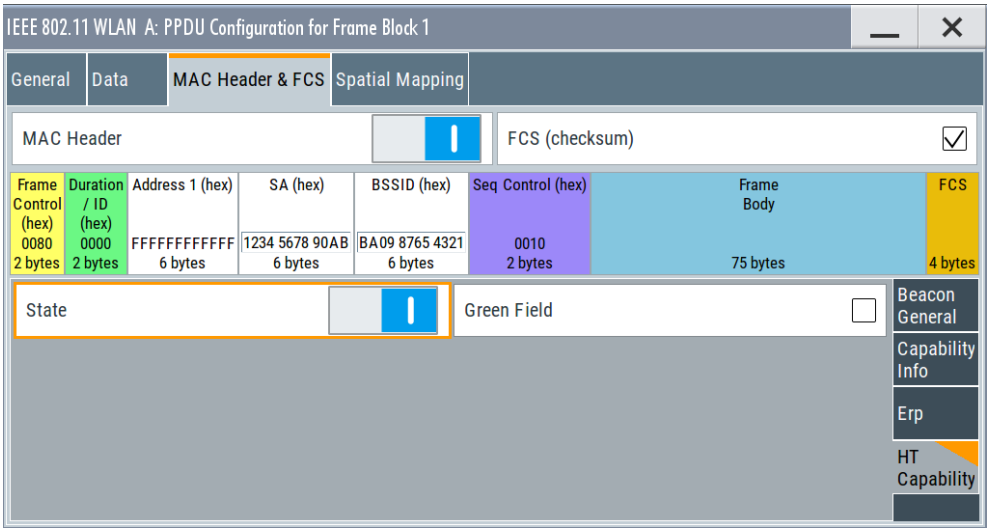
ERP Parameters

Function name	If enabled this function indicates that:	SCPI command
"Barker Preamble Mode"	Associated stations have to use the long preamble (in IEEE802.11g networks). If all stations can receive short preambles, disable "Barker Preamble Mode" and all stations use short preambles for efficiency.	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:BPMode` on page 210
"Use Protection"	A station not IEEE802.11g-capable (usually stations equipped with IEEE802.11b or IEEE802.11) is associated to the network and thus all stations have to enable use protection. You can activate "Use Protection", if "NonERP Present" is activated.	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:UPRotection` on page 211
"NonERP Present"	A non-ERP station is present in the network.	`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:NEPResent` on page 211

3.6.4.4 HT capability information

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Select "Type > Beacon".
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS > HT Capability".



The dialog provides HT capability information.

Settings:

State
Activates/ deactivates the HT capability information element.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:HTCapability:STATe` on page 210

Green Field
If enabled, the function indicates that the reception of PPDUs with HT Greenfield format is supported.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:HTCapability:GFIeld` on page 210

3.6.5 Trigger frame settings

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Set "Type > Trigger"
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS".

   The dialog provides the trigger frame settings, including settings for the common info field, user info field and additional info settings.

Common Info field and User Info field variants

Common info field bits B54 and B55 specify User Info field variants (HE or EHT) in trigger based (TB) PPDU types. For the EHT variant of the User Info field you can define the presence of the Special User Info field, see the table below.

Common Info field B54	Common Info field B55	User Info field B39	Special User Info field	User Info field	TB PPDU type
1	1	0	Not present	HE variant	HE
0	0	0	Present	EHT variant	EHT
0	0	1	Present	EHT variant	EHT
1	0	1	Present	EHT variant	EHT
1	0	0	Not present	HE variant	HE

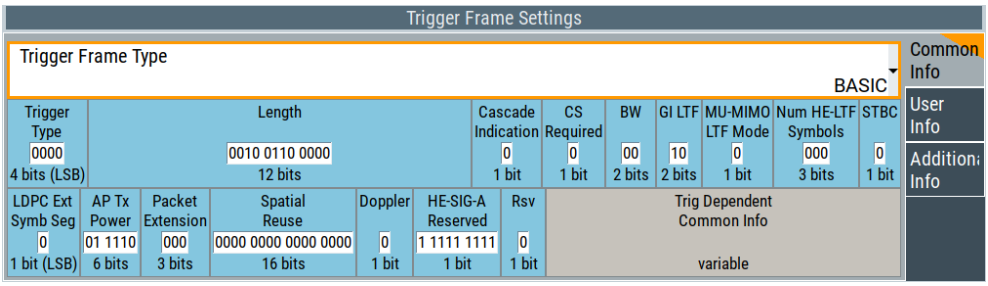
For details, see the specifications of the WLAN standards IEEE Std 802.11be™-2023 and IEEE Std 802.11ax™-2021.

Settings:

3.6.5.1 Common info field

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Set "Type > Trigger"
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "Common Info".



This dialog provides common info field settings of the trigger frame settings.

Settings:

Trigger Frame Type
Sets the trigger frame type and the bits in the trigger type subfield as described in Table 3-12.

Table 3-12: Trigger frame type and trigger type subfield values

Trigger frame type	4-bit "Trigger Type" subfield
BASIC	0000
MU-RTS	0011
BSRP (Buffer Status Report Poll)	0100

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TFTYpe` on page 201

Trigger Type
Specifies the type of trigger frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TTYPe?` on page 201

Length
Specifies the value of the L-SIG length field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:LEN` on page 201

Cascade Indication
If set to 1, then there is a subsequent trigger frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:CINDication` on page 201

CS Required
If set to 1, the stations identified in the user field can sense the medium state and consider the nav in determining if to respond or not.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:CSRequired` on page 201

BW
Specifies the bandwidth. It can have the following values:

- **0**: corresponds to a bandwidth of 20 MHz
- **1**: corresponds to a bandwidth of 40 MHz

- **2**: corresponds to a bandwidth of 80 MHz
- **3**: corresponds to a bandwidth of 80+80 MHz or 160 MHz

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:BW
on page 201

GI LTF
Specifies the GI and HE-LTF. It can have the following values:

- **0**: corresponds to a value of 1xLTF + 1.6µs GI
- **1**: corresponds to a value of 2xLTF + 0.8µs GI
- **2**: corresponds to a value of 2xLTF + 1.6µs GI
- **3**: corresponds to a value of 4xLTF + 3.2µs GI

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:GILTf
on page 201

MU-MIMO LTF Mode
Specifies the LTF mode of the UL MU-MIMO.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:MLTFmode
on page 201

Num HE-LTF Symbols
Specifies the number of HE-LTF symbols present.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:NHLSym
on page 201

STBC
If set to 1, STBC encoding is used for the HE trigger-based PPDU response. Otherwise the value is set to 0.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:STBC
on page 201

LDPC Ext Symb Seg
If set to 1, LDPC extra symbol is present. Otherwise the value is set to 0.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:LESSeg
on page 201

AP Tx Power
Specifies the combined average power per 20 MHz bandwidth of all antennas that transmitted the trigger frame.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TXPow
on page 201

Packet Extension
Specifies the packet extension duration.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:PEXTension` on page 201

Spatial Reuse
Specifies the value of the spatial reuse of the HE trigger-based PPDU transmitted as a response to a trigger frame.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:SPAReuse` on page 201

Doppler
Specifies a high Doppler mode of transmission.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:DOPPler` on page 201

HE-SIG-A Reserved
Requires HE frames: "Tx Mode" > "HE-x"

Specifies the value of the reserved bits in the HE-SIG-A field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:HREServed` on page 201

HE/EHT P160
Requires EHT frames: "Tx Mode" > "EHT-x"

Sets the 1-bit value of the HE/EHT P160 field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:HEEHt` on page 201

Special User Info Field Present
Specifies if the Special User Info field is present in the trigger frame or not.

The presence of this field affects the subfield settings in the User Info field, see the table below.

Special User Info field	Affected User Info subfields
Present	"PS160"
Not present	"PHY Version ID", "UL Band Extension", "Spatial Reuse1"/"Spatial Reuse2", "U-SIG Disregard And Validate"

For related settings, see Chapter 3.6.5.2, "User info field", on page 92.

"1" Special User Info field is present.

"0" Special User Info field is not present.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:SUIPresent on page 201

Rsv
Specifies the value of the reserved bits in the "Rsv" field.

For EHT frames, configure up to 8-bit values for the reserved bits.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:RSV on page 201
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:EREServed on page 201

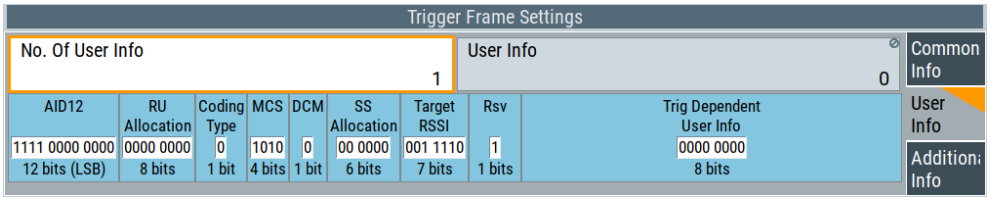
Trigger Dependent Common Info
The value of this field depends on the trigger variant. It is present for MU-BAR frame formats.

Remote command:
n.a.

3.6.5.2 User info field

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11 > Frame Blocks".
2. Set "Type > Trigger"
3. Select "PPDU > Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS > User Info".



This dialog provides user info field settings of the trigger frame settings.

Settings:

No. Of User Info
Sets the number of "User Info" fields in the trigger frame.

You can set up to 37 fields.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:NUINfo` on page 201

User Info
"No. Of User Info = 1": Displays the "User Info = 0" field.

"No. Of User Info > 1": Selects the "User Info x" field, where "x = 1 to 36".

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:NUINfo` on page 201

AID12
Carries the least significant 12 of the AID of the STA.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:AID` on page 201

RU Allocation
Specifies the RU used by the HE trigger-based PPDU of the STA, which is identified by the "AID12" field value.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:RUALlocation` on page 202

Coding Type
Specifies the code type. The value 0 indicates a BCC coding and 1 LDPC.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:CODType` on page 202

MCS
Specifies the MCS.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:MCS` on page 202

DCM
Specifies the dual carrier modulation. If the value is 0, then no DCM is used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:DCM` on page 202

SS Allocation
Specifies the spatial streams. This field contains 3 bits that specify the starting spatial stream and 3 bits that specify the number of spatial streams.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SSALlocation` on page 202

Target RSSI
Specifies the target received signal power.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:TRSSi` on page 202

PS160
Requires "Special User Info Field Present" > "1", see "Special User Info Field Present" on page 91.

Sets the 1-bit value of the PS160 field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:PS160` on page 202

PHY Version ID
Requires "Special User Info Field Present" > "0", see "Special User Info Field Present" on page 91.

Specifies the 3-bit value of the PHY Version ID field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:PVI` on page 202

UL Band Extension
Requires "Special User Info Field Present" > "0", see "Special User Info Field Present" on page 91.

Specifies the 2-bit value of the UL Band Extension field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UBEXtension` on page 202

Spatial Reuse1/Spatial Reuse2
Requires "Special User Info Field Present" > "0", see "Special User Info Field Present" on page 91.

Specifies the 4-bit values of the Spatial Reuse1 and Spatial Reuse2 fields.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SPRFirst` on page 202
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SPRSecond` on page 202

U-SIG Disregard And Validate
Requires "Special User Info Field Present" > "0", see "Special User Info Field Present" on page 91.

Specifies the 12-bit value of the U-SIG Disregard And Validate field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UDV` on page 202

Rsv
Specifies the value of reserved bits in the "Rsv" field.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:RSV` on page 202
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UREServed` on page 202

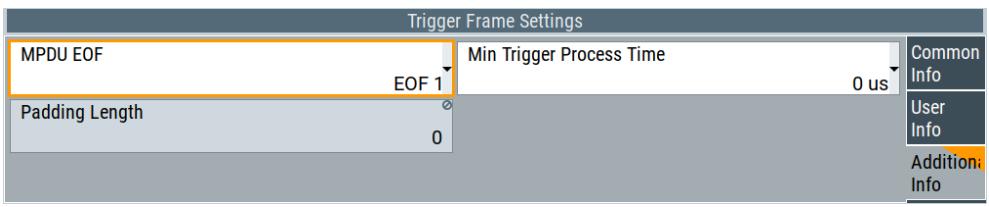
Trigger Dependent User Info
The value of this field depends on the trigger variant.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:TDUSerinfo` on page 202

3.6.5.3 Additional info settings

Access:

1. Select "IEEE 802.11" > "Frame Blocks".
2. Set "Type" > "Trigger"
3. Select "PPDU" > "Config...".
4. Select "MAC Header & FCS" > "Additional Info".



This dialog provides additional info settings of the trigger frame settings.

Settings:

MPDU EOF
Selects the end of frame (EOF) tag.

Tagged/untagged indication is set in the 1-bit EOF/Tag field of an MPDU.

"EOF 0" End of frame is untagged.

"EOF 1" End of frame is tagged.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:EOF`
on page 202

Min Trigger Process Time
Sets minimum time to process the trigger frame in microseconds.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:TPTime`
on page 203

Padding Length
Displays the padding length of a trigger frame in bytes.

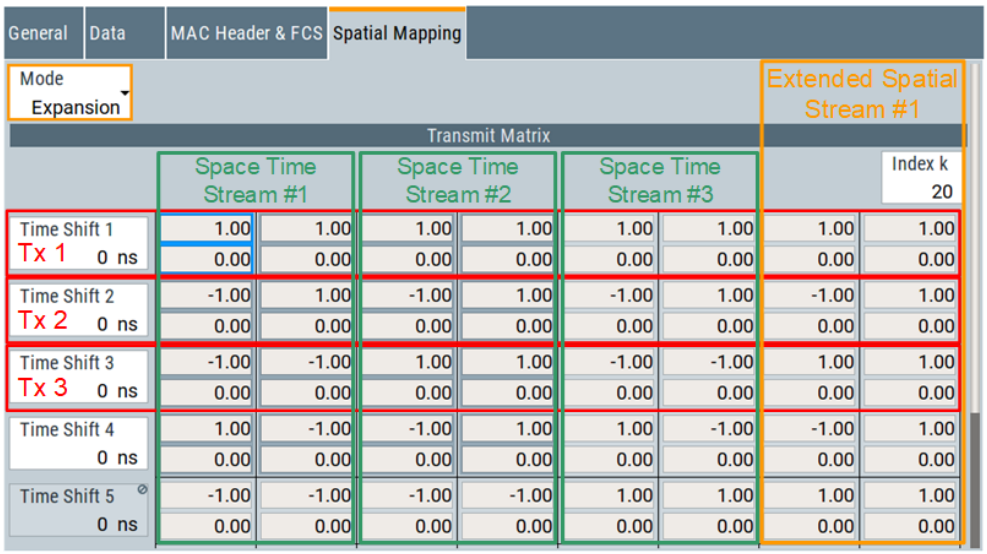
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:PADLength`
on page 203

3.7 Spatial mapping

Access:

1. Select "Frame Blocks > PPDU > Config".

2. Select "Spatial Mapping".



The dialog provides settings to configure the spatial mapping mode, the time shifts and the transmit parameters.

The WLAN standard IEEE 802.11 builds upon previous 802.11 standards by adding MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output). MIMO uses multiple transmitter and receiver antennas for increased data throughput via spatial multiplexing and increased range by exploiting the spatial diversity. Mode, time shifts and transmit parameters are defined in the "Spatial Mapping for Frame Block" dialog.

When loaded, the spatial mapping dialog shows the frame block number for which this spatial mapping dialog is loaded. The transmit matrix corresponding to index **k** has N_{TX} rows (representing the number of transmit antennas) and N_{STS} columns (representing the space time streams). The text label shows the spatial mapping mode selected in the dialog which is updated whenever the mode changes. For "Physical Layer" > "Sounding", a second submatrix horizontally sided to the transmit matrix with N_{TX} rows and N_{ESS} columns is used as a transmit matrix for the extended long training fields (ELTF). The values displayed for the transmit matrices are also normalized (internally) so that the expectation of IQ sum-power of all antennas is 0 dBr. Also for "OFF", "Direct", and "Spatial Expansion", the expected IQ power is the same for all antennas and hence these modes can be intermixed without caring about any power regulation issue. Relative RMS levels are displayed in the dialog for each antenna.

Settings:

Mode
Selects the spatial mapping mode for the selected frame block. The matrix element values are loaded using Info Class Methods.

"Off" (available only for "Physical Mode > Legacy" frame)
The spatial mapping mode is switched off automatically.

"Direct" (available only for "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode" or "Physical Mode > Green Field" when $N_{TX} = N_{STS}$)
Sets the spatial mapping to "Direct" mode.
The transmit matrix is a CSD matrix, that is, a diagonal matrix of unit magnitude and complex values that represent cyclic shifts in the time domain.

"Indirect" (available only for "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode" or "Physical Mode > Green Field")
In indirect mode, the transmit matrix is the product of a CSD matrix and the Hadamard unitary matrix.

"Expansion" Requires "Physical Mode > Mixed Mode" or "Physical Mode > Green Field".
In expansion mode, the transmit matrix is the product of a CSD matrix and a square matrix formed of orthogonal columns, as defined in the IEEE 802.11 specification.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:MODE` on page 211

Index k
Sets the index of the subcarrier. A matrix is mapped to each subcarrier.

Except for k = 0, the index can be set in the following ranges:
- 20 MHz channel, e.g. HT-20 MHz: -32 ... 31
- 40 MHz channel, e.g. VHT-40 MHz: -64 ... 63
- 80 MHz channel, e.g. VHT-80 MHz: -128 ... 127
- 160 MHz channel, e.g. VHT-160 MHz: -256 ... 255

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:INDex` on page 212

Time Shift
Sets the spatial mapping time shift. This value is relevant for spatial mapping mode "Direct" and "Spatial Expansion" only.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:TSHift<st>` on page 212

I (Transmit Matrix)
Displays the time shift value of element I of the selected row and column of the spatial transmit matrix.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:ROW<st>:COL<dir>:I?`
on page 213

Q (Transmit Matrix)
Displays the time shift value of element Q of the selected row and column of the spatial transmit matrix.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:ROW<st>:COL<dir>:Q?`
on page 213

4 Signal control and signal characteristics

This section lists settings provided for configuring the baseband filter, for defining the signal generation start and for generating signals necessary for synchronization with other instruments.

Settings:

4.1 Filter/clipping settings

Access:

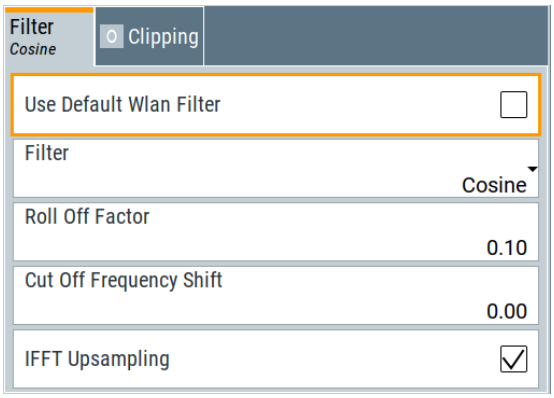
► Select "IEEE 802.11 > General > Filter/Clipping Settings".

This dialog provides settings to configure the baseband filter and clipping.

4.1.1 Filter settings

Access:

► Select "Filter/Clipping Settings > Filter".



The dialog comprises the settings, necessary to configure the baseband filter.

Settings

Use Default Wlan Filter
Requires "Transmission Bandwidth > 40 MHz" or higher.

Activates the WLAN default filter. The default filter setting is optimized to achieve best possible EVM results while complying with the spectrum emission mask.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:DEFSetting:STATe` on page 127

Filter
Selects the baseband filter.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:TYPE` on page 130

Roll Off Factor or BxT
Sets the roll-off factor

The rolloff factor affects the steepness of the filter slopes. A "Rolloff Factor = 0" results in the steepest slopes; values near to 1 make the slopes more flat.

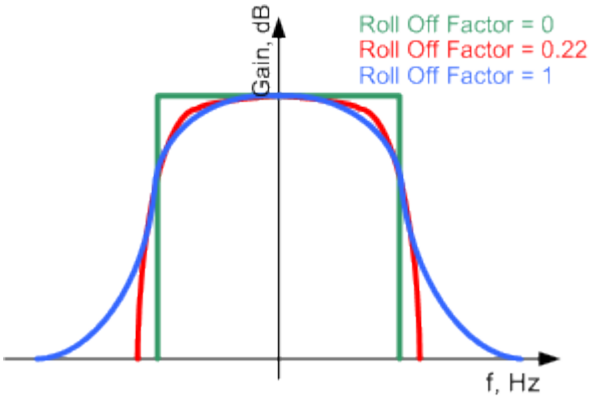


Figure 4-1: Example of the frequency response of a filter with different roll off factors

For the default cosine filter, a roll-off factor of 0.10 is used.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25` on page 128
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:COSine` on page 128
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs` on page 129
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:PGAuss` on page 130
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine` on page 130
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase` on page 130

Cut Off Frequency Factor
Sets the value for the cutoff frequency factor. The cutoff frequency of the filter can be adjusted to reach spectrum mask requirements.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs on page 129
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM on page 129

Cut Off Frequency Shift
Requires "Filter > Cosine".

The cutoff frequency is a filter characteristic that defines the frequency at the 3 dB down point. The "Cut Off Frequency Shift" affects this frequency in the way that the filter flanks are "moved" and the transition band increases by "Cut Off Frequency Shift"*"Sample Rate".

- A "Cut Off Frequency Shift" = -1 results in a very narrow-band filter
- Increasing the value up to 1 makes the filter more broad-band
- By "Cut Off Frequency Shift" = 0, the -3 dB point is at the frequency determined by the half of the selected "Sample Rate".

Tip: Use this parameter to adjust the cutoff frequency and reach spectrum mask requirements.

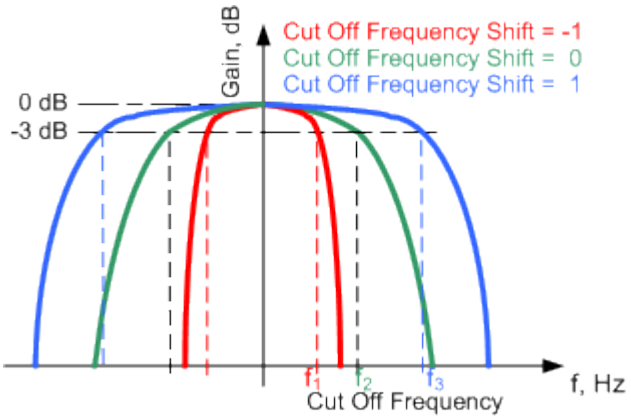


Figure 4-2: Example of the frequency response of a filter with different cutoff frequency shift

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:COSine:COFS on page 128

Sample Rate Variation
Sets the sample rate of the signal.

A variation of this parameter only affects the ARB clock rate; all other signal parameters remain unchanged. If the sampling rate in the frame configuration menu is changed, this parameter is reset to the chosen sampling rate.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SRATe:VARiation on page 131

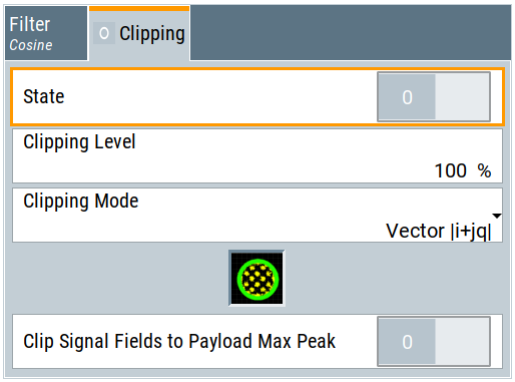
IFFT Upsampling
Activates inverted Fast Fourier Transformation (IFFT) upsampling.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:IUPSampling on page 128

4.1.2 Clipping settings

Access:

► Select "Filter/Clipping Settings > Clipping".



The dialog comprises the settings, necessary to configure the clipping.

Settings

Clipping State
Switches baseband clipping on and off.

Baseband clipping is a simple and effective way of reducing the crest factor of the signal. Since clipping is done before to filtering, the procedure does not influence the spectrum. The EVM however increases.

WLAN signals can have high crest factors. High crest factors entail two basic problems:

- The nonlinearity of the power amplifier (compression) causes intermodulation which expands the spectrum (spectral regrowth).
- Since the level in the D/A converter is relative to the maximum value, the average value is converted with a relatively low resolution. Low resolution conversion results in a high quantization noise.

Both effects increase the adjacent-channel power.

With baseband clipping, all the levels are limited to a settable value ("Clipping Level"). This level is specified as a percentage of the highest peak value. Since clipping is done before filtering, the procedure does not influence the spectrum. The EVM however increases.

Since clipping the signal not only changes the peak value but also the average value, the effect on the crest factor is unpredictable. The following table shows the effect of the "Clipping" on the crest factor for typical scenarios.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:STATe on page 127

Clipping Level
Sets the limit for clipping.

This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:LEVel on page 126

Clipping Mode
Selects the clipping method. The dialog displays a graphical illustration on how this two methods work.

- "Vector | i + jq |"
  The limit is related to the amplitude | i + q |. The I and Q components are mapped together, the angle is retained.
- "Scalar | i | , | q |"
  The limit is related to the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values | i | + | q |. The I and Q components are mapped separately, the angle changes.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:MODE on page 126

Clip Signal Fields to Payload Max Peak
Applies vector clipping to fields L-SIG, RL-SIG, U-SIG and EHT-SIG.

Vector clipping is applied, so that the maximum peak of these fields does not exceed the maximum peak of the payload field.

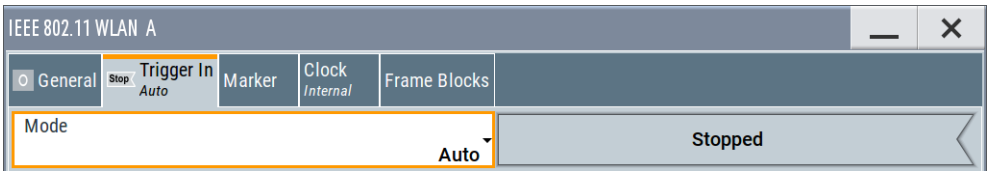
The method can be useful to reduce the overall crest factor. The signal quality is mostly not affected because the signal fields are robustly encoded and the EVM measurement at the receiver is only carried out on payload symbols. Low-pass filtering is applied after clipping, to avoid spectral regrowth.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:SPPState on page 127

4.2 Trigger settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband" > "IEEE 802.11" > "Trigger In".



This tab provides settings to select and configure the trigger, like trigger source, trigger mode and trigger delays, and to arm or trigger an internal trigger manually. The header of the tab displays the status of the trigger signal and trigger mode. As in the tabs "Marker" and "Clock", this tab provides also access to the settings of the related connectors.

Routing and activating a trigger signal

1. Define the effect of a trigger event and the trigger signal source.
   a) Select "Trigger In" > "Mode".
   b) Select "Trigger In" > "Source".
2. For external trigger signals, define the connector for signal input. See Chapter 4.5, "Local and global connectors settings", on page 114.
   You can map trigger signals to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

   Local and global connectors settings allow you to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold and the input impedance of the input connectors.
3. Activate baseband signal generation. In the block diagram, set "Baseband" > "On".

   The R&S SMM100A starts baseband signal generation after the configured trigger event.

About baseband trigger signals

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Settings:

Mode
Selects trigger mode, i.e. determines the effect of a trigger event on the signal generation.

- "Auto"
  The signal is generated continuously.
- "Retrigger"
  The signal is generated continuously. A trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed Auto"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously.
  An "Arm" stops the signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Armed Retrigger"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated continuously. Every subsequent trigger event causes a restart.
  An "Arm" stops signal generation. A subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.
- "Single"
  The signal is generated only when a trigger event occurs. Then the signal is generated once to the length specified at "Signal Duration".
  Every subsequent trigger event (internal or external) causes a restart.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` on page 136

Signal Duration Unit
Defines the unit for describing the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLUNit` on page 134

Signal Duration
Requires trigger "Mode" > "Single".

Enters the length of the trigger signal sequence.

Use this parameter, for example, for the following applications:

- To output the trigger signal partly.
- To output a predefined sequence of the trigger signal.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLENgth` on page 134

Running/Stopped
With enabled modulation, displays the status of signal generation for all trigger modes.

- "Running"
  The signal is generated; a trigger was (internally or externally) initiated in triggered mode.
- "Stopped"
  The signal is not generated and the instrument waits for a trigger event.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:RMODe? on page 133

Time Based Trigger
Requires trigger "Mode" > "Armed Auto"/"Single".

Activates time-based triggering with a fixed time reference.

The R&S SMM100A triggers signal generation when its operating system time ("Current Time") matches a specified time trigger ("Trigger Time"). As trigger source, you can use an internal trigger or an external global trigger.

How to: Chapter "Time-based triggering" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:<DigStandard>:TRIGger:TIME[:STATe]

Trigger Time
Requires trigger "Mode" > "Armed Auto"/"Single".

Sets date and time for a time-based trigger signal.

Set a trigger time that is later than the "Current Time". The current time is the operating system time of the R&S SMM100A. If you set an earlier trigger time than the current time, time-based triggering is not possible.

How to: Chapter "Time-based triggering" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

"Date" Sets the date of the time-based trigger in format YYYY-MM-DD.

Remote command:
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:<DigStandard>:TRIGger:TIME:DATE

"Time" Sets the time of the time-based trigger in format hh:mm:ss.

Remote command:
[SOURce<hw>]:BB:<DigStandard>:TRIGger:TIME:TIME

Arm
Stops the signal generation until subsequent trigger event occurs.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute on page 133

Execute Trigger
For internal trigger source, executes trigger manually.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXECute on page 133

Trigger Source
The following sources of the trigger signal are available:

- "Internal"

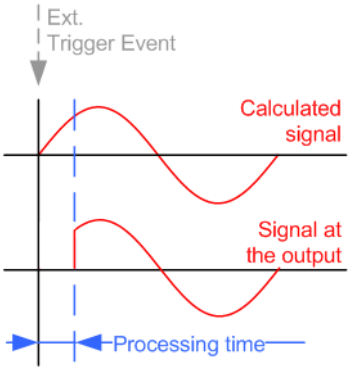
The trigger event is executed manually by the "Execute Trigger".

- "External Global Trigger"
  The trigger event is the active edge of an external trigger signal provided and configured at the User x connectors.
- "Baseband Sync In"
  In primary-secondary instrument mode, secondary instruments are triggered by the active edge of the synchronization signal.

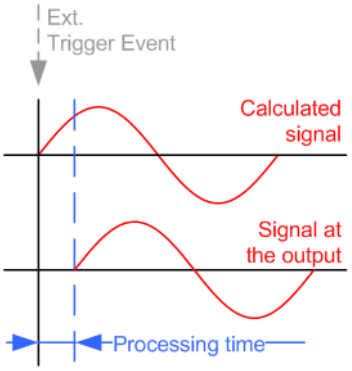
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce` on page 135

Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger
Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

- "On"
  Corresponds to the default state of this parameter.
  The signal calculation starts simultaneously with the trigger event. Because of the processing time of the instrument, the first samples are cut off and no signal is output. After elapsing of the internal processing time, the output signal is synchronous to the trigger event.



- "Off"
  The signal output begins after elapsing of the processing time. Signal output starts with sample 0. The complete signal is output.
  This mode is recommended for triggering of short signal sequences. Short sequences are sequences with signal duration comparable with the processing time of the instrument.



Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut
on page 133

External Trigger Inhibit
Applies for external trigger signal.

Sets the duration with that any following trigger event is suppressed. In "Retrigger" mode, for example, a new trigger event does not cause a restart of the signal generation until the specified inhibit duration does not expire.

For more information, see chapter "Basics" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit on page 136

Trigger Delay
Delays the trigger event of the signal from:
- The external trigger source

Use this setting to:
- Synchronize the instrument with the device under test (DUT) or other external devices

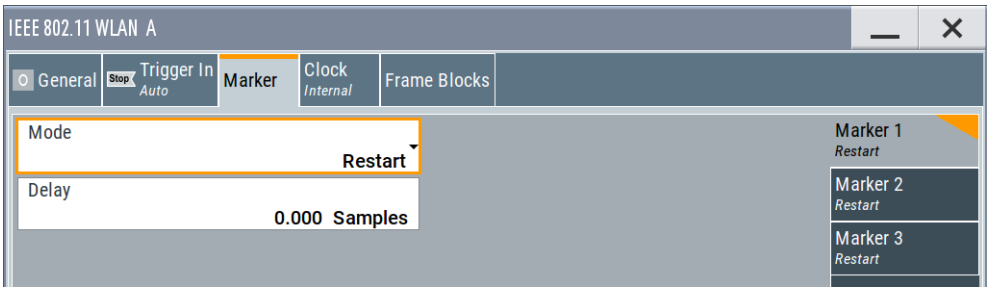
For more information, see chapter "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Remote command:
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay on page 135

4.3 Marker settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11 > Marker".



The tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the marker output signal, like the marker mode or marker delay settings.

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Routing and enabling a marker

The provided marker signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more User x or T/M connectors.

To route and enable a marker signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the shape of the generated marker, i.e. select the "Marker > Mode".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.
  Use the Local and global connectors settings.

Settings

Marker Mode

Marker configuration for up to 3 markers. The settings are used to select the marker mode defining the shape and periodicity of the markers. The contents of the dialog change with the selected marker mode.

"Restart" A marker signal is generated at the start of each signal sequence (period = all frame blocks).

"Frame Block" "Number of Frame Blocks" = 1, that is, a marker signal is generated at the start of each frame block. Otherwise a specific frame block index is given and the whole frame block is marked.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FBINdex`
on page 139

"Frame" "Number of Frame Blocks" = 1, that is, a marker signal is generated at the start of each frame in the single frame block. Otherwise, the frame block and frame index are entered and the specific frame is masked.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FINDex`
on page 140

"Frame Active Part / Frame Inactive Part"

A marker signal is generated to mark every active part of each frame. The active data transfer part (PPDU) of a frame period is marked with high, the inactive part (idle time) with low. This marker can be used to

decrease the carrier leakage during inactive signal parts by feeding it into the pulse modulator.
Otherwise, the frame block and frame index are entered and the active part of the specific frame is masked.
The parameters "Rising Edge Shift / Falling Edge Shift" open when "Frame Active Part" or "Frame Inactive Part" is selected.
They shift the rising/falling edge of the marker the specified number of samples. Negative values result in a shift back of the marker edge.

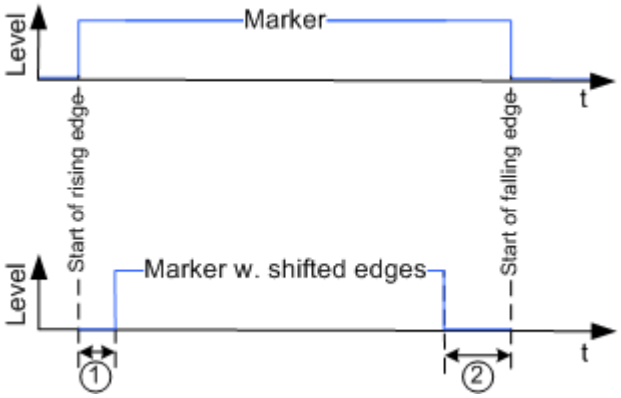


Figure 4-3: "Frame active Part" marker and shifting of its rising/falling edges

1 = Marker shift rising edge
2 = Marker shift falling edge

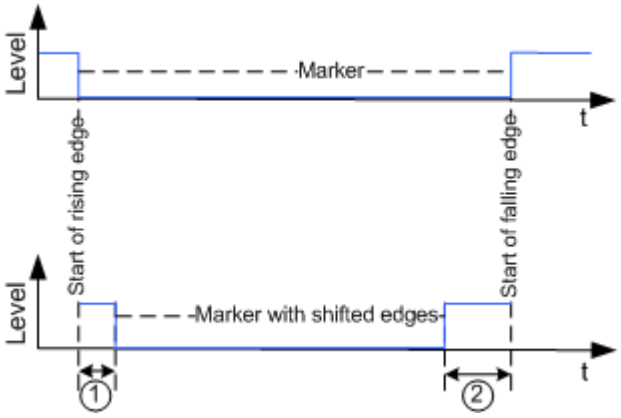


Figure 4-4: "Frame Inactive Part" marker and shifting of its rising/falling edges

1 = Marker shift rising edge
2 = Marker shift falling edge

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FESHift`
on page 140
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:RESHift`
on page 140

"Pulse" A regular marker signal is generated. The clock frequency is defined by entering a divider. The frequency is derived by dividing the chip rate by the divider. The input box for the divider opens when "Pulse" is selected, and the resulting pulse frequency is displayed below it.

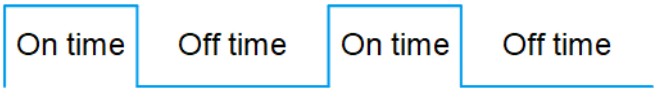
Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:DIVider` on page 141
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:FREQuency?` on page 141

"Pattern" A marker signal that is defined by a bit pattern is generated. The pattern has a maximum length of 32 bits.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PATTern` on page 140

"On/Off Ratio"

A regular marker signal that is defined by an On/Off ratio is generated. A period lasts one On and Off cycle.



Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime` on page 139
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime` on page 139

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE` on page 138

Marker x Delay
Delays the marker signal at the marker output relative to the signal generation start.

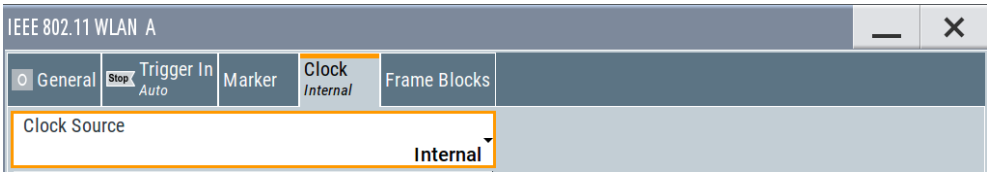
Variation of the parameter "Marker x" > "Delay" causes signal recalculation.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay` on page 142

4.4 Clock settings

Access:

► Select "Baseband > IEEE 802.11 > Clock".



This tab provides access to the settings necessary to select and configure the clock signal, like the clock source and clock mode.

This section focuses on the available settings.

For information on how these settings affect the signal, refer to section "Basics on ..." in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

Defining the clock

The provided clock signals are not dedicated to a particular connector. They can be mapped to one or more User x and T/M/C connectors.

Use the Local and global connectors settings to configure the signal mapping, the polarity, the trigger threshold, and the input impedance of the input connectors.

To route and enable a trigger signal, perform the following *general steps*:

- Define the signal source, that is select the "Clock > Source".
- Define the connector where the selected signal is provided.
  Use the Local and global connectors settings.

Settings

Clock Source
Selects the clock source.

- "Internal"
  The instrument uses its internal clock reference.

Remote command:
`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLOCk:SOURce` on page 142

4.5 Local and global connectors settings

Accesses a dialog to configure local connectors or global connectors.

The button is available in the following dialogs or tabs:

- "Trigger / Marker / Clock" dialog that is accessible via the "TMC" block in the block diagram.
- "Trigger In", "Marker" and "Clock" tabs that are accessible via the "Baseband" block in the block diagram.

See also chapter "Local and global connectors settings" in the user manual.

5 How to work with the IEEE 802.11 WLAN option

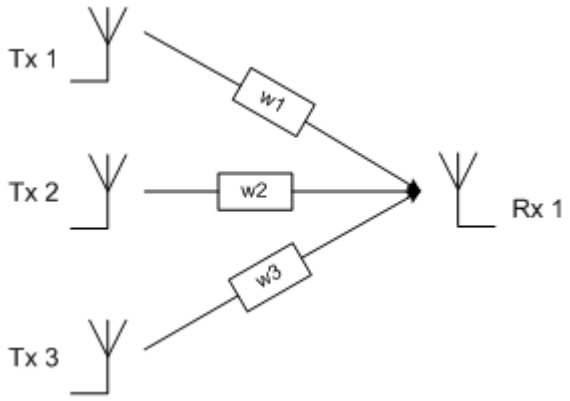
The R&S SMM100A equipped with the option digital standard IEEE 802.11 WLAN allows you to generate signals for different transmitter and receiver tests scenarios.

The following step-by-step instructions provide examples of some typical generic workflows and setups for working with this options.

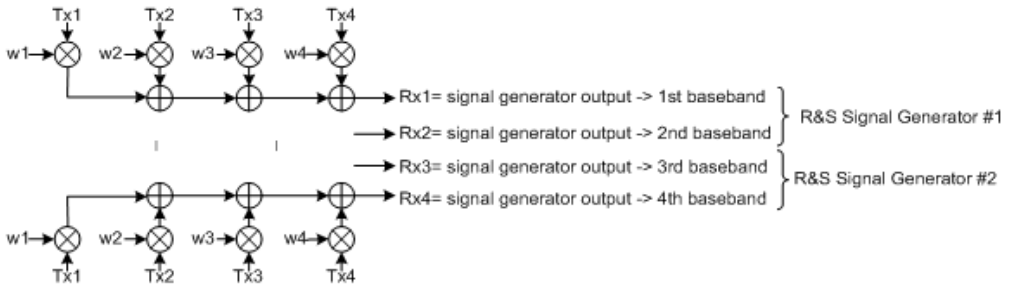
5.1 Generating a realistic MxN MIMO WLAN 802.11n/ac/p signal for receiver test under static conditions

This example shows you how to enable the R&S SMM100A to generate a WLAN 802.11n/802.11ac/802.11p signal for simple diversity and simulation of frequency flat MIMO channel conditions. No additional channel simulator is necessary for this test application.

The figure below shows an example of a simple diversity scenario with three transmission antennas Tx1..Tx3 and one receiving antenna Rx1. The channel is represented by the weight coefficients w1 .. w3.



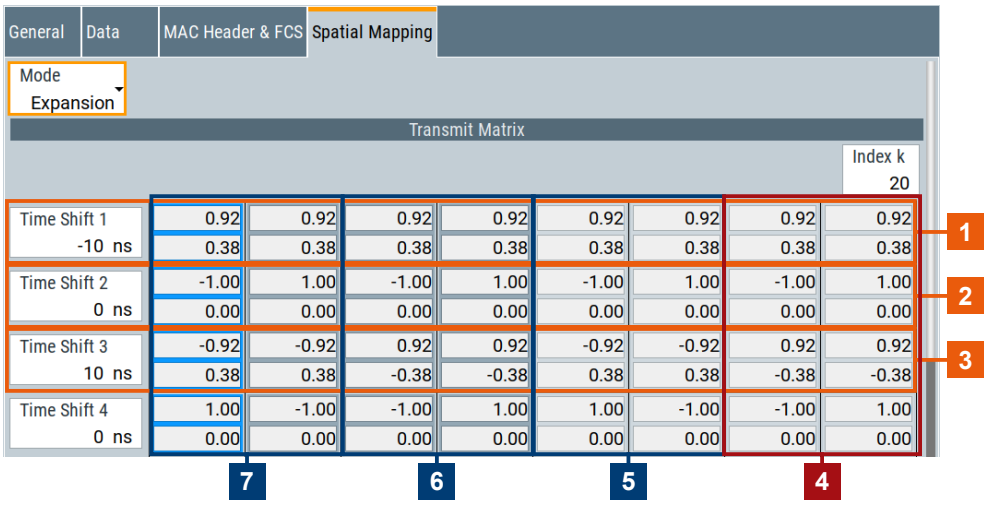
The R&S SMM100A provides the possibility to weight, sum and map the generated Tx antenna signals to the output(s) of the signal generator, i.e. to simulate a frequency flat MIMO channel conditions for single carrier analysis e.g. BER tests.



The R&S SMM100A generates the WLAN 802.11n/802.11ac/802.11p signal of one Rx antenna per baseband path. Hence, two instruments are required for the Mx2 MIMO receiver testing.

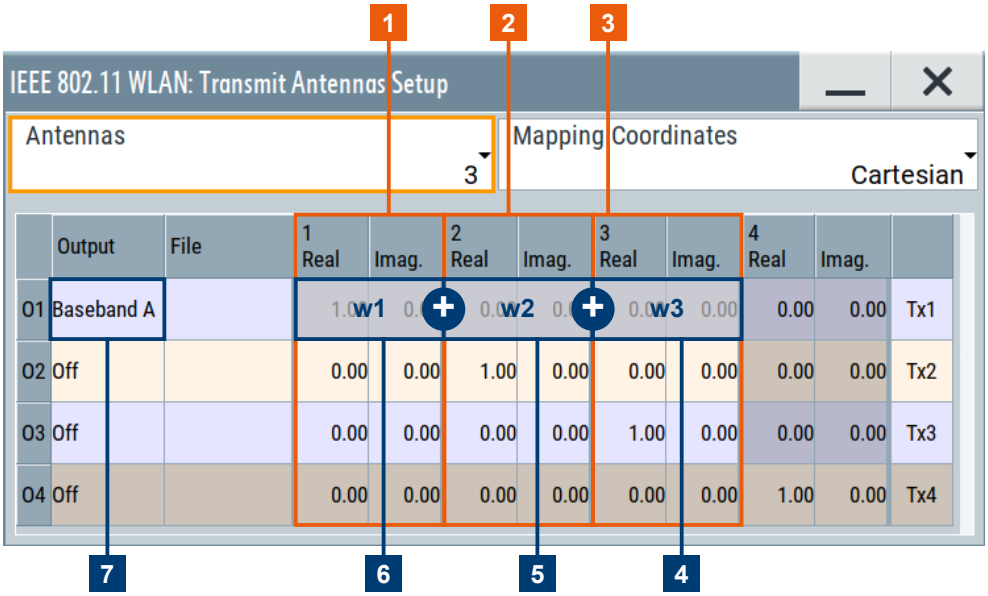
To generate a realistic WLAN 802.11n/802.11ac/802.11p MIMO signal under static conditions, configure the instrument(s) as follows:

1. In the "Frame Block Configuration" dialog set the "Std." for the required standard.
2. Use the default "Frame Block Configuration" settings or adjust them as required.
3. Use the default "PPDU Configuration" settings or adjust them if necessary to, for instance, add redundancy.
4. In the "Transmit Antenna Setup" dialog, select the number of "Tx Antennas" to be simulated. The number of the Tx Antennas determines the value M in the MxN MIMO system and the number of the transmission chains.
5. Configure the subcarrier to be analyzed, i.e. configure the "Spatial Mapping Mode" and set the "Time Shifts".



1, 2, 3 = Transmission antennas Tx1 to Tx3
4 = Extended spatial stream
5, 6, 7 = Space time stream 3 to 1

6. In the Tx Antenna Setup dialog, enable the Baseband to generate the Rx1 signal.
7. Select the mapping coordinates and adjust the weights of the Tx signals in the Transmission Chain Matrix.



1, 2, 3 = Transmission antennas Tx1 to Tx3
4, 5, 6 = Weigthing factors w1 to w3
7 = Baseband output for receiving antenna Rx1

8. To enable the R&S SMM100A to generate a WLAN 802.11n/802.11ac/802.11p signal of antennas with different power level, set the power level of the corresponding path to the desired level in the header display of the instrument.
9. Enable signal generation.

The Baseband of the R&S SMM100A will generate the Rx signal as a sum of the three Tx signals, weighted with the selected coefficients.

6 Remote-control commands

The following commands are required to perform signal generation with the IEEE 802.11 WLAN options in a remote environment. We assume that the R&S SMM100A has already been set up for remote operation in a network as described in the R&S SMM100A documentation. A knowledge about the remote control operation and the SCPI command syntax is assumed.

Conventions used in SCPI command descriptions

For a description of the conventions used in the remote command descriptions, see section "Remote Control Commands" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

The `SOURce:BB:WLNN` subsystem contains commands for the primary and general settings of the IEEE 802.11 WLAN standard. With these settings, you can activate the standard, set the transmission direction, filter, clock, trigger and clipping settings and do a preset.

The commands for defining the frame configuration for physical layer modes OFDM and CCK/PBCC are described in the next section. The commands are divided up in this way to make the comprehensive `SOURce:BB:WLNN` subsystem clearer.

Common suffixes

The following common suffixes are used in remote commands:

Suffix	Value range	Description
`ENTity<ch>`	1	Optional keyword, provided for compatibility with R&S®SMW200A `ENTity1:SOURce1` = `SOURce1`
`SOURce<hw>`	1	Available baseband signals
`OUTPut<ch>`	1 to 3	Available markers
`FBLock<ch>`	[1]...100	Available frame blocks
`MPDU<st>`	1...10	Available MPDUs
`USER<di>`	1...9	Available users
`UINFo<st0>`	1...37	Available trigger frame users

The following commands specific to options of the WLAN standards IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/j/p/ac/ax/be are described here:

6.1 Programming examples

The following sections provide programming examples for the IEEE 802.11 Wlan options.

The purpose of the examples is to present **all** commands for a given task. In real applications, one would rather reduce the examples to an appropriate subset of commands.

The programming examples have been tested with a software tool which provides an environment for the development and execution of remote tests. To keep the example as simple as possible, only the "clean" SCPI syntax elements are reported. Non-executable command lines (e.g. comments) start with two // characters.

At the beginning of the most remote control program, an instrument reset is recommended to set the instrument to a definite state. The commands `*RST` and `SYSTem:PRESet` are equivalent for this purpose. `*CLS` also resets the status registers and clears the output buffer.

6.1.1 Trigger settings

```
// ********************************************************************
// Configure trigger in automatic mode.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence AUTo

/ ********************************************************************
// Alternatively configure trigger in retrigger mode, source
// internal. Start signal generation via executing the trigger.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence RETR
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute


 ********************************************************************
// Alternatively configure trigger in armed retrigger mode, use
// external global trigger. Enable synchronization output.
// Set inhibit duration, specify delay in samples.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence ARET
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce EGT1
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut 1
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:INHibit 10
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT SAMP
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:DELay 25
```

```
/ ********************************************************************
// Alternatively set and query delay in seconds.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT TIME
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:TDELay 0.00001
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:RDELay?

// ********************************************************************
// Configure trigger in single mode. Set the output of
// the current waveform to the first sample after
// the next trigger event. Execute the trigger.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence SINGle
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLUNit SAMP
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLENgth 1
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute

/ ********************************************************************
// Alternatively configure internal trigger in armed retrigger
// mode. Start signal generation via executing the trigger.
// Stop signal generation via arming the trigger.
// Execute the trigger again to restarts signal generation.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence ARETrigger
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce INTernal
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute

// ********************************************************************
// Query trigger signal generation status.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:RMODe?
```

6.1.2 Marker settings

Example: Marker configuration

```
// ********************************************************************
// Query marker mode, set rising and falling offsets.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut2:MODE?
// RESTart
SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut2:FOFFset 10
SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut2:ROFFset 20

// ********************************************************************
// Set delay.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut3:DELay 16
```

6.1.3 Clock settings

This section is not relevant for R&S WinIQSIM2.

Example: Clock configuration

```
// ********************************************************************
// Select internal clock.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:CLOCk:SOURce INTernal

// ********************************************************************
// Alternatively select external clock. Set its mode and query
// input frequency.
// ********************************************************************
SOURce:BB:WLNN:CLOCk:SOURce EXT
SOURce:BB:WLNN:CLOCk:MODE SAMP
CLOCk:INPUt:FREQuency?
```

6.2 General commands

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:BWidth <BWidth>

The command selects the transmission bandwidth. Whenever the bandwidth changes from a higher to a lower one, the frame blocks are validated because some of them could be invalid in the lower bandwidth (invalid TX Mode).

Parameters:

<BWidth> BW20 | BW40 | BW80 | BW160 | BW320
*RST: BW20
Default unit: MHz

Example: `BB:WLNN:BW BW40`
sets the transmission bandwidth to 40 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Transmission Bandwidth" on page 21

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:PRESet

Sets the parameters of the digital standard to their default values (`*RST` values specified for the commands).

Not affected is the state set with the command `SOURce<hw>:BB:WLNN:STATe`.

Example: `SOURce:BB:WLNN:PRESet`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Set to Default" on page 19

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:CATalog?

Reads out the files with IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac settings in the default directory. The default directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. Only files with the file extension `*.wlann` will be listed.

Return values:

<Catalog> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/wlann'`
Sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/wlann.
`BB:WLNN:SETT:CAT?`
Reads out all the files with IEEE 802.11 settings in the default directory.
`Response: 'wlann_1','wlann_2'`
The files "`wlann1`' and '`wlann2`" are available.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 20

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:DELete <Filename>

Deletes the selected file with IIEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.wlann` are listed and can be deleted.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:SETT:DEL 'wlann_1'`
Deletes file '`wlann_1`'.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 20

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:LOAD <Filename>

Loads the selected file with IEEE 802.11 WLAN settings. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. The file extension may be omitted. Only files with the file extension `*.wlann` will be loaded.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:SETT:LOAD 'wlann_1'`
Loads file '`wlann_1`'.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 20

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SETTing:STORe <Filename>

Saves the current IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac settings into the selected file. The directory is set using command `MMEM:CDIRectory`. A path can also be specified, in which case the files in the specified directory are read. Only the file name has to be entered. IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n/ac/ax settings are saved as files with file extension `*.wlann`.

Setting parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `:SOURce1:BB:WLNN:SETT:STOR 'wlann_1'`
Saves the current settings into file '`wlann_1`'.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Save/Recall" on page 20

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:STATe <State>

Activates the standard and deactivates all the other digital standards and digital modulation modes in the same path.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:STATe ON`
Activates the standard.

Manual operation: See "State" on page 19

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:VERSion?

Queries the version of the IEEE 802.11 WLAN standard underlying the definitions.

Return values:

<Version> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:VERS?`
`"Release D11.0"`
Queries the IEEE 802.11 WLAN version.

Usage: Query only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:WAVeform:CREate <Filename>

Creates a waveform using the current settings of the "WLAN" menu. The file name is entered with the command. The file is saved with the predefined file extension `*.wv`. The file name and the directory it is saved in are user-definable.

Setting parameters:

<Filename> string

Example: `MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/waveform'`
Sets the default directory to /var/user/temp/waveform.
`BB:WLNN:WAV:CRE 'wlann_1'`
Creates the waveform file `wlann_1.wv` in the default directory.

Usage: Setting only

Manual operation: See "Generate Waveform File" on page 21

6.3 Filter/clipping settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:LEVel <Level>

Sets the limit for level clipping. This value indicates at what point the signal is clipped. It is specified as a percentage, relative to the highest level. 100% indicates that clipping does not take place.

Level clipping is activated if `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:STATe` is set to `ON`.

Parameters:

<Level> integer

Range: 1 PCT to 100 PCT
Increment: 1 PCT
*RST: 100 PCT

Example: `BB:WLNN:CLIP:LEV 80PCT`
Sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of the maximum level.
`BB:WLNN:CLIP:STAT ON`
Activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Level" on page 104

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:MODE <Mode>

Sets the method for level clipping.

Parameters:

<Mode> VECTor | SCALar

VECTor
The reference level is the amplitude | i+jq |.

SCALar
The reference level is the absolute maximum of the I and Q values.

*RST: VECTor

Example: `BB:WLNN:CLIP:MODE SCAL`
Selects the absolute maximum of all the I and Q values as the reference level.
`BB:WLNN:CLIP:LEV 80PCT`
Sets the limit for level clipping to 80% of this maximum level.
`BB:WLNN:CLIP:STAT ON`
Activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping Mode" on page 104

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:SPPState <State>

Applies vector clipping to fields L-SIG, RL-SIG, U-SIG and EHT-SIG.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:WLNN:FBLock1:STANdard WBE
BB:WLNN:CLIPping:SPPState 1
// Clips the EHT-SIG field.
```

Manual operation: See "Clip Signal Fields to Payload Max Peak" on page 104

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:STATe <State>

Activates level clipping (Clipping). The value is defined with `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:LEVel`, the mode of calculation with `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLIPping:MODE`.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:CLIP:STAT ON`
Activates level clipping.

Manual operation: See "Clipping State" on page 103

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:DEFSetting:STATe <UseDefaultFilte>

Activates the WLAN default filter settings.

Parameters:
<UseDefaultFilte> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 1

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FILTer:DEFSetting:STATe 1`
Activates the WLAN default filter settings.

Manual operation: See "Use Default Wlan Filter" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:IUPSampling <IFFTUpsampling>

Activates inverted Fast Fourier Transformation (IFFT) upsampling.

Parameters:

<IFFTUpsampling> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 1

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FILTer:IUPSampling ON`
Activates IFFT upsampling.

Manual operation: See "IFFT Upsampling" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:APCO25 <Apco25>

Sets the roll-off factor for filter type APCO25.

Parameters:

<Apco25> float
Range: 0.05 to 0.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.2

Example: `BB:WLNN:PAR:APCO25 0.2`
Sets the roll-off factor to 0.2 for filter type APCO25.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:COSine <Cosine>

Sets the roll-off factor for the cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<Cosine> float
Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.1

Example: `BB:WLNN:PAR:COS 0.35`
Sets the roll-off factor to 0.35 for filter type cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:COSine:COFS <CoFs>

The command sets the "cut of frequency shift' value for the Cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<CoFs> float
Range: -1 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FILT:PAR:COS:COFS 0.04`
the "cut of frequency shift" value is set to 0.04.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Shift" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:GAUSs <Gauss>

Sets the roll-off factor for the Gauss filter type.

Parameters:
<Gauss> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:WLNN:PAR:GAUS 0.5`
Sets B x T to 0.5 for the Gauss filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:LPASs <LPass>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (ACP optimization) filter type.

Parameters:
<LPass> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:WLNN:FILT:PAR:LPAS 0.5`
The cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:LPASSEVM <LPassevm>

Sets the cut off frequency factor for the Lowpass (EVM optimization) filter type.

Parameters:
<LPassevm> float

Range: 0.05 to 2
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:WLNN:FILT:PAR:LPASSEVM 0.5`
The cut of frequency factor is set to 0.5.

Manual operation: See "Cut Off Frequency Factor" on page 102

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:PGAuss <PGauss>

Sets the roll-off factor for the pure gauss filter type.

Parameters:

<PGauss> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.5

Example: `BB:WLLN:FILT:PAR:PGAUS 0.5`
Sets B x T to 0.5 for the pure gauss filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:RCOSine <RCosine>

Sets the roll-off factor for the root cosine filter type.

Parameters:

<RCosine> float

Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0.22

Example: `BB:WLNN:PAR:RCOS 0.22`
Sets the roll-off factor to 0. 22 for filter type root cosine.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:PARameter:SPHase <SPhase>

Sets B x T for the Split Phase filter type.

Parameters:

<SPhase> float

Range: 0.15 to 2.5
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:WLNN:PAR:SPH 0.5`
Sets B x T to 0.5 for the Split Phase filter type.

Manual operation: See "Roll Off Factor or BxT" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FILTer:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the filter type.

Parameters:

<Type> RCOSine | COSine | GAUSs | LGAuss | CONE | COF705 | COEQualizer | COFequalizer | C2K3x | APCO25 | SPHase | RECTangle | PGAuss | LPASs | DIRac | ENPShape | EWPShape | LPASSEVM

*RST: Depends on layer mode

Example: `BB:WLNN:FILT:TYPE COS`
sets the filter type COSine.

Manual operation: See "Filter" on page 101

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SRATe?

Displays the sample rate specific for the selected bandwidth (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:BWidth`).

Return values:

<SampRate> float

20MHz for BW20, 60MHz for BW40.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Sample Rate" on page 21

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:SRATe:VARiation <Variation>

Sets the sample rate of the signal.

Parameters:

<Variation> float

Range: 400 to 40000000
Increment: 0.001
*RST: 20000000
Default unit: Hz (c/s)

Example: `BB:WLNN:SRAT:VAR 4000000`
Sets the output sample rate to 4 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Sample Rate Variation" on page 102

6.4 Trigger settings

Example: Configure and enable triggering

```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence SINGle
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLENgth 200
// the first 200 samples of the current waveform will be output after
// the next trigger event
```

```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence ARETrigger
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce EGT1
// use the external global trigger 1 signal as trigger source
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal1:DELay 25
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal1:INHibit 10

SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce INT
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence ARETrigger
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:STAT ON
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute
// executes a trigger, signal generation starts
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute
// signal generation stops
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXEcute
// executes a trigger, signal generation starts again
```

Example: Specifying delay and inhibit values in time units

```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:CLOCk 1000000
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SEQuence AAUT
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce EGT1
// external trigger signal must be provided at the USER connector
// SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut 1
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT SAMP
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:DELay 100
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:RDELay?
// Response: 100

SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT TIME
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:TDELay 0.00001
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:RDELay?
// Response: 0.00001

SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:DELay:UNIT SAMP
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:DELay 10
```

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:ARM:EXECute

Stops signal generation for trigger modes armed auto and armed retrigger. A subsequent internal or external trigger event restart signal generation.

Example: See Example"Configure and enable triggering" on page 131

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Arm" on page 107

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXECute

Executes a trigger. The internal trigger source must be selected using the command `BB:WLNN:TRIG:SOUR INT` and a trigger mode other than AUTO must be selected using the command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN[:TRIGger]:SEQuence`.

Example:
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:SOUR INT`
Sets internal triggering.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:SEQ RETR`
Sets retrigger mode, i.e. every trigger event causes signal generation to restart.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:EXEC`
Executes a trigger.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Execute Trigger" on page 107

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:EXTernal:SYNChronize:OUTPut <Output>

Enables signal output synchronous to the trigger event.

Parameters:

<Output> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

OFF

*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Sync. Output to External Trigger/Sync. Output to Trigger" on page 108

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:RMODe?

The command queries the current status of signal generation for all trigger modes with IEEE 802.11 WLAN modulation on.

Return values:

<RMode> RUN | STOP

RUN
the signal is generated. A trigger event occurred in the triggered mode.

STOP
the signal is not generated. A trigger event did not occur in the triggered modes, or signal generation was stopped by the command `:BB:WLNN:TRIG:ARM:EXECute` (armed trigger modes only).

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Running/Stopped" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLENgth <Slength>

The command defines the length of the signal sequence to be output in the "Single" trigger mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` is set to `SING`). The input is made in terms of samples.

It is possible to output deliberately just part of the frame, an exact sequence of the frame, or a defined number of repetitions of the frame.

Parameters:

<Slength> integer

Range: 1 to (2^32) - 1
*RST: 1
Default unit: sample

Example: `BB:WLNN:SEQ SING`
Sets trigger mode single.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:SLEN 200`
Sets a sequence length of 200 samples. The first 200 samples of the current frame will be output after the next trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLUNit <Slunit>

Defines the unit for the entry of the length of the signal sequence (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SLENgth`) to be output in the single trigger mode (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN[:TRIGger]:SEQuence` is set to `SINGle`).

Parameters:

<Slunit> SAMPle | SEQuence

SAMPle
Unit Sample. A single sample is generated after a trigger event.

SEQuence
Unit Sequence Length. A single sequence is generated after a trigger event.

*RST: SEQuence

Example: `BB:WLNN:SEQ SING`
Sets trigger mode single.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:SLUN SEQ`
Sets unit sequence for the entry of sequence length.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:SLEN 2`
Sets a sequence length of 2 sequences. Two sequences will be output after the next trigger event.

Manual operation: See "Signal Duration Unit" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:SOURce <Source>

Selects the trigger signal source and determines the way the triggering is executed. Provided are:

- Internal triggering by a command (`INTernal`)
- External trigger signal via one of the local or global connectors
  - `EGT1|EGT2`: External global trigger
  - `EGC1|EGC2`: External global clock
- In primary-secondary instrument mode, the external baseband synchronization signal (`BBSY`)
- `OBASeband|BEXTernal|EXTernal`: Setting only
  Provided only for backward compatibility with other Rohde & Schwarz signal generators.
  The R&S SMM100A accepts these values and maps them automatically as follows:
  `EXTernal = EGT1, BEXTernal = EGT2, OBASeband = INTA`

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal|EGT1|EGT2|EGC1|EGC2|EXTernal|BBSY
*RST: INTernal

Example: See Example"Configure and enable triggering" on page 131.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Source" on page 107

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:DELay <Delay>

Sets the trigger delay.

Parameters:

<Delay> float
Range: 0 to 2147483647
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: samples

Example: See Example"Configure and enable triggering" on page 131.

Manual operation: See "Trigger Delay" on page 109

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger[:EXTernal]:INHibit <Inhibit>

Specifies the number of samples by which a restart is to be inhibited following an external trigger event.

Parameters:

<Inhibit> integer

Range: 0 to 21.47*sampRate
*RST: 0

Example: See Example"Configure and enable triggering" on page 131.

Manual operation: See "External Trigger Inhibit" on page 109

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN[:TRIGger]:SEQuence <Sequence>

Selects the trigger mode:

- `AUTO` = auto
- `RETRigger` = retrigger
- `AAUTo` = armed auto
- `ARETrigger` = armed retrigger
- `SINGle` = single

Parameters:

<Sequence> AUTO | RETRigger | AAUTo | ARETrigger | SINGle

*RST: AUTO

Example: `BB:WLNN:SEQ AAUT`
Sets the Armed_auto trigger mode; the device waits for the first trigger (e.g. with *TRG) and then generates the signal continuously.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 106

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:TIME:DATE <Year>, <Month>, <Day>

Sets the date for a time-based trigger signal. For trigger modes single or armed auto, you can activate triggering at this date via the following command:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:STATe`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<Year> integer

Range: 1980 to 9999

<Month> integer

Range: 1 to 12

<Day> integer

Range: 1 to 31

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:TIME:TIME <Hour>, <Minute>, <Second>

Sets the time for a time-based trigger signal. For trigger modes single or armed auto, you can activate triggering at this time via the following command:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:STATe`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<Hour> integer

Range: 0 to 23

<Minute> integer

Range: 0 to 59

<Second> integer

Range: 0 to 59

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:TIME[:STATe] <State>

Activates time-based triggering with a fixed time reference. If activated, the R&S SMM100A triggers signal generation when its operating system time matches a specified time.

Specify the trigger date and trigger time with the following commands:

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:DATE`

`SOURce<hw>:BB:<DigStd>:TRIGger:TIME:TIME`

`<DigStd>` is the mnemonic for the digital standard, for example, `ARB`. Time-based triggering behaves analogously for all digital standards that support this feature.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: See example "Configure a time-based trigger signal" in the subchapter "Trigger Commands" of the chapter "SOURce:BB:ARB subsystem" in the R&S SMM100A user manual.

6.5 Marker settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE <Mode>

Defines the signal for the selected marker output.

Parameters:

<Mode> RESTart | FBLock | FRAMe | FAPart | PULSe | PATTern | RATio | FIPart

RESTart
A marker signal is generated at the start of each signal sequence (period = all frame blocks).

FRAMe
Number of Frame Blocks = 1, that is, a marker signal is generated at the start of each frame in the single frame block. Otherwise, the frame block and frame index are entered and the specific frame is masked.

FBLock
Number of Frame Blocks = 1, that is, a marker signal is generated at the start of each frame block. Otherwise, a specific frame block index is given and the whole frame block is marked.

FAPart
Number of Frame Blocks = 1, that is, a marker signal is generated to mark every active part of each frame.
The active data transfer part (PPDU) of a frame period is marked with high, the inactive part (idle time) with low. This marker can be used to decrease the carrier leakage during inactive signal parts by feeding it into the pulse modulator.
Otherwise, the frame block and frame index are entered and the active part of the specific frame is masked.

PATTern
A marker signal is generated according to the user defined pattern (command `SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut:PATTern`).

PULSe
A pulsed marker signal is generated. The pulse frequency (= symbol rate/divider) is defined with the `SOUR:BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:PULSe:DIVider` command and can be queried with the `SOUR:BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:PULSe:FREQuency?` command.

RATio
A marker signal corresponding to the Time Off / Time On specifications in the commands `SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut:OFFT` and "SOURce:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut:ONT" is generated.

*RST: RESTart

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:MODE FRAM`
selects the frame marker for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:ONTime <OnTime>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:OFFTime <OffTime>

Sets the duration during which the marker output is on or off.

Parameters:
<OffTime> integer

Range: 1 to 16777215
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:OFFT 200`

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FBINdex <FbIndex>

Sets the frame block index. For this/these frame block(s), a marker signal is generated. The maximum value depends on the number of the currently active frame blocks (max = 100).

Parameters:
<FbIndex> integer

Range: 0 to 100
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP1:FBIN 5`
Sets the frame block index to 5.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FINDex <FIndex>

Sets the frame index, that is, the frame to be marked in the frame block marked with `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FBINdex`. The maximum value depends on the number of frames set with command `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:FCOunt` . The maximum value is 1024.

Parameters:

<FIndex> integer

Range: 1 to 1024
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP1:FIND 100`
Sets the frame index to 100.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:FESHift <Shift>

Shifts the falling edge of the marker the specified number of samples. Negative values result in a shift back of the marker edge.

Parameters:

<Shift> integer

Range: -1000 to 1000
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP2:FESH 75`
shifts the falling edge of the marker 2 about 75 samples.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:RESHift <Shift>

Shifts the rising edge of the marker the specified number of samples. Negative values result in a shift back of the marker edge.

Parameters:

<Shift> integer

Range: -1000 to 1000
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP2:RESH -20`
shifts back the rising edge of marker 2 about 20 samples.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PATTern <Pattern>

Defines the bit pattern used to generate the marker signal if `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE`is set to `PATTern`.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 64 bits

0 = marker off, 1 = marker on

*RST: #H2,2

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP2:PATT #B000000011111111,15`
Sets a bit pattern.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:MODE PATT`
Activates the marker signal according to a bit pattern for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:DIVider <Divider>

Sets the divider for the pulsed marker signal.

Parameters:

<Divider> integer

Range: 2 to 1024
Increment: 1
*RST: 2

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:DIV 2`
Sets the divider to 2 for the corresponding marker signal.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP2:FREQ?`
Queries the resulting pulse frequency of the marker signal.
`Response: 66 000`
The resulting pulse frequency is 66 kHz.

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:PULSe:FREQuency?

Queries the pulse frequency of the pulsed marker signal (`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:MODE`PULSe). The pulse frequency is derived by dividing the symbol rate by the divider.

Return values:

<Frequency> float

Range: 0.0 to max

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:DIV 2`
Sets the divider marker signal of the corresponding marker signal to the value 2.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:MODE PULS`
Enables the pulsed marker signal.
`BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:PULS:FREQ?`
Queries the pulse frequency of the marker signal.
`Response: 33 000`
The resulting pulse frequency is 33 kHz.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Marker Mode" on page 110

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:TRIGger:OUTPut<ch>:DELay <Delay>

Defines the delay between the signal on the marker outputs and the start of the signals.

Parameters:

<Delay> float

Range: 0 to 16777215
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:TRIG:OUTP:DEL 1600`
Sets a delay of 1600 samples for the corresponding marker signal.

Manual operation: See "Marker x Delay" on page 113

6.6 Clock settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CLOCk:SOURce <Source>

Selects the clock source.

Parameters:

<Source> INTernal

*RST: INTernal

Example: `BB:WLNN:CLOC:SOUR INT`
Selects an internal clock reference.

Manual operation: See "Clock Source" on page 114

6.7 Antenna configuration settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:MODE <Mode>

The command selects the number of transmit antennas to be used.

Parameters:

<Mode> A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | A8

*RST: A1

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:MODE A1`
one antenna is used for transmission.

Manual operation: See "Antennas" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:SYSTem <System>

Selects the coordinate system of the transmission chain matrix.

Parameters:

<System> CARTesian | CYLindrical

*RST: CARTesian

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:SYST CART`
Sets the coordinate system of the transmission chain matrix to Cartesian.

Manual operation: See "Mapping Coordinates" on page 22

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:OUTPut:DESTination <Destination>

Selects the destination of the calculated IQ chains.

Parameters:

<Destination> OFF | BB | BB_B | FILE

OFF
No mapping takes place.

BB
The IQ chain is output to the baseband A. Exactly one output stream can be mapped as "Baseband A".

FILE
The IQ chain is saved in a file.

*RST: OFF (for antenna 2 .. 8); Baseband (for antenna 1)

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:OUTP:DEST BB`
The IQ chain is saved in a file.

Manual operation: See "Output" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:OUTPut:FSELect <FSelect>

The command saves the IQ chain in a file.

Parameters:
<FSelect> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:OUTP:FSEL '/var/user/temp/wlnn_1.wv'`
saves the IQ chain in the selected file.

Manual operation: See "Output" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:REAL <Real>

Sets the value for the Real coordinate.

Parameters:
<Real> float

Range: -1000 to 1000
Increment: 0.01

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:TX2:REAL 500`
sets the real coordinate for the selected transmission chain to 500.

Manual operation: See "Real/Magnitude" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:IMAGinary <Imaginary>

Sets the value for the Imaginary coordinate.

Parameters:
<Imaginary> float

Range: -999.99 to 999.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:TX2:IMAG 500`
sets the imaginary coordinate for the selected transmission chain to 500.

Manual operation: See "Imaginary/Phase" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:PHASe <Phase>

Sets the phase when cylindrical mapping coordinates are selected.

Parameters:
<Phase> float

Range: 0 to 359.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `:BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:TX1:PHAS 10`
Sets the phase to 10°.

Manual operation: See "Imaginary/Phase" on page 23

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:TCHain<ch>:TX<dir>:MAGNitude
<Magnitude>

Sets the magnitude when cylindrical mapping coordinates are selected.

Parameters:
<Magnitude> float

Range: 0 to 999.99
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Example: `:BB:WLNN:ANT:TCH1:TX1:MAGN 100`
Sets the magnitude to 100.

Manual operation: See "Real/Magnitude" on page 23

6.8 Frame block configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock:APPend

Appends a frame block to the end of the frame blocks list.

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:APP`

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Append" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:COPY
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:CFBLock <CfBlock>

Copies the selected frame block.

Setting parameters:
<CfBlock> integer
Range: 1 to 100

Example: `BB:WLNN:CFBL 5`
copies frame block 5 for later insertion.

Usage: Setting only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DELete
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:DFBLock <DfBlock>

Deletes the selected frame block.

Setting parameters:
<DfBlock> integer
Range: 1 to 100

Example: `BB:WLNN:DFBL 10`
deletes the selected frame block.

Usage: Setting only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:IFBLock <IfBlock>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:INSert

The command adds a default frame block before the selected frame block.

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL2:INS`
inserts a default frame block before the selected frame block.

Usage: Event

Manual operation: See "Insert" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PASTe
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:PFBLock <PfBlock>

Pastes the selected frame block.

Setting parameters:
<PfBlock> integer
Range: 1 to 99

Example: `BB:WLNN:PFBL 20`
pastes the frame block to row 20.

Usage: Setting only

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BCSMoothing <BCSmoothing>

Activates beam change and smoothing.

Parameters:

<BCSmoothing> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BCSMoothing 1`

Example: Beam change and smoothing is activated.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BOOSt <Boost>

Assigns a specific RMS power boost/attenuation to the corresponding frame block modulation.

The power level of a frame block modulation is calculated as sum of the power boost and the power level set in the header of the instrument.

Note: At least one frame block should have a power boost set to 0 dB value for this gated power mode functionality to work properly.

Parameters:

<Boost> float

Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0
Default unit: dB

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:BOOS -10.0`
Sets the power boost

Manual operation: See "Boost /dB" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:FCOunt <FCount>

Sets the number of frames to be transmitted in the current frame block.

Parameters:

<FCount> integer

Range: 1 to 20 000
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:FCO 1`
Sets the number of transmitted frames in the current frame block to 1.

Manual operation: See "Frames" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA <Data>

Selects the data source.

Parameters:

<Data> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt | AMPDU

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `BB:WLNN:FBLocks:DATA:DSEL`

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 and 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `BB:WLNN:FBLocks:DATA:PATTern`.

AMPDU
Aggregated mac protocol data unit (A-MPDU) data is used as configured with the commands in Chapter 6.9.4, "MPDU configuration", on page 180

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA PN9`
sets PN9 as the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:DSELection <DSelection>

Selects the data list for the `DLISt` data source selection.

The lists are saved as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice. The directory applicable to the following commands is defined with the command `MMEMory:CDIR`. To access the files in this directory, you only have to give the file name without the path and the file extension.

Parameters:

<DSelection> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA DLIS`
Selects the data lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists_DM'`
Selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:DSEL 'dlist1'`
Selects file '`dlist1`' as the data source. This file must be in the directory `/var/user/temp/Lists_DM` and have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Determines the bit pattern for the `PATTern` selection. The maximum length is 64 bits.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:PATT #H3F,8`
Sets the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:RATE?

The command queries the PPDU data rate.

Return values:

<Rate> float

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:RATE?`
queries the data rate.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data Rate /Mbps" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ITIMe <ITime>

Sets the time interval separating two frames in this frame block. The default unit for the time interval are seconds. However, the time interval can be set in milliseconds. In this case the unit has to be set.

Parameters:

<ITime> float
Range: 0 to 1
Increment: 100E-6
*RST: 100E-6

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:ITIMe 0.0025`
sets the idle time to 2.5 msec.

Manual operation: See "Idle Time /ms" on page 29

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PMODe <PMode>

Selects the preamble design.

For physical type SOUNDING, only GREEN FIELD is available.

Parameters:

<PMode> LEGacy | MIXed | GFIeld

LEGacy
Compatible with 802.11 a/g OFDM devices.

MIXed
For High Throughput (HT) and 802.11a/g OFDM devices.

GFIeld
For HT only networks.

*RST: MIXed

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
Sets the physical mode to LEGACY.

Manual operation: See "Physical Mode" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STANdard <Standard>

Sets the IEEE 802.11 WLAN standard.

Parameters:
<Standard> USER | WAG | WBG | WPJ | WN | WAC | WAX | WBE

USER
Sets a user defined standard.

WAG
Sets the IEEE 802.11a/g standard.

WBG
Sets the IEEE 802.11b/g standard.

WPJ
Sets the IEEE 802.11p/j standard.

WN
Sets the IEEE 802.11n standard.

WAC
Sets the IEEE 802.11a/c standard.

WAX
Sets the IEEE 802.11ax standard.

WBE
Sets the IEEE 802.11be standard.

*RST: USER

Example: `:SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBL1:STAN WN`
Sets the IEEE 802.11n standard

Manual operation: See "Std." on page 24

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STATe <State>

Enables the corresponding frame block for transmission.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:STAT ON`
Enables frame block 5 for transmission.

Manual operation: See "State" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TMODe <TMode>

Sets the Tx mode. The available Tx modes are dependent on the physical mode.

Parameters:

<TMode> L20 | LDUP | LUP | LLOW | HT20 | HT40 | HTDup | HTUP | HTLow | CCK | PBCC | V20 | V40 | V80 | V160 | V8080 | L10 | S1 | S2 | S4 | S16 | HE20 | HE40 | HE80 | HE8080 | HE160 | EHT320 | EHT20 | EHT40 | EHT80 | EHT160 | EHT320

*RST: HT20

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD HT40`
Sets the Tx mode to HT 40 MHz.

Manual operation: See "Tx Mode" on page 26

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TYPE <Type>

The command selects the PPDU type.

Parameters:

<Type> DATA | SOUNding | BEACon | TRIGger

DATA
Only Data Long Training Fields are used to probe the channel.

SOUNding
Staggered preambles are used to probe additional dimension of the MIMO channel. Only Physical Layer Mode GREEN FIELD is available.

BEACon
Frame type "Beacon" is used to probe the channel.

*RST: DATA

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:TYPE DATA`
sets the PPDU type data.

Manual operation: See "Type" on page 25

6.9 Frame configuration settings

6.9.1 Frame block PPDU configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CBINonht <CBINonht>

(Available only for VHT Tx mode)

The command is used to modify the first 7 bits of the scrambling sequence to indicate the duplicated bandwidth of the PPDU.

Parameters:

<CBINonht> B20 | B40 | B80 | B160 | OFF

B20|B40|B80|B160
Indicates 20 MHz, 40MHz, 80MHz or 160 (80+80) MHz channel bandwidth of the transmitted packet.

OFF
Channel bandwidth in Non HT is not present.

*RST: OFF
Default unit: MHz

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:CBIN B80`
Selects 80 MHz channel bandwidth of the transmitted packet.

Manual operation: See "Ch. Bandwidth in Non HT" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:ENCoder?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:ENCoder?

Queries the number of encoders to be used. This value depends on the data rate. For data rate ≤ 300 Mps, this value is 1. Otherwise the number of encoders is 2.

Return values:

<Encoder> E1 | E2 | E3 | E6 | E7 | E8 | E9 | E12 | E4 | E5 | E10 | E11

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:COD:ENC?`
queries the number of encoders to be used.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Encoders" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:RATE <Rate>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:RATE <Rate>

This command selects the coding rate.

Parameters:

<Rate> CR1D2 | CR2D3 | CR3D4 | CR5D6
*RST: CR1D2

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:COD:RATE CR1D2`
sets the coding rate to CR1D2.

Manual operation: See "Cod Rate" on page 36

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:CODing:TYPE <Type>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CODing:TYPE <Type>

Selects the channel coding.

Parameters:

<Type> OFF | BCC
*RST: BCC

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:COD:TYPE OFF`
no channel coding is used.

Manual operation: See "Channel Coding" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:DCM <DCM>

Enables dual carrier modulation.

Parameters:

<DCM> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "DCM" on page 36

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:BPSymbol?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:BPSymbol?

Queries the number of data bits sent by an OFDM symbol on all spatial streams.

Return values:

<BpSymbol> integer
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:BPS?`
queries the number of data bits sent by an OFDM symbol on all spatial streams.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data Bits Per Symbol" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:DCYCle?

Queries the duty cycle, i.e. the ratio of frame duration and total signal length.

Frame duration and duty cycle are related to data length and number of data symbols. Whenever one of them changes, the frame duration and duty cycle are updated.

Return values:

<DutyCycle> float

Range: 0.1 to 1
Increment: 0.0001
*RST: 0.1

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:DATA:DCYCle?
Response: 1
```
The frame duration and the total signal length are equal.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Duty Cycle" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:FDELay <FrameDelay>

Shifts the frame in time by the specified frame delay value.

Parameters:

<FrameDelay> float

Range: 0 to 1000000
Increment: 1
*RST: 0

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:DATA:FDELay 100
```
Shifts the frame in time by 100 microseconds.

Manual operation: See "Frame Delay" on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:FDURation?

Queries the duration of the frame in milliseconds, i.e. the WLAN burst length.

Frame duration and duty cycle are related to data length and number of data symbols. Whenever one of them changes, the frame duration and duty cycle are updated.

Return values:

<FrameDuration> float

Range: 0 to 1000
Increment: 0.0001
*RST: 0.1

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:DATA:FDURation?
Response: 0.676
```
The WLAN burst has a length of 0.676 ms.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Frame Duration" on page 58

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:LENGth <Length>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:LENGth <Length>

The command enters the size of the data field in bytes.

For Data Length = 0, no data field will be generated for the case of a sounding frame.

The maximum data length depends on the physical mode: In LEGACY mode, the maximum value is 4061 Bytes. In MIXED MODE and GREEN FIELD, the maximum value is 65495 Bytes.

The data length is related to the number of data symbols. Whenever the data length changes, the number of data symbols is updated and vice versa.

Parameters:

<Length> integer

Range: 0 to Max
*RST: 1024 (for LEGACY); 1048575 (for GREEN FIELD or MIXED MODE)

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:LENG 500`
sets the data length to 500 Bytes.

Manual operation: See "Data Length" on page 58
See "A-MPDU Length" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:RATE?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:RATE?

The command queries the PPDU data rate.

Return values:

<Rate> float

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:RATE?`
queries the data rate.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Data Rate /Mbps" on page 30

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DATA:SYMBols <Symbols>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DATA:SYMBols <Symbols>

Sets the number of data symbols per frame block.

If the number of OFDM data symbols is changed, the generator calculates the data field length as a function of the set PPDU bit rate and displays it at Data Length.

Parameters:

<Symbols> integer

Range: 1 to Max
*RST: 158

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA:SYMB 1`
sets the number of data symbols per frame block to 1.

Manual operation: See "Number Of Data Symbols" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DBINonht <DBINonht>

(available only for VHT Tx mode)

Modifys the first 7 bits of the scrambling sequence to indicate if the transmitter is capable of "Static" or "Dynamic" bandwidth operation.

Parameters:

<DBINonht> STAT | DYN | OFF

STAT
The transmitter is capable of static bandwidth operation.

DYN
The transmitter is capable of dynamic bandwidth operation.

OFF
Dynamic bandwidth in Non HT is not present.

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:DBIN DYN`
The transmitter is capable of dynamic bandwidth operation.

Manual operation: See "Dyn. Bandwidth in Non HT" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:DPNSeed:STATe <DefaultPNSeed>

Activates the default PN seed. The seed is used initially to generate the pseudo-random noise sequence.

Parameters:

<DefaultPNSeed> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:PNSeed` on page 162.

Manual operation: See "Default PN Seed" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ESSTream <EsStream>

Sets the value of the extended spatial streams. This field is active for frame block type sounding only to probe additional dimensions to the channel.

Parameters:

<EsStream> integer

Range: 1 to dynamic
Increment: 1
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:ESSTR 4`
Sets the number of the extended spatial streams to 4.

Manual operation: See "Extended Spatial Streams" on page 32

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:GUARd <Guard>

Selects which guard interval is used for the OFDM guard.

In physical mode green field or legacy, only long guard intervals are possible. In this case, the field is read-only.

`GD08`, `GD16` and `GD32` are available only for the IEEE 802.11ax standard.

Parameters:

<Guard> SHORt | LONG | GD08 | GD16 | GD32

*RST: LONG

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:GUAR LONG`
Sets a long guard interval.

Manual operation: See "Guard" on page 36

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:ILEaver:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ILEaver:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the interleaver of the data field.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:ILE:STAT ON`
activates the interleaver.

Manual operation: See "Interleaver Active" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MCS <MCS>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MCS <MCS>

Selects the modulation and coding scheme for the spatial streams.

Parameters:

<MCS> MCS0 | MCS1 | MCS2 | MCS3 | MCS4 | MCS5 | MCS6 | MCS7 | MCS8 | MCS9 | MCS10 | MCS11 | MCS12 | MCS13 | MCS14 | MCS15 | MCS16 | MCS17 | MCS18 | MCS19 | MCS20 | MCS21 | MCS22 | MCS23 | MCS24 | MCS25 | MCS26 | MCS27 | MCS28 | MCS29 | MCS30 | MCS31 | MCS32 | MCS33 | MCS34 | MCS35 | MCS36 | MCS37 | MCS38 | MCS39 | MCS40 | MCS41 | MCS42 | MCS43 | MCS44 | MCS45 | MCS46 | MCS47 | MCS48 | MCS49 | MCS50 | MCS51 | MCS52 | MCS53 | MCS54 | MCS55 | MCS56 | MCS57 | MCS58 | MCS59 | MCS60 | MCS61 | MCS62 | MCS63 | MCS64 | MCS65 | MCS66 | MCS67 | MCS68 | MCS69 | MCS70 | MCS71 | MCS72 | MCS73 | MCS74 | MCS75 | MCS76

*RST: MCS1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MCS MCS8`
selects MCS8 as the coding scheme used for the spatial stream.

Manual operation: See "MCS" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MODulation<st> <Modulation>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MODulation<st> <Modulation>

Selects the modulation used for the spatial stream.

Parameters:

<Modulation> BPSK | QPSK | QAM16 | QAM64 | QAM256 | QAM1024 | QAM4096

*RST: QPSK; BPSK for Tx Mode > HT-Duplicate

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:MOD1 BPSK`
sets BPSK as the modulation mode used for the spatial stream.

Options: QAM256|QAM1024|QAM4096 require R&S SMM-K86

Manual operation: See "Stream n" on page 35

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MUMimo:STATe <MUMimo>

Activates Multi User MIMO. This function applies to "Spatial Streams">1.

Parameters:

<MUMimo> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:BB:WLNN:FBL1:MUM:STAT ON`
activates Multi User MIMO.

Manual operation: See "Multi User MIMO" on page 32

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MU<st0>:GID <GID>

Sets the group ID for all available users.

Parameters:

<GID> integer

Range: 1 to 62
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:BB:WLNN:FBL1:MU1:GID 1.0`
assigns group ID 1.0 to user 1.

Manual operation: See "Multi User MIMO Settings Table" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MU<st0>:NSTS <NSTS>

Sets the number of space time streams for each user.

Parameters:

<NSTS> integer

Range: 0 to Max
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:BB:WLNN:FBL1:MU2:NSTS 8.0`
sets 8 space time streams for user 2.

Manual operation: See "Multi User MIMO Settings Table" on page 34

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:NTPS <NTPS>

(Available only for VHT Tx mode)

Indicates whether VHT AP allows VHT non-AP STAs in TXOP power save mode to enter during TXOP.

Parameters:

<NTPS> OFF | ON

ON
Indicates that the VHT AP allows VHT non-AP STAs to enter doze mode during a TXOP.

OFF
Indicates that the VHT AP does not allow VHT non-AP STAs to enter doze mode during a TXOP.

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:NTPS ON`
Activates NTPS.

Manual operation: See "No TXOP PS" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PAID:PATTern <Pattern>

(avaliable only for VHT Tx mode)

The command provides an abbreviated indication of the intended recipient(s) of the frame.

Parameters:

<Pattern> 9 bits

Range: #H000,9 to #H1FF,9
*RST: #H000,9

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:PAID:PAT #H1FB,9`
Sets the 9 bits pattern `1FB`.

Manual operation: See "Partial AID (hex)" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PLCP:FORMat <Format>

(available only for CCK and PBCC transport modes)

Selects the packet type (PPDU format) with long or short PLCP (physical layer convergence protocol).

Depending on the format selected, the structure, modulation and data rate of the PLCP preamble and header are modified.

Parameters:

<Format> LONG | SHORt

*RST: LONG

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
sets the physical mode to LEGACY.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD CCK`
sets the transport mode
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PLCP:FORM SHOR`
sets the PLCP Format

Manual operation: See "PLCP P+H Format" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PLCP:LCBit:STATe <State>

(available only for CCK and PBCC transport modes)

Sets the Locked Clock Bit in Service Field of the PLCP Header.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: ON

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
sets the physical mode to LEGACY.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD CCK`
sets the transport mode
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PLCP:LCB:STAT OFF`
sets the Locked Clock Bit

Manual operation: See "Service Field Clock Bit" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PREamble:STATe <State>

Activates/deactivates the preamble and signal fields of the frames in the current frame block. For data type = SOUNDING, the preamble and signal field are always activated and cannot be deactivated.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PRE:STAT ON`
Activates the preamble and signal fields of the frames in the current frame block.

Manual operation: See "Preamble/Header Active" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:PNSeed <PNSeed>

Sets the PN seed. Use this setting, if you don't use the default PN seed.

Parameters:
<PNSeed> 24 bits | 24 bit
Range: #H000001,24 to #H7FFFFF,24
*RST: #H000001,24

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBL5:DATA PN9`
Sets "PN9" as the data source.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:DPNSeed:STATe 0`
Deactivates the default PN seed.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PNSeed #H47FFFF,24`
Sets a PN seed value of 47FFFF. The value is internally corrected to the maximum 9 bit PN seed value of 1FF.

Manual operation: See "PN Seed" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:BRATe <BRate>

(available only for CCK and PBCC transport modes)

Sets the PSDU bit rate.

Parameters:

<BRate> integer

Range: 0 to 22E6
*RST: 11E6

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
sets the physical mode to LEGACY
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD CCK`
sets the transport mode
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PSDU:BRAT 2E6`
sets the PSDU bit rate of 2 Mbps

Manual operation: See "PSDU Bit Rate" on page 36

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:BSPReading:STATe <State>

(available only for CCK and PBCC transport modes)

Enables/disables Barker spreading.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
sets the physical mode to LEGACY.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD CCK`
sets the transport mode
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PSDU:BRAT 2MBPS`
sets the PSDU bit rate
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PSDU:BSPR:STAT ON`
enables spreading

Manual operation: See "Barker Spreading" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PSDU:MODulation?

(available only for CCK and PBCC Tx modes)

Queries the modulation type. The modulation mode depends on the selected PSDU bit rate which depends on the selected physical layer mode (`SOUR:BB:WLNN:MODE`).

Return values:

<Modulation> BPSK | QPSK | DBPSK | DQPSK | CCK | PBCC

*RST: CCK

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:PMOD LEG`
Sets the physical mode to legacy.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:TMOD CCK`
Sets the transport mode to CCK.
`BB:WLNN:FBL5:PSDU:BRAT P2MBPS`
Sets the PSDU bit rate to 2 mbps.
`BB:WLNN:PSDU:MOD?`
Queries the modulation mode.
`Response: "DQPSK"`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "PSDU Modulation" on page 37

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SCRambler:MODE <Mode>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SCRambler:MODE <Mode>

The command selects the different options for the scrambler.

Parameters:

<Mode> OFF | RANDom | USER | ON | PREamble

OFF
The scrambler is deactivated.

RANDom
(not for CCK/PBCC)
The scrambler is activated.
The initialization value of the scrambler is selected at random. Each frame has a different random initialization value. This value is also different in case of successive recalculations with the same setting parameters so that different signals are generated for each calculation.

USER
(not for CCK/PBCC)
The scrambler is activated.
The initialization value of the scrambler is set to a fixed value that is set using the command BB:WLNN:FBL5:SCR:PATT. This value is then identical in each generated frame.

ON
(CCK/PBCC only)
The scrambler is activated.

PREamble
(CCK/PBCC only)
The scrambler is activated. Only the preamble is scrambled.

*RST: USER

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:SCR:MODE RAND`
activates the scrambler with an random initialization value.

Manual operation: See "Scrambler" on page 59

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SCRambler:PATTern <Pattern>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SCRambler:PATTern <Pattern>

The command sets the initialization value for scrambling mode User. This value is then identical in each generated frame.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 8 bits
*RST: #H01,8

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:SCR:PATT #H3F,8`
sets the user defined initialization value for the scrambler.

Manual operation: See "Scrambler Init (hex)" on page 60

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:RIGHt106tone <Right106toneRu>

If enabled, indicates that the right 106-tone RU is within the primary 20 MHz.

Parameters:
<Right106toneRu> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Right 106-Tone RU" on page 42

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SEGMent

Selects one of the two segments in VHT-80+80 MHz mode with transmission bandwidth 80 MHz or 160 MHz. Both segments can only be generated with bandwidth 160 MHz.

This parameter applies to VHT-80+80 MHz Tx mode only.

Parameters:
 SEG0 | SEG1 | BOTH
*RST: SEG0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SEGM BOTH`
Selects both segments.

Manual operation: See "Segment" on page 33

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:SERVice:PATTern <Pattern>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SERVice:PATTern <Pattern>

The command sets the value of the service field. The standard specifies a default value of 0. Other values can be entered in hexadecimal form for test purposes or future extensions.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 16 bits
*RST: #H0000,16

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:SERV:PATT #H3F,16`
sets the value for the service field.

Manual operation: See "Service Field (hex)" on page 61

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMOothing <SMOothing>

(available for all Tx modes, except VHT)

This command indicates to the receiver whether frequency-domain smoothing is recommended as part of channel estimation.

Parameters:

<SMOothing> OFF | ON

ON
Indicates that channel estimate smoothing is recommended.

OFF
Indicates that only per-carrier independent channel (unsmoothed) estimate is recommended.

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:SMO ON`
switches on smoothing.

Manual operation: See "Smoothing" on page 62

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SSTReam <SStream>

Sets the number of the spatial streams. For physical mode LEGACY, only value 1 is valid. For Tx Mode "HT-Duplicate", only value 1 is valid. In all other cases, the number of spatial streams depends on the number of antennas configured with command `SOURce:BB:WLNN:ANTenna:MODE`.

Parameters:

<SStream> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:SSTR 4`
Sets the number of spatial streams to 4.

Manual operation: See "Spatial Streams" on page 32

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STBC:STATe?

Queries the status of the space time block coding.

Return values:

<State> INACtive | ACTive

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:STBC:STAT?`
Queries the status of the space time block coding.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Space Time Block Coding" on page 33

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:STSTream <Ststream>

Sets the number of the space time streams. This value depends on the number of spatial streams defined with command `SOURce:BB:WLNN:FBLock:SSTReam`. Changing the number of the Spatial Streams immediately changes the value of the Space Time Streams to the same value.

Parameters:

<Ststream> integer

Range: 1 to dynamic
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:STBC:STAT?`
Queries the status of the space time block coding.

Manual operation: See "Space Time Streams" on page 32

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TDWindowing:STATe <State>

Activates/deactivates the time domain windowing. Time domain windowing is a method to influence the spectral characteristics of the signal, which is not stipulated by the standard. However, it does not replace oversampling and subsequent signal filtering.

Parameters:

<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:TDW:STAT ON`
Activates the time domain windowing.

Manual operation: See "Time Domain Windowing Active" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TTIMe <TTime>

Sets the transition time when time domain windowing is active.

The transition time defines the overlap range of two OFDM symbols. At a setting of 100 ns and if BW = 20 MHz, one sample overlaps.

Parameters:

<TTime> float

Range: 0 to 1000 ns
Increment: 1 ns
*RST: 100 ns

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL5:TTIM 100`
Sets the transition time to 100 ns.

Manual operation: See "Transition Time" on page 42

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:UINDex <UIND>

Defines the currently generated user. In activated Multi User MIMO only, one user can be generated at a time. This parameter selects the generated one out of four available users.

Parameters:

<UIND> UIDX0 | UIDX1 | UIDX2 | UIDX3
*RST: UIDX0

Example: `BB:WLNN:BB:WLNN:FBL1:UIND UIDX1`
Selects the generated user with index 1.

Manual operation: See "User Index" on page 34

6.9.2 EHT/HE configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BCHG <BeamChange>

If enabled, the beam is changed between pre-HE and HE modulated fields.

Parameters:

<BeamChange> OFF | ON | 1 | 0

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1 BCHG ON`
Enables that the beam is changed between the pre-HE and HE modulated fields.

Manual operation: See "Beam Change" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BDCM <SIGBDCM>

Enables the use of dual carrier modulation (DCM) in a signal B field.

Parameters:
<SIGBDCM> OFF | ON | 1 | 0

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BDCM OFF`
Disables DCM in the signal B field.

Manual operation: See "SIG-B DCM" on page 42

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BEUL?

Queries the total number of users for each 802.11be frame block.

Return values:
<UserLength> integer
*RST: 1

Example:
```
BB:WLNN:FBLock2:BEUL?
// Response: "8"
// Frame block two has eight users.
```

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "User x" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BMCS <SIGBMCS>

Sets the modulation and coding scheme (MCS) for the signal B field.

Parameters:
<SIGBMCS> MCS0 | MCS1 | MCS2 | MCS3 | MCS4 | MCS5 | MCS6 | MCS7 | MCS8 | MCS9 | MCS10 | MCS11 | MCS12 | MCS13 | MCS14 | MCS15 | MCS16 | MCS17 | MCS18 | MCS19 | MCS20 | MCS21 | MCS22 | MCS23 | MCS24 | MCS25 | MCS26 | MCS27 | MCS28 | MCS29 | MCS30 | MCS31 | MCS32 | MCS33 | MCS34 | MCS35 | MCS36 | MCS37 | MCS38 | MCS39 | MCS40 | MCS41 | MCS42 | MCS43 | MCS44 | MCS45 | MCS46 | MCS47 | MCS48 | MCS49 | MCS50 | MCS51 | MCS52 | MCS53 | MCS54 | MCS55 | MCS56 | MCS57 | MCS58 | MCS59 | MCS60 | MCS61 | MCS62 | MCS63 | MCS64 | MCS65 | MCS66 | MCS67 | MCS68 | MCS69 | MCS70 | MCS71 | MCS72 | MCS73 | MCS74 | MCS75 | MCS76

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BMCS MCS1`
Sets the SIG-B MCSs to modulation scheme 1.

Manual operation: See "SIG-B MCS" on page 42

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BSSColor <BSSColor>

Sets the BSS color, an identifier of the basic service sets (BSS) field. This parameter helps to check if a detected frame is coming form an overlapping station.

Parameters:

<BSSColor> integer

Range: 0 to 63
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BSSC 5`
Sets the BSS color to 5.

Manual operation: See "BSS Color" on page 43

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BWINd <BwType>

Sets the type of channelization of 320 MHz channels in the BW field of the U-SIG-1 field.

The channelization affects two adjacent 160 MHz of a 320 MHz in the 6 GHz band.

Parameters:

<BwType> T1_320 | T2_320

T1_320
320MHz-1 channelization with channel center frequency numbers 31, 95 and 159.

T2_320
320MHz-2 channelization with channel center frequency numbers 63, 127 and 191.

*RST: T1_320

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1BWINd T1_320`
Sets 320 MHz channel type "320MHz-1".

Manual operation: See "320MHz Type" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:RUALlocation<st> <RuAllocation>

For EHT frames.

Sets the resource unit allocation of the first content channel for the respective channel and station.

Parameters:

<RuAllocation> RU0 | RU1 | RU2 | RU3 | RU4 | RU5 | RU6 | RU7 | RU8 | RU9 | RU10 | RU11 | RU12 | RU13 | RU14 | RU15 | RU16 | RU17 | RU18 | RU19 | RU20 | RU21 | RU22 | RU23 | RU24 | RU25 | RU26 | RU27 | RU28 | RU29 | RU30 | RU31 | RU32 | RU33 | RU34 | RU35 | RU36 | RU37 | RU38 | RU39 | RU40 | RU41 | RU42 | RU43 | RU44 | RU45 | RU46 | RU47 | RU48 | RU49 | RU50 | RU51 | RU52 | RU53 | RU54 | RU55 | RU56 | RU57 | RU58 | RU59 | RU60 | RU61 | RU62 | RU63 | RU64 | RU65 | RU66 | RU67 | RU68 | RU69 | RU70 | RU71 | RU72 | RU73 | RU74 | RU75 | RU76 | RU77 | RU78 | RU79 | RU80 | RU81 | RU82 | RU83 | RU84 | RU85 | RU86

*RST: RU57

Manual operation: See "RU Allocation" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:RUALlocation<st> <RuAllocation>

For EHT frames.

Sets the resource unit allocation of the second content channel for the respective channel and station.

Parameters:

<RuAllocation> RU0 | RU1 | RU2 | RU3 | RU4 | RU5 | RU6 | RU7 | RU8 | RU9 | RU10 | RU11 | RU12 | RU13 | RU14 | RU15 | RU16 | RU17 | RU18 | RU19 | RU20 | RU21 | RU22 | RU23 | RU24 | RU25 | RU26 | RU27 | RU28 | RU29 | RU30 | RU31 | RU32 | RU33 | RU34 | RU35 | RU36 | RU37 | RU38 | RU39 | RU40 | RU41 | RU42 | RU43 | RU44 | RU45 | RU46 | RU47 | RU48 | RU49 | RU50 | RU51 | RU52 | RU53 | RU54 | RU55 | RU56 | RU57 | RU58 | RU59 | RU60 | RU61 | RU62 | RU63 | RU64 | RU65 | RU66 | RU67 | RU68 | RU69 | RU70 | RU71 | RU72 | RU73 | RU74 | RU75 | RU76 | RU77 | RU78 | RU79 | RU80 | RU81 | RU82 | RU83 | RU84 | RU85 | RU86

*RST: RU57

Manual operation: See "RU Allocation" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CURPe?

Queries the current PE duration for all users.

Return values:

<CurrentPe> integer

Range: 0 to 16
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Cur PE Duration" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:DOPPler <DOPPLER>

If switched on, the Doppler effect is used for the PPDU.

Parameters:
<DOPPLER> OFF | ON | 1 | 0

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:DOPP ON`
Enables the Doppler effect to be used for the PPDU.

Manual operation: See "Doppler" on page 44

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:EMCS <EhtSigMcs>

Sets the modulation coding scheme for modulation of the EHT-SIG bits.

Parameters:
<EhtSigMcs> MCS0 | MCS1 | MCS3 | MCS15
*RST: MCS0

Example:
```
BB:WLNN:FBLock1:EMCS MCS1
// Sets modulation coding scheme MCS1.
```

Manual operation: See "EHT-SIG MCS" on page 49

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:ESDiffer <EHTSIGDiffer>

For EHT-160MHz/EHT-320MHz frames, activates different EHT-SIG fields for every 80 MHz channel.

Parameters:
<EHTSIGDiffer> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:WLNN:BW BW160
BB:WLNN:FBL1:TMODe EHT160
BB:WLNN:FBL1:ESDiffer 1
```

Manual operation: See "EHT-SIG Diff per 80MHz" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LINK <LinkDirection>

Sets the link direction.

Parameters:
<LinkDirection> DOWN | UP
*RST: DOWN

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1:LINK DOWN`
Set the downlink link direction.

Manual operation: See "Link Direction" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGFile?

Queries the fixed file path used for logging the contents of HE-SIG-A and HE-SIG-B fields, if `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGGing` is set to `ON`.

Return values:
<LogFile> string

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Output File" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGGing <LoggingState>

If enabled (`ON`), the contents of HE-SIG-A and HE-SIG-B fields are written to a file in a text form. The location of the file can be queried with `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:LOGGing`.

Parameters:
<LoggingState> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

Manual operation: See "Logging State" on page 45

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAXPe <MaxPeDuration>

Sets the maximum packet extension (PE) duration.

Parameters:
<MaxPeDuration> PE0 | PE8 | PE16 | PE20

PE0|PE8|PE16|PE20
0/8/16/20 us

*RST: PE0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAXP PE0`
Sets the maximum packet extension of 0 us.

Manual operation: See "Max PE Duration" on page 40

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:NONOfdmaUser <NonOfdmaUser>

Sets the number of non-OFDMA users.

Parameters:
<NonOfdmaUser> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:NONOfdmaUser 2`
Sets two non-OFDMA users.

Manual operation: See "Non-OFDMA Users" on page 51

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PED?

Queries the disambiguity in the number of sybmbols occuring due to the packet extension.

Return values:

<PEDisambiguity> integer

Range: 0 to 1
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "PE Disambiguity" on page 44

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFORmat <PpduFormat>

Sets the PPDU format.

Parameters:

<PpduFormat> SU | MU | SUEXt | TRIG

SU
HE SU (single-user) carries a single PSDU. The HE Signal A (HE-SIG-A) field is not repeated.

MU
HE MU (multi-user) carries multiple PSDUs to one or more users.

SUEXt
Carries a single PSDU. The HE-SIG-A field is repeated.

*RST: SU

Example: `:BB:WLNN:FBL1:PFOR SU`
Sets the PPDU format to HE single user.

Manual operation: See "PPDU Format" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:POFDma <OfdmaMode>

Queries, if OFDMA mode is active for EHT frames.

Parameters:

<OfdmaMode> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "OFDMA Mode" on page 48

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PFPFactor?

Queries the pre-FEC padding factor.

Return values:
<PreFECPadding> integer
Range: 0 to 3
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "pre-FEC Padding Factor" on page 44

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PPUNcturing:BW <PreamblePuncBw>

Sets the bandwidth mode of preamble puncturing.

Parameters:
<PreamblePuncBw> 4 | 5 | 6 | 7

4|5
Sets the bandwidth mode for `HE80` channels.

6|7
Sets the bandwidth mode for `HE8080` channels.

*RST: 4

Example: See `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PPUNcturing:STATe` on page 175.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:PPUNcturing:STATe <PreamblePunc>

Enables preamble puncturing of the HE MU PPDU in 80 MHz or (80+80)/160 MHz channels.

Parameters:
<PreamblePunc> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example:
```
BB:WLNN:FBL1:TMODe HE8080
BB:WLNN:FBL1:PPUNcturing:STATe 1
BB:WLNN:FBL1:PPUNcturing:BW 6
```

Manual operation: See "Preamble Puncturing" on page 42
See "Preamble Puncturing Bandwidth" on page 44

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SPAReuse<st> <SpatialReuse>

Indicates if the spatial reuse is allowed (value is ≠`0`) or not (value is `0`).

Parameters:
<SpatialReuse> integer
Range: 0 to 15
*RST: 0

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:SPAReuse1 0
// Spatial reuse is not allowed for frame block 1.
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:SPAReuse1 1
// Spatial reuse is not allowed for frame block 1.
```

Manual operation: See "Spatial Reuse 1/2" on page 43

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SYMDuration <HeLtfSymDur>

Selects the duration of the HE long training field (LTF).The symbol duration value does not include the guard interval.

Parameters:
<HeLtfSymDur> SD32 | SD64 | SD128
*RST: SD64

Manual operation: See "EHT-LTF Symb Duration/HE-LTF Symb Duration" on page 41

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:TXOPduration <TXOPDuraion>

If transmission opportunity (TXOP) is set to `127`, it indicates no duration information. If it is set to any other value, it indicates duration information for network allocation vector (NAV) parameter and that the TXOP is protected.

Parameters:
<TXOPDuraion> integer
Range: 0 to 127
*RST: 127

Example:
```
:BB:WLNN:FBL1:TXOP 127
```
Sets the transmission opportunity duration to 127.

Manual operation: See "TXOP Duration" on page 43

6.9.3 User configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:RUSelection<st> <RuSelCh1>

For HE frames.

Sets the resource unit allocation of the first content channel for the respective channel and station.

Parameters:

<RuSelCh1> RU0 | RU1 | RU2 | RU3 | RU4 | RU5 | RU6 | RU7 | RU8 | RU9 | RU10 | RU11 | RU12 | RU13 | RU14 | RU15 | RU18 | RU19 | RU20 | RU21 | RU22 | RU23 | RU24 | RU25 | RU34 | RU35 | RU36 | RU37 | RU38 | RU16 | RU17 | RU26 | RU27 | RU28 | RU29 | RU30 | RU31 | RU32 | RU33

*RST: RU34

Manual operation: See "RU Selection" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:RUSelection<st> <RuSelCh2>

For HE frames.

Sets the resource unit allocation of the second content channel for the respective channel and station.

Parameters:

<RuSelCh2> RU0 | RU1 | RU2 | RU3 | RU4 | RU5 | RU6 | RU7 | RU8 | RU9 | RU10 | RU11 | RU12 | RU13 | RU14 | RU15 | RU18 | RU19 | RU20 | RU21 | RU22 | RU23 | RU24 | RU25 | RU34 | RU35 | RU36 | RU37 | RU38 | RU16 | RU17 | RU26 | RU27 | RU28 | RU29 | RU30 | RU31 | RU32 | RU33

*RST: RU34

Manual operation: See "RU Selection" on page 53

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH2:MUNum<st> <MuNumCh2>

Sets the number of MU-MIMO users for each RU and station of the second content channel.

Parameters:

<MuNumCh2> integer

Range: 0 to 8
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Number of MU-MIMO users" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CCH1:MUNum<st> <MuNumCh1>

Sets the number of MU-MIMO users for each RU and station of the first content channel.

Parameters:
<MuNumCh1> integer
Range: 0 to 8
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Number of MU-MIMO users" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:CENRu<st> <Center26toneRU>

For full bandwidth 80 MHz: if enabled, indicates that center 26 -tone RU is allocated in the common block fields of both SIGB content channels with same value.

For full bandwidth 160/80+80 MHz: if enabled, indicates that center 26 -tone RU is allocated for one individual 80 MHz in Common Block fields of both SIGB content channels.

Parameters:
<Center26toneRU> OFF | ON | 1 | 0

Manual operation: See "Center 26-tone RU" on page 54

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:GAIN <Gain>

Sets the user gain.

Parameters:
<Gain> float
Range: -80 to 0
Increment: 0.01
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Gain (dB)" on page 56

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:MRUindex <MruIndex>

Sets the multi resource unit index.

Parameters:
<MruIndex> MRU1 | MRU2 | MRU3 | MRU4 | MRU5 | MRU6 | MRU7 | MRU8 | MRU9 | MRU10 | MRU11 | MRU12
*RST: MRU1

Manual operation: See "MRU Index" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:MUMimo:STATe?

Queries if the MU-MIMO is used for current user.

Return values:
<MuMimoState> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "MU MIMO" on page 56

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:NSTS <UserNsts>

Sets the number of spatial streams, the number of space time streams minus 1.

Parameters:

<UserNsts> integer

Range: 1 to 8
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "Nsts" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:RUTYpe <RuType>

Queries the resource unit type for the current user.

Parameters:

<RuType> RU26 | RU52 | RU106 | RU242 | RU484 | RU996 | RU2996 | RUC26 | RU4996 | RU484_242 | RU996_484 | RU996_484_242 | RU2996_484 | RU3996 | RU3996_484

RU26|RU52|RU106|RU242|RU484|RU996|RU2996|RUC26
Require WLAN standard IEEE 802.11ax or IEEE 802.11be:
`SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:STANdard WAX`

RU26|RU52|RU106|RU242|RU484|RU996|RU2996|RUC26|RU4996|RU484_242|RU996_484|RU996_484_242|RU2996_484|RU3996|RU3996_484
Require WLAN standard IEEE 802.11be:
`SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:STANdard WBE`

*RST: RU242

Manual operation: See "RU Size" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:STAid <StaId>

Sets the station ID for the current user, the 11 least significant bits of the association identifier (AID).

Parameters:

<StaId> integer

Range: 0 to 2047
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "STA Id" on page 55

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:STATe <UserState>

Switches the current user on and off.

Parameters:
<UserState> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 1

Manual operation: See "State" on page 56

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:USER<di>:TXBF <TXBF>

If switched on, indicates that the beamforming matrix is applied to the waveform.

Parameters:
<TXBF> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

Manual operation: See "TxBF" on page 56

6.9.4 MPDU configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU:COUNt <Count>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU:COUNt <Count>

Determines the number of MPDUs in the frame.

Parameters:
<Count> integer
Range: 1 to 64
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU:COUN 3`
Determines the number of MPDUs in the frame.

Manual operation: See "Number of MPDUs" on page 63

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:DSELection <Filename>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:DSELection <Filename>

Selects the data list for the DLISt data source selection.

The lists are saved as files with the fixed file extensions `*.dm_iqd` in a directory of the user's choice.

Parameters:
<Filename> string

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU1:DATA DLIS`
Selects the Data Lists data source.
`MMEM:CDIR '/var/user/temp/Lists'`
Selects the directory for the data lists.
`BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU1:DATA:DSEL 'dlist1'`
Selects the 'dlist1' as the data source. This file must be in the directory specified above. It must have the file extension `*.dm_iqd`.

Manual operation: See "DList / Pattern" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:LENGth <Length>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:LENGth <Length>

Determines the size of the data field in bytes.

Parameters:
<Length> integer
Range: 0 to 16384
*RST: 1024

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU1:DATA:LENG 1024`
Determines the size of the data field.

Manual operation: See "Data Length / bytes" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:PATTern <Pattern>

Determines the bit pattern for the PATTern selection.

Parameters:
<Pattern> 64 bits
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU1:DATA:PATT #B0101,4`
Sets the bit pattern.

Manual operation: See "DList / Pattern" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU<st>:DATA:SOURce <Source>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:SOURce <Source>

Selects the data source.

Parameters:

<Source> ZERO | ONE | PATTern | PN9 | PN11 | PN15 | PN16 | PN20 | PN21 | PN23 | DLISt

PNxx
The pseudo-random sequence generator is used as the data source. Different random sequence lengths can be selected.

DLISt
A data list is used. The data list is selected with the command `BB:WLNN:FBL<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:DSEL`

ZERO | ONE
Internal 0 or 1 data is used.

PATTern
Internal data is used. The bit pattern for the data is defined by the command `BB:WLNN:FBL<ch>:MPDU<st>:DATA:PATT`.

*RST: PN9

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MPDU1:DATA:SOUR PATT`
Selects the data source.

Manual operation: See "Data" on page 64

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MPDU:EOF <EOF>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MPDU:EOF <EOF>

Sets the EOF value for the A-MPDU.

Parameters:

<EOF> DEFault | E0 | E1

*RST: DEFault

6.9.5 MAC header configuration

6.9.5.1 Common fields commands

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:ADDRess<st> <Address>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:ADDRess<st> <Address>

The command enters the value of the address fields 1 ... 4. Exactly 48 bits must be entered. Each address is 6 bytes (48 bit) long. The addresses can be entered in hexadecimal form in the entry field of each address field. The least significant byte (LSB) is in left notation.

Parameters:

<Address> integer

Range: #H000000000000,48 to #HFFFFFFFFFFFF,48
*RST: #H000000000000,48

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:ADDR2 #H124836C7EA54,48`
set the value for address field 2.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:ADDRess<st>:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:ADDRess<st>:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the selected address field.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON

*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:ADDR2:STAT ON`
activates generation of address field 2.

Manual operation: See "MAC Address" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:DID <Did>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:DID <Did>

The command enters the value of the duration ID field. Depending on the frame type, the 2-byte field Duration/ID is used to transmit the association identity of the station transmitting the frame or it indicates the duration assigned to the frame type. Exactly 16 bit must be entered.

Parameters:

<Did> integer

Range: #H0000,16 to #HFFFF,16
*RST: #H0000,16

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:DID #HA5A5,16`
sets the value of the duration ID field.

Manual operation: See "Duration ID (hex)" on page 67

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:BSSid <Bssid>

Sets the value of the basic service set identification (BSSID) field.

Parameters:

<Bssid> integer

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:BSS #H124836C7EA54,48
Sets the value of the BSSID field to 124836C7EA54

Manual operation: See "BSSID (hex)" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol <FControl>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol <FControl>

The command enters the value of the frame control field. The frame control field has a length of 2 bytes (16 bits) and is used to define the protocol version, the frame type, and its function, etc.. As an alternative, the individual bits can be set with the following commands.

Parameters:

<FControl> integer

Range: #H0000,16 to #HFFFF,16
*RST: #H0000,16

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:FCON #H100A,16`
sets the value of the frame control field.

Manual operation: See "Frame Control (hex)" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:FDS <Fds>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:FDS <Fds>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:MDATa <MData>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:MDATa <MData>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:MFRagments <MFragments>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:MFRagments <MFragments>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:ORDer <Order>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:ORDer <Order>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:PMANagement <PManagement>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:PMANagement <PManagement>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:PVERsion <PVersion>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:PVERsion <PVersion>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:RETRy <Retry>

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:RETRy <Retry>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:SUBType <Subtype>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:SUBType <Subtype>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:TDS <Tds>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:TDS <Tds>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:TYPE <Type>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:TYPE <Type>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCONtrol:WEP <Wep>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCONtrol:WEP <Wep>

The command enters the value of the individual bits of the frame control field.

Parameters:
<Wep> integer
Range: #H0,1 to #H1,1
*RST: #H0,1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:FCON:MDAT #H1,1`
sets the value of the More Data bit.

Manual operation: See "MAC Frame Control Field" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SA <Sa>

Sets the value of the source address (SA) field.

Parameters:
<Sa> integer

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SA #HFFFFFFFFFFFF,48
Sets the value of the SA field to FFFFFFFFFFFF.

Manual operation: See "SA (hex)" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:FCS:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:FCS:STATe <State>

Activates/deactivates the calculation of the FCS (frame check sequence). The standard defines a 32-bit (4-byte) checksum to protect the MAC header and the user data (frame body).

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:FCS:STAT ON`
activates the calculation of the FCS.

Manual operation: See "FCS (checksum)" on page 66

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:QSControl <QsControl>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:QSControl <QsControl>

Sets the value for the QoS control field.

Parameters:

<QsControl> integer
Range: #H0000,16 to #HFFFF,16

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:QSC #H5A5A,16`
Sets the value for the QoS field to#H5A5A,16.

Manual operation: See "QoS Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:QSControl:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:QSControl:STATe <State>

The command enables/disables the QoS control.

Parameters:

<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: ON

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:QSC:STAT ON`
enables the QoS control.

Manual operation: See "QoS Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:INCRement <Increment>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:INCRement <Increment>

Defines the number of packets required to increment the counter of the fragment bits of the sequence control.

Parameters:

<Increment> integer
Range: 0 to 1024
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SCON:FRAG:INCR 2`
two packets are required to increment the counter of the fragment bits.

Manual operation: See "Increment Every" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:STARt <Start>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:FRAGment:STARt <Start>

The command enters the start number of the fragment bits of the sequence control.

Parameters:

<Start> integer

Range: #H0,4 to #HF,4
*RST: #H0,4

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SCON:FRAG:STAR #H4,4`
sets the start value of the fragment bits of the sequence control.

Manual operation: See "Start Number (hex)" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:INCRement <Increment>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:INCRement <Increment>

Defines the number of packets required to increment the counter of the sequence bits of the sequence control.

Parameters:

<Increment> integer

Range: 0 to 1024
*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SCON:FRAG:INCR 2`
two packets are required to increment the counter of the sequence bits.

Manual operation: See "Increment Every" on page 70

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:STARt <Start>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:SEQuence:STARt <Start>

The command enters the start number of the fragment bits of the sequence control.

Parameters:

<Start> integer

Range: #H000,12 to #HFFF,12
*RST: #H000,12

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SCON:SEQ:STAR #H444,12`
sets the start value of the sequence bits of the sequence control.

Manual operation: See "Start Number (hex)" on page 69

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:SCONtrol:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:SCONtrol:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the sequence control.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:SCON:STAT ON`
activates the sequence control field.

Manual operation: See "Sequence Control" on page 68

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:STATe <State>

The command activates/deactivates the generation of the MAC Header.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:STAT ON`
activates the generation of the MAC Header.

Manual operation: See "MAC Header" on page 65

6.9.5.2 MAC header HT configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl <HtControl>

Sets the value for the HT control field.

Parameters:

<HtControl> integer

Range: #H00000000,32 to #HFFFFFFFF,32
*RST: #H00000000,32

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC #H5a5a5a5a,32`
Sets the value for the HT control field to #H5a5a5a5a,32.

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT/HE Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:ACConstraint
<AcConstraint>

Sets the value for the AC signal field.

0 = The response may contain data from any TID (Traffic Identifier).

1 = The response may contain data only from the same AC as the last Data received from the initiator.

Parameters:

<AcConstraint> integer

Range: #H0,1 to #H1,1
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:ACC #H0,1`
Sets the AC signal field to 0 (The response may contain data from any TID)

Manual operation: See "AC Constraint" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CALibration:POSition
<Position>

Sets the value for the calibration position.

00 = Not a calibration frame (Default setting)

01 = Calibration Start

10 = Sounding Response

11 = Sounding Complete

Parameters:

<Position> integer

Range: #H0,2 to #H3,2

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:CAL:POS #H0,2`
Sets the calibration position signal field to 00 (not a calibration frame).

Manual operation: See "Calibration Position" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CALibration:SEQuence <Sequence>

Sets the value for the calibration sequence.

Parameters:

<Sequence> integer

Range: #H0,2 to #H3,2

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:CAL:SEQ #H3,2`
Sets the value for the calibration sequence.

Manual operation: See "Calibration Sequence" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:CSISteering <CsiSteering>

Sets the value for the CSI steering.

00 = CSI

01 = uncompressed Steering Matrix

10 = compressed Steering Matrix

11 = Reserved

Parameters:

<CsiSteering> integer

Range: #H0,2 to #H3,2

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:CSIS #H1,2`
Sets the value for the CSI steering to 01 (uncompressed Steering Matrix).

Manual operation: See "CSI Steering" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:FREQuest <FRequest>

Sets the value for the feedback request.

00 = no request

01 = unsolicited feedback only

10 = immediate feedback

11 = aggregated feedback

Parameters:

<FRequest> integer

Range: #H0,2 to #H3,2

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:FREQ #H2,2`
Sets the value for the feedback request to 10 (immediate feedback).

Manual operation: See "Reserved" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:HVINdicator?

The command queries the used format (HT or VHT).

Return values:
<HTVHT> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:HTC:HVIN?`
Response: `1`
HT format is used.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT" on page 75

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:LAControl <LaControl>

Sets the value for the link adaption control.

B0 (1bit) MA - MA payload

When the MA field is set to 1, the payload of the QoS Null Data MPDU is interpreted as a payload of the management action frame.

B1 (1bit) TRQ - Sounding Request

1 = Request to the responder to transmit a sounding PPDU.

B2 (1bit) MRQ - MCS Request

1 = Request for feedback of MCS.

B3-B5 (3bit) MRS - MRQ Sequence Identifier

Set by sender to any value in the range '000'-'110' to identify MRQ. = Invalid if MRQ = 0

B6-B8 (3bit) MFS - MFB Sequence Identifier

Set to the received value of MRS. Set to '111' for unsolicited MFB.

B9-B15 (7bit) MFB - MCS Feedback

Link adaptation feedback containing the recommended MCS. When a responder is unable to provide MCS feedback or the feedback is not available, the MFB is set to 'all-ones' (default value) and also MFS is set to '1'.

Parameters:
<LaControl> integer
Range: #H0000,16 to #HFFFF, 16

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:LAC #H5A5A,16`
Sets the value for the link adaption control to #H5A5A,16.

Manual operation: See "Link Adaption Control" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:NDP <Ndp>

Sets the value of the Null Data Packet (NDP) announcement.

0 = no NDP will follow

1 = NDP will follow

Parameters:
<Ndp> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:NDP #H1,1`
Sets the value for the NDP announcement to 1 (NDP will follow).

Manual operation: See "NDP Announcement" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:RDGMore <RdgMore>

Sets the value for the RDG/More PPDU.

Transmitted by Initiator

0 = No reverse grant.

1 = A reverse grant is present, as defined by the Duration/ID field.

Transmitted by Responder

0 = The PPDU carrying the MPDU is the last transmission by the responder.

1 = The PPDU carrying the frame is followed by another PPDU.

Parameters:
<RdgMore> integer
Range: #H0,1 to #H1,1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:RDGM #H0,1`
Sets the value for the RDG/More PPDU to #H0,1.

Manual operation: See "RDG/More PPDU" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:REServed <Reserved>

This signal field is currently defined, but not used. It is set to zero by the transmitter and ignored by the receiver.

Parameters:
<Reserved> integer
Range: #H0,5 to #H5,2

Manual operation: See "Reserved" on page 73

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:SREServed <Reserved>

This signal field is currently defined, but not used.

Parameters:
<Reserved> integer

Manual operation: See "Reserved" on page 74

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HTControl:STATe <State>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:STATe <State>

The command enables/disables HT Control.

Parameters:
<State> 0 | 1 | OFF | ON
*RST: OFF

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:STAT ON`
enables HT Control.

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT/HE Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:HTControl:ZLF <Zlf>

Sets the value for the ZLF announcement.

0 = no ZLF will follow

1 = ZLF will follow

Parameters:
<Zlf> integer
Range: #H0,1 to #H1,1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:HTC:ZLF #H1,1`
Sets the value for the ZLF announcement to 1 (ZLF will follow).

Manual operation: See "NDP Announcement" on page 73

6.9.5.3 MAC header VHT configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl <VHTContol>

The command sets the value for the VHT control field.

Parameters:

<VHTContol> integer

Range: #H00000000,32 to #HFFFFFFFF,32
*RST: #H00000000,32

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:MAC:VHTC #H5a5a5a5a,32`
sets the value for the VHT control field.

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT/HE Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:ACConstraint <VhtAcConstraint>

The command sets the value for the AC signal field. It indicates the access point of the responder (1 bit).

Parameters:

<VhtAcConstraint> integer

0
The response may contain data from any TID (Traffic Identifier)

1
The response may contain data only from the same AC as the last data received from the initiator.

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:ACC 0`
the response may contain data from any TID.

Manual operation: See "AC Constraint" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:CTYPe <CTYPe>

The command sets the coding information. If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1, the Coding Type subfield contains the Coding information (set to 0 for BCC and set to 1 for LDPC) to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

Parameters:

<CTYPe> integer

0
BCC

1
LDPC

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:CTYP 1`
sets the coding information for LPDC.

Manual operation: See "Coding Type" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:FTTYpe <FbTxType>

The command sets the FB Tx Type subfield.

0 = If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1 and FB Tx Type subfield is set to 0, the unsolicited MFB refers to either an unbeamformed VHT PPDU or transmit diversity using an STBC VHT PPDU.

1 = If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1 and the FB Tx Type subfield is set to 1, the unsolicited MFB refers to a beamformed SU-MIMO VHT PPDU.

Otherwise this subfield is reserved.

Parameters:
<FbTxType> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:PAID:FTTY #B1,1`
sets the FTTY subfield.

Manual operation: See "FB Tx Type" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:GIDH <GIDH>

Sets GID-H subfield. If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 1, the GID-H subfield contains the highest 3 bits of Group ID of the PPDU to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

Otherwise this subfield is reserved.

Parameters:
<GIDH> integer
*RST: #H0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:GIDH #B111,3`
sets the coding information for GID-H.

Manual operation: See "GID-H" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator?

Queries the used format (HT or VHT). The command returns `0` for the HT format and `1` for the VHT format.

Return values:
<HtVhtIndicator> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:HVIN?`
Response: `1`
VHT format is used.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MFB <Mfb>

The command sets the MFB subfield. This subfield contains the recommended MFB. The value of MCS=15 and VHT N_STS=7 indicates that no feedback is present.

See also Table 3-10 for definition of the MFB subfield.

Parameters:
<Mfb> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:MFB #B111111111111111,15`
sets the information for the MFB subfield.

Manual operation: See "MFB" on page 77

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MGL <MfsiGidL>

The command determines the information of the MFSI/GID-L subfield.

MFB = 0

If the Unsolicited MFB subfield is set to 0, the MFSI/GID-L subfield contains the received value of MSI contained in the frame to which the MFB information refers.

MFB = 1

The MFSI/GID-L subfield contains the lowest 3 bits of Group ID of the PPDU to which the unsolicited MFB refers.

Parameters:
<MfsiGidL> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:MGL #B111,3`
sets the information for the MFSI/GID-L subfield.

Manual operation: See "MFSI/GID-L" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MRQ <Mrq>

The command determines the information of the MRQ subfield.

Parameters:
<Mrq> integer

0
requests MCS feedback (solicited MFB).

1
otherwise

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:MRQ #B1,1`
sets the information for the MRQ subfield.

Manual operation: See "MRQ" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:MSI <Msi>

The command sets the MSI subfield.

MRQ = 0

When the MRQ subfield is set to 0, the MSI subfield is reserved.

MRQ = 1

When the MRQ subfield is set to 1, the MSI subfield contains a sequence number in the range 0 to 6 that identifies the specific request.

Parameters:

<Msi> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:MSI #B111,3`
sets the information for the MFSI/GID-L subfield.

Manual operation: See "MSI" on page 78

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:RDGMore <VhtRdgMore>

The command issues the reverse direction grant. When transmitted by an initiator or a responder, this field is interpreted differently.

Transmitted by Initiator

0 = No reverse grant.

1 = A reverse grant is present, as defined by the Duration/ID field.

Transmitted by Responder

0 = The PPDU carrying the MPDU is the last transmission by the responder.

1 = The PPDU carrying the frame is followed by another PPDU.

Parameters:

<VhtRdgMore> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:HTC #H80000000,32`
`BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:RDGM #B1,1`
sets the value for the RDG/More PPDU.

Manual operation: See "RDG/More PPDU" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:UMFB <UnsolicitedMfb>

The command sets the Unsolicited MFB subfield.

Parameters:

<UnsolicitedMfb> integer

0
if the MFB is a response to an MRQ.

1
if the MFB is not a response to an MRQ.

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL:MAC:VHTC:UMFB #B1,1`
sets the information for the UMFB subfield.

Manual operation: See "Unsolicited MFB" on page 76

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:MAC:VHTControl:VREServed
<VhtReserved>

This signal field is currently defined, but not used. It is set to zero by the transmitter and ignored by the receiver.

Parameters:
<VhtReserved> integer

Manual operation: See "Rsv" on page 79

6.9.5.4 MAC header HE configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl
<HEControl>

Sets the value with the length of 4 bytes of the HE control field.

Parameters:
<HEControl> integer

Manual operation: See "HT/VHT/HE Control" on page 72

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl:ACONtrol
<AggregatedCtrl>

Sets the value for the aggregated control field. The length of this value may vary according to the selected control ID subfield.

Parameters:
<AggregatedCtrl> integer

Manual operation: See "Aggregated control" on page 79

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:HEControl:HEINdicator?

Indicates the use of the HE format, if `[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:MAC:VHTControl:HVINdicator?` is set to `1`. The command returns `1` if the HE format is used and `0` if not.

Return values:
<HEIndicator> integer

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "HE" on page 80

6.9.5.5 Trigger frame settings

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:BW <BW>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:CINDication <CascadeInd>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:CSRequired <CSRequired>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:DOPPler <Doppler>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:EREServed <EhtReserved>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:GILTf <GILTF>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:HEEHt <HeEhtP160>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:HREServed <HESIGAReserved>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:LEN <Length>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:LESSeg <LDPCExtSymSeg>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:MLTFmode <MUMIMOLTFMode>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:NHLSym <NumHeLtfSym>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:PEXTension <PacketExtension>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:RSV <Reserved>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:SPAReuse <SpatialReuse>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:STBC <STBC>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:SUIPresent <SpeUserInfoPres>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TFTYpe <TrigFrmType>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TTYPe?
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:CINFo:TXPow <APTxPower>

Sets the value bits of the common info field.

Parameters:
<APTxPower> 6 bits

Manual operation: See "AP Tx Power" on page 90

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:NUINfo <NoUserInfo>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:AID <AID12>

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:CODType <CodingType>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:DCM <DCM>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:MCS <MCS>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:PS160 <PS160>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:PVI <PhyVerId>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:RSV <Reserved>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:RUALlocation <RUAllocation>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SPRFirst <SpatialReuse1>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SPRSecond <SpatialReuse2>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:SSALlocation <SSAllocation>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:TDUSerinfo <TrigDepUserInfo>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:TRSSi <TargetRssi>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UBEXtension <UlBandExt>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UDV <UsigDisVal>
[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:UINFo<st0>:UREServed <UserInfoReserve>

Sets the value bits of the user info field.

You can configure the user info for up to 37 users with the following command:

`[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:NUINfo` on page 201.

Parameters:
<UserInfoReserve> 3 bits

Manual operation: See "Rsv" on page 95

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:EOF <MpduEof>

Selects the end of frame (EOF) tag.

Tagged/untagged indication is set in the 1-bit EOF/Tag field of an MPDU.

Parameters:
<MpduEof> E0 | E1

E0
End of frame is untagged.

E1
End of frame is tagged.

*RST: E0

Example: `SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:TFConfig:EOF E1`
The end of the trigger frame in the first frame block is tagged.

Manual operation: See "MPDU EOF" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:PADLength
<PaddingLength>

Queries the length of the padding field in the trigger frame. The length is returned in bytes.

Parameters:

<PaddingLength> integer

Range: 0 to 47040
*RST: 0
Default unit: byte

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:TFConfig:PADLength?
// Response in bytes: "200"
```
The padding length is 200 bytes.

Manual operation: See "Padding Length" on page 96

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>[:USER<di>]:TFConfig:TPTime
<TrigProcTime>

Sets minimum time to process the trigger frame in microseconds.

Parameters:

<TrigProcTime> TPT0 | TPT8 | TPT16

TPT0|TPT8|TPT16
0/8/16 us

*RST: TPT0

Example:
```
SOURce1:BB:WLNN:FBLock1:TFConfig:TPTime?
// Response in microseconds: "8"
```
The minimum time to process the trigger frame is 8 microseconds.

Manual operation: See "Min Trigger Process Time" on page 96

6.9.6 Beacon configuration

6.9.6.1 General beacon functions

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:BINTerval <BInterval>

Defines the time interval between two beacon transmissions.

Parameters:

<BInterval> float

Range: 0 to 65
Increment: 1E-9
*RST: 0.1
Default unit: s

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:BINT 200ms`
Sets the time interval between two beacon transmissions to 200 ms.

Manual operation: See "Beacon Interval" on page 81

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:DCCHannel?

Queries the current channel of the DSSS network.

Return values:

<DCCHannel> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:DCCH?`

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "DSSS(Current Channel)" on page 82

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:IAWindow <IAWindow>

Sets the parameters necessary to support an IBSS (2 bytes). The Information field contains the ATIM Window parameter.

Parameters:

<IAWindow> integer

*RST: #H0000

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:IAW #HFFFF,16

Manual operation: See "IBSS(ATIM Window) (hex)" on page 82

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:SRATe <SRATe>

Determines a set of data rates that are supported by the access point (Supported Rates field).

Parameters:
<SRATe> integer

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:SRAT #H06090C1218243036,64
Determines the following set of supported data rates: Hex numbers 06 09 0C 12 18 24 30 36.
This means: 6 Mbps, 9 Mbps, 12 Mbps, 18 Mbps, 24 Mbps, 36 Mbps, 48 Mbps and 54 Mbps are supported by the access point.

Manual operation: See "Supported Rates" on page 82

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:SSID <Ssid>

Specifies the desired SSID or the wildcard SSID.

Parameters:
<Ssid> string
Range: 0 char to 32 char

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:SSID "Rohde&Schwarz"`
Sets the SSID to "Rohde&Schwarz".

Manual operation: See "SSID" on page 81

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:TSTamp <TStamp>

Sets the value of the TSF timer (Timing Synchronization Function of a frame's source).

Parameters:
<TStamp> integer

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:TST #H1414AFAE891254BC, 64`
Sets the value of the TSF timer to 1414AFAE891254BC.

Manual operation: See "Timestamp (hex)" on page 81

6.9.6.2 Capability information parameters

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:APSD
<CAPSd>

Informs the associated stations if automatic power save delivery (APSD, energy saving function) is supported.

Parameters:

<CAPSd> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBLock1:BFC:CAP:APSD ON`

Informs the associated stations that automatic power save delivery (APSD, energy saving function) is supported.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CAGility
<CCAGility>

Informs the associated stations if channel agility is used.

Parameters:

<CCAGility> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:CAG ON

Informs the associated stations that channel agility is used.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CPOLlable
<CCPollable>

Informs the associated stations if contention free is pollable.

Parameters:

<CCPollable> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:CPOL ON`

Informs the associated stations that contention free is pollable.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:CPRequest
<CCPRequest>

Indicates if contention free poll (CF-poll) is requested.

Parameters:

<CCPRequest> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:CPR ON`
Tells the associated stations that contention free poll (CF-poll) is requested.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:ESS
<CESS>

Informs the associated stations if the network is an ESS type network.

Parameters:

<CESS> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 1

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:ESS ON`
Informs the associated stations that the network is an ESS type network.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:IBACk
<IBACk>

Informs the associated stations if immediate block Ack is allowed.

Parameters:

<IBACk> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:IBACk ON`
Informs the associated stations that immediate block Ack is allowed.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:IBSS
<CIBSs>

Informs the associated stations if the network is an IBSS type network.

Parameters:

<CIBSs> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:IBSS ON`
Informs the associated stations that the network is an IBSS type network.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:DBACk
<CDBAck>

Informs the associated stations if delayed block Ack is allowed.

Parameters:
<CDBAck> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:DBAC ON`
Informs the associated stations that delayed block Ack is allowed.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:DOFDm
<CDOFdm>

Indicates if Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum - OFDM is allowed.

Parameters:
<CDOFdm> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:DOFD

Informs the associated stations that Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum - OFDM is allowed.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:PBCC
<PBCC>

Informs the associated stations if PBCC is allowed.

Parameters:
<PBCC> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:PBCC ON

Informs the associated stations that PBCC is allowed.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:PRIVacy
<PRIVacy>

Informs the associated stations if encryption is required for all data frames.

Parameters:
<PRIVacy> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:PRIV ON

Informs the associated stations that encryption is required for all data frames.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:QOS <QOS>

Informs the associated stations if quality of service (QoS) is supported.

Parameters:

<QOS> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:QOS ON`

Informs the associated stations that quality of service (QoS) is supported.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:RMEasurement <RMEasurement>

Informs the associated stations if radio measurement is supported.

Parameters:

<RMEasurement> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: SOUR:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:RME ON

Informs the associated stations that radio measurement is supported.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SMGMt <SMGMt>

Informs the associated stations if spectrum management is enabled.

Parameters:

<SMGMt> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: `SOUR:BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:SMGM ON`

Informs the associated stations that spectrum management is enabled.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SPReamble <SPReamble>

Informs the associated stations if short preamble is allowed.

Parameters:

<SPReamble> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF

*RST: 0

Example: BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAP:SPR ON

Informs the associated stations that short preamble is allowed.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:CAPability:SSTime
<SSTime>

Informs the associated stations if short slot time is supported.

Parameters:
<SSTime> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:CAPability:SST ON`
Informs the associated stations that short slot time is supported.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:HTCapability:GFIeld
<GreenField>

Enables/disables the support for the reception of PPDUs with HT Greenfield format.

Parameters:
<GreenField> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "Green Field" on page 87

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:HTCapability:STATe
<State>

Activates/ deactivates the HT capability information element.

Parameters:
<State> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Manual operation: See "State" on page 87

6.9.6.3 ERP parameters

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:BPMode
<EBPMode>

Informs associated stations whether to use the long or the short preamble.

Parameters:
<EBPMode> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:ERP:BPM ON`
Informs associated stations that they should use the long preamble.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:NEPResent <ENEPresent>

Sets Non-ERP Present on. This is needed if there is a non-ERP MU associated to the AP.

Parameters:
<ENEPresent> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:ERP:NEPR ON`
Sets on Non-ERP Present.

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:BFConfiguration:ERP:UPRotection <EUPRotection>

Informs associated stations if they have to use protection.

Parameters:
<EUPRotection> 1 | ON | 0 | OFF
*RST: 0

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:BFC:ERP:UPR ON`
Informs associated stations that they have to use protection.

6.9.7 Spatial mapping configuration

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:MODE <Mode>

Selects the spatial mapping mode for the selected frame block. Except of the beamforming mode, the matrix element values are loaded by using info class methods.

Parameters:
<Mode> OFF | DIRect | EXPansion | BEAMforming | INDirect

OFF
(only "LEGACY" mode)
The spatial mapping mode is switched off automatically.

DIRect
(only active with physical modes MIXED MODE or GREEN FIELD when $N_{TX} = N_{STS}$)
The transmit matrix is a CSD matrix, that is, diagonal matrix of unit magnitude and complex values that represent cyclic shifts in the time domain.

EXPansion
(only active with physical modes MIXED MODE or GREEN FIELD)
The transmit matrix is the product of a CSD matrix and a square matrix formed of orthogonal columns, as defined in the IEEE 802.11n specification.

INDirect
(only active with physical modes MIXED MODE or GREEN FIELD)
The transmit matrix is the product of a CSD matrix and the Hadamard unitary matrix.

*RST: EXPansion

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SMAP:MODE OFF`
Sets the spatial mapping mode to OFF, that is, the spatial mapping mode is switched off automatically.

Manual operation: See "Mode" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:TSHift<st> <TShift>

Sets the spatial mapping time shift. This value is relevant for spatial mapping mode direct and spatial expansion only.

Parameters:
<TShift> float

Range: -32000 ns to 32000 ns
Increment: 1 ns
*RST: 0 ns

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SMAP:MODE TSH 1000`
Sets the spatial mapping time shift to 1000 ns.

Manual operation: See "Time Shift" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:INDex <Index>

Sets the index of the subcarrier. A matrix is mapped to each subcarrier. Except for k=0, the index can be set in the value range of -64 to 63

Parameters:
<Index> integer

Range: depends on TxMode to depends on TxMode
*RST: 20

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SMAP:IND 30`
Sets the index of the subcarrier to k = 30.

Manual operation: See "Index k" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:ROW<st>:COL<dir>:I?

Queries the time shift value of element I of the selected row and column of the spatial transmit matrix.

Return values:
<I> float

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SMAP:ROW2:COL2:I?`
queries the time shift value of element I for row 2, column 2.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "I (Transmit Matrix)" on page 98

[:SOURce<hw>]:BB:WLNN:FBLock<ch>:SMAPping:ROW<st>:COL<dir>:Q?

Queries the time shift value of element Q of the selected row and column of the spatial transmit matrix.

Return values:
<Q> float

Example: `BB:WLNN:FBL1:SMAP:ROW2:COL2:Q?`
queries the time shift value of element Q for row 2, column 2.

Usage: Query only

Manual operation: See "Q (Transmit Matrix)" on page 99

Glossary: Specifications and references

Symbols

1GP56: Rohde & Schwarz application note "802.11 Packet Error Rate Testing":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1GP56.html

1GP94: Rohde & Schwarz application note "Generating Signals for WLAN 802.11ac":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1GP94.html

1GP115: Rohde & Schwarz application note "Generating WLAN IEEE 802.11ax Signals":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1GP115.html

1MA69: Rohde & Schwarz application note "WLAN Tests According to Standard 802.11a/b/g":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA69.html

1MA152: Rohde & Schwarz application note "Intelligent Transportation Systems Using IEEE 802.11p":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA152.html

1MA179: Rohde & Schwarz application note "WLAN 802.11n: From SISO to MIMO":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA179.html

1MA192: Rohde & Schwarz white paper "802.11ac Technology Introduction":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA192.html

1MA222: Rohde & Schwarz white paper "IEEE 802.11ax Technology Introduction":
https://www.rohde-schwarz.com/appnote/1MA222.html

I

IEEE Std 802.11ax™-2021: "Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications"
Amendment 1: Enhancements for High-Efficiency WLAN

IEEE Std 802.11be™-2023: "Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications
Amendment: Enhancements for Extremely High Throughput (EHT)"

IEEE Std 802.11™: "Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications"
Related amendments covering all IEEE 802.11 standards

List of commands

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