



SC5502A

50 MHz to 10 GHz RF Signal Source
PXi Express

Operating & Programming Manual

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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This product is warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of three years from the date of shipment. SignalCore will, at its option, repair or replace equipment that proves to be defective during the warranty period. This warranty includes parts and labor.

Before any equipment will be accepted for warranty repair or replacement, a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number must be obtained from a SignalCore customer service representative and clearly marked on the outside of the return package. SignalCore will pay all shipping costs relating to warranty repair or replacement.

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組成名稱 Model Name	鉛 Lead (Pb)	汞 Mercury (Hg)	鎘 Cadmium (Cd)	六价铬 Hexavalent Chromium (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
SC5502A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A ✓ indicates that the hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this product is below the limit requirement in SJ/T11363-2006. An ✗ indicates that the particular hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials used for this product is above the limit requirement in SJ/T11363-2006.

CE European Union EMC & Safety Compliance Declaration

The European Conformity (CE) marking is affixed to products with input of 50 - 1,000 VAC or 75 - 1,500 VDC and/or for products which may cause or be affected by electromagnetic disturbance. The CE marking symbolizes conformity of the product with the applicable requirements. CE compliance is a manufacturer’s self-declaration allowing products to circulate freely within the European Union (EU). SignalCore products meet the essential requirements of Directives 2014/30/EU (EMC) and 2014/35/EU (product safety), and comply with the relevant standards. Standards for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Equipment include EN 61326-1:2013 and EN 55011:2009 for EMC, and EN 61010-1 for product safety.

Recycling Information

All products sold by SignalCore eventually reach the end of their useful life. SignalCore complies with EU Directive 2012/19/EU regarding Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

Warnings Regarding Use of SignalCore Products

- (1) PRODUCTS FOR SALE BY SIGNALCORE, INCORPORATED ARE NOT DESIGNED WITH COMPONENTS NOR TESTED FOR A LEVEL OF RELIABILITY SUITABLE FOR USE IN OR IN CONNECTION WITH SURGICAL IMPLANTS OR AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN ANY LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS WHOSE FAILURE TO PERFORM CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE SIGNIFICANT INJURY TO A HUMAN.

- (2) IN ANY APPLICATION, INCLUDING THE ABOVE, RELIABILITY OF OPERATION OF THE SOFTWARE PRODUCTS CAN BE IMPAIRED BY ADVERSE FACTORS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO FLUCTUATIONS IN ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY, COMPUTER HARDWARE MALFUNCTIONS, COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE FITNESS, FITNESS OF COMPILERS AND DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE USED TO DEVELOP AN APPLICATION, INSTALLATION ERRORS, SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE COMPATIBILITY PROBLEMS, MALFUNCTIONS OR FAILURES OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING OR CONTROL DEVICES, TRANSIENT FAILURES OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS (HARDWARE AND/OR SOFTWARE), UNANTICIPATED USES OR MISUSES, OR ERRORS ON THE PART OF THE USER OR APPLICATIONS DESIGNER (ADVERSE FACTORS SUCH AS THESE ARE HEREAFTER COLLECTIVELY TERMED "SYSTEM FAILURES"). ANY APPLICATION WHERE A SYSTEM FAILURE WOULD CREATE A RISK OF HARM TO PROPERTY OR PERSONS (INCLUDING THE RISK OF BODILY INJURY AND DEATH) SHOULD NOT BE SOLELY RELIANT UPON ANY ONE COMPONENT DUE TO THE RISK OF SYSTEM FAILURE. TO AVOID DAMAGE, INJURY, OR DEATH, THE USER OR APPLICATION DESIGNER MUST TAKE REASONABLY PRUDENT STEPS TO PROTECT AGAINST SYSTEM FAILURES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BACK-UP OR SHUT DOWN MECHANISMS. BECAUSE EACH END-USER SYSTEM IS CUSTOMIZED AND DIFFERS FROM SIGNALCORE' TESTING PLATFORMS, AND BECAUSE A USER OR APPLICATION DESIGNER MAY USE SIGNALCORE PRODUCTS IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER PRODUCTS IN A MANNER NOT EVALUATED OR CONTEMPLATED BY SIGNALCORE, THE USER OR APPLICATION DESIGNER IS ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING AND VALIDATING THE SUITABILITY OF SIGNALCORE PRODUCTS WHENEVER SIGNALCORE PRODUCTS ARE INCORPORATED IN A SYSTEM OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN, PROCESS AND SAFETY LEVEL OF SUCH SYSTEM OR APPLICATION.

GETTING STARTED

Unpacking

All SignalCore products ship in antistatic packaging (bags) to prevent damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD). Under certain conditions, an ESD event can instantly and permanently damage several of the components found in SignalCore products. Therefore, to avoid damage when handling any SignalCore hardware, you must take the following precautions:



- Ground yourself using a grounding strap or by touching a grounded metal object.
- Touch the antistatic bag to a grounded metal object before removing the hardware from its packaging.
- Never touch exposed signal pins. Due to the inherent performance degradation caused by ESD protection circuits in the RF path, the device has minimal ESD protection against direct injection of ESD into the RF signal pins.
- When not in use, store all SignalCore products in their original antistatic bags.

Remove the product from its packaging and inspect it for loose components or any signs of damage. Notify SignalCore immediately if the product appears damaged in any way.

Verifying the Contents of your Shipment

Verify that your SC5502A kit contains the following items:

Quantity	Item
1	SC5502A RF Signal Source
1	Software Installation USB Flash Drive

Setting Up and Configuring the SC5502A

The SC5502A is designed for use in a PXIe or PXIe hybrid chassis. Chassis manufacturers must provide at least the minimum required per-slot power dissipation cooling capability to be compliant with the PXIe specifications. The SC5502A is designed to be sufficiently cooled in either all-PXIe chassis or PXIe hybrid chassis (PXI Express chassis with traditional PXI slots). However, certain environmental factors may degrade performance. Inadequate cooling can cause the temperature inside the RF housing to rise above the maximum for this product, leading to improper performance and potentially reducing product lifespan or causing complete product failure. Maintain adequate air space around the chassis at all times and keep the chassis fan filters clean and unobstructed.



Refer to your chassis manufacturer's user manual for proper setup and maintenance of your PXIe or PXIe hybrid chassis. The SC5502A on-board temperature sensor should indicate a rise of no more than 20 °C above ambient temperature under normal operating conditions.

The SC5502A is a PXIe-based RF signal source with all user I/O located on the front face of the module as shown in Figure 1. Each I/O location is discussed in further detail below.

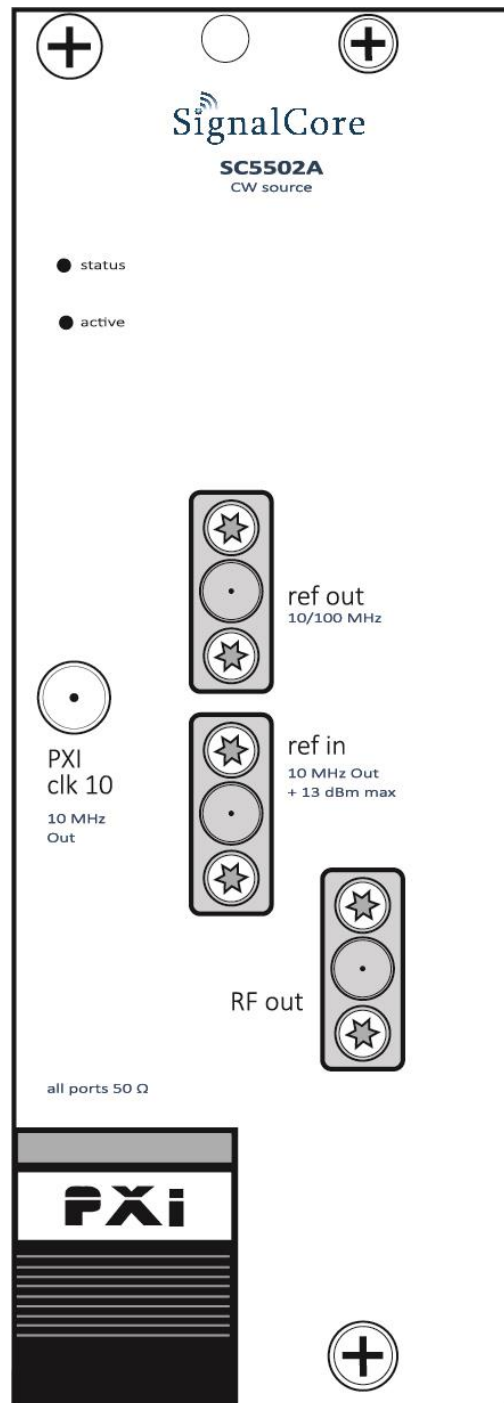


Figure 1. PXI Express chassis view of the SC5502A. Module is shown installed in slot 2.

Signal Connections

All signal connections (ports) on the SC5502A are SMA-type. Exercise caution when fastening cables to the signal connections. Over-tightening any connection can cause permanent damage to the device.



The condition of your system's signal connections can significantly affect measurement accuracy and repeatability. Improperly mated connections or dirty, damaged or worn connectors can degrade measurement performance. Clean out any loose, dry debris from connectors with clean, low-pressure air (available in spray cans from office supply stores).

If deeper cleaning is necessary, use lint-free swabs and isopropyl alcohol to gently clean inside the connector barrel and the external threads. Do not mate connectors until the alcohol has completely evaporated. Excess liquid alcohol trapped inside the connector may degrade measurement performance until fully evaporated (this may take several days).



Tighten all SMA connections to 5 in-lb max (56 N-cm max)

- RF OUT** This port outputs the tunable RF signal from the source. The connector is SMA female. The nominal output impedance is 50 Ω .
- REF OUT** This port outputs the internal 10 MHz or 100 MHz reference clock. The connector is SMA female. This port is AC-coupled with a nominal output impedance of 50 Ω .
- REF IN** This port accepts an external 10 MHz reference signal, allowing an external source to synchronize the internal reference clock. The connector is SMA female. This port is AC-coupled with a nominal input impedance of 50 Ω . Maximum input power is +13 dBm.
- PXI CLK10** This port outputs the 10 MHz chassis reference signal from the chassis backplane, allowing it to synchronize the internal reference clock. An MCX male to SMA male cable is required (but not supplied) to connect this port to the “ref in” port in order to use this reference for synchronization. This port may be enabled or disabled through a software switch to minimize possible clock noise when not in use. This port has a nominal output impedance of 50 Ω and drives 0 dBm into a 50 Ω load.

Indicator LEDs

The SC5502A provides visual indication of important modes. There are two LED indicators on the unit. Their behavior under different operating conditions is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. LED indicator states.

LED	Color	Definition
STATUS	Green	“Power good” and all oscillators phase-locked
STATUS	Red	One or more oscillators off lock
STATUS	Off	Power fault
ACTIVE	Green/Off	Device is open (green) /closed (off) , this indicator is also user programmable (see register map)
ACTIVE	Orange	User initiated standby mode

SC5502A THEORY OF OPERATION

Output Amplitude Control

As shown in Figure 2, the SC5502A source architecture at a high level consists of an output amplitude control section and a frequency synthesis section. The amplitude of the signal is controlled through the use of digital step attenuators (DSAs) and a voltage controlled attenuator (VCA). The DSAs provide coarse-step tuning over a wide range while the VCA provides fine tune correction to the DSA. The VCA is part of the automatic level control loop (ALC), which additionally consists of an RF amplifier, a power detector, and an integrator. The ALC loop can be closed or open. In closed loop mode, the power detector outputs a voltage proportional to the power it detects. This voltage is compared to that of the reference ALC DAC voltage, which in turn is set for some calibrated power level. Voltage error between the detector voltage and the ALC DAC voltage drives the integrator output in the direction that will vary the VCA to achieve the desired output power level. When the ALC control loop is opened, the power detector output voltage is grounded, and the integrator is configured as a voltage buffer that drives the ALC DAC voltage to the VCA. In this mode, the ALC DAC voltage directly drives the VCA with voltage levels that correspond to calibrated output power levels.

There are advantages and disadvantages with either of these two amplitude control modes. On one hand, the open loop mode has an advantage over the closed loop mode when close-in carrier amplitude noise is a concern. ALC loops do introduce some level of amplitude modulated noise onto the carrier signal, and these levels may not be acceptable (although they are generally lower than the phase noise). SignalCore offers the option to open the ALC loop to remove any unwanted AM noise that results from closed loop control. Another side effect of the closed loop is that the frequency bandwidth of the ALC loop may slow down amplitude settling. Typically, in order to keep AM noise low and close (in offset frequency) to the signal, the loop bandwidth is also kept low. As a result, the settling time is increased.

On the other hand, a closed loop ALC provides better amplitude control over the entire frequency range. With a temperature-stable ALC DAC, the closed loop will precisely maintain the power at the detector, mitigating errors in the components prior to it in the signal path. Temperature-induced errors in components and abrupt amplitude changes when switching filters in the filter banks contribute to errors in the amplitude of the signal. However, these errors occur before the power detector and are compensated by the feedback loop action. Errors in amplitude are thus confined to the output attenuators, amplifiers, and the loop components. When the loop is opened, amplitude errors resulting from all parts of the amplitude control section as well as the synthesizer section affect the overall output amplitude accuracy. In particular, when the filters within the filter bank are switched from one bank to another the signal experiences abrupt discontinuities in its amplitude which the open loop calibration cannot appropriately account for in its correction algorithm.

Setting of the amplitude control components is performed automatically by the system, although it is possible to override the ALC DAC value if needed. In Figure 2, the labels in red indicate parameters or devices which the user can directly control.

Frequency Synthesizer

The synthesizer section of the SC5502A comprises a multiple phase-locked loop architecture whose base frequency reference is a 10 MHz TCXO. The user may choose to phase-lock this base reference to an external source if required. The 100 MHz VCXO is phase-locked to the TCXO for frequency stability. While the TCXO determines the very close-in phase noise, the VCXO phase noise determines the system phase noise in the frequency offset regions of approximately 1 kHz to 30 kHz. The 100 MHz VCXO provides the reference signal to the main RF signal synthesizer comprised of three phase-locked loops and a direct digital synthesis (DDS) oscillator. The “fine” PLL provides a tuning resolution of a few mHz over a narrow frequency range, while the “coarse” PLL tunes in steps of a few MHz over several GHz of range. The “main” or summing PLL combines the signals of the “coarse” and “fine” loops into one broad tuning signal with fine tuning.

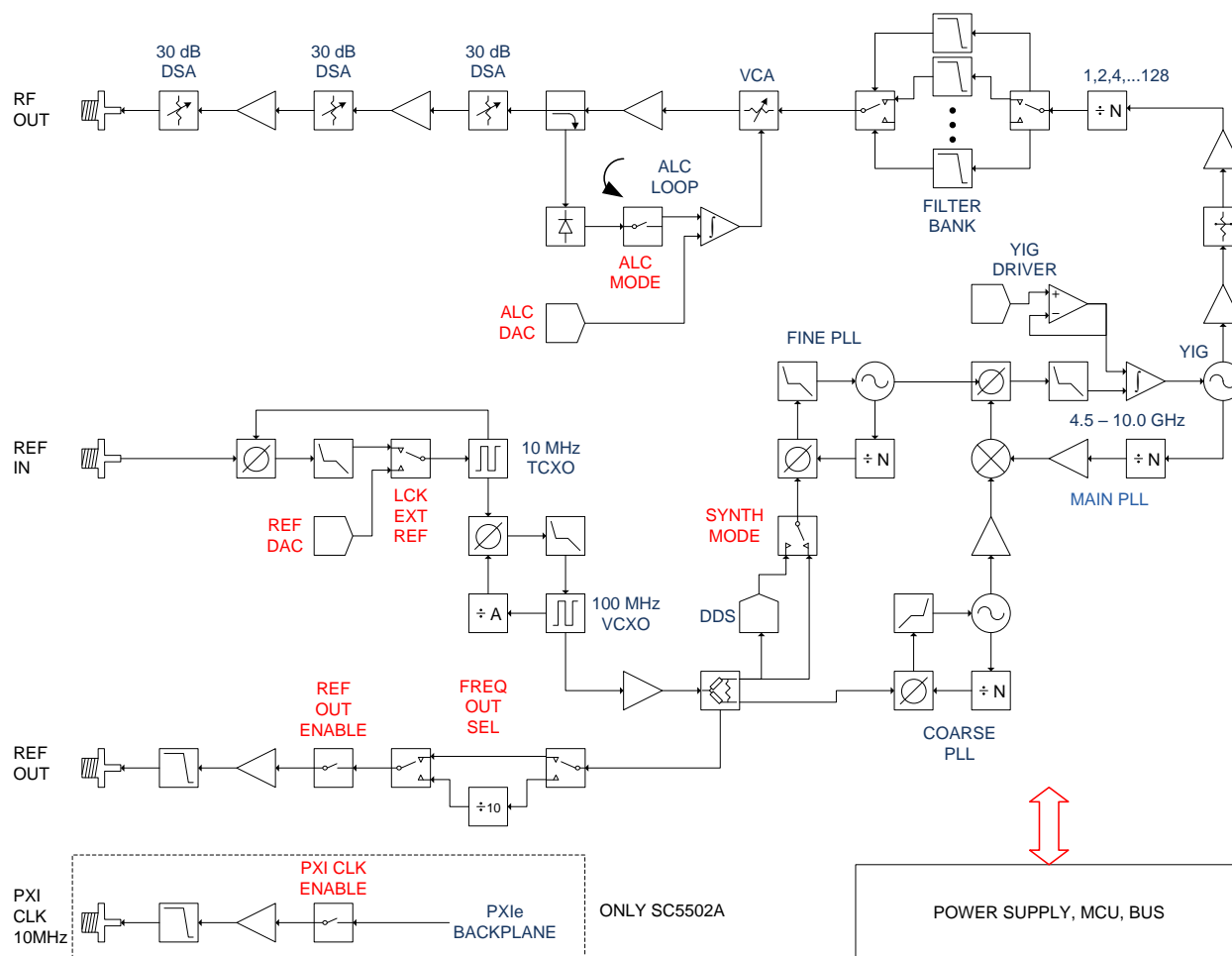


Figure 2. Simplified block diagram of the SC5502A RF signal source.

Using this multiple loop approach produces signals with low phase noise and low phase spurs, high levels of which exist in single loop architectures such as single fractional-N PLLs. Although a single fractional-N type PLL may provide fine resolution, its large fractional spurs may make it unusable at certain parts of the band - especially at frequency regions close to the integer boundaries. A multiple

loop architecture allows for fine tuning with extremely low phase spurs. Furthermore, to improve the overall phase noise profile of the signal, a YIG-based oscillator anchors the main PLL instead of a diode-based VCO because of the YIG's superior far-out phase noise performance in the frequency offset regions of 100 kHz to 10 MHz.

Frequency Tuning Modes

The synthesizer has two sets of control parameters that can be explored to optimize the device for a particular application. The first set of parameters, TUNE SPEED, sets the tuning and phase locking time as frequency is changed. TUNE SPEED comprises two modes - Fast Tune mode and Normal mode, both of which affect the YIG oscillator configuration. The Fast Tune mode deactivates a noise suppression capacitor across the tuning coil of the YIG oscillator. Doing so increases the rate of current flow through the coil and hence increases the available rate of frequency change. In Normal mode, the capacitor is activated, slowing down the available rate of frequency change. The advantage of activating the capacitor is that its presence in the circuit shunts the noise developed across the coil, decreasing close-in phase noise.

The other set of control parameters, FINE TUNE, sets the tuning resolution of the device. There are three modes to FINE TUNE: 1 MHz, 25 kHz, and 1 Hz steps. In the first two modes, the “fine” PLL uses the VCXO signal directly to synthesize its frequency and step size, while in the third mode it uses a DDS to provide 1 Hz resolution. The PLL-only modes provide the ability to realize exact frequencies with tuning as fine as 25 kHz. These modes offer several advantages including lower phase spurs and less computational demand required to set a new frequency. The 1 MHz mode has the lowest phase spurious signals, below the level of the product specifications. The DDS mode also tunes to exact frequencies. However, it requires many more computing cycles and several more internal device registers to write to in order to set a new frequency. Comparing setup times, the PLL-only modes require up to 175 microseconds to compute and setup the device for a new frequency, whereas the DDS mode can require up to 350 microseconds to perform the same action. At first glance it may seem that these differences could impact the frequency tuning times. However, the tuning times are predominantly set by the physical parameters of the YIG oscillator. Computation and register writes typically account for less than 25% of the total tune time of a 10 MHz step change in frequency.

Reference Clock Control

As mentioned above, the primary clock reference for the SC5502A is an onboard 10 MHz TCXO. Should the user require better frequency stability and/or accuracy, this TCXO can be programmed to phase-lock to an external source such as an OCXO or rubidium clock. The device can also be programmed to export either a 10 MHz or 100 MHz reference signal. To adjust the accuracy of the TCXO as needed, for example, to correct for long-term accuracy drift, the user may vary the reference DAC voltage by writing the **REFERENCE_DAC_SETTING** register.

The SC5502A can be programmed to lock to an external reference usually for better stability and accuracy, or for synchronizing the device to the reference. The reference source must be connected to the Ref In port. The device reference can be exported out the Ref Out port, and the user can choose to export a 10 MHz or 100 MHz signal.

Additionally, the SC5502A routes the 10 MHz PXI chassis backplane clock to the front panel of the device. By cabling between the “PXI clk10” port and the “ref in” port, the user may enable the 10 MHz PXI chassis clock as a phase-locked reference for the SC5502A. A word of caution about the PXI chassis clock - the 10 MHz backplane clock is not considered to be either a stable or accurate clock and could potentially have frequency errors in excess of +/- 40 ppm, significantly outside the locking range capability of the SC5502A.

Harmonics and Range Operation

The SC5502A’s guaranteed operating frequency range is 50 MHz to 10 GHz. At low frequencies of operation (200 MHz and lower), the harmonics of the signal can potentially be observed as high as -10 dBc at 0 dBm output. This is due to the limited space available for additional filtering in these ranges. At lower frequencies, the large physical size of appropriate filters makes it impossible to accommodate them within the compact form of this device. Furthermore, as the low frequencies are synthesized through frequency dividers, their output waveforms become more “square” than sinusoidal, giving rise to higher odd-order harmonics.

The device is specified to a maximum calibrated level of +10 dBm for frequencies up to 9 GHz, and to a maximum of +7 dBm for frequencies greater than 9 GHz, although the maximum calibrated output is greater than that in most regions of the spectrum. The accuracy degrades as the amplitude approaches the compression point due to the linear approximation in the correction algorithm. As a general rule, however, the lower the tuned frequency, the higher the achievable output power.

Device Standby and RF Enable

The SC5502A has both standby and RF output enable features. The user may wish to put the device into standby mode to reduce power consumption and thus lower the operating temperature of the device under the same environmental conditions. Taking the device out of standby requires the device to wait for the power rails to settle and all internal components to be reprogrammed, usually about one second.

Disabling the RF output moves the frequency to some very low value so that the step attenuators (DSA) and voltage controlled attenuators (VCA) have the most effective attenuation. This will push the signal level below -100 dBm. Enabling the RF output is nearly instantaneous as all components remain active even when the output is disabled.

Default Startup Mode

The factory power-up state for the device is detailed in Table 2. The default state can be changed to the current state programmatically, allowing the user to power up the device in the last saved state without having to reprogram.

Table 2. Factory default power-up state.

Frequency	5.0 GHz		Standby	Disabled
Power	0.00 dBm		Auto Level	Enabled
RF Output	Enabled		Ref Out	Disabled
ALC Mode	Closed Loop		Ext Ref Lock	Disabled

SC5502A PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

Device Drivers

The SC5502A is programmed by writing to its set of configuration registers, and its status is read back through its set of query registers. The user may choose to program directly at register level or through the API library functions provided. These API library functions are wrapper functions of the registers that simplify the task of configuring of the register bytes. The register specifics are covered in the next section. Writing to and reading from the device at the register level through the API involves calls to the **sc5502a_RegWrite** and **sc5502a_RegRead** functions respectively.

For Microsoft Windows™ operating systems, The SC5502A API is provided as a dynamic linked library, *sc5502a.dll*. This API uses NI-VISA™ to communicate with the device. Inclusion of the NI-VISA driver is required for code development in programming languages such C, C++, or LabVIEW™. For LabVIEW™ support, an additional LabVIEW API, *sc5502a.llb*, is also provided. The functions in the LabVIEW API are primarily LabVIEW VI wrappers to the standard API functions. NI-VISA™ is available from National Instruments Corporation (www.ni.com).

For other operating systems or VISA implementations such as Agilent VISA, users will need to access the device through their own proprietary PXIe driver. The VISA-based driver code is available to our customers by request. This code can be compiled with Agilent VISA with minimal or no code change. Should the user require assistance in writing an appropriate API other than that provided, please contact SignalCore for additional example code and hardware details.

Using the Application Programming Interface (API)

The SC5502A API library functions make it easy for the user to communicate with the device. Using the API removes the need to understand register-level details - their configuration, address, data format, etc., and the additional layer between the PXIe bridge and the onboard microcontroller that must be configured prior to writing the device registers. Using the API, commands to control the device are greatly simplified. For example, to obtain the device temperature, the user simply calls the function **sc5502A_GetDeviceTemperature** or **sc5502A_SetFrequency** to tune the frequency. The software API is covered in detail in the “Software API Library Functions” section.

SETTING THE SC5502A - WRITING TO CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

Configuration Registers

Users may write the configuration registers (write only) directly by calling the **sc5502a_RegWrite** function. The syntax for this function is **sc5502a_RegWrite(deviceHandle, registerCommand, instructWord)**. The **instructWord** takes a 64 bit-word. However, it will only send the required number of bytes to the device. Table 3 summarizes the register addresses (commands) and the effective bytes of command data.

Table 3: Configuration registers.

Register Name	Register Address	Serial Range	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
INITIALIZE	0x01	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Mode
SET_SYSTEM_ACTIVE	0x02	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Enable “active” LED
DEVICE_STANDBY	0x05	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Mode
RF_FREQUENCY	0x10	[7:0]	Fine Frequency Adjust Word [7:0]							
		[15:8]	Fine Frequency Adjust Word [15:8]							
		[23:16]	Fine Frequency Adjust Word [23:16]							
		[31:24]	Fine Frequency Adjust Word [31:24]							
		[39:32]	Fine Frequency Adjust Word [39:32]							
RF_POWER	0x11	[7:0]	RF Power Word [7:0]							
		[15:8]	Sign Bit	RF Power Word [14:8]						
SYNTH_MODE	0x12	[7:0]						Fast Tune	Fine Tune Modes	
RF_ALC_MODE	0x13	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Mode
SET_ALC_DAC_VALUE	0x14	[7:0]	ALC DAC Word [7:0]							
		[15:8]	ALC DAC Word [13:8]							
REFERENCE_MODE	0x15	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	PXI Clk 10 Enable	100 MHz Out Enable	Ref Out Enable	Lock Enable
REFERENCE_DAC_SETTING	0x16	[7:0]	REFERENCE DAC Word [7:0]							
		[15:8]	Open	Open	REFERENCE DAC Word [13:8]					
USER_EEPROM_WRITE	0x23	[7:0]	DATA [7:0]							
		[15:8]	EEPROM Address [15:8]							
		[23:16]	EEPROM Address [23:16]							
RF_OUT_ENABLE	0x26	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Mode
STORE_STARTUP_STATE	0x28	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
AUTO_POWER_DISABLE	0x29	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Mode

Initializing the Device

INITIALIZE (0x01) - Writing 0x00 to this register will reset the device to the default power-on state. Writing 0x01 will reset the device but leave it in the current state. The user has the ability to define the default startup state by writing to the **START UP STATE (0x28)** register, described later in this section.

Setting the System Active LED

SET_SYSTEM_ACTIVE (0x02) - This register turns on the front panel “active” LED with a write of 0x01 or turns off the LED with a write of 0x00. This register is generally written when the device driver opens or closes the device.

Setting the Device Standby Mode

DEVICE_STANDBY (0x05) - Writing 0x01 to this register will power down the analog/RF circuitry. Writing 0x00 to this register will enable the analog/RF circuitry and the device will return to its last programmed state.

Setting the RF Frequency

RF_FREQUENCY (0x10) - This register sets the RF frequency. Data is sent as a 40 bit word with the LSB in Hz.

Setting the RF Power

RF_POWER (0x11) - This register sets the RF power level. The LSB is 1/100th of a dB and absolute magnitude is carried in the first 15 bits, starting with bit 0. The sign bit is indicated on bit 15. Setting bit 15 high implies a negative magnitude. For example, to write 10.05 dBm to the register, the data is 1005 (0x03ED). For -10.05 dBm, the data is 33773 (0x83ED).

Setting the Synthesizer Mode

SYNTH_MODE (0x12) - This register has one data byte and provides two tuning modes for the device - Fast Tune and Fine Tune. By default the Fast Tune is disabled (normal mode). Asserting high bit 2 of the data byte will enable Fast Tune. Fast Tune enables the device for faster lock and settling times between frequency changes. The Fine Tune mode has 3 options - 1 MHz (PLL), 25 kHz (PLL), and 1 Hz (DDS). Selection of these options requires setting the first 2 bits of the data byte to 0, 1, and 2, respectively. See the “Frequency Tuning Modes” section for more information. As an example, to set the device for Fast Tune and step at 1 Hz resolution, write 0x06.

Setting the RF Automatic Level Control (ALC) Mode

RF_ALC_MODE (0x13) - Writing 0x00 to this register puts the ALC in a closed loop operation. Writing 0x01 will run the ALC in an open loop. See the “Output Amplitude Control” section to understand the differences between the modes.

Setting the RF ALC DAC Value

RF_ALC_DAC_SETTING (0x14) - Writing a 14 bit control word to the ALC DAC register adjusts output amplitude. This is useful when the user wants to make small adjustments to the power level.

Setting the Reference Clock

REFERENCE_MODE (0x15) - This register sets the behavior of the reference clock section. Bit 3 enables (1) or disables (0) the PXI 10 MHz clock, Bit 2 selects whether the output reference signal is 10 MHz (0) or 100 MHz (1), Bit 1 enables (1) or disables (0) the output reference signal, and Bit 0 enables (1) or disables (0) the device to phase-lock to an external source. It is important that if the device is not intended to lock externally, the external source connection should be removed from the “ref in” connector. Even with external locking disabled, the presence of a large signal from the external source on the reference input terminal could potentially modulate the internal references, causing a spur offset in the RF signal.

Setting the Reference DAC Value

REFERENCE_DAC_SETTING (0x16) - The frequency precision of the device’s 10 MHz TCXO is set by the device internally and the factory calibrated unsigned 14 bit value is written to the reference DAC on power-up from the EEPROM. The user may choose to write a different value to the reference DAC by accessing this register, for example, to correct for long-term accuracy drift.

Writing to the User EEPROM

WRITE_USER_EEPROM (0x23) - There is an onboard 32 kilobyte EEPROM for the user to store data. User data is sent one byte at a time and is contained in the last (least significant) of the three bytes of data written to the register. The other two bytes contain the write address in the EEPROM. For example, to write user data 0x22 into address 0x1F00 requires writing 0x1F0022 to this register.

Setting RF Output Enable

RF_OUT_ENABLE (0x26) - This register enables or disables the RF signal output. Setting bit 0 low (0) disables RF output. Setting bit 0 high (1) enables RF output.

Storing the Startup State

STORE_STARTUP_STATE (0x28) – Writing to this register will save the current device state as the new default power on (startup) state. All data written to this register will be ignored as only the write command is needed to initiate the save.

Disabling the Auto Power Feature

AUTO_POWER_DISABLE (0x29) - When changing frequency, the device will calculate new settings for the amplitude control components such that the amplitude remains the same as the last setting. If the

amplitude is also changed at the new frequency setting, the user has the option to turn off this auto power adjustment. By default, auto power adjust is enabled. To disable this feature, set bit 0 high (1).

QUERYING THE SC5502A - WRITING TO REQUEST REGISTERS

The registers to read data back from the device (such as device status) are accessed through the **sc5502a_RegRead** function. The function and parameter format for this command is **sc5502a_RegRead(deviceHandle, registerCommand, instructWord,*dataOut)**. Any instructions in addition to the register call are placed into “instructWord”, and data obtained from the device is returned via the pointer value dataOut. The set of request registers are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Query registers.

Register Name	Register Address	Serial Range	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
GET_DEVICE_STATUS	0x17	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
GET_TEMPERATURE	0x18	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
CAL_EEPROM_READ	0x20	[7:0]	EEPROM Address [7:0]							
		[15:8]	EEPROM Address [15:8]							
USER_EEPROM_READ	0x22	[7:0]	EEPROM Address [7:0]							
		[15:8]	EEPROM Address [15:8]							
GET_ALC_DAC_VALUE	0x2A	[7:0]	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open

Reading the Device Status

GET_DEVICE_STATUS (0x17) - This register, summarized in Table 5, returns the device status information such as phase lock status of the PLL, current reference settings, etc. Data is contained in the first three bytes.

Table 5. Description of the status data bits.

Bit	Description
[15]	10 MHz TCXO PLL lock status
[14]	100 MHz VCXO PLL lock status
[13]	Main PLL lock status
[12]	Reserved
[11]	Reserved
[10]	Fine PLL lock status
[9]	Coarse PLL lock status
[8]	Reserved
[7]	External reference detected
[6]	Reference output enabled
[5]	Reference lock enabled

Bit	Description
[4]	ALC mode
[3]	Fast tune state
[2]	Device standby state
[1]	RF out state
[0]	PXI clock state

Reading the Device Temperature

GET_TEMPERATURE (0x18) - Data returned by this register needs to be processed to correctly represent data in temperature units of degrees Celsius. Data is returned in the first 14 bits [13:0]. Bit [13] is the polarity bit indicating whether it is positive (0x0) or negative (0x1). The temperature value represented in the raw data is contained in the next 13 bits [12:0]. To obtain the temperature ADC code, the raw data should be masked (bitwise AND'ed) with 0x1FFF, and the polarity should be masked with 0x2000. The conversion from 12 bit ADC code to an actual temperature reading in degrees Celsius is shown below:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Positive Temperature (bit 13 is 0)} &= \text{ADC code} / 32 \\ \text{Negative Temperature (bit 13 is 1)} &= (\text{ADC code} - 8192) / 32\end{aligned}$$

It is not recommended to read the temperature too frequently, especially once the SC5502A has stabilized in temperature. The temperature sensor is a serial device located inside the RF module. Therefore, like any other serial device, reading the temperature sensor requires sending serial clock and data commands from the processor. The process of sending clock pulses on the serial transfer line may cause unwanted spurs on the RF signal as the serial clock could potentially modulate the internal oscillators. Furthermore, once the SC5502A stabilizes in temperature, repeated readings will likely differ by as little as 0.25 °C over extended periods of time. Given that the gain-to-temperature coefficient is on the order of less than -0.01 dB/°C, gain changes between readings will be negligible.

Reading the Calibration EEPROM

CAL_EEPROM_READ (0x20) - Reading a single byte from an address in the device EEPROM is performed by writing this register with the address for the instructWord. The data is returned as a byte. The CAL EEPROM maximum address is 0x7FFF. Reading above this address will cause the device to retrieve data from the lower addresses. For example, addressing 0x8000 will return data stored in address location 0x0000. The calibration EEPROM map is shown in Table 6. Calibration EEPROM map.

All calibration data, whether floats, unsigned 8-bit, unsigned 16-bit or unsigned 32-bit integers, are stored as flattened unsigned byte representation. A float is flattened to 4 unsigned bytes, so once it is read back it needs to be un-flattened back to its original type. Unsigned values containing more than a single byte are converted (un-flattened) simply by concatenation of the bytes through bit-shifting. Converting to floating point representation is slightly more involved. First, convert the 4 bytes into an

unsigned 32-bit integer value, and then (in C/C++) type-cast a float pointer to the address of the value. In C/C++, the code would be `float Y = *(float *)&X`, where X has been converted earlier to an unsigned integer.

An example written in C code would look something like the following:

```
byte_value[4]; // read in earlier
unsigned int uint32_value;
float float32_value;

int count = 0;
while (count < 4) {
    uint32_value = uint32_value | (byte_value[count] <<
(count*8));
    count++;
}

float32_value = *(float *)&uint32_value;
```

Reading the User EEPROM

USER_EEPROM_READ (0x22) - Once data has been written to the user EEPROM, it can be retrieved by calling this register and using the process outlined above for reading calibration data. The maximum address for this EEPROM is also 0x7FFF.

Reading the RF ALC DAC Value

GET_ALC_DAC_VALUE (0x2A) - The user may be interested to obtain the current value of the ALC DAC for the purpose of making minor adjustments to the RF output power level. Data is returned in the first 14 bits.

CALIBRATION EEPROM MAP

Table 6. Calibration EEPROM map.

EEPROM ADDRESS (HEX)	# DATA POINTS	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
0	1	U32	Manufacturing Information
4	1	U32	Product serial number
8	1	U32	RF module number
C	1	U32	Product manufacture date
10	1	U32	Last calibration date
14	4	U32	Reserved
2C	1	F32	Firmware revision
30	1	F32	Synthesizer CCA hardware revision
34	3	F32	Signal conditioning CCA hardware revision
40	2	U32	Startup RF frequency
48	1	F32	Startup RF power
4C	1	U32	Other startup states
50	1	F32	Calibration temperature
54	1	U32	TCXO DAC calibration value
58	112	U8	Reserved
C8	40	F32	YIG calibration frequency
168	40	U32	YIG calibration DAC values
208	40	F32	YIG spline interpolants
2A8	88	U8	Reserved
300	5	F32	ALC enabled temperature coefficient
314	5	F32	ALC disabled temperature coefficient
328	1	U8	Reference attenuation value
329	245	U16	ALC calibration frequencies (MHz)
513	125	U16	Attenuator calibration frequencies (MHz)
60D	245	F32	ALC close reference RF power
9E1	245	U16	ALC close reference DAC values
BCB	735	F32	ALC close coefficient
1747	245	F32	ALC open reference RF power
1B1B	245	U16	ALC open reference DAC value
1D05	735	F32	ALC open coefficient
2881	5520	F32	Attenuator calibration values

SOFTWARE API LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

SignalCore's philosophy is to provide products to our customers whose lower hardware functions are easily accessible. Having the ability to access the registers directly is a necessity for those who wish to use direct low-level control of frequency and gain settings. However, others may wish for simpler product integration by using higher level function libraries and by not programming registers directly. The functions provided in the SC5502A API dynamic-linked (Windows operating systems), shared (Linux operating system), or LabVIEW library are:

- **sc5502a_SearchDevices**
- **sc5502a_OpenDevice**
- **sc5502a_CloseDevice**
- **sc5502a_RegWrite**
- **sc5502a_RegRead**
- **sc5502a_InitDevice**
- **sc5502a_SetStandby**
- **sc5502a_SetFrequency**
- **sc5502a_SetPowerLevel**
- **sc5502a_SetReferenceClock**
- **sc5502a_SetReferenceDac**
- **sc5502a_SetSynthesizerMode**
- **sc5502a_SetAlcDac**
- **sc5502a_SetCurrentUpState**
- **sc5502a_WriteUserEeprom**
- **sc5502a_GetDeviceStatus**
- **sc5502a_GetDeviceAttributes**
- **sc5502a_GetTemperature**
- **sc5502a_ReadCalEeprom**
- **sc5502a_ReadUserEeprom**
- **sc5502a_GetAlcDac**

Each of these functions is described in more detail on the following pages. First, for C/C++ we define the constants and types which are contained in the C header file, *sc5502a.h*. These constants and types are useful not only as an include for developing user applications using the SC5502A API, but also for writing device drivers independent of those provided by SignalCore.

Constants Definitions

```
// Parameters for storing data in the onboard EEPROMs
#define CAL_EEPROM_SIZE      32768    // size in bytes
#define USER_EEPROM_SIZE    32768    // size in bytes

// Synthesizer fine tune modes
#define DISABLED_FINE_MODE    0        // 1 MHz tuning steps, PLL implementation
#define PLL_FINE_MODE        1        // 25 kHz tuning steps, PLL implementation
#define DDS_FINE_MODE        2        // 1 Hz tuning steps, DDS implementation

// Error set
#define RESERVED_ERROR        -1
#define NOT_CORRECT_DEVICE    -2
#define INPUT_NULL            -3
#define COMM_ERROR            -4
#define INPUT_NOT_ALLOC       -5
#define EEPROM_OUT_BOUNDS     -6
#define INVALID_ARGUMENT      -7
#define INPUT_OUT_RANGE       -8
#define NO_REF_WHEN_LOCK      -9
#define NO_RESOURCE_FOUND     -10
#define INVALID_COMMAND       -11

// Define device registers
#define INITIALIZE             0x01    // initialize the device
#define SET_SYSTEM_ACTIVE     0x02    // set the device "active" LED
#define POWER_STANDBY         0x05    // place the device into standby mode
#define RF_FREQUENCY          0x10    // set the frequency
#define RF_POWER              0x11    // set the power level of the RF output
#define SYNTH_MODE            0x12    // synth mode control
#define RF_ALC_MODE           0x13    // closed or open loop ALC mode
#define RF_ALC_DAC            0x14    // set the RF ALC DAC value
#define REFERENCE_SETTING     0x15    // reference clock settings
#define REFERENCE_DAC_WORD    0x16    // set reference clock DAC
#define GET_DEVICE_STATUS     0x17    // read the device status
#define GET_TEMPERATURE        0x18    // get the internal temperature of the device
#define CAL_EEPROM_READ       0x20    // read a byte from the calibration EEPROM
#define CAL_EEPROM_WRITE      0x21    // cal EEPROM write (not accessible)
#define USER_EEPROM_READ      0x22    // read a byte from the user EEPROM
#define USER_EEPROM_WRITE     0x23    // write a byte to the user EEPROM
#define RF_POWER_MODE         0x26    // enable RF output
#define START_UP_STATE        0x28    // store new default state
#define AUTO_PWR_MODE         0x29    // disable auto power leveling
```

Type Definitions

```
typedef struct deviceInfo_t
{
    unsigned int productSerialNumber;
    unsigned int rfModuleSerialNumber;
    float firmwareRevision;
    float synthHardwareRevision;
    float signalHardwareRevision;
    unsigned int calDate; // year, month, day, hour: (&(0xFF000000, 0x00FF0000,
                        0x0000FF00, 0x000000FF))
}
```

```

        unsigned int manDate; // year, month, day, hour:&(0xFF000000,0x00FF0000,
                                0x0000FF00,0x000000FF)
    }
    deviceInfo_t;

typedef struct deviceStatus_t
{
    bool tcxoPllLock;        // Master 10 MHz TCXO
    bool vcxoPllLock;        // 100 MHz VCXO
    bool finePllLock;        // Fine Tuning PLL
    bool coarsePllLock;      // Coarse tuning PLL
    bool sumPllLock;         // Main tuning PLL
    bool extRefDetected;      // Indicates whether an external source is detected
    bool refClkOutEnable;     // Indicates if the reference output port is enabled
    bool extRefLockEnable;    // Indicates if the TCXO lock is enabled
    bool alcOpen;             // Indicates that the ALC is in open loop
    bool fastTuneEnable;      // Indicates if tuning mode is enabled
    bool standbyEnable;       // Power down of analog circuit
    bool rfEnable;            // RF port is enabled
    bool pxiClkEnable;        // PXI 10 MHz port is enabled
}
deviceStatus_t;

```

Function Definitions and Usage

The functions listed below are found in the *sc5502a.dll* dynamic linked library for the Windows™ operating system. These functions are also provided in the LabVIEW library, *sc5502a.llb*. The LabVIEW functions contain context help (Ctrl+H) to assist with connecting the input and output parameters.

Function: **sc5502a_ListResources**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_ListResources (**char** **visaResource, **unsigned int** *size)

Output: **char** **visaResource (pointer list to visaResource)
unsigned int *size (the numbers of devices found)

Description: **sc5502a_ListResources** searches for SignalCore SC5502A devices connected to the host computer and returns an array containing their VISA resource names. The user can use this information to open the device(s) with the resource name of choice. See **sc5502a_OpenDevice** function on how to open a device.

Function: **sc5502a_OpenDevice**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_OpenDevice (**char** *visaResource, **unsigned int** *deviceHandle)

Input: **char** *visaResource (pointer list to visaResource)
Output: **unsigned int** *deviceHandle (unsigned int number for the deviceHandle)

Description: **sc5502a_OpenDevice** opens the device and turns the front panel “active” LED on if successful. It returns a handle to the device for other function calls.

Function: **sc5502a_CloseDevice**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_CloseDevice (**unsigned int** deviceHandle)

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the device to be closed)

Description: **sc5502a_CloseDevice** closes the device associated with the device handle and turns off the “active” LED on the front panel if it is successful.

Example: Code to exercise the functions that open and and close the PXIe device:

```
// Declaring
char **visaResource = (char**)malloc(sizeof(char*)*100);
unsigned int deviceHandle;
int devicesFound;
int i,status;
// Allocate memory
for(i = 0; i< 100; i++)
    visaResource[i] = (char*)malloc(sizeof(char)*1000);

status = sc5502a_ListResources(visaResource, &devicesFound);
printf("There are %d SignalCore USB devices found. \n", devicesFound);

if(devicesFound == 0)
//If no device are found deallocate memory and end the program
{
    for(i = 0; i<100;i++)
        free(visaResource[i]);
    free(visaResource);
    printf("No sc5502a devices detected. Press enter to continue.\n");
    return 1;
}

/** sc5502a_OpenDevice, open device 0
status = sc5502a_OpenDevice(visaResource[0], &deviceHandle);

// Free memory
for(i = 0; i<100;i++)
    free(visaResource[i]);
free(visaResource);
//
// Do something with the device
//
//Close the device
int status = sc5502a_CloseDevice(devHandle);
```

Function: **sc5502a_RegWrite**

Definition: `int` sc5502a_RegWrite (`unsigned int` deviceHandle, `unsigned char` commandByte, `unsigned long long int` instructWord)

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
`unsigned char` commandByte (register address)
`unsigned long long int` instructWord (the data for the register)

Description: **sc5502a_RegWrite** writes the instructWord data to the register specified by the commandByte. See the register map on Table 3 for more information.

Example: To set the power level to 2.00 dBm:

```
int status = sc5502a_RegWrite(devHandle, RF_POWER, 200);
```

Function: `sc5502a_RegRead`

Definition: `int sc5502a_RegRead (unsigned int deviceHandle, unsigned char commandByte, unsigned long long int instructWord, unsigned int *receivedWord)`

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
`unsigned char` commandByte (the address byte of the register to write to)
`unsigned long long int` instructWord (the data for the register)
`unsigned int *`receivedWord (data to be received)

Description: `sc5502a_RegRead` reads the data requested by the instructWord data to the register specified by the commandByte. See the register map on

Table 4 for more information.

Example: To read the status of the device:

```
unsigned int deviceStatus;

int status = sc5502a_RegRead(devHandle,
GET_DEVICE_STATUS,0x00,&deviceStatus);
```

Function: `sc5502a_InitDevice`

Definition: `int sc5502a_InitDevice (unsigned int deviceHandle, bool mode)`

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
`bool` mode (set the mode of initialization)

Description: `sc5502a_InitDevice` initializes (resets) the device. Mode = 0 resets the device to the default power up state. Mode = 1 resets the device but leaves it in its current state.

Function: `sc5502a_SetStandby`

Definition: `int sc5502a_SetDeviceStandby(unsigned int deviceHandle, bool standbyStatus)`

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
`bool` standbyStatus (set to true (1) to set device in standby mode)

Description: `sc5502a_SetStandby` puts the device in standby mode where the power to the analog circuits are disabled, conserving power.

Function: `sc5502a_SetFrequency`

Definition: `int sc5502a_SetFrequency (unsigned int deviceHandle, unsigned long long int frequency)`

Input: `unsigned int` deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
`unsigned long long int` frequency (frequency in Hz)

Description: `sc5502a_SetFrequency` sets the RF frequency.

Function: **sc5502a_SetPowerLevel**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetPowerLevel(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **float** power)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
float power (set power in dBm)
Description: **sc5502a_SetPowerLevel** sets the value of the desired output power level.

Function: **sc5502a_SetRfOut**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetRfOut(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **bool** mode)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
bool mode (disable/enable RF output)
Description: **sc5502a_SetRfOut** enables or disables the RF output.

Function: **sc5502a_SetAlcMode**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetAlcMode(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **bool** mode)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
bool mode (closed or open loop operation of the ALC circuit)
Description: **sc5502a_SetAlcMode** sets the ALC loop to closed or open loop operation.

Function: **sc5502a_SetAlcDac**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetAlcDac(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int** dacValue)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
unsigned int dacValue (14 bit value for adjusting the ALC DAC)
Description: **sc5502a_SetAlcDac** writes a value to the ALC DAC to control the RF output level.

Function: **sc5502a_SetSynthesizerMode**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetSynthesizerMode(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **bool** fastTuneEnable, **unsigned int** fineTuneMode)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
bool fastTuneEnable (enable/disable faster frequency stepping)
unsigned int fineTuneMode (selects 1 MHz, 25 kHz, or 1 Hz tuning step resolution)
Description: **sc5502a_SetSynthesizerMode** enables/disables fast tuning and sets the step resolution of the device.

Function: **sc5502a_DisableAutoLevel**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_DisableAutoLevel(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **bool** mode)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
bool mode (defines when to disable auto-level)

Description: **sc5502a_DisableAutoLevel** disables the device from auto adjusting the power level to the current state when frequency is changed. Disabling the auto adjust feature allows the device to return faster after calling **sc5502a_SetPowerLevel**. If the power remains the same for the next tuned frequency, this should not be disabled.

Function: **sc5502a_SetReferenceClock**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetClockReference(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **bool** lockExtEnable, **bool** refOutEnable, **bool** clk100Enable, **bool** pxiClk)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
bool lockExtEnable (enables phase locking to an external source)
bool refOutEnable (enables the internal clock to be exported on the “ref out” port)
bool clk100Enable (toggles the “ref out” port to export either 10MHz or 100 MHz)
bool pxiClk (enables the PXI 10 MHz clock)

Description: **sc5502a_SetReferenceClock** configures the reference clock behavior of the device.

Function: **sc5502a_SetReferenceDac**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_SetReferenceDac(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int** dacValue)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
unsigned int dacValue (14 bit value for adjusting the reference DAC)

Description: **sc5502a_SetReferenceDac** sets the value of the DAC that tunes the internal reference TXCO. The user may choose to override the value stored in memory for example, to correct for long-term accuracy drift.

Function: **sc5502a_WriteUserEeprom**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_WriteUserEeprom(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int** memAdd, **unsigned char** byteData)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
unsigned int memAdd (memory address to write to)
unsigned char byteData (byte to be written to the address)

Description: **sc5502a_WriteUserEeprom** writes one byte of data to the memory address specified.

Function: **sc5502a_StoreCurrentState**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_StoreCurrentState(**unsigned int** deviceHandle)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
Description: **sc5502a_StoreCurrentState** stores the current state of the devices as the default power-up state.

Function: **sc5502a_GetDeviceInfo**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_GetDeviceInfo(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **deviceInfo_t** *devInfo)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
Output: **deviceInfo_t** *devInfo (device info struct)
Description: **sc5502a_GetDeviceInfo** retrieves device information such as serial number, calibration date, revisions, etc.

Function: **sc5502a_GetDeviceStatus**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_GetDeviceStatus (**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **deviceStatus_t** *deviceStatus)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
Output: **deviceStatus_t** *deviceStatus (deviceStatus struct)
Description: **sc5502a_GetDeviceStatus** retrieves the status of the device such as phase lock status and current device settings.
Example: Code showing how to use this function:

```
deviceStatus_t *devStatus;
devStatus = (deviceStatus_t*)malloc(sizeof(deviceStatus_t));

int status = sc5502a_GetDeviceStatus(devHandle, devStatus);

if(devStatus->vcxoPllLock)
printf("The 100 MHz is phase-locked \n");
else
printf("The 100 MHz is not phase-locked \n");

free(deviceStatus);
```

Function: **sc5502a_GetTemperature**
Definition: **int** sc5502a_GetTemperature (**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **float** *temperature)
Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
Output: **float** *temperature (temperature in degrees Celsius)
Description: **sc5502a_GetTemperature** retrieves the internal temperature of the device.

Function: **sc5502a_ReadCalEeprom**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_ReadCalEeprom(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int** memAdd, **unsigned char *byteData**)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
unsigned int memAdd (EEPROM memory address)

Output: **unsigned char *byteData** (the read back byte data)

Description: **sc5502a_ReadCalEeprom** reads back a byte from a specific memory address of the calibration EEPROM.

Function: **sc5502a_ReadUserEeprom**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_ReadUserEeprom(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int** memAdd, **unsigned char *byteData**)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)
unsigned int memAdd (EEPROM memory address)

Output: **unsigned char *byteData** (the read back byte data)

Description: **sc5502a_ReadUserEeprom** reads back a byte from a specific memory address of the user EEPROM.

Function: **sc5502a_GetAlcDac**

Definition: **int** sc5502a_GetAlcDac(**unsigned int** deviceHandle, **unsigned int *dacValue**)

Input: **unsigned int** deviceHandle (handle to the opened device)

Output: **unsigned char *dacValue** (the read back byte data)

Description: **sc5502a_GetAlcDac** reads back the current ALC DAC value.

CALIBRATION & MAINTENANCE

The SC5502A is factory calibrated and ships with a certificate of calibration. SignalCore strongly recommends that the SC5502A be returned for factory calibration every 12 months or whenever a problem is suspected. The specific calibration interval is left to the end user and is dependent upon the accuracy required for a particular application.

SC5502A calibration data is stored in the RF module (metal housing). Therefore, changing or replacing communication interface adapters on models where this option is available will not affect unit calibration. However, SignalCore maintains a calibration data archive of all units shipped. Archiving this data is important should a customer need to reload calibration data into their device for any reason. SignalCore also uses the archived data for comparative analysis when units are returned for calibration.

Should any customer need to reload calibration data for their SC5502A, SignalCore offers free support through support@signalcore.com. SignalCore will provide a copy of the archived calibration data along with instructions on how to upload the file to the SC5502A.

The SC5502A requires no scheduled preventative maintenance other than maintaining clean, reliable connections to the device as mentioned in the “Getting Started” section of this manual. There are no serviceable parts or hardware adjustments that can be made by the user.

REVISION NOTES

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