

2638A

HYDRA Series III Data Acquisition Unit

Remote Programmers Guide

July 2013

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Introduction

This document defines the remote interface commands for the 2638A HYDRA Series III Data Acquisition Unit (the Product or Instrument). These commands may be used by a computer connected through any of the remote interface ports to set settings, read measurement data, and control the operation of the instrument. Command syntax and names follow the IEEE-488.2 and SCPI standards.

How to Contact Fluke

To contact Fluke, call one of the following telephone numbers:

- Technical Support USA: 1-800-44-FLUKE (1-800-443-5853)
- Calibration/Repair USA: 1-888-99-FLUKE (1-888-993-5853)
- Canada: 1-800-36-FLUKE (1-800-363-5853)
- Europe: +31 402-675-200
- Japan: +81-3-6714-3114
- Singapore: +65-6799-5566
- Anywhere in the world: +1-425-446-5500

Or, visit Fluke's website at www.fluke.com.

To register your product, visit <http://register.fluke.com>.

To view, print, or download the latest manual supplement, visit <http://us.fluke.com/usen/support/manuals>.

Remote Operation Commands

The Instrument accepts commands for setting parameters, executing functions or responding with requested data. These commands are in the form of strings of ASCII-encoded characters.

Commands consist of a command header and, if necessary, parameter data. All commands must be terminated with either a carriage return (ASCII 0D hex or 13 decimal) or new line character (ASCII 0A hex or 10 decimal).

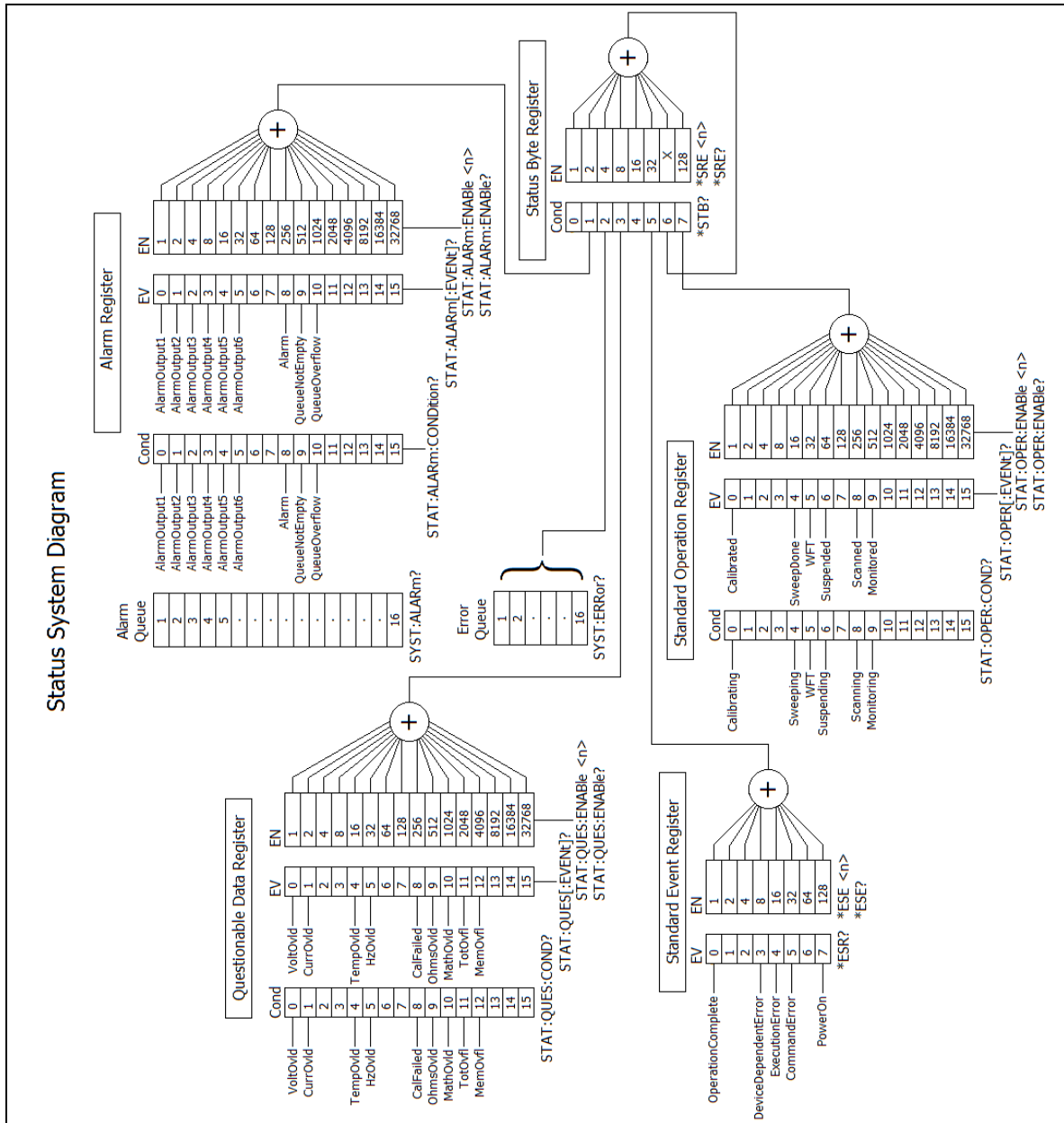
Command headers consist of one or more mnemonics separated by colons (:). Mnemonics may use letter characters, the underscore character (_), and possibly numeric digits as well. Commands are not case sensitive. Mnemonics often have alternate forms. Most mnemonics have a long form that is more readable and a short form consisting of three or four characters that is more efficient.

Query commands are commands that request data in response. Query commands have a question mark (?) immediately following the command header. Responses to query commands are generated immediately and placed in the output buffer. Responses are then transmitted automatically to the PC.

Some commands require parameter data to specify values for one or more parameters. The command header is separated from the parameter data by a space (ASCII 20 hex or 32 decimal). Multiple parameters are separated by a comma(,).

System Status Diagram

Figure 1 shows the System Status Diagram.



status.png

Figure 1. System Status Diagram

List of Commands

Table 1 lists the command set for the Product in alphabetical order.

Table 1. List of Commands

*CLS	Clear all status registers and the error queue.
*ESE <n>	Set the Standard Event Status Enable register.
*ESR?	Query and clear the Standard Event Status register.
*IDN?	Query the instrument identification.
*OPC	Set the operation complete bit of the Standard Event Enable Register when all pending operations are completed.
*OPC?	Return "1" when all pending operations are completed.
*OPT?	Query the installed modules.
*PSC <boolean>	Enable or disable clearing of status enable registers at power on.
*RCL <n>	Recall a setup file.
*RST	Reset operating settings to default states.
*SAV <n>	Save a setup file.
*SRE <n>	Set the Service Request Enable register.
*STB?	Query the Status Byte Register.
*TRG	Trigger a single scan sweep.
*TST?	Perform an instrument self-test and return the results.
*WAI	Force the command parser to wait until all pending operations complete.
ABORt	Stop scanning.
CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage? [(@<ch_list>)]	Query the mean of the set of readings of the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar [(@<ch_list>)]	Clear the statistics and restart the sample set for the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar:ALL	Clear the statistics and restart the sample set for all channels.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

CALCulate:AVERage:COUNT? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the number of readings in the statistics.
CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimum? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the maximum of each of the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimum:TIME? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the time stamp of the maximum of each of the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:MINimum? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the minimum of each of the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:MINimum:TIME? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the time stamp of the minimum of each of the given channels.
CALCulate:AVERage:PTPeak? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query peak-to-peak statistics.
CALCulate:AVERage:RATE? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query rate of change.
CALCulate:AVERage:RATE:BASE <time base>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the rate of change time base.
CALCulate:AVERage:SDEViation? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query standard deviation statistics.
CALCulate:LIMit{1 2} <n>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the first alarm limit of the given channels.
CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar [(@<ch_list>)]
Clear the alarms for the given channels.
CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar:ALL
Clear all alarms.
CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL? [(@<ch_list>)]
Query the alarm condition for a channel.
CALCulate:LIMit{1 2}:FEED <n>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Associate a channel alarm to an alarm port bit.
CALCulate:LIMit{1 2}:STATe <type>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the alarm type for the given channels.
CALCulate:MATH:COEFFicients <c0>[,<c1>[,<c2>[,<c3>]]], (@<ch_list>)]
Set coefficients for math functions.
CALCulate:MATH:EXPOnent <exponent>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the exponent for math power function.
CALCulate:MATH:FUNCTion <function>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Select the math function for math calculations.
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:ACHannel (@<A>)[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the A source channel for math channel calculations.
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:BCHannel (@)[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the B source channel for math channel calculations.
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:LIST (@<source_list>)[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the source channel list for math channel statistics calculations.
CALCulate:MATH:UNIT "<unit>"[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the unit of measurement for a math calculations.
CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN <gain>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the Mx+B scaling gain (M).
CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet <offset>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the Mx+B scaling offset (B).

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

CALCulate:SCALE:STATe <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Enable or disable Mx+B scaling.
CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT "<unit>"[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the unit of measurement for Mx+B scaling.
CALibrate:DATE?
Read the instrument calibration date.
CALibrate:MODule:DATE? <slot>
Read the module calibration date.
CONFigure? (@<channel>)
Query the measurement function of a channel.
CONFigure:CURRent:AC [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure ac current.
CONFigure:CURRent[:DC] [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure dc current.
CONFigure:FREQuency (@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure frequency.
CONFigure:FRESistance [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure four-wire resistance.
CONFigure:RESistance [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure two-wire resistance.
CONFigure:TEMPerature <sensor>,<type>,(@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure temperature.
CONFigure:VOLTage:AC [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure ac voltage.
CONFigure:VOLTage[:DC] [<range>[,<resolution>]](@<ch_list>)
Configure channels to measure dc voltage.
DATA:CLEar
Clear scan memory.
DATA[:LAST]? [(@<channel>)]
Get from scan memory the most recent reading of the given channel.
DATA:LOG:AUTO <boolean>
Enable or disable automatic data recording.
DATA:LOG:DESTination <memory>
Select the memory device for data recording.
DATA:LOG[:ENABLE] <boolean>
Enable or disable data recording.
DATA:POINts?
Query the total number of readings stored in scan memory.
DATA:READ?
Get scan sweep readings from scan memory and delete the readings.
DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes? (@<ch_list>)
Query the relay cycle counts of the given channels.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEar (@<ch_list>)
Clear the relay cycle counts of the given channels.
DIAGnostic:DMM:RELAy:CYCLes?
Query the cycle counts of the DMM circuit relays.
DISPlay:BRIGhtness <brightness>
Set the display brightness.
DISPlay:DATE:FORMat <date format>
Set the display date format.
DISPlay:DECimal:FORMat <decimal format>
Set the display decimal format.
DISPlay:LANGUage <language>
Set the display language.
DISPlay:SAVer <n>
Set the screen saver time.
DISPlay:STATe <boolean>
Switch the UI display off or on.
DISPlay:TIME:FORMat <time format>
Set the display time format.
FETCh?
Get readings from scan memory.
INITiate[:IMMediate]
Initiate measuring/scanning.
INPut:IMPedance:MAXimum <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)
Enable or disable maximum input impedance for dc voltage.
MEASure:CURRent:AC? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of ac current from the given channels.
MEASure:CURRent[:DC]? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of dc current from the given channels.
MEASure:DIGital:DATA:BYTE?
Acquire and return a reading of the digital input channel.
MEASure:FREQuency? (@<ch_list>)
Acquire and return one scan of readings of ac frequency.
MEASure:FRESistance? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of four-wire resistance from the given channels.
MEASure:RESistance? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of two-wire resistance from the given channels.
MEASure:TEMPerature? <sensor>,<type>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of temperature from the given channels.
MEASure:TOTalize?
Acquire and return a reading of the digital totalize port.
MEASure:VOLTage:AC? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of ac voltage from the given channels.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

MEASure:VOLTage[:DC]? [<range>,<resolution>,@<ch_list>]
Acquire and return one scan of readings of dc voltage from the given channels.
MEMory:LOG:CLEAr
Erase all data files stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:DELeTe ["<name>"]
Delete a data file stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:EXPort ["<name>"]
Copy a stored data file to USB memory.
MEMory:LOG:FREE?
Query the available space in internal data memory.
MEMory:LOG:NAME? <n>
Get a filename of specified data file stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:NFIles?
Query the number of data files stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:PROPERTIES? ["<name>"]
Query the properties of a data file stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]? ["<name>"]
Read a data file stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:READ:CONF? ["<name>"]
Read configuration of a data file stored in internal memory.
MEMory:LOG:SECurity
Enable or disable data file security.
MEMory:LOG:STORE
Store the latest scan data to internal memory.
MEMory:NStates?
Query the possible number of setup files.
MEMory:STATE:CLEAr
Erase all setup files stored in memory.
MEMory:STATE:DEFine "<name>",<n>
Assign a name to a setup file storage location.
MEMory:STATE:DEFine:NAME? <n>
Query the name associated with a storage location.
MEMory:STATE:DELeTe <n>
Delete a setup file.
MEMory:STATE:VALid? <n>
Query the existence of a setup file.
MMEMory:LOG:NAME? <n>
Get a filename of specified data file stored in USB memory.
MMEMory:LOG:NFIles?
Query the number of data files stored in USB memory.
MMEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]? ["<name>"]
Read a data file stored in USB memory.
MMEMory:LOG:READ:CONF? ["<name>"]
Read configuration of data file stored in USB memory.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

MMEMory:LOG:STORE
Store scan data to USB memory.
MMEMory:MOUNT?
Query the mount state of the USB memory device.
OUTPut:ALARm?
Query the alarm output.
READ?
Initiate one scan sweep and return the readings.
ROUTe:CHANnel:DELay <delay>,(@<ch_list>)
Set the channel delay.
ROUTe:CHANnel:NAME "<name>",(@<ch_list>)
Set the name associated with a channel.
ROUTe:CHANnel:STATe <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)
Enable or disable channels for scanning.
ROUTe:MONitor (@<channel>)
Select and enable a channel for monitoring during scanning.
ROUTe:MONitor:DATA?
Return the latest reading from the monitored channel.
ROUTe:MONitor:STATe <boolean>
Enable or disable channel monitoring during scanning.
ROUTe:SCAN (@<ch_list>)
Set the channel scan list.
ROUTe:SCAN:RESume <boolean>
Enable or disable automatic resume scan at power on.
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth <bandwidth>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the ac current bandwidth.
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the range for ac current.
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Enable or disable auto-ranging for ac current.
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the resolution for ac current.
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the range for dc current.
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Enable or disable auto-ranging for dc current.
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the resolution for dc current.
[SENSe:]DIGital:DATA:BYTE?
Read the digital I/O port.
[SENSe:]FREStance:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the four-wire resistance range.
[SENSe:]FREStance:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Enable or disable auto-ranging for four-wire resistance.
[SENSe:]FREStance:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the resolution for four-wire resistance.
[SENSe:]FUNctIon "<function>",[@<ch_list>]
Set the measurement function of the given channels.
[SENSe:]NPLC <n>[,(@<ch_list>)]
Set the integration time as a number of power line cycles.
[SENSe:]RATE <rate>
Set the sample rate.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe <range>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the two-wire resistance range.
[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)]	Enable or disable auto-ranging for two-wire resistance.
[SENSe:]RESistance:RESolution <resolution>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the resolution for two-wire resistance.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:CALCulate? <n>[,<RJT>],(@<channel>)	Return the temperature calculation for a given channel using the given input values.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A385:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a four-wire PRT/RTD of type A385.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A392:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a four-wire PRT/RTD of type A392.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable four-wire PRT/RTD resistance calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Select the four-wire PRT/RTD type.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FThermistor:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable four-wire thermistor resistance calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FThermistor:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Set the type and characterization for four-wire thermistor.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction? (@<ch_list>)	Read the internal reference junction temperature.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A385:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a two-wire PRT/RTD of type A385.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A392:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a two-wire PRT/RTD of type A392.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable two-wire PRT/RTD resistance calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Select the two-wire PRT/RTD type.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:CALCulate:VOLTage <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable thermocouple voltage calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:ODETect <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable thermocouple open-circuit detection.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction <n>,(@<ch_list>)	Set the reference junction temperature for the fixed reference junction type.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Set the reference junction type for a thermocouple.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Select the thermocouple type.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:THERmistor:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable two-wire thermistor resistance calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:THERmistor:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Set the type and characterization for two-wire thermistor.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRANSDucer <sensor>,(@<ch_list>)	Select the type of transducer for temperature measurements.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:A385:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a three-wire PRT/RTD of type A385.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:A392:RZERo <n>,(@<channel>)	Set the 0 °C resistance of a three-wire PRT/RTD of type A392.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)	Enable or disable three-wire PRT/RTD resistance calculation.
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:TYPE <type>,(@<ch_list>)	Select the three-wire PRT/RTD type.
[SENSe:]TOTalize:CLEar	Clear the totalizer count.
[SENSe:]TOTalize:DATA?	Query the totalizer count.
[SENSe:]TOTalize:DEBounce <boolean>	Enable or disable totalizer debounce.
[SENSe:]TOTalize:STATe <boolean>	Enable or disable the totalizer counter.
[SENSe:]TOTalize:TYPE <mode>	Enable or disable automatic reset of the totalizer count.
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth <bandwidth>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the bandwidth for ac voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe <range>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the range for ac voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)]	Enable or disable auto-ranging for ac voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RESolution <resolution>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the resolution for ac voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe <range>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the range for dc voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>,(@<ch_list>)]	Enable or disable auto-ranging for dc voltage.
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RESolution <resolution>,(@<ch_list>)]	Set the resolution for dc voltage.
SOURce:DIGital:DATA:BYTE <n>	Set the digital port output byte.
STATus:ALARm:CONDition?	Query the Alarm Status Condition Register.
STATus:ALARm:ENABLE <n>	Set the Alarm Status Enable Register.
STATus:ALARm[:EVENT]?	Query and clear the Alarm Status Event Register.
STATus:OPERation:CONDition?	Query the Operation Status Condition Register.
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE <n>	Set the Operation Status Enable Register.
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?	Query and clear the Operation Status Event Register.
STATus:PRESet	Set status enable registers to disabled states.
STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?	Query the Questionable Status Condition Register.

Table 1. List of Commands (cont.)

STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE <n>
Set the Questionable Status Enable Register.
STATus:QUESTionable[:EVENT]?
Query and clear the Questionable Status Event Register.
SYSTem:ALARm?
Read and remove the first alarm in the alarm queue.
SYSTem:BEEPer:KEY <boolean>
Enable or disable the key beeper.
SYSTem:COMMunicate:TERMinator {CR LF CRLF}
Set the response termination character.
SYSTem:CONFigure:MAC?
Query the LAN MAC address.
SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>
Set the date of the system clock.
SYSTem:ERRor?
Read and remove the next error in the error queue.
SYSTem:KLOCK <boolean>
Lock or unlock the front panel keys.
SYSTem:LFRequency?
Query the power line frequency.
SYSTem:MODule:CONFigure:SNUM? <slot>
Query the specified module's serial number.
SYSTem:MODule:CONFigure:TYPE? <slot>
Query the specified module's type.
SYSTem:PON:TIME?
Query the time elapsed since power-on.
SYSTem:SECurity:IMMEDIATE
Clear memory for security.
SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>
Set the time of the system clock.
SYSTem:VERSion?
Query the SCPI version.
TRIGger:ALARm:CHANnel (@<channel>)
Set trigger channel for alarm trigger.
TRIGger:COUNt {<n> INFinity}
Set the scan count.
TRIGger:ENABle <boolean>
Enable or suspend triggering and scanning.
TRIGger:SOURce <source>
Set the trigger source.
TRIGger:TIMer {<n> INFinity}
Set the scan interval time.
UNIT:TEMPerature {C CEL F FAR}
Set the temperature Unit, °C or °F.

Remote Programming Examples

This section gives examples of sequences of commands for several likely scenarios.

Single Channel, One-Shot

In this scenario, it is desired to measure one channel on command in a one-shot fashion. This example measures the temperature of a type K thermocouple using internal reference junction compensation. Below are two methods that can be used. In the first method, the channel is configured and read in one operation. The second method configures the channel and reads the channel in separate operations.

Command	Action
MEAS:TEMP? TC, K, (@102)	Configure channel 102 to measure the temperature of a type K thermocouple using internal RJC. Enable channel 102 only then set the trigger source to timer and the trigger count to 1. After configured, acquire the measurement and return the result.
MEAS:TEMP? TC, K, (@102)	Acquire another temperature measurement and return the result.

Command	Action
CONF:TEMP TC, K, (@102)	Configure channel 102 to measure the temperature of a type K thermocouple using internal RJC. Enable channel 102 only then set the trigger source to timer and the trigger count to 1.
READ?	Acquire one measurement then return the reading.
READ?	Acquire another measurement then return the reading.

One-Shot Scan

In this scenario it is desired to measure scan several channels on command in a one-shot fashion. This example measures dc volts on some channels and temperature of a type K thermocouples on other channels.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning and disable all channels and clear the scan list. Set the trigger source to timer and set the trigger count to 1. Clear scan data in memory.
FUNC "VOLT:DC", (@101:104)	Configure channels 101 through 104 to measure dc volts.
TEMP:TC:TYPE K, (@105:108)	Configure channels 105 through 108 to measure temperature of a K thermocouple.
ROUT:SCAN (@101:108)	Enable the channels for scanning.
INIT	Initiate scan.
STAT:OPER?	Query the operation status until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan.

Single Channel, Continuous

In this scenario it is desired to measure one channel continuously for an indefinite length of time.

Command	Action
CONF:TEMP TC, K, (@102)	Configure and enable channel 102 to measure the temperature of a type K thermocouple using internal RJC. Set the scan list to channel 102 only, set the trigger source to timer, set the scan interval to 0. Clear scan data in memory.
TRIG:COUN 0	Set the trigger count to infinity.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
FETC?	Return a measurement.
ABOR	Stop scanning.

Continuous Scanning

In this scenario it is desired to scan several channels at full speed indefinitely. The example measures the temperature of 2.252 k Ω thermistors on several channels.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning then disable all channels and clear the scan list. Set the trigger source to timer, set the scan interval to 0. Clear scan data in memory.
TEMP:THER:TYPE R2K2, (@101,106:108)	Configure channels 101, 106, 107, and 108 to measure thermistor temperature.
ROUT:SCAN (@101,106:108)	Enable the channels for scanning.
TRIG:COUN 0	Set the trigger count to infinity.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query the operation status until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
STAT:OPER?	Query the operation status until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
ABOR	Stop scanning.

Number of Scan Sweeps

In this scenario it is desired to scan several channels a certain number of times. The example measures the temperature of thermocouples on several channels. The program waits for all the scans to complete and then reads the data stored in memory.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning and disable all channels. Clear the scan list. Set the trigger source to timer, set the scan interval to 0, and set the sample rate to NPLC. Clear the scan data in memory.
TEMP:TC:TYPE K, (@101:110)	Configure 101 to 110 to measure temperature of K type thermocouple.
ROUT:SCAN (@101:110)	Enable channels for scanning.
TRIG:COUN 20	Set the scan count to 20 scan sweeps.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query the operation status until bit 8 (scan completed) is SET.
DATA:READ?	Return the readings of the first scan sweep and delete the readings from the data memory.
DATA:READ?	Return the readings of the next scan sweep; delete the readings from data memory.

Full-Speed Sampling

In this scenario it is desired to measure a single parameter with the fast sample rate. The program waits for all the sample to complete and then reads the data stored in memory.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning and disable all channels then clear the scan list. Set the trigger source to timer, set the scan interval to 0.
CONF:VOLT:DC (@101)	Configure and enable channel 101 to measure dc volts and set the scan list to channel 101 only.
RATE FAST	Set the sample rate to fast.
TRIG:COUN 500	Set the scan count to 500 samples.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query the operation status until bit 8 (scan completed) is SET.
DATA:READ?	Return the first reading and delete the reading from data memory.

Scanning with Scan Interval

In this scenario it is desired to scan several channels with a defined time interval between scan sweeps. The example measures the temperature of 10 k Ω thermistors on several channels.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning and disable all channels then clear the scan list. Set the trigger source to timer and set the sample rate to medium. Clear scan data in memory.
TEMP:THER:TYPE R10K, (@101:104)	Configure channels 101 through 104 to measure thermistor temperature.
ROUT:SCAN (@101:104)	Enable the channels for scanning.
TRIG:TIM 60	Set the scan interval to 1 minute.
TRIG COUN 0	Set the scan count to infinity.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
ABOR	Stop scanning.

External Trigger

In this scenario it is desired to control scanning with an external trigger. The example measures dc volts on several channels and dc current on two dedicated current channels. Each time the external trigger signal is asserted the instrument performs one scan sweep.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning, disable all channels, and clear the scan list. Set the scan interval to 0. Clear scan data in memory.
FUNC "VOLT:DC", (@101:105)	Configure channels 101 through 105 to measure dc volts.
FUNC "CURR:DC", (@121:122)	Configure channels 121 and 122 to measure dc current.
ROUT:SCAN (@101:105,121:122)	Enable the channels for scanning.
TRIG:SOUR EXT	Select the external trigger source.
TRIG:TIM INF	Perform one scan sweep for each trigger assertion.
TRIG:COUN 0	Set the trigger count to infinity.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
ABOR	Stop scanning.

Monitoring

In this scenario it is desired to continuously monitor a channel when not performing scan sweeps. The example monitors 4-wire resistance on the front terminals and periodically scans dc volts on other channels as well as 4-wire resistance on the front channel.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning, disable all channels, and clear the scan list. Set the scan interval to 0. Clear scan data in memory.
FUNC "FRES", (@1)	Configure the front channel to measure 4-wire resistance.
FUNC "VOLT:DC", (@101:108)	Configure channels 101 through 108 to measure dc volts.
ROUT:SCAN (@1,101:108)	Enable the channels for scanning
TRIG:SOUR TIM	Select the timer trigger.
TRIG:TIM 60	Set the scan interval to 1 minute.
ROUT:MON (@1)	Select the front channel for monitor.
TRIG:COUN 0	Set the scan count to infinity.
ROUT:MON:STAT ON	Enable monitoring.
ROUT:MON:DATA?	Return a reading of the monitored channel.
INIT	Initiate scanning.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
ROUT:MON:DATA?	Return a reading of the monitored channel.
STAT:OPER?	Query standard operation register until bit 4 (scan sweep completed) is SET.
FETC?	Return the readings of the scan sweep.
ROUT:MON:STAT 0	Disable monitoring.
ABOR	Stop scanning.

Alarm Trigger

In this scenario it is desired to continuously monitor temperature on a channel and trigger scan sweeps of several other channels when the readings of the monitored channel are above a limit. While the alarm is active scan sweeps are performed once every 10 seconds. Data is read later after all the data is collected.

Command	Action
*RST	Stop scanning, disable all channels, and clears the scan list. Set the sample rate to medium, clear scan data in memory, and disables all alarms.
TEMP:TC:TYPE K, (@101)	Configure channel 101 to measure the temperature of a type K thermocouple using internal RJC.
FUNC "VOLT:DC", (@103:106)	Configure and enable channels 103 through 106 to measure dc volts.
FUNC "FRES", (@109)	Configure channel 109 to measure 4-wire resistance.
ROUT:SCAN (@101,103:106,109)	Enable the channels for scanning.
CALC:LIM1:STAT HIGH, (@101)	Enable one alarm for channel 101 as a high limit.
CALC:LIM1 80, (@101)	Set the alarm limit
TRIG:SOUR ALAR	Select the alarm trigger source
TRIG:TIM 10	Set the scan interval to 10 seconds
TRIG:ALAR:CHAN (@101)	Set the Ch101 as the alarm trigger.
TRIG:COUN 10	Set the trigger count to 10 scan sweeps.
INIT	Initiate scanning and monitoring.
DATA:POIN?	Query the number of scan sweeps stored in memory.
ABOR	Stop scanning.
DATA:READ?	Get scan sweep data; delete the readings from memory.
DATA:READ?	Get scan sweep data; delete the readings from memory.

Alphabetical List of Serial Commands

Each command description provides the structure (long and short format), a description of the command purpose, a command example, an example of what the command returns (as applicable to query commands), and notes specific to the command. The bullet-points below apply to each group of commands:

- Numeric data, specified by the mnemonic, <num>, uses ASCII characters to represent numbers. Numbers may contain a plus or minus ('+' or '-') sign, decimal point ('.'), and exponent ('E' or 'e') with its sign. If a fractional component is received when only an integer is required, the number is rounded to the nearest integer without any resulting error message.
- Unrecognized commands or commands with incorrect syntax or invalid parameters generate error messages in the error queue.
- Upper case letters designate syntax that is required when issuing the command. Lower case letters are optional and may be omitted.
- <> indicates a required parameter.
- [] indicates optional parameters.
- () indicates a group of parameters that must be used together.
- '|' indicates alternate parameter values.
- <n> indicates a number is required.
- <channel> indicates a channel number is required. The channel number must be preceded by the '@' symbol and enclosed in parentheses, e.g. "@(101)".
- <ch_list> indicates a list of channel numbers are required. The channel list can include a range of channels defined using the colon symbol. For example, "101:110" specifies the range of channels from 101 through 110 inclusive. The channel list can also include multiple channels or multiple ranges of channels separated by the comma symbol. The entire channel list must be preceded by the '@' symbol and enclosed in parentheses, e.g. (@1,101:110,201:204).
- <boolean> indicates a Boolean value (0 or 1) is required. The mnemonics OFF and ON are also accepted for 0 and 1, respectively.
- <unit> indicates max unit string is required (maximum 3 letters). The character string must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- <range> indicates a range value is required.
- <resolution> indicates resolution value is required.
- <gain> indicates a Mx+B gain value is required.
- <offset> indicates a Mx+B offset value is required.
- <slot> indicates a slot number is required.
- <name> indicates an character string is required. The character string must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- <year> indicates a four digit number is required.
- <month> indicates a one or two digit number is required.
- <day> indicates a one or two digit number is required.
- <hour> indicates a one or two digit number is required.
- <minute> indicates a one or two digit number is required.
- <second> indicates a one or two digit number is required.
- <baud> indicates a valid baud number is required.

***CLS**

Description: Clear status registers and the error queue. Status event registers are reset to 0. The registers affected are the Operation Status Event register, Questionable Status Event register, Alarm Status Event register, and the Event Status Register. The *CLS command does not affect any of the associated condition or enable registers. It may indirectly affect the Status Byte Register. The error queue is also cleared of all logged errors.

Example: *CLS

Related Commands:

*ESR?
 SYSTem:ERRor?
 STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
 STATus:QUESTionable:EVENT?
 STATus:ALARm:EVENT?

ESE <n>**ESE?**

Description: Set the Event Status Enable mask that determines which bits of the Event Status Register are reported in the Event Status Summary bit (bit5) of the Status Byte Register. <n> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits of the Event Status Register that will be reported in the Event Status Summary bit of the Status Byte Register. The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any change in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. Event Status Enable is set to 0 at power-on if the *PSC setting is 1. *CLS and *RST does not affect Event Status Enable.

Example: *ESE?

Response: 255

Set Example: *ESE 60

Related Commands:

*ESR?
 *STB?
 *PSC

***ESR?**

Description: Query the Event Status Register and clear the register. The Event Status Register reports various instrument events or changes when they occur. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The register bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their definitions are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): Operation Complete
- Bit 1 (2): (Not used)
- Bit 2 (4): (Not used)
- Bit 3 (8): Device Dependent Error
- Bit 4 (16): Execution Error
- Bit 5 (32): Command Error
- Bit 6 (64): (Not used)
- Bit 7 (128): Power On

Bits in the Event Status Register may affect the Event Status Summary bit (bit 5) of the Status Byte Register depending on the bits that are set in the Event Status Enable register. *CLS and *RST does not affect Event Status Enable.

Example: *ESR?
Response: 32

Related Commands:

*ESE
*STB?
*CLS

***IDN?**

Description: Query the product identification. The response contains the name of the manufacturer, model number, serial number, firmware version, and OS build date of the product. The product information cannot be changed.

Example: *IDN?
Response: FLUKE, 2638A, 12345678, 1.00+1.00+20130618

***OPC**

Description: Set the Operation Complete bit of the Event Status Register when all pending command operations complete. All commands are sequential, so the Operation Complete bit is always set immediately when this command is received.

Example: *OPC

Related Commands:

*ESR?
STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
*OPC
*WAI

***OPC?**

Description: Return “1” when all pending command operations are complete. All commands are sequential, so this query always returns ‘1’ immediately.

Example: *OPC?
Response: 1

Related Commands:

*OPC
STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?

***OPT?**

Description: Query the instrument module configuration. The response is a comma-separated list of the model numbers of the installed modules and status of input module for slots 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

Example: *OPT?

Response: 2638A-100,1,2638A-100,0,NONE,0

Related Commands:

*IDN?

PSC <boolean>**PSC?**

Description: Enable or disable clearing of status enable registers at power on. <boolean> can be 0 (disabled), OFF, 1 (enabled), or ON. The default is 1.

If the *PSC setting is on, all status enable registers will be set to 0 at power-on. If the setting is off, the status enable registers will be retained. The registers that are affected are the Event Status Enable register, Service Request Enable register, Operation Status Enable register, Alarm Status Enable register, and the Questionable Status Enable register. *RST does not affect the *PSC setting.

Example: *PSC?

Response: 1

Set Example: *PSC 1

Related Commands:

*ESE

*SRE

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE

STATus:ALARM:ENABLE

STATus:QUESTionable:ENABLE

***RCL <n>**

Description: Recall a setup file. <n> specifies the storage location. The range is 1 to 99. If a setup file does not exist at the given storage location, the command fails and an error is logged, -222, "Data out of range".

Note

**RST does not affect setup file storage.*

Example: *RCL 10

Related Commands:

*SAV

MEMory:STATe:CATalog:NUMB?

MEMory:STATe:VALid?

***RST**

Description: Sets channel setup and scan settings to default states. The reset command performs the following actions:

- A scan or test in progress is cancelled.
- Scan data in memory is cleared.
- Measurement statistics are cleared.
- All general purpose measurement channels are configured for dc volts. Autoranging current channels are configured to measure dc current.
- Channel name is cleared for all channels.
- Mx+B scaling is disabled for all channels. Scale factor M is set to 1.0 and offset B is set to 0.0. The unit of Mx+B is cleared.
- All channels are disabled.
- Alarms are cleared and disabled for all channels.
- Alarm limits are set to 0.0.
- The alarm port association is set to none (0) for all channels.
- Math channels are configured for polynomial with coefficient c_1 set to 1.0 and other coefficients set to 0.0 and the source channel set to channel 1.
- Sample rate is set to NPLC.
- Trigger source is set to TIMer.
- Trigger is enabled.
- Scan count is set to 1.
- Scan interval is set to 0.
- Monitor is disabled.
- Data recording is disabled, destination is set to internal.
- The temperature unit is set to C.
- The display is enabled.

Settings and memory not affected by *RST include data file memory, setup file memory, language, remote interface settings, time and date, password configuration, and instrument calibration. Reset also does not directly affect status registers or the error queue, nor does it affect status enable registers.

Example: *RST

Related Commands:

*CLS

***SAV <n>**

Description: Save a setup file. <n> specifies the storage location. The range is 1 to 99. Every storage location also has a name associated with it. Use the command 'MEM:STAT:DEF' to assign a name to a setup file storage location. *RST does not affect setup file storage.

Example: *SAV 10

Related Commands:

*RCL

MEMory:STATe:CATalog:NUMBer?

MEMory:STATe:DEFine

MEMory:STATe:DELeTe

***SRE <n>**
***SRE?**

Description: Set the Service Request Enable for the Status Byte register. The Service Request Enable determines which bits of the Status Byte register are reported in the Master Summary Status bit of the Status Byte register. <n> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits of the Status Byte register that will be reported in the Master Status Summary bit.

The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any change in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. Service Request Enable is set to 0 at power-on if the *PSC setting is 1. *CLS and *RST does not affect Event Status Enable.

Example: *SRE?
Response: 32
Set Example: *SRE 32

Related Commands:

*STB?
 *PSC

***STB?**

Description: Query the Status Byte register. The Status Byte register reports various instrument conditions. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The register bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their definitions are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): (Not used)
- Bit 1 (2): Alarm Status Summary
- Bit 2 (4): Error Queue Summary
- Bit 3 (8): Questionable Status Summary
- Bit 4 (16): (Not used)
- Bit 5 (32): Event Status Summary
- Bit 6 (64): Master Status Summary
- Bit 7 (128): Operation Status Summary

Summary bits are set when any bit in the associated event register is set and the corresponding bit in the associated enable register is also set. The Alarm Status Summary bit is associated with the Alarm Status Event register and the Alarm Status Enable register. The Questionable Status Summary bit is associated with the Questionable Status Event register and the Questionable Status Enable register. The Event Status Summary bit is associated with the Event Status Register and the Event Status Enable register. The Operation Status Summary bit is associated with the Operation Status Event register and the Operation Status Enable register. The Master Status Summary bit is set when any other bit in the Status Byte register is set while the corresponding bit in the Service Request Enable register is set. The Error Queue Summary bit is set if there are one or more errors in the error queue.

Reading the Status Byte register does not clear the register. The register always reports the associated status. *CLS does not clear the Status Byte register but may indirectly affect it through the associated status registers and queues. *RST does not affect the Status Byte register.

Example: *STB?
Response: 32

Related Commands:

*ESR?

SYSTem:ERRor?
STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
STATus:ALARm:EVENT?
STATus:QUEStionable:EVENT?
*SRE

***TRG**

Description: Trigger a single scan sweep. This command is accepted only while the BUS trigger source is selected and the scan has been initiated. If any other trigger source is selected or if a scan sweep is already in progress, the command is ignored and an error is logged, -211, "Trigger ignored".

Example: *TRG

Related Commands:

TRIGger:SOURce
INITiate:IMMEDIATE

***TST?**

Description: Perform a self-test and return the results. Check whether IG is active, and the files are OK.

Example: *TST

***WAI**

Description: Wait until all pending command operations complete before executing further commands. All commands are sequential, so this command has no effect. It is provided for IEEE-488.2 compliance.

Example: *WAI

Related Commands:

STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
*OPC?

ABORt

Description: Abort a scan sweep in progress. If scanning is already stopped, the command will have no effect. *RST also stops scanning.

Example: ABORt

Related Commands:

INITiate:IMMEDIATE

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the arithmetic mean for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. If there are no readings, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603, "Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:AVER? (@101:105)

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,
1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:SDEVIation?
CALCulate:AVERage:CLEAr
INITiate:IMMEDIATE

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Clear the statistics for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:CLE (@101:105)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar:ALL

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar:ALL

Description: Clear the statistics for all channels. *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:CLE:ALL

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:AVERage:COUNT? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the statistics sample size for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. *RST clears the statistics for all channels, setting the count to 0.

Example: CALC:AVER:COUN? (@101:105)

Response: 10,10,10,8,8

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimum? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the maximum readings for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be a general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. If there are no readings, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:MAX? (@101:105)

Response: 1.000000e+01,1.000000e+01,1.000000e+01,
1.000000e+01,1.000000e+01

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:MINimum?

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimun:TIME? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: The query returns the time that the maximum reading was taken on the specified channels during the scan. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. If there are no readings, the response is "0000,00,00,00,00,00.000" and an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:MAX:TIME? (@101)

Response: 2013,05,03,09,17,30,000

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:MINimum:TIME?

CALCulate:AVERage:MINimum? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the minimum readings for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. If there are no readings, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:MIN (@101:105)

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,
1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimum?

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:AVERage:MINimun:TIME? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: The query returns the time that the minimum reading was taken on the specified channels during the scan. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. If there are no readings, the response is "0000,00,00,00,00,00.000" and an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:MIN:TIME? (@101)

Response: 2013,05,03,09,17,30,000

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:MAXimum:TIME?

CALCulate:AVERage:PTPeak? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the difference between the maximum and minimum for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. If there are no readings, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:PTP? (@101:105)

Response: 2.000000e+01,2.000000e+01,2.000000e+01,
2.000000e+01,2.000000e+01

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:SDEviation?

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:AVERage:RATE? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: The query returns the rate of change of readings were taken on the specified channels during the scan. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. If the data is not available, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603, "Data not available").

Example: CALC:AVER:RATE? (@101)

Response: 1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:RATE:BASE

CALCulate:AVERage:RATE:BASE?

CALCulate:AVERage:RATE:BASE <time>[,(@<ch_list>)]**CALCulate:AVERage:RATE:BASE? [(@<ch_list>)]**

Description: Set the rate of change for the given channels. <time> is the key word SECond or MINute, (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:RATE:BASE? (@101:103)

Response: SEC, SEC, SEC

Set Example: CALC:AVER:RATE:BASE SEC, (@101:103)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:RATE? [(@<ch_list>)]

CALCulate:AVERage:SDEVIation? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Return the standard deviation for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be a general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The statistics are calculated from all the valid readings of the channels since scanning was initiated or since the statistics were cleared. There must be at least two readings for the standard deviation calculation to be valid. If there are no readings, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error is logged (603, "Data not available"). *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:AVER:SDEV? (@101:105)

Response: 1.000000e+00, 1.000000e+00, 1.000000e+00,
1.000000e+00, 1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CALCulate:AVERage:AVERage?

CALCulate:AVERage:PTPeak?

CALCulate:AVERage:CLEar

CALCulate:LIMit{1|2} <n>[,(@<ch_list>)]
CALCulate:LIMit{1|2}? [,(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Set the alarm limit for one of the alarm functions of the given channels. <n> is the alarm limit numeric value in floating-point format. It assumes the same unit of measurement as a channel's reading. The default is 0.0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The query command returns the limit for only one channel. *RST sets both alarm limits to 0.0 for all channels.

Example: CALC:LIM1? (@101:105)

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,
1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00,

Set Example: CALC:LIM1 1, (@101:105)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Clear the alarms for the given channels. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. Associated alarm ports are updated to reflect the change in alarm conditions. The Status Alarm Condition register is also updated. *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:LIM:CLE (@101:105)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar:ALL

CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL?

OUTPut:ALARm?

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar:ALL

Description: Clear all alarms. Associated alarm ports are updated to reflect the change in alarm conditions. The Status Alarm Condition register is also updated. *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:LIM:CLE:ALL

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar

CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL?

OUTPut:ALARm?

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Query the alarm condition of the given channels. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

Possible responses are as follows:

Response	Description
0	Neither alarm tests positive
1	Only the first alarm tests positive
2	Only the second alarm tests positive
3	Both alarms test positive

The alarm condition is non-latching and will become 0 when a new scan changes the alarm test results or the alarms are cleared by command. *RST clears the statistics for all channels.

Example: CALC:LIM:FAIL? (@101:105)

Response: 0,1,2,3,1

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit1

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEAr

OUTPut:ALARm?

CALCulate:LIMit{1|2}:FEED {NONE | <n>[,(@<ch_list>)]**CALCulate:LIMit{1|2}:FEED? [(@<ch_list>)]**

Description: Associate a channel alarm with an alarm port. <n> is the alarm port number ranging from 1 to 6. A value of NONE disables the association with any alarm port. The default is NONE. [(@<ch_list>)] specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

The alarm port association determines which alarm port is asserted when the channel alarm is asserted. An alarm port may have more than one channel alarm associated with it, in which case the port will be asserted when any one of the channel alarms are asserted. The query command returns the alarm port association for one channel. *RST sets the alarm port association to NONE (disabled) for all channels.

Example: CALC:LIM1:FEED? (@101:105)

Response: 1,1,1,1,1

Set Example: CALC:LIM1:FEED 1, (@101:105)

Related Commands:

OUTPut:ALARm?

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

CALCulate:LIMit{1|2}:STATe <state>[,(@<ch_list>)]
CALCulate:LIMit{1|2}:STATe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Set the type of alarm function for one of the alarms associated with the given channels. <state> can be OFF, HIGH, or LOW. The default is OFF.

- OFF disables the alarm function for the channel.
- HIGH enables the alarm to trigger when a channel's reading is higher than the alarm limit.
- LOW enables the alarm to trigger when a channel's reading is lower than the alarm limit.

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The query command returns the state for only one channel. *RST sets both alarm states for all channels to OFF.

Example: CALC:LIM1:STAT? (@101:105)
Response: HIGH, HIGH, HIGH, HIGH, HIGH
Set Example: CALC:LIM1:STAT HIGH, (@101:105)

Related Commands:
CALCulate:LIMit1
CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL?
OUTPut:ALARm?

CALCulate:MATH:COEFFicients <c0>[,<c1>[,<c2>[,<c3>[,<c4>[,<c5>]]]]],(@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:MATH:COEFFicients? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the coefficients for the polynomial math function for the given math channels. (@<ch_list>) specifies the math channels to configure. c0, c1, c2, c3, c4, and c5 are the zeroth through fifth order coefficients respectively. Omitted coefficients are set to 0, which effectively removes their associated terms from the polynomial function. The default values for c0, c1, c2, c3, c4, and c5 are 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, and 0 respectively. The query command returns the coefficients of only one math channel. *RST sets c1 to 1 and all other coefficients to 0 for all math channels.

Example: CALC:MATH:COEF? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00,
4.000000e+00, 5.000000e+00, 1.000000e+00,
2.000000e+00, 3.000000e+00, 4.000000e+00,
5.000000e+00
Set Example: CALC:MATH:COEF 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (@101:102)

Related Commands:
CALCulate:MATH:FUNction

CALCulate:MATH:EXPonent <exponent>[,(@<ch_list>)]
CALCulate:MATH:EXPonent? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the exponent value for use with the power function. <exponent> is the numeric exponent value. The default is 1.0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the math channels to configure. The query command returns the exponent value of the given math channels. *RST sets the exponent to 1.0 for all math channels.

Example: CALC:MATH:EXP? (@501:502)
Response: 2.000000e+00, 2.000000e+00
Set Example: CALC:MATH:EXP 2, (@501:502)

Related Commands:
CALCulate:MATH:FUNction

CALCulate:MATH:FUNCTION <function>,(@<ch_list>)

CALCulate:MATH:FUNCTION? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Select the math function for the given math channels. <function> specifies the math function. The options are listed below. The default is POLY.

<function>	Formula	Display
POLYnomial	$c_5 \times A^5 + c_4 \times A^4 + c_3 \times A^3 + c_2 \times A^2 + c_1 \times A + c_0$	Polynomial
SROot	\sqrt{A}	Square Root
POWer	$A^{\text{<exponent>}}$	Power
EXPonential	e^A	Exponential
LOGarithm	$\log_{10}A$	Log10
ABSolute	A	A or Absolute Value
RECiprocal	1 / A	1 / A
ADD	A + B	A + B
SUBTract	A – B	A – B
MULTiPLY	A × B	A × B
DIVide	A / B	A / B
AVERage	Average of the latest readings of selected channels	Average
MAXimum	Maximum of the latest readings of selected channels	Maximum
MINimum	Minimum of the latest readings of selected channels	Minimum
SUM	Sum of the latest readings of selected channels	Sum

(@<ch_list>) specifies the math channels to configure. A math channel is only calculated when it is included in the scan list and when a scan sweep is performed. Enabled math channels are calculated in order of channel number. A math channel can use a physical channel or another math channel for source A or B. Feeding one math channel into another allows complicated math expressions to be constructed. Mx+B scaling can also be applied to a math channel calculation and a unit of measurement can be defined. Mx+B scaling is performed after the math function is evaluated.

The query command returns the math function of the given math channels. *RST sets the math function to POLY for all math channels.

Example: CALC:MATH:FUNC? (@501:502)

Response: POLY, POLY

Set Example: CALC:MATH:FUNC POLY, (@501:502)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:ACHannel

CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:LIST

CALCulate:MATH:COEFFicients

CALCulate:MATH:EXPonent

CALCulate:SCALE:STATE

CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT

ROUTE:SCAN

CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:ACHannel (@<channel_A>),(@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:BCHannel (@<channel_B>),(@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:ACHannel? (@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:BCHannel? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the A or B source channel for math calculations for the given math channels. The first parameter, (@<channel_A>) or (@<channel_B>), specifies the source channel, A or B respectively, to be used as the argument or arguments for a math function. The default is channel 1. (@<ch_list>) specifies the math channels to configure.

Many math functions require the selection of a source channel, A, and some require two source channels, A and B. When a math function is calculated it uses the latest valid readings from the specified source channels. If no reading is available or if the latest reading from a source channel is invalid, the calculation result will be over-limit.

The query command returns the source channels of the given math channels. *RST sets both source channels to channel 1 for all math channels.

Example: CALC:MATH:SOUR:ACH? (@501:502)
Response: 101,101
Set Example: CALC:MATH:SOUR:ACH (@101), (@501:502)

Related Commands:
CALCulate:MATH:FUNction

CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:LIST (@<source_list>),(@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:MATH:SOURce:LIST? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Select the source channels for statistics calculations for math channels. (@<source_list>) specifies the source channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The maximum number of source channels is 10. The default is channel 1 only. (@<ch_list>) specifies the math channels to configure.

The source channel list is used for channel statistics calculations, which include average, maximum, minimum, and sum. When a math function is calculated it uses the latest valid reading from each of the specified channels in the source channel list. If a reading is not available or if a reading from a source channel is invalid, the math channel result will be over-limit. The query command returns the source channel list of one math channel. *RST sets the source channel list to only channel 1 for all math channels.

Example: CALC:MATH:SOUR:LIST? (@501)
Response: 101,102,103,104
Set Example: CALC:MATH:SOUR:LIST (@101:104), (@501)

Related Commands:
CALCulate:MATH:FUNction

CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN <n>,@<ch_list>
CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the Mx+B scaling gain (M) for the given channels. <n> is the gain value as a floating-point number. The default is 1.0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

The query command returns the Mx+B scaling gain for the given channels. *RST sets the Mx+B scaling gain to 1.0 for all channels.

Example: CALC:SCAL:GAIN? (@101:102)
Response: 1.500000e+00, 1.500000e+00
Set Example: CALC:SCAL:GAIN 1.5, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet
 CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT
 CALCulate:SCALE:STATe

CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet <n>,@<ch_list>
CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the Mx+B scaling offset (B) for the given channels. <n> is the offset value as a floating-point number. The default is 0.0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels. The query command returns the Mx+B scaling offset for the given channels. *RST sets the Mx+B scaling offset to 0.0 for all channels.

Example: CALC:SCAL:OFFS? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e-01, 1.000000e-01
Set Example: CALC:SCAL:OFFS 0.1, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN
 CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT
 CALCulate:SCALE:STATe

CALCulate:SCALE:STATe <boolean>,@<ch_list>
CALCulate:SCALE:STATe? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable Mx+B scaling for the given channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

The query command returns the state for the given channels. *RST disables Mx+B scaling for all channels.

Example: CALC:SCAL:STAT? (@101:102)
Response: 1, 1
Set Example: CALC:SCAL:STAT ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN
 CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet
 CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT

CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT "<unit>",<@<ch_list>)
CALCulate:SCALE:UNIT? (<@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the unit of measurement for Mx+B scaling. "<unit>" specifies the unit. It is a string of from zero to three characters enclosed in quotation marks. The unit will be presented alongside the numeric value of the channel's reading on the display. The default is no unit (an empty string). (<@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be general purpose measurement channels, current channels, or math channels.

The query command returns the unit of one channel. *RST clears the Mx+B unit of measurement for all channels.

Example: CALC:SCAL:UNIT? (@101:102)
Response: "AAA", "AAA"
Set Example: CALC:SCAL:UNIT "AAA", (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CALCulate:SCALE:GAIN
CALCulate:SCALE:OFFSet
CALCulate:SCALE:STATE

CALibration:DATE?

Description: Read the calibration date. The response is <year>,<month>,<day>. *RST does not affect the calibration date.

Example: CAL:DATE?
Response: 2013,1,1

CALibrate:MODule:DATE? <slot>

Description: Read the calibration date of a module. The response is <year>,<month>,<day>. *RST does not affect the module calibrate date.

Example: CAL:MOD:DATE? 1
Response: 2013,1,1

CONFigure? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Query the measurement function of a channel. (@<ch_list>) is a channel list containing the channels in the scan list. The response is the short-form name of the function within quotation marks. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current. The return will be "VOLT", "VOLT:AC", "CURR", "CURR:AC", "FRES", "RES", "FREQ", "TEMP TC", "TEMP FRTD", "TEMP TRTD", "TEMP RTD", "TEMP THER", "TEMP FTH", "DIO", "TOT", or "MATH".

Example: CONF? (@101:102)
Response: "VOLT", "VOLT"

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLtage:DC
CONFigure:CURREnt:DC
CONFigure:RESistance
CONFigure:TEMPerature
SENSe:FUNCTion

CONFigure:CURRent:AC [*<range>*],[*<resolution>*],[*@<ch_list>*)

Description: Configure channels to measure ac current. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. *<range>* is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given *<range>* value, in amperes, will be used. If *<range>* is omitted it is set to automatic. For ac measurements, the resolution is fixed at 6½ digits. The only way to control the reading rate for ac measurements is by changing the channel delay or changing the bandwidth of ac filter. The *<resolution>* parameter only affects the number of digits shown on the front panel. (*@<ch_list>*) specifies the channels. Only channel 1 on the front panel or either of the two special current channels in each installed channel module can be configured for current measurements. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:CURR:AC 0.1, 1e-5, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSE:FUNCTION
SENSE:CURRENT:AC:RANGE

CONFigure:CURRent[DC] [*<range>*],[*<resolution>*],[*@<ch_list>*)

Description: Configure channels to measure dc current. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. *<range>* is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given *<range>* value, in amperes, will be used. If *<range>* is omitted it is set to automatic. *<resolution>* is a number, in amperes, that selects the integration time. If the sample rate is not set to NPLC, the integration time depends on the sample rate (FAST/MED/SLOW). (*@<ch_list>*) specifies the channels. Only channel 1 on the front panel or either of the two special current channels in each installed channel module can be configured for current measurements. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:CURR 0.1, 1e-5, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSE:FUNCTION
SENSE:CURRENT:DC:RANGE

CONFigure:DIGital:DATA:BYTE

Description: Open DIO channel for scan.

Example: CONF:DIG:DATA:BYTE

CONFigure:FREQuency (@<ch_list>)

Description: Configure channels to measure frequency. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:FREQ (@<ch_list>)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSe:FUNCTion

CONFigure:FRESistance [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: Configure channels to measure four-wire resistance. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given <range> value, in ohms, will be used. If <range> is omitted it is set to automatic. <resolution> is a number, in ohms, that selects the integration time. If the sample rate is not set to NPLC, the integration time depends on the sample rate (FAST/MED/SLOW). Sensing current is also automatic, depending on the range (see specifications). (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two module channels are linked automatically when a module channel is configured for four-wire resistance measurement. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:FRES 1000, 1e-3, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSe:FUNCTion
SENSe:FRESistance:RANGe

CONFigure:RESistance [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: Configure channels to measure two-wire resistance. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given <range> value, in ohms, will be used. If <range> is omitted it is set to automatic. <resolution> is a number, in ohms, that selects the integration time. If the sample rate is not set to NPLC, the integration time depends on the sample rate (FAST/MED/SLOW). Sensing current is also automatic, depending on the range (see specifications). (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:RES 1e+03, 1e-03, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSe:FUNCTion
SENSe:RESistance:RANGe

CONFigure:TEMPerature <sensor>,<type>,(@<ch_list>)

Description: Configure channels to measure temperature using a temperature sensor. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. The sample rate is set to NPLC 10. <sensor> selects the sensor type. <type> selects the specific sensor type or characterization. The options for <sensor> and <type> are shown in the table below.

<sensor>	<type>	Description
TCouple	K	K thermocouple
	T	T thermocouple
	R	R thermocouple
	S	S thermocouple
	J	J thermocouple
	N	N thermocouple
	E	E thermocouple
	B	B thermocouple
	C	W5Re/W26Re thermocouple
	D	W3Re/W25Re thermocouple
	G	W/W26Re thermocouple
	L	Fe/Constantin thermocouple
	M	Ni18Mo/Ni0.8Co thermocouple
	U	Cu/Constantin thermocouple
W	W/W26Re thermocouple	
RTD	A385	Two-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00385
	A392	Two-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00392
FRTD	A385	Four-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00385
	A392	Four-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00392
TRTD	A385	Three-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00385
	A392	Three-wire PRT/RTD, alpha 0.00392
THERmistor	R2K2	Two-wire thermistor, nominal 2252 Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	R5K	Two-wire thermistor, nominal 5 k Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	R10K	Two-wire thermistor, nominal 10 k Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
FTHERmistor	R2K2	Four-wire thermistor, nominal 2252 Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	R5K	Four-wire thermistor, nominal 5 k Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
	R10K	Four-wire thermistor, nominal 10 k Ω at 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two module channels are linked automatically when a module channel is configured for four-wire or three-wire sensor measurement. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:TEMP TC, K, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

SENSe:TEMPerature:TCouple:TYPE

SENSe:TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE

SENSe:TEMPerature:THERmistor:TYPE

CONFigure:VOLTage:AC [*<range>*],[*<resolution>*],[*@<ch_list>*)

Description: Configure channels to measure ac voltage. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. *<range>* is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given *<range>* value, in volts, will be used. If *<range>* is omitted it is set to automatic. For ac measurements, the resolution is fixed at 6½ digits. The only way to control the reading rate for ac measurements is by changing the channel delay or changing the band width of ac filter. The *<resolution>* parameter only affects the number of digits shown on the front panel. (*@<ch_list>*) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:VOT:AC 1,1e-5, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSe:VOLTage:AC:RANGe

CONFigure:VOLTage[:DC] [*<range>*],[*<resolution>*],[*@<ch_list>*)

Description: Configure channels to measure dc voltage. The scan list is cleared and then set to include the given channels. *<range>* is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range that covers the given *<range>* value, in volts, will be used. If *<range>* is omitted it is set to automatic. *<resolution>* is a number, in volts, that selects the integration time. If the sample rate is not set to NPLC, the integration time depends on the sample rate (FAST/MED/SLOW). (*@<ch_list>*) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: CONF:VOLT 1,1e-05, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure?
SENSe:VOLTage:DC:RANGe

DATA:CLEAr

Description: Delete all readings in scan memory. *RST clears all readings from scan memory.

Example: DATA:CLE

Related Commands:

DATA:READ?

DATA[:LAST]? [(@<channel>)]

Description: Return the readings of the latest scan sweep or a specific channel. (@<channel>) is a channel list containing only one channel. Readings of the latest complete scan sweep, if available, are returned immediately without waiting for a new scan sweep in progress to complete. If the channel parameter is omitted, readings from the latest scan sweep are returned in a comma separated list of values for all channels in the scan list in order of increasing channel number.

If a channel number is given, the command returns the latest reading of only the given channel, if it is available. An invalid or out-of-range reading of a channel is represented by the value 9.900000e+37 or -9.900000e+37.

Scanning should be initiated and allowed to complete at least one scan sweep before attempting to read scan data. If no data is available, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error code will be logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears all readings in scan memory.

Example: DATA? (@101)

Response: 1.000000e-01

Related Commands:

INITiate
 STATus:OPERation?
 DATA:READ?
 READ?

DATA:LOG:AUTO <boolean>**DATA:LOG:AUTO?**

Description: Enable or disable automatic data recording. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. If automatic data recording is enabled, data recording will automatically start when scanning is initiated. *RST disables automatic data recording.

Example: DATA:LOG:AUTO?

Response: 1

Set Example: DATA:AUTO ON

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:DESTination
 DATA:LOG:ENABLE
 DATA:LOG:RLIMit

DATA:LOG:DESTination <memory>**DATA:LOG:DESTination?**

Description: Select the memory device for data recording. <memory> can be MEMory or MMEMory. The default is MEM. MEM designates internal flash memory. MMEM designates external USB memory (mass memory). *RST sets the data recording destination to internal flash (MEM).

Example: DATA:LOG:DEST?

Response: MMEM

Set Example: DATA:LOG:DEST MMEM

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:ENABLE
 MEMory:LOG:READ?
 MMEMory:MOUNT?
 MMEMory:LOG:READ?

DATA:LOG[:ENABLE] <boolean>
DATA:LOG[:ENABLE]?

Description: Enable or disable data recording to internal flash or USB memory. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. The memory device to which data is recorded is selected using the DATA:LOG:DESTINATION command.

If scan is not INITed, an error will be logged (434,"Cannot record while idle"). While data recording is enabled, all channel readings from the Scan or Measure function will be recorded to a data file in memory. The data file name is automatically generated based on the time and date. Monitor readings are not recorded. The amount of data exceeds the maximum number of rows, the data is stored in multiple files. *RST disables data recording.

Example: DATA:LOG?
Response: 1
Set Example: DATA:LOG ON

Related Commands:
DATA:LOG:DESTINATION
DATA:LOG:RLIMIT
DATA:LOG:AUTO
MEMORY:LOG:FREE?
MEMORY:MOUNT?

DATA:POINTS?

Description: Return the number of scan sweeps stored in memory. *RST clears all readings in scan memory.

Example: DATA:POINT?
Response: 10000

Related Commands:
DATA:READ?

DATA:READ?

Description: Return the readings of the earliest scan sweep in scan memory and delete the readings. Readings from the scan sweep are returned in a comma separated list of values for all channels in the scan list. An invalid or out-of-range reading of a channel is represented by the value 9.900000e+37 or -9.900000e+37.

Scanning should be initiated and allowed to complete at least one scan sweep before attempting to read scan data. If no data is available, the response is 9.910000E+37 and an error code will be logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST clears all readings in scan memory.

Example: DATA:READ?
Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00

Related Commands:
INITiate
STATUS:OPERation?
DATA:POINTS?
DATA:LAST?
READ?

DIAGnostic:DMM:RELAy:CYCLes?

Description: Query the relay cycle count of DMM. The response is a set of ten numbers separated by commas. *RST does not affect the relay cycle counts.

Example: DIAG:DMM:REL:CYCL?

Response: 2,0,2,2,6,2,2,28,2,2

Related Commands:

DIAGnostic:DMM:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEar

DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Query the relay cycle count of the given channels. The response is the relay counts of the given channels separated by commas. *RST does not affect the relay cycle counts.

Example: DIAG:CHAN:REL:CYCL? (@101:105)

Response: 50,100,75,84,70

Related Commands:

DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEar

DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes:CLEar (@<ch_list>)

Description: Clear the relay counts of the given channels.

Example: DIAG:CHAN:REL:CYCL:CLE (@101:105)

Related Commands:

DIAGnostic:CHANnel:RELAy:CYCLes?

DISPlay:BRIGhtness <brightness>**DISPlay:BRIGhtness?**

Description: Set display brightness level. <brightness> can be LOW, MEDium or HIGH.

Example: DISP:BRIG?

Response: MED

Set Example: DISP:BRIG HIGH

DISPlay:DATE:FORMat <date_format>**DISPlay:DATE:FORMat?**

Description: Set date display format. <date_format> can be YMD (yyyy-mm-dd), DMY (dd/mm/yyyy) or MDY (mm-dd-yyyy).

Example: DISP:DATE:FORM?

Response: YMD

Set Example: DISP:DATE:FORM MDY

DISPlay:DECimal:FORMat <decimal>**DISPlay:DECimal:FORMat?**

Description: Set the decimal format for display. <decimal> can be COMMA or PERiod.

Example: DISP:DEC:FORM?

Response: PER

Set Example: DISP:DEC:FORM COMM

DISPlay:LANGUage <language>

DISPlay:LANGUage?

Description: Set display language. <language> can be ENGLISH, CHINESE, FRENCH, GERMAN, PORTUTUESE, SPANISH, RUSSIAN, JAPANESE or KOREAN.

Example: DISP:LANG?

Response: ENGLISH

Set Example: DISP:LANG CHINESE

DISPlay:SAVer <saver>

DISPlay:SAVer?

Description: Set the time for screen saver. <saver> can be 0 (Never), 15, 30 or 60 minutes.

Example: DISP:SAV?

Response: 15

Set Example: DISP:SAV 0

DISPlay:TIME:FORMat <time_format>

DISPlay:TIME:FORMat?

Description: Set time display format. <time_format> can be 12 or 24.

Example: DISP:TIME:FORM?

Response: 24

Set Example: DISP:TIME:FORM 12

DISPlay:STATe <boolean>

DISPlay:STATe?

Description: Enable or disable the front panel display. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 1. *RST enables the display.

Example: DISP:STAT?

Response: 1

Set Example: DISP:STAT ON

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

ROUTE:SCAN

TRIG:SOURce

TRIG:TIMer

INITiate

ABORT

READ?

FETCh?

Description: Return readings of the latest measurement or scan sweep. Readings from the scan sweep are returned in a comma separated list of values for all channels in the scan list. An invalid or out-of-range reading of a channel is represented by the value 9.900000e+37 or -9.900000e+37.

If a scan sweep is in progress, the response will be held off until the scan sweep completes. If scanning is waiting for a trigger or has completed, and data is available, the latest readings will be returned immediately.

Scanning should be initiated and allowed to complete at least one scan sweep before attempting to read scan data. If no data is available, an error code will be logged as 603, "Data not available" in the error queue. *RST clears all readings in scan memory.

Example: FETCh?

Response: 1.000000e-01,1.000000e+01

Related Commands:

INITiate
 STATus:OPERation?
 DATA:READ?
 READ?

INITiate[:IMMediate]

Description: Initiate scanning. The timing of scanning will be controlled by the selected trigger source and the trigger timer. Scanning will stop when the scan count is reached or scanning is aborted using the ABORt command. If a scanning is already active, the command is ignored and an error is logged (-213, "Init ignored"). Channels should be previously configured and enabled in the scan list. *RST stops scanning.

Example: INIT

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTagE
 SENSE:TEMPerature:TRANsducer
 ROUTe:SCAN
 TRIG:SOURce
 TRIG:TIMer
 ABORt
 READ?

INPut:IMPedance:MAXimum <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
INPut:IMPedance:MAXimum?

Description: Enable or disable maximum input impedance for dc voltage. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. If (@<ch_list>) is omitted, all activated channels in scan list will be used.

The setting applies to the given channels when they are measuring dc voltage in a range of 10 V or less. If maximum input impedance is enabled the input impedance is greater than 10 GΩ. If maximum input impedance is disabled the input impedance is approximately 10 MΩ. Maximum input impedance for a channel is set to the default, disabled, when the measurement function of the channel is changed. *RST disables maximum input impedance for all channels.

Example: INP:IMP:MAX? (@101:105)
Response: 1,1,1,1,1
Set Example: INP:IMP:MAX ON, (@101:105)

Related Commands:
CONFigure:VOLTage

MEASure:CURRent:AC? [<range>[,<resolution>],](@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:CURRent:AC followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:CURR:AC? 1e-1, 1e-6, (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000e-02,1.000000e-03

Related Commands:
CONFigure:CURRent:AC
READ?

MEASure:CURRent[DC]? [<range>[,<resolution>],](@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:CURRent:DC followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:CURR 1e-04, 1e-09, (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000e-07, 1.000000e-06

Related Commands:
CONFigure:CURRent:DC
READ?

MEASure:DIGital:DATA:BYTE?

Description: Acquire and return a reading of the digital input channel. The response is a decimal value between 0 and 255 which when converted to binary represents the condition of each of the eight bits of the digital I/O port. Each bit of the digital I/O port can be driven low by the data byte that is output to the port or an external device connected to the port.

Example: DIG:DATA:BYTE?
Response: 170

MEASure:FREQuency? (@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:FREQuency followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:FREQ (@101:102)

Response: 5.000000e+01,6.000000e+01

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FREQuency

READ?

MEASure:FRESistance? [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:FRESistance followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:FRES? 1e+03, 1e-1, (@101:102)

Response: 9.000000e+02,8.000000e+02

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FRESistance

READ?

MEASure:RESistance? [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:RESistance followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:RES? 1e+03, 1e-1, (@101:102)

Response: 9.000000e+02,8.000000e+02

Related Commands:

CONFigure:RESistance

READ?

MEASure:TEMPerature? <sensor >,<type>,(@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:TEMPerature followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:TEMP? TC, K, (@101:102)

Response: 1.230000e+02,3.210000e+02

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature

READ?

MEASure:TOTalize?

Description: Acquire and return a reading of the digital totalize port.

Example: MEAS:TOT?

Response: 1.234500e+04

MEASure:VOLTage:AC? [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:VOLTage:AC followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:VOLT:AC? 1, (@101:102)

Response: 1.000000e+00, 1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:AC

READ?

MEASure:VOLTage[:DC]? [<range>,<resolution>],(@<ch_list>)

Description: This command is equivalent to CONFigure:VOLTage:DC followed by a READ?.

Example: MEAS:VOLT? (@101:102)

Response: 9.990000e-01, 1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:DC
READ?

MEMory:LOG:CLEAr

Description: Erase all scan data files in internal memory. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:CLE

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:DELeTe
MEMory:LOG:NFIleS?

MEMory:LOG:DELeTe ["<name>"]

Description: Delete a data file in internal memory. <name> is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files, no action is taken and an error is logged (901,"File not found"). If the <name> parameter is omitted, the latest data file is deleted. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:DEL " 20130624_143609333 "

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:NFIleS?
MEMory:LOG:CLEAr

MEMory:LOG:EXPort ["<name>"]

Description: Copy a data file stored in internal memory to USB memory. <name> is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files, no action is taken and an error is logged, 901,"File not found". If the <name> parameter is omitted, the latest data file is copied to USB memory. If USB memory is not available or is write protected, an error is logged (1603,"USB memory not ready").

Example: MEM:LOG:EXP " 20130624_143609333 "

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:READ?

MEMory:LOG:FREE?

Description: Query the internal memory usage. The response gives the number of bytes not used followed by the number of bytes used, separated by a comma. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:FREE?

Response: 19369984,815104

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:NFIleS?
MEMory:LOG:DELeTe

MEMory:LOG:NAME? <n>

Description: Query name of specified data file folder in internal space.

Example: MEM:LOG:NAME? 10

Response: 20130520_160808060

Related Commands:

MEM:LOG:NFILES?

MEMory:LOG:NFILES?

Description: Query the number of data folders stored in internal memory. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:NFIL?

Response: 10

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:DELeTe

MEMory:LOG:FREE?

MEMory:LOG:PROPERTIES? [“<name>”]

Description: Query the properties of a data file stored in internal memory. <name> is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files, and an error is logged (901,"File not found"). If the <name> parameter is omitted, the properties of the latest data file are returned.

The comma-separated response gives the size in bytes of the data file, the time and date when the file was created, and the user ID of the user who created the file. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:PROP?

Response: 4589,1999-11-30 02:51:51,GUEST

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:STORe

MEMory:LOG:READ?

MEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]? ["<name>"]

Description: Read a data file stored in internal memory. <name> is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files, and an error is logged (901, "File not found"). If the <name> parameter is omitted, the latest data file is read.

The response contains the entire contents of the data file arranged in rows of data separated by semicolons. Each row consists of a series of data elements separated by commas. A data element may be a number or a text string. Text strings are enclosed in quotation marks. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:READ?

Response: Record #,Time,Ch 101 (VDC),Ch 102 (VDC),Ch 103 (VDC),Ch 104 (VDC),Ch 105 (VDC),Alarm Output,Signature 1,1999-11-30
03:08:57.101,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,0,YENWY 2,1999-11-30 03:08:59.211,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,9.900000e+37,0,BMDLH

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:ENABle
DATA:LOG:DESTination
MEMory:LOG:STORe
MEMory:LOG:EXPort?

MEMory:LOG:READ:CONF? ["<name>"]

Description: Read the configuration of a data file stored in internal memory. <name> is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist, an error is logged (901, "File not found"), If the <name> is omitted, the latest data file is read. *RST does not affect file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:READ:CONF?

Response: The entire contents of the configuration file.

Related commands:

MEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]?

MEMory:LOG:SECurity <boolean>

MEMory:LOG:SECurity?

Description: Enable or disable data file security. <boolean> can be 0 (disabled), OFF, 1 (enabled), or ON. The default is 0.

The data file security allows a user ID and password to be entered when scanning is started and the user ID recorded in the data file for the purpose of establishing data security and traceability. The data security feature is relevant only when the instrument is operated from the front panel. A user ID is not recorded in the data file when scanning is operated remotely. *RST disables data file security.

Example: MEM:LOG:SEC?

Response: 0

Set Example: MEM:LOG:SEC OFF

Related Commands:

INITiate[:IMMediate]
DATA:LOG:ENABle
MEMory:LOG:STORe
MEMory:LOG:READ?

MEMory:LOG:STORe

Description: Store the latest scan data to internal memory. If no scan data is available, no action is taken and an error is logged (603 "Data not available"). If internal data memory has inadequate free space, no action is taken and an error is logged (908, "Error writing file").

If the amount of data exceeds the maximum number of rows, the data is stored in multiple files. The name of the file created using this command can be queried using the MEMory:LOG:CATalog? command. *RST does not affect data file memory.

Example: MEM:LOG:STOR

Related Commands:

MEMory:LOG:FREE?
 DATA:LOG:ENABLE
 MEMory:LOG:PROPERTIES?
 MEMory:LOG:READ?

MEMory:NSTates?

Description: Query the maximum number of stored setup files, which is 99. *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:NST?

Response: 99

Related Commands:

MEMory:STATe:CATalog:NUMBER?
 *SAV

MEMory:STATe:CLEAr

Description: Erase all setup files stored in memory. *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:STAT:CLE

Related Commands:

MEMory:STATe:DELEte

MEMory:STATe:DEFine "<name>",<n>**MEMory:STATe:DEFine? "<name>"**

Description: Assign a name to a setup file storage location. <name> is the name enclosed in quotation marks. It can consist of letters and digits and certain other characters.

When a setup file is deleted, the name associated with the storage location is reset to the default name. The default name is the word "SETUP" followed by the number of the storage location.

The query command returns the storage location number that has the given name associated with it. If the name is not recognized, an error is logged (901, "File not found"). *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:STAT:DEF? "FILE"

Response: 02

Set Example: MEM:STAT:DEF "FILE", 02

Related Commands:

MEMory:STATe:DEFine:NAME?
 MEMory:STATe:CATalog?
 *SAV

MEMory:STATe:DEFine:NAME? <n>

Description: Query the file name associated with a setup file storage location. The response is the name enclosed in quotation marks. *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:STAT:DEF:NAME? 02

Response: "FILE"

Related Commands:

MEMory:STATe:DEFine

MEMory:STATe:VALid?

*RCL

*SAV

MEMory:STATe:DELeTe <n>

Description: Delete a setup file. <n> specifies the storage location. The range is 1 to 99. When a setup file is deleted, the name associated with the storage location is reset to the default name. *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:STAT:DEL 02

Related Commands:

MEMory:STATe:VALid?

*SAV

MEMory:STATe:VALid? <n>

Description: Query the existence of a setup file. <n> specifies the storage location. The range is 1 to 99. The response is '1' if a setup file is stored in the given storage location, and '0' if the storage location is empty. *RST does not affect setup file memory.

Example: MEM:STAT:VAL? 02

Response: 1

Related Commands:

*RCL

MEMory:STATe:DELeTe

MMEMory:LOG:NAME? <n>

Description: Query the specified data file name in USB memory.

Example: MMEM:LOG:NAME? 10

Response: 20130520_160808060

Related Commands

MMEM:LOG:NFILEs?

MMEMory:LOG:NFILEs?

Description: Query the number of data files stored in USB memory.

Example: MMEM:LOG:NFIL?

Response: 101

Related Commands:

MMEMory:LOG:NAME?

MMEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]? [*<name>*]

Description: Read a data file stored in USB memory. *<name>* is the name of a stored data file folder. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files and an error is logged (901, "File not found"). If the *<name>* parameter is omitted, the latest data file is read.

If USB memory is not available, an error is logged (1603, "USB memory not ready"). The response contains the entire contents of the data file arranged in rows of data separated by semicolons. Each row consists of a series of data elements separated by commas. A data element may be a number or a text string. Text strings are enclosed in quotation marks. *RST does not affect USB memory.

Example: MMEM:LOG:READ?

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e-01,

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:ENABle?

DATA:LOG:DESTInation?

MMEMory:LOG:STORe

MMEMory:LOG:CATalog?

MMEMory:LOG:READ:CONF? [*<name>*]

Definition: Read the configuration of a data file stored in USB memory. *<name>* is the name of a stored configuration file. If the named file does not exist or there are no data files an error is logged (901, "File not found"). If the *<name>* parameter is omitted, the latest data file is read. The response contains the entire contents of the configuration file. *RST does not affect USB memory.

Example: MMEM:LOG:READ:CONF?

Response: The entire contents of the configuration file.

Related Commands:

MMEMory:LOG:READ[:DATA]?

MMEMory:LOG:STORe

Description: Store the latest scan data to USB memory. If no scan data is available, no action is taken and an error is logged (603, "Data not available"). If USB memory is not available or is write protected and an error is logged (1603, "USB memory not ready").

If the amount of data exceeds the maximum number of rows, the data is stored in multiple associated files. The name of the file created using this command can be queried using the MMEMory:LOG:CATalog? command. *RST does not affect USB memory.

Example: MMEM:LOG:STOR

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:ENABle?

DATA:LOG:RLIMit

MMEMory:LOG:READ?

MMEMory:MOUNt?

MMEMory:MOUNt?

Description: Query the mount state of the USB memory device. The response is 1 if USB memory is available and 0 if USB memory is not detected or is unreadable. *RST does not affect USB memory.

Example: MMEM:MOUN?

Response: 1

Related Commands:

DATA:LOG:ENABle?

DATA:LOG:DESTination?

MMEMory:LOG:STORE

MMEMory:LOG:READ?

OUTPut:ALARm?

Description: Query the alarm output. The response is a decimal number which when converted to binary indicates the condition of each of the alarm output bits. The value of the alarm output is dependent on the alarm conditions of the channels assigned to each bit of the alarm output. The least significant bit is designated bit 1. *RST clears all alarms.

Example: OUTP:ALAR?

Response: 18

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit1:FEED

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEar:ALL

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

READ?

Description: Set the trigger source to TIMer, set the scan count to 1, initiate a scan, wait for the scan sweep to complete, and return the readings. Readings from the scan sweep are returned in a comma separated list of values for all channels in the scan list. An invalid or out-of-range reading of a channel is represented by the value +9.900000E+37 or -9.900000E+37.

There may be a long delay until the scan sweep completes and the response is returned. Alternate commands may be used instead which perform the same operations individually and avoid delay of the response.

Channels should be configured for measurement before using the READ? command.

Example: READ?

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTagE:DC

CONFigure:CURREnt:DC

CONFigure:RESistance

CONFigure:TEMPerature

SENSE:FUNction

INITiate

FETCh?

ROUTe:CHANnel:DElay <time>[,(@<channel_list>)]
ROUTe:CHANnel:DElay? [(@<channel_list>)]

Description: Set the Channel Delay between the closing of a channel relay and the sampling of the channel. <time> is the delay time in seconds. The range is 0.0 to 600.0 and the default is 0.0. (@<channel_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels or current channels. If the channel list is omitted, all multi-function and current channels in the scan list are included.

Channel Delay allows extra settling time which can improve the measurement accuracy when source impedance is high or a PRT/RTD sensor requires extra time for self-heating to stabilize. The Channel Delay time is added to any automatic channel delay. The total measurement time for a channel is the minimum measurement time plus the Channel Delay time. *RST sets Channel Delay for all physical channels to 0.0 (seconds).

Related commands:

SENSe:RATE

ROUTe:CHANnel:NAME "<name>",<ch_list>)
ROUTe:CHANnel:NAME? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the name associated with a channel. "<name>" is the name to assign to the channel. It must be a string of from zero to 16 characters enclosed in quotation marks. The default name is empty. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be physical channels or math channels or the totalizer channel. The query command returns the name of the given channels. *RST sets the names of all channels to empty.

Example: ROUT:CHAN:NAME? (@101:102)

Response: "AAA", "AAA"

Set Example: ROUT:CHAN:NAME "AAA", (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:FUNCTION

ROUTe:CHANnel:STATE

ROUTe:CHANnel:STATE <boolean>,@<ch_list>)
ROUTe:CHANnel:STATE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable channels for measurement and scanning. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0 for all channels. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be physical channels or math channels or the totalizer channel. When channels are enabled they are added to the scan list. When channels are disabled they are removed from the scan list. The query command accepts multiple channels in the parameter channel list and returns the states of these channels. *RST disables all channels.

Example: ROUT:CHAN:STAT (@101:102)

Response: 1,1

Set Example: ROUT:CHAN:STAT ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

ROUTe:SCAN

INITiate

ROUTE:MONitor (@<ch_list>)
ROUTE:MONitor?

Description: Select the monitor channel. (@<ch_list>) is channel list containing only one channel number. When monitoring is enabled and scanning is active, the monitor channel will be measured and displayed continuously during the time between scan sweeps.

This command does not initiate scanning.

Example: ROUT:MON?

Response: 101

Set Example: ROUT:MON (@101)

Related Commands:

INITiate

ROUTE:MONitor:DATA?

ROUTE:MONitor:STATE

ROUTE:MONitor:DATA?

Description: Query the latest reading of the monitor channel. At least one measurement must have been acquired from the monitor channel. If no monitor data is available, an error is logged (603,"Data not available"). *RST disables monitor and clears monitor data.

Example: ROUT:MON:DATA?

Response: 1.000000e+00

Related Commands:

ROUTE:MONitor

ROUTE:MONitor:STATE

INITiate

ROUTE:MONitor:STATE <boolean>

ROUTE:MONitor:STATE?

Description: Enable or disable channel monitoring during scanning. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. When monitoring is enabled and scanning is initiated, a designated channel will be measured and displayed continuously during the time between scan sweeps. *RST disables monitor.

Example: ROUT:MON:STAT?

Response: 1

Set Example: ROUT:MON:STAT ON

Related Commands:

ROUTE:MONitor

ROUTe:SCAN (@<ch_list>)**ROUTe:SCAN?**

Description: Enable channels for measurement and scanning. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which may be physical channels or math channels or the totalizer channel.

All channels not included in (@<ch_list>) are disabled and removed from the scan list. An empty channel list, '@', disables all channels. The response to the query command has channel ranges expanded to enumerate each channel. Measurement/scanning must be idle, otherwise the command fails and an error is logged (527, "Operation not allowed while busy"). *RST disables all channels.

Example: ROUT:SCAN?
Response: 101,102,103
Set Example: ROUT:SCAN (@101,103:105)

Related Commands:

INITiate
 READ?

ROUTe:SCAN:RESume <boolean>**ROUTe:SCAN:RESume?**

Description: Enable or disable automatic resume scan state at power on. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on) or ON. The default is 0. *RST disables automatic scan resume.

Example: ROUT:SCAN:RES?
Response: 0
Set Example: ROUT:SCAN:RES 1

[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth <bandwidth>[(@<ch_list>)]**[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:BANDwidth? [(@<ch_list>)]**

Description: Set the lower cutoff frequency for ac current measurements. <bandwidth> is the lower cutoff frequency in Hertz. The options are 20 and 200. The default is 20.

Example: CURR:AC:BAND? (@101:102)
Response: 20,20
Set Example: CURR:AC:BAND 20, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:CURRent:AC
 SENSe:FUNCTion

[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the ac current range for channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest discrete range that covers the given <range> value, in amperes, will be used. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels.

The channel function must already be set to ac current. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the the settings for the given channels. *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: CURR:AC:RANG? (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000e-01,1.000000e-01
Set Example: CURR:AC:RANG 1e-1, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:CURRent:AC
SENSe:FUNCTion
SENSe:CURRent:AC:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic ac current range for channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels.

The channel function must already be set to ac current. Otherwise an error is logged, 403,"Conflict with channel configuration". The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: CURR:AC:RANG:AUTO? (@121:122)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: CURR:AC:RANG:AUTO ON, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:CURRent:AC
SENSe:FUNCTion
SENSe:CURRent:AC:RANGe

[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RESolution <resolution>[(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]CURRent:AC:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the resolution for ac current. For ac measurements, the resolution is fixed at 6½ digits. The only way to control the reading rate for ac measurements is by changing the channel delay or changing the bandwidth of ac filter. The <resolution> parameter only affects the number of digits shown on the front panel. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels. If the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included.

The channel function must already be set to ac current. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: CURR:AC:RES? (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000e-06,1.000000e-06
Set Example: CURR:AC:RES 1e-6, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

SENSe:CURRent:AC:RANGe

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe <range>[(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the dc current range for channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest range discrete that covers the given <range> value, in amperes, will be used. Resolution is automatic and depends on the range and sample rate. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels.

The channel function must already be set to dc current. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: CURR:RANG? (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000e-01,1.000000e-01
Set Example: CURR:RANG 1e-01, (@121:122)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:CURRent:DC

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:CURRent:DC:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]CURRent[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic dc current range for channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels. The channel function must already be set to dc current. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: CURR:RANG:AUTO? (@121:122)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: CURR:RANG:AUTO ON, (@121:122)

Related Commands:
CONFIgure:CURRent:DC
SENSe:FUNCTion
SENSe:CURRent:DC:RANGe

[SENS:]CURRent[:DC]:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENS:]CURRent[:DC]:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the resolution for dc current. <resolution> is a number, in amps, that selects the resolution and also determines the sample time. By default, the resolution is selected automatically to produce a 6.5 digit reading. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be current channels, if the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included. The channel function must already be set to dc current, Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration").

The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: CURR:DC:RES? (@121:122)
Response: 1.000000E-09,1.000000E-09
Set Example: CURR:DC:RES 1e-7, (@121:122)

Related Commands:
SENSe:CURRent:DC:RANGe

[SENSe:]DIGital:DATA:BYTE?

Description: Read the digital I/O port. The response is a decimal value between 0 and 255 which when converted to binary represents the condition of each of the eight bits of the digital I/O port. Each bit of the digital I/O port can be driven low by the data byte that is output to the port or an external device connected to the port.

Example: DIG:DATA:BYTE?
Response: 170

Related Commands:
SOURce:DIGital:DATA:BYTE

[SENSe:]FRESistance:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]FRESistance:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the four-wire resistance range for channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest discrete range that covers the given <range> value, in ohms, will be used. Resolution is automatic and depends on the range and sample rate. Sensing current is also automatic, depending on the range. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire resistance measurement.

The channel function must already be set to four-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403, "Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: FRES:RANG? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e+03,1.000000e+03
Set Example: FRES:RANG 1e+3, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FRESistance
 SENSe:FUNCTion
 SENSe:FRESistance:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]FRESistance:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]FRESistance:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic four-wire resistance range for channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire resistance measurement. The channel function must already be set to four-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403, "Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: FRES:RANG:AUTO? (@101:102)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: FRES:RANG:AUTO ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FRESistance
 SENSe:FUNCTion
 SENSe:FRESistance:RANGe

[SENSe:]FRESistance:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]FRESistance:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the resolution for four-wire resistance. <resolution> is a number, in ohms, that selects the measurement resolution and also determines the sample time. By default, the resolution is selected automatically to produce a 6.5 digit reading. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. If the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included.

The channel function must already be set to four-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403, "Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: FRES:RES? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e-03,1.000000e-03
Set Example: FRES:RES 1e-3, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:FRESistance:RANGe

[SENSe:]FUNCTION "<function>"[, (@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]FUNCTION? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Configure the measurement function for channels. "<function>" is the measurement function name. The name must be enclosed in quotation marks. The options for "<function>" include CURRent:AC, CURRent[:DC], FREQuency, FRESistance, RESistance, TEMPerature, VOLTage:AC, and VOLTage[:DC]. If "<function>" is TEMPerature, the sensor type will be set to thermocouple and the thermocouple type will be set to K.

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels. Two module channels are linked automatically when a module channel is configured for four-wire resistance or four-wire or three-wire sensor measurement. Only channel 1 on the front panel or either of the two special current channels in each installed channel module can be configured for current measurements.

The channel scan list is not affected. More specific configuration can be done with additional SENSe commands. The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST configures all physical channels other than special current channels to measure dc volts. Current channels are configured to measure dc current.

Example: FUNC? (@101:102)
Response: "VOLT", "VOLT"
Set Example: FUNC "VOLT", (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage
CONFigure:RESistance
SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer
ROUTE:SCAN

[SENSe:]NPLC <n>[, (@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]NPLC? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Set the integration time in terms of the number of power line cycles. <n> is the number of power line cycles. The default is 10. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels or current channels.

NPLC is only applicable when the sample rate setting is set to NPLC. Setting the integration time using this command automatically selects NPLC for [SENSe:] RATE.

The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets NPLC for all physical channels to 10.

Example: NPLC? (@101:102)
Response: 10, 10
Set Example: NPLC 10, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:RATE

[SENSe:]RATE <rate>

[SENSe:]RATE?

Description: Select the measurement sample rate. <rate> is the sample rate. Options are MEdium, SLOW, FAST, and NPLC. The setting applies to all channels. When the sample rate setting is NPLC, the sample rate for each channel is determined by the SENSE:NPLC setting for each channel. When the sample rate setting is MED, SLOW, or FAST, the actual NPLC for each channel is set automatically. *RST sets the sample rate to NPLC.

Example: RATE?

Response: NPLC

Set Example: RATE SLOW

Related Commands:

SENSe:NPLC

[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]

[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the two-wire resistance range for the given channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest discrete range that covers the given <range> value, in ohms, will be used. Resolution is automatic and depends on the range and sample rate. Sensing current is also automatic, depending on the range (see specifications). (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to two-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403, "Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: RES:RANG? (@101:102)

Response: 1.000000e+03, 1.000000e+03

Set Example: RES:RANG 1e+03, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FRESistance

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:RESistance:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]

[SENSe:]RESistance:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic two-wire resistance range for the given channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to two-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403, "Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels. *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: RES:RANG:AUTO? (@101:102)

Response: 1, 1

Set Example: RES:RANG:AUTO ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:FRESistance

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:RESistance:RANGe

[SENSe:]RESistance:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]RESistance:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the resolution for two-wire resistance. <resolution> is a number, in ohms, that selects the measurement resolution and also determines the sample time. By default, the resolution is selected automatically to produce a 6.5 digit reading. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. If the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included. The channel function must already be set to two-wire resistance. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: RES:RES? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e-03,1.000000e-03
Set Example: RES:RES 1e-03, (@101:102)

Related Commands:
SENSe:RESistance:RANGe

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:CALCulate? <n>[,<RJT>],(@<channel>)

Description: Calculate temperature for a given set of input values using the configuration of the given channel. This command can be used to test the channel configuration, the sensor characterization, and the accuracy of the temperature calculation.

<n> is the input value. If the channel is configured for a thermocouple, the value is volts. If the channel is configured for any other type of temperature sensor, the value is resistance in ohms. <RJT> is the reference junction temperature in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit depending on the configured system temperature unit. If the parameter is omitted, it is assumed to be 0. (@<channel>) specifies the channel, which must be general purpose measurement channel.

The channel function must already be set to temperature. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration").

Example: temp:calc? 1e-3,25, (@101)
Response: 4.944627e+01

Related Commands:
CONFigure:TEMPerature
SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A385:RZERo <n>,(@<channel >)
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A385:RZERo? (@<channel >)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a four-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A385. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel >) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to FRTD, and the characterization type to A385. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:FRTD:A385:RZER? (@101)
Response: 1.000000e+02
Set Example: TEMP:FRTD:A385:RZER 100.0107, (@101)

Related Commands:
SENSe:TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A392:RZERo <n>,@<channel>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:A392:RZERo? (@<channel>)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a four-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A392. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel>) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to FRTD, and the characterization type to A392. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:FRTD:A392:RZER? (@101)

Response: 1.000000e+02

Set Example: TEMP:FRTD:A392:RZER 99.954, (@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:CALCulate:RESistance? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable resistance calculation of four-wire PRT/RTD for the given channels. When the resistance calculation is on, readings of the PRT/RTD temperature will be resistance in ohms rather than calculated temperature. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to FRTD. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST disables resistance calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:FRTD:CALC:RES? (@101:102)

Response: 1,1

Set Example: TEMP:FRTD:CALC:RES ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature

SENSe:FUNction

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, set the sensor type to four-wire PRT/RTD, and set the specific PRT/RTD type. <type> selects the specific PRT/RTD type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
A385	Alpha 0.00385 standard PRT/RTD (IEC 60751)
A392	Alpha 0.00392 standard PRT/RTD

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement.

The default value for RZERo is 100.0 Ω . The channel scan list is not affected by this command. *RST sets the PRT/RTD type to A385 for all channels.

Example: TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE? (@101:102)
Response: A385,A385
Set Example: TEMP:FRTD:TYPE A392,(@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:FRTD:RZERo
 ROUTe:SCAN
 SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer
 CONFigure:TEMPerature

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FTHermistor:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FTHermistor:CALCulate:RESistance? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable resistance calculation of four-wire thermistor for the given channels. When the resistance calculation is on, readings of the thermistor temperature will be resistance in ohms rather than calculated temperature. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON.

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement. The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to FTHermistor. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST disables the resistance calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:FTH:CALC:RES? (@101:102)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: TEMP:FTH:CALC:RES ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature
 SENSe:FUNCTion

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FTHermistor:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:FTHermistor:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, set the sensor type to four-wire thermistor, and set the specific thermistor type. <type> selects the specific thermistor type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
R2K2	Nominal 2252 Ω at 25 °C
R5K	Nominal 5 k Ω at 25 °C
R10K	Nominal 10 k Ω at 25 °C

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire sensor measurement. The channel scan list is not affected. *RST sets the thermistor type to R10K for all channels.

Example: TEMP:FTH:TYPE? (@101:102)

Response: R2K2,R2K2

Set Example: TEMP:FTH:TYPE R2K2, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

ROUTE:SCAN

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

CONFigure:TEMPerature

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RJUNction? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Query the internal reference junction compensation for the channel. The channel must be configured to measure a thermocouple. The response is a comma separated list of temperatures for each of the given channels. The values are temperatures sensed by the reference junction temperature sensors in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit depending on the configured system temperature unit. The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to thermocouple. Otherwise an error is logged, 403,"Conflict with channel configuration".

Example: TEMP:RJUN? (@101:102)

Response: 2.500000e+01,2.500000e+01

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE

UNIT:TEMPerature

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A385:RZERO <n>,@<channel>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A385:RZERO? (@<channel>)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a two-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A385. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel>) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to RTD, and the characterization type to A385. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:RTD:A385:RZER? (@101)

Response 1.000000E+02

Set Example: TEMP:RTD:A385:RZER 100.0104, (@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A392:RZERo <n>,@<channel>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:A392:RZERo? (@<channel>)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a two-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A392. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel>) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to RTD, and the characterization type to A392. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:RTD:A392:RZER? (@101)

Response: 1.000000E+02

Set Example: TEMP:RTD:A392:RZER 99.951, (@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:CALCulate:RESistance? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable resistance calculation of two-wire PRT/RTD for the given channels. When the resistance calculation is on, readings of the PRT/RTD temperature will be resistance in ohms rather than calculated temperature. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to RTD. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST disables resistance calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:RTD:CALC:RES? (@101)

Response: 0

Set Example: TEMP:RTD:CAL:RES 1, (@101)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature

SENSe:FUNction

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:RTD:TYPE? (@<ch_list>

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, set the sensor type to two-wire PRT/RTD, and set the specific PRT/RTD type. <type> selects the specific PRT/RTD type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
A385	Alpha 0.00385 standard PRT/RTD (IEC 60751)
A392	Alpha 0.00392 standard PRT/RTD

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels.

The default value for RZERo is 100.0 Ω . The channel scan list is not affected by this command. *RST sets the PRT/RTD type to A385 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:RTD:TYPE? (@101:103)
Response: A385,A385,A385
Set Example: TEMP:RTD:TYPE A385,(@101:110)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:RTD:A385:RZERo
 SENSe:TEMPerature:FRTD:TYPE
 SENSe:TEMPerature:TRTD:TYPE
 ROUTe:SCAN
 SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer
 CONFigure:TEMPerature

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:CALCulate:VOLTage <boolean>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:CALCulate:VOLTage? (@<ch_list>

Description: Enable or disable voltage calculation of thermocouple for the given channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels.

When the voltage calculation is on, readings of the thermocouple temperature will be compensated thermcouple voltage rather than calculated temperature. Reference junction compensation is applied depending on the reference junction setting.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to TCouple. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration").

*RST disables voltage calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TC:CALC:VOLT? (@101:102)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: TEMP:TC:CALC:VOLT ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature
 SENSe:FUNCTION
 SENSe:TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNCTION:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:ODETect <boolean>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:ODETect? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable open-circuit detection for thermocouples. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be multi-function measurement channels. The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list. *RST disables open-circuit detection for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TC:ODET? (@101:102)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: TEMP:TC:ODET ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature
SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer
SENSe:TEMPerature:TCouple:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction <n>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the reference junction temperature for channels configured to measure thermocouples using fixed reference junction compensation. <n> is the temperature of the reference junction in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit depending on the configured system temperature unit. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to thermocouple. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list. *RST sets the reference junction temperature to 0.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TC:RJUN? (@101:102)
Response: 2.500000e+01,2.500000e+01
Set Example: TEMP:TC:RJUN 25, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE
SENSe:TEMPerature:RJUNction?

[SENSE:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>

[SENSE:]TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Select the reference junction compensation type for channels configured to measure thermocouples. <type> selects the reference junction type. The options are INTERNAL, FIXED, and EXTERNAL. The default is INT. If the selection is FIXED, the reference junction temperature is set to 0 in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit depending on the configured system temperature unit. The value can be changed using the SENSE:TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction command. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be multi-function measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to thermocouple. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list. *RST sets the reference junction type to INT for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TC:RJUN:TYPE? (@101:102)

Response: INT,INT

Set Example: TEMP:TC:RJUN:TYPE INT, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSE:TEMPerature:TCouple:RJUNction

CONFigure:TEMPerature

SENSE:TEMPerature:RJUNction?

SENSE:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

[SENSE:]TEMPerature:TCouple:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>

[SENSE:]TEMPerature:TCouple:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, the sensor type to thermocouple, and set the specific thermocouple type. <type> selects the thermocouple type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
K	K thermocouple
T	T thermocouple
R	R thermocouple
S	S thermocouple
J	J thermocouple
N	N thermocouple
E	E thermocouple
B	B thermocouple
C	W5Re/W26Re thermocouple
D	W3Re/W25Re thermocouple
G	W/W26Re thermocouple
L	Fe/Constantin thermocouple
M	Ni18Mo/Ni0.8Co thermocouple
U	Cu/Constantin thermocouple
W	W/W26Re thermocouple

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels.

The reference junction type is set to internal except Ch001 (Ch001 will always be set to fixed CJC). It can be changed using the SENSE:TEMPERature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE command. The channel scan list is not affected. *RST sets the thermocouple type to K for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TC:TYPE? (@101:102)
Response: K, K
Set Example: TEMP:TC:TYPE K, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSE:TEMPERature:TCouple:RJUNction:TYPE
 ROUTE:SCAN
 SENSE:FUNCTion
 SENSE:TEMPERature:TRANsducer
 CONFigure:TEMPERature

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:THERmistor:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPERature:THERmistor:CALCulate:RESistance? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable resistance calculation of two-wire thermistor for the given channels. When the resistance calculation is on, readings of the thermistor temperature will be resistance in ohms rather than calculated temperature. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to THERmistor. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST disables resistance calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:THER:CALC:RES? (@101:105)
Response: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Set Example: TEMP:THER:CALC:RES 1, (@101:105)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPERature
 SENSE:FUNCTion

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:THERmistor:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>
[SENSe:]TEMPERature:THERmistor:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, set the sensor type to two-wire thermistor, and set the specific thermistor type. <type> selects the specific thermistor type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
R2K2	Nominal 2252 Ω at 25 °C
R5K	Nominal 5 kΩ at 25 °C
R10K	Nominal 10 kΩ at 25 °C

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels. The channel scan list is not affected. *RST sets the thermistor type to R10K for all channels.

Example: TEMP:THER:TYPE? (@101:105)
Response: R2K2, R2K2, R2K2, R2K2, R2K2
Set Example: TEMP:THER:TYPE R5K, (@101)

Related Commands:

ROUTE:SCAN
 SENSE:TEMPERature:TRANsducer
 CONFigure:TEMPERature

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:TRANsducer <sensor>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:TRANsducer? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature and set the sensor type. <sensor> selects the sensor type. The options are TCouple, FRtD, RTD, TRTD, THERmistor, and FTHERmistor. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels to configure. Channels in the list must be physical channels. Two channels are paired for four-wire or three-wire sensor measurement.

The characterization type can subsequently be set using the SENSE:TEMPERature group of commands. The default characterization types are K for TCouple; A385 for FRtD, RTD, and TRTD; and R10K for THERmistor and FTHERmistor. *RST sets the transducer type to TC for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TRAN? (@101:102)

Response: TC,TC

Set Example: TEMP:TRAN TC, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPERature
 SENSE:FUNCTION
 SENSE:TEMPERature:TCouple:TYPE
 SENSE:TEMPERature:RTD:TYPE
 SENSE:TEMPERature:FRtD:TYPE
 SENSE:TEMPERature:THERmistor:TYPE
 ROUTE:SCAN

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:TRTD:A385:RZERo <n>,@<channel>

[SENSe:]TEMPERature:TRTD:A385:RZERo? (@<channel>)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a three-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A385. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel>) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel. Two channels are paired for three-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to TRTD, and the characterization type to A385. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TRTD:A385:RZER? (@101)

Response: 1.000000E+02

Set Example: TEMP:TRTD:A385:RZER 100, (@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPERature:TRTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:A392:RZERo <n>,@<channel>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:A392:RZERo? (@<channel>)

Description: Set the resistance at 0 °C of a three-wire PRT/RTD of characterization type A392. <n> is the resistance, in ohms, of the PRT/RTD at 0 °C. (@<channel >) specifies the channel, which must be a general purpose measurement channel. Two channels are paired for three-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature, the sensor type to TRTD, and the characterization type to A392. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the 0 °C resistance to 100.0 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TRTD:A392:RZER? (@101)

Response: 1.000000E+02

Set Example: TEMP:TRTD:A392:RZER 100, (@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRTD:TYPE

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:CALCulate:RESistance <boolean>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:CALCulate:RESistance? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Enable or disable resistance calculation of three-wire PRT/RTD for the given channels. When the resistance calculation is on, readings of the PRT/RTD temperature will be resistance in ohms rather than calculated temperature. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for three-wire sensor measurement.

The channel function must already be set to temperature and the sensor type set to TRTD. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST disables resistance calculation for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TRTD:CALC:RES? (@101:105)

Response: 0,0,0,0,0

Set Example: TEMP:TRTD:CALC:RES 1, (@101:105)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:TEMPerature

SENSe:FUNction

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:TYPE <type>,@<ch_list>

[SENSe:]TEMPerature:TRTD:TYPE? (@<ch_list>)

Description: Set the channel function to temperature, set the sensor type to three-wire PRT/RTD, and set the specific PRT/RTD type. <type> selects the specific PRT/RTD type. The options are listed in the following table.

<type>	Description
A385	Alpha 0.00385 standard PRT/RTD (IEC 60751)
A392	Alpha 0.00392 standard PRT/RTD

(@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. Two channels are paired for three-wire sensor measurement.

Characterization coefficients associated with the PRT/RTD type are set to default values. The default value for RZERO is 100.0 Ω . The characterization coefficients can be changed using the SENSE:TEMPerature:TRTD group of commands. The channel scan list is not affected. *RST sets the PRT/RTD type to A385 for all channels.

Example: TEMP:TRTD:TYPE? (@101:105)

Response: A385,A385,A385,A385,A385

Set Example: TEMP:TRTD:TYPE A392,(@101)

Related Commands:

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRTD:RZERO

ROUTE:SCAN

SENSe:TEMPerature:TRANsducer

CONFigure:TEMPerature

[SENSe:]TOTalize:CLEar

Description: Clear the totalize count. *RST also clears the totalize count.

Example: TOT:CLE

Related Commands:

TOTalize:DATA?

TOTalize:STATE

[SENSe:]TOTalize:DATA?

Description: Read the totalize count. *RST clears the totalize count.

Example: TOT:DATA?

Response: 841

Related Commands:

TOTalize:CLEar

TOTalize:STATE

[SENSe:]TOTAlize:DEBounce <boolean>
[SENSe:]TOTAlize:DEBounce?

Enable or disable totalize debounce. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. The default is 0. *RST clears and disables the totalize counter.

Example: TOT:DEB?
Response: 1
Set Example: TOT:DEB ON

Related Commands:
TOTAlize:STATe

[SENSe:]TOTAlize:STATe <boolean>
[SENSe:]TOTAlize:STATe?

Description: Enable or disable the totalize counter. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. *RST clears and disables the totalize counter.

Example: TOT:STAT?
Response: 1
Set Example: TOT:STAT ON

Related Commands:
TOTAlize:DATA?
TOTAlize:CLear
TOTAlize:DEBounce

[SENSe:]TOTAlize:TYPE <mode>
[SENSe:]TOTAlize:TYPE?

Description: Enable or disable automatic reset of the totalize count. <mode> can be READ or RRESet. When <mode> is READ, reading the totalizer count has no effect on the count. When <mode> is RRESet, reading the totalizer count resets the count to 0. *RST clears and disables the totalize counter.

Example: TOT:TYPE?
Response: READ
Set Example: TOT:TYPE RRES

Related Commands:
TOTAlize:DATA?
TOTAlize:CLear

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth <bandwidth>[(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:BANDwidth [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Set the lower cutoff frequency for ac voltage measurements. <bandwidth> is the lower cutoff frequency in Hertz. The options are 20 and 200. The default is 20.

Example: VOLT:AC:BAND? (@101:102)
Response: 20,20
Set Example: VOLT:AC:BAND 20, (@101:102)

Related Commands:
CONFigure:VOLTage:AC
SENSe:FUNCTion

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the ac voltage range for the given channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest discrete range that covers the given <range> value, in volts, will be used. Resolution is automatic and depends on the range and sample rate. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to ac voltage, otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: VOLT:AC:RANG? (@101:102)

Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+01

Set Example: VOLT:AC:RANG 1, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:AC

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:VOLTage:AC:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic ac voltage range for the given channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to ac voltage, otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: VOLT:AC:RANG:AUTO? (@101:102)

Response: 1,1

Set Example: VOLT:AC:RANG:AUTO ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:AC

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:VOLTage:AC:RANGe

[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RESolution <resolution>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]VOLTage:AC:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Select the resolution for ac voltage. For ac measurements, the resolution is fixed at 6½ digits. The only way to control the reading rate for ac measurements is by changing the channel delay or by setting the ac filter to the highest frequency limit. The <resolution> parameter only affects the number of digits shown on the front panel. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. If the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included.

The channel function must already be set to ac voltage. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: VOLT:AC:RES? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e-06,1.000000e-06
Set Example: VOLT:AC:RES 1e-6, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:VOLTage:AC:RANGe

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe <range>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the dc voltage range for the given channels. <range> is a number that selects the measurement range. The lowest discrete range that covers the given <range> value, in volts, will be used. Resolution is automatic and depends on the range and sample rate. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to dc voltage, otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets the range to automatic for all channels.

Example: VOLT:RANG? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e+00,1.000000e+00
Set Example: VOLT:RANG 1, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:DC

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:VOLTage:DC:RANGe:AUTO

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO <boolean>[,(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RANGe:AUTO? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Enable or disable automatic dc voltage range for the given channels. <boolean> can be 0 (off), OFF, 1 (on), or ON. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels.

The channel function must already be set to dc voltage, otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). *RST sets automatic range on for all channels.

Example: VOLT:RANG:AUTO? (@101:102)
Response: 1,1
Set Example: VOLT:RANG:AUTO ON, (@101:102)

Related Commands:

CONFigure:VOLTage:DC

SENSe:FUNCTion

SENSe:VOLTage:DC:RANGe

[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RESolution <resolution>[(@<ch_list>)]
[SENSe:]VOLTage[:DC]:RESolution? [(@<ch_list>)]

Description: Select the resolution for dc voltage. <resolution> is a number, in volts, that selects the measurement resolution and also determines the sample time. By default, the resolution is selected automatically to produce a 6.5 digit reading. (@<ch_list>) specifies the channels, which must be general purpose measurement channels. If the channel list is omitted, all current channels in the scan list are included.

The channel function must already be set to dc voltage. Otherwise an error is logged (403,"Conflict with channel configuration"). The query command returns the settings for the given channels in a comma-separated list.

Example: VOLT:RES? (@101:102)
Response: 1.000000e-06,1.000000e-06
Set Example: VOLT:DC:RES 1e-6,(@101:102)

Related Commands:

SENSe:VOLTage:DC:RANGe

SOURce:DIGital:DATA:BYTE <n>
SOURce:DIGital:DATA:BYTE?

Description: Set the digital I/O port output data byte. <n> is a decimal value between 0 and 255 that is the sum of the decimal values of the bits that are 1.

The query command returns the data byte that is output to the digital I/O port. The actual state of the I/O port may be different from the output byte because the port can also be controlled externally. *RST sets the I/O port output byte to 255 (all bits high).

Example: SOUR:DIG:DATA:BYTE?
Response: 170
Set Example: SOUR:DOG:DATA:BYTE 170

Related Commands:

SENSe:DIGital:DATA:BYTE?

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

Description: Query the Alarm Status Condition register. The Alarm Status Condition register reflects the states of alarms. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): Alarm port 1 is asserted.
- Bit 1 (2): Alarm port 2 is asserted.
- Bit 2 (4): Alarm port 3 is asserted.
- Bit 3 (8): Alarm port 4 is asserted.
- Bit 4 (16): Alarm port 5 is asserted.
- Bit 5 (32): Alarm port 6 is asserted.
- Bit 8 (256): One or more channels have an asserted alarm condition.
- Bit 9 (512): The alarm queue contains one or more alarms.
- Bit 10 (1024): The alarm queue is full.

*CLS clears the alarm queue, so Bit 9 is cleared. *RST clears all alarms and the Alarm Status Condition register is updated with the alarm-related bits cleared. *RST does not clear the alarm queue, so Bit 9 and 10 are not cleared.

Example: STAT:ALAR:COND?

Response: 768

Related Commands:

STATus:ALARm:EVENT?

OUTPut:ALARm?

SYSTem:ALARm?

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

CALCulate:LIMit:CLEAr:ALL

STATus:ALARm:ENABLE <n>

STATus:ALARm:ENABLE?

Description: Set the Alarm Status Enable register. The Alarm Status Enable register determines which bits of the Alarm Status Event register are reported in the Alarm Status Summary bit of the Status Byte register. <n> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits of the Alarm Status Event register that will be reported in the Status Byte register.

The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any change in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. Alarm Status Enable is set to 0 at power-on if the *PSC setting is 1. *CLS does not affect Alarm Status Enable. *RST does not affect Alarm Status Enable.

Example: STAT:ALAR:ENAB?

Response: 768

Set Example: STAT:ALAR:ENAB 768

Related Commands:

STATus:ALARm:EVENT?

*STB?

*PSC

STATus:ALARm[:EVENTj]?

Description: Query and clear the Alarm Status Event register. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): Alarm port 1 has been asserted.
- Bit 1 (2): Alarm port 2 has been asserted.
- Bit 2 (4): Alarm port 3 has been asserted.
- Bit 3 (8): Alarm port 4 has been asserted.
- Bit 4 (16): Alarm port 5 has been asserted.
- Bit 5 (32): Alarm port 6 has been asserted.
- Bit 8 (256): One or more channels have asserted an alarm condition.
- Bit 9 (512): An alarm message was added in the alarm queue.
- Bit 10 (1024): The alarm queue overflowed.

An asserted bit of the Alarm Status Event register will assert the Alarm Status Summary bit (Bit 1) of the Status Byte register if the corresponding bit of the Alarm Status Enable register is set. *CLS clears all the bits in the Alarm Status Event register. *RST does not directly affect the Alarm Status Event register.

Example: STAT:ALAR?

Response: 768

Related Commands:

STATus:ALARm:CONDition?

STATus:ALARm:ENABle

OUTPut:ALARm?

SYSTem:ALARm?

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

*STB?

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?

Description: Query the Operation Status Condition register. The Operation Status Condition register reflects various states of operation. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): A calibration operation is in progress.
- Bit 4 (16): A scan sweep or measurement is in progress.
- Bit 5 (32): Scanning is waiting for a trigger.
- Bit 6 (64): Triggering is suspended.
- Bit 8 (256): Scanning is active.
- Bit 9 (512): Monitor is active.

*RST resets the measurement system and returns it to the idle state, and the Operation Status Condition register is updated to reflect the new state.

Example: STAT:OPER:COND?

Response: 272

Related Commands:

STATus:OPERation:EVENT?

INITiate:IMMediate

TRIGger:ENABle

STATus:OPERation:ENABLE <n>
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE?

Description: Set the Operation Status Enable register. The Operation Status Enable register determines which bits of the Operation Status Event register are reported in the Operation Status Summary bit of the Status Byte register. <n> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits of the Operation Status Event register that will be reported in the Status Byte register.

The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any change in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. Operation Status Enable is set to 0 at power-on if the *PSC setting is 1. *CLS does not affect Operation Status Enable. *RST does not affect Operation Status Enable.

Example: STAT:OPER:ENAB?
Response: 255
Set Example: STAT:OPER:ENAB 1024

Related Commands:

STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
*STB?
*PSC

STATus:OPERation[:EVENT]?

Description: Query and clear the Operation Status Event register. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): A calibration operation completed or was cancelled.
- Bit 4 (16): A scan sweep completed.
- Bit 5 (32): Scanning has entered a waiting-for-trigger state.
- Bit 6 (64): Trigger was suspended.
- Bit 8 (256): Scanning completed.
- Bit 9 (512): A Monitor reading completed.

An asserted bit of the Operation Status Event register will assert the Operation Status Summary bit (Bit 7) of the Status Byte register if the corresponding bit of the Operation Status Enable register is set. *CLS clears all the bits in the Operation Status Event register. *RST does not directly affect the Operation Status Event register.

Example: STAT:OPER?
Response: 16

Related Commands:

STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
STATus:OPERation:ENABLE
*STB?
INITiate:IMMediate
TRIGger:ENABLE

STATus:PRESet

Description: Set status enable registers to disabled states. The Alarm Status Enable, Questionable Status Enable, and Operation Status Enable registers are all set to 0. The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any changes in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. The Event Status Enable and Service Request Enable registers are not affected.

Example: STAT:PRES

Related Commands:

STATus:ALARm:ENABle
 STATus:OPERation:ENABle
 STATus:QUESTionable:ENABle
 *STB?
 *ESE
 *SRE

STATus:QUESTionable:CONDition?

Description: Query the Questionable Status Condition register. The Questionable Status Condition register reports out-of-range or failed measurements. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): A voltage reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 1 (2): A current reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 4 (16): A temperature reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 5 (32): A frequency reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 8 (256): The present calibration operation failed.
- Bit 9 (512): A resistance reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 10 (1024): A math reading is out-of-range.
- Bit 11 (2048): The totalizer count is out-of-range.
- Bit 12 (4096): Scan memory is full, readings may be lost.

*RST clears the measurement system and the Questionable Status Condition register is updated with the bits cleared.

Example: STAT:QUES:COND?

Response: 256

Related Commands:

STATus:QUESTionable:EVENT?

STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <n>
STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?

Description: Set the Questionable Status Enable register. The Questionable Status Enable register determines which bits of the Questionable Status Event register are reported in the Questionable Status Summary bit of the Status Byte register. <n> is the sum of the decimal values of the bits of the Questionable Status Event register that will be reported in the Status Byte register.

The Status Byte register is updated to reflect any change in the enable registers associated with the summary bits. Questionable Status Enable is set to 0 at power-on if the *PSC setting is 1. *CLS does not affect Questionable Status Enable. *RST does not affect Questionable Status Enable.

Example: STAT:QUES:ENAB?
Response: 256
Set Example: STAT:QUES:ENAB 256

Related Commands:

STATus:QUEStionable:EVENT?
*STB?
*PSC

STATus:QUEStionable [:EVENT]?

Description: Query and clear the Questionable Status Event register. The return value is the sum of the decimal values of the asserted bits of the register. The defined bits, their decimal values (in parentheses), and their meanings are as follows:

- Bit 0 (1): A voltage reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 1 (2): A current reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 4 (16): A temperature reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 5 (32): A frequency reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 8 (256): A calibration operation failed.
- Bit 9 (512): A resistance reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 10 (1024): A math reading was out-of-range.
- Bit 11 (2048): The totalizer count overflowed.
- Bit 12 (4096): Scan memory overflowed.

An asserted bit of the Questionable Status Event register will assert the Questionable Status Summary bit (Bit 3) of the Status Byte register if the corresponding bit of the Questionable Status Enable register is set. *CLS clears all the bits in the Questionable Status Event register. *RST does not directly affect the Questionable Status Event register.

Example: STAT:QUES?
Response: 256

Related Commands:

STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?
STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle
*STB?

SYSTem:ALARm?

Description: Read and remove the first alarm in the alarm queue. The response contains the reading causing the alarm, unit of measurement, channel number, date, and time formatted as follows:

<reading>,<unit>,<channel>,<year>,<month>,<day>,<hour>,<minute>,<second>,<type>,<output>

If the alarm queue is empty, the response is "0.000000e+00,,000,0000,00,00,00,00,00,000,0,0". If the alarm queue is full, no more alarms will be logged until the alarm queue is read. The alarm queue can hold up to 16 alarms.

Example: SYST:ALAR?

Response: 8.919101e-04,VDC,001,1999,11,30,00,20,43.000,1,0

Related Commands:

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe?

OUTPut:ALARm?

STATus:ALARm:EVENT?

SYSTem:BEEPer:KEY <boolean>**SYSTem:BEEPer:KEY?**

Description: Enable or disable the key beeper. <boolean> can be 0 (disabled), OFF, 1 (enabled), or ON. The default is 1. If the key beeper is enabled, the beeper will beep whenever a front panel key is pressed. *RST does not affect the beeper setting.

Example: SYST:BEEP:KEY?

Response: 1

Set Example: SYST:BEEP:KEY ON

SYSTem:COMMunicate:TERMinator {CR | LF | CRLF}**SYSTem:COMMunicate:TERMinator?**

Description: Set the termination character for response strings. The setting can be CR (ASCII 13 decimal), LF (ASCII 10), or CRLF (both characters). The setting only affects the termination character of responses transmitted from the Instrument. Regardless of the setting, commands are accepted whether they are terminated by a CR character, LF character, or both.

Example: SYST:COMM:TERM?

Response: CR

Set Example: SYST:COMM:TERM LF

SYSTem:CONFigure:MAC?

Description: Query the LAN MAC address.

Example: SYST:CONF:MAC?

Response: "00:80:40:01:ff:fb"

SYSTem:DATE <year>,<month>,<day>**SYSTem:DATE?**

Description: Set the clock date. <year> is the present four-digit year. <month> is the present month number, from 1 to 12. <day> is the present day within the month, from 1 to 31. *RST does not affect the clock date.

Example: SYST:DATE?

Response: 2013,05,07

Set Example: SYST:DATE 2013,05,07

Related Commands:

SYSTem:TIME

SYSTem:ERRor?

Description: Read and remove the first error in the error queue. The response is an error number followed by a brief description in quotes, with the two parts separated by a comma. The earliest error logged is returned and removed from the error queue. If the error queue is empty, the response is 0, "No Error". If the error queue contains at least one error, the Error Queue Summary Bit (bit 2) of the Status Byte Register will be set.

If the error queue was overfilled, the most recent error in the error queue will be replaced by the error -350, "Queue overflow". The error queue can hold up to 10 errors. An error is logged in the error queue if a received command cannot be executed for any reason. Errors are categorized as one of the following types: command error, execution error, device-specific error, or query error.

Command errors report syntax errors or unrecognized commands. An error of this type will cause the Command Error Bit (bit 5) of the Standard Event Status Register to be set.

Execution errors report failures to execute recognized commands. The form of the command is not acceptable, parameters are incorrect or invalid, or the command is not valid in the present state of the instrument or its settings. An error of this type will cause the Execution Error Bit (bit 4) of the Standard Event Register to be set.

Device-specific errors report problems indirectly caused by commands or that are due to abnormal operation of the instrument. An error of this type will cause the Device Dependent Error Bit (bit 3) of the Standard Event Status Register to be set.

Query errors report communication bus errors during transmission of a response to a query command. An error of this type will cause the Query Error Bit (bit 2) of the Standard Event Status Register to be set.

Error bits in the Standard Event Status Register affect the Event Summary Bit (bit 5) of the Status Byte Register if the corresponding bits in the Event Status Enable register are set. Possible error responses can be found in the Users Manual.

No response is available for query, or a response was not transmitted before a new command was received. *CLS clears the error queue. *RST does not clear the error queue.

Example: SYST:ERR?

Response: 0, "No error"

Related Commands:

*CLS

*ESR?

*STB?

SYSTem:KLOCK <boolean>

SYSTem:KLOCK?

Description: Lock or unlock the front panel keys. <boolean> can be 0 (unlocked), OFF, 1 (locked), or ON. The default is 0. *RST unlocks the front panels keys.

Example: SYST:KLOC?

Response: 0

Set Example: SYST:KLOC OFF

SYSTem:LFRequency?

Description: Query the power line frequency. The response is the power line frequency in Hertz. It is typically 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Example: SYST:LFR?

Response: 50

SYSTem:MODule:CONFigure:SNUM? <slot>

Description: Query the specified module's serial number. <slot> can be 1, 2 or 3.

Example: SYST:MOD:CONF:SNUM? 1

Response: 12345678

SYSTem:MODule:CONFigure:TYPE? <slot>

Description: Query the specified module's type, <slot> can be 1, 2 or 3.

Example: SYST:MOD:CONF:TYPE? 1

Response: "2638A-100"

SYSTem:PON:TIME?

Description: Query the time elapsed since power-on. The response is the time elapsed in the following format: <days>,<hours>,<minutes>,<seconds>

The time since power-on may be useful to ensure that the instrument has had adequate warm-up time before it is used to make critical measurements.

Example: SYST:PON:TIME?

Response: 3,19,40,51

Related Commands:

*ESR?

SYSTem:SECurity:IMMEDIATE

Description: Clear memory for security. The command immediately clears scan memory, restores all setup settings to default values, and erases all set-up files and data files. This may be useful in secure facilities that require instrument memory to be completely erased.

The command does not clear or reset passwords, instrument calibration, instrument identification, or MAC address. The command does not erase a USB memory device that may be attached.

Example: SYST:SEC:IMM

Related Commands:

*RST

MEMory:LOG:CLEAr

MEMory:STATE:CLEAr

SYSTem:TIME <hour>,<minute>,<second>**SYSTem:TIME?**

Description: Set the clock time. <hour> is the present hour of the day, from 0 to 23. <minute> is the present minute, from 0 to 59. <second> is the present second, from 0 to 59. *RST does not affect the clock time.

Example: SYST:TIME?

Response: 14,00,00

Set Example: SYST:TIME 9,33,00

Related Commands:

SYSTem:DATE

SYSTem:VERSion?

Description: Query the SCPI version. The return value is '1999.0'.

Example: SYST:VERS?

Response: 1999.0

Related Commands:

*IDN?

TRIGger:ALARm:CHANnel (@<channel>)

TRIGger:ALARm:CHANnel?

Description: Set the input channel for the alarm trigger. (@<channel>) is the input channel number. The default is 0 (None). This setting is applicable when ALARm is the trigger source. After scanning is initiated the designated input will be monitored. When the channels readings exceed the channel's alarm limits a scan sweep will be triggered. For the designated channel to trigger a scan an alarm limit for the channel must be set and enabled. *RST sets the alarm trigger channel to 0 (none).

Example: TRIG:ALAR:CHAN?

Response: 101

Set Example: TRIG:ALAR:CHAN (@101)

Related Commands:

TRIGger:SOURce

CALCulate:LIMit1

CALCulate:LIMit1:STATe

TRIGger:COUNt {<n> | INFinity}

TRIGger:COUNt?

Description: Set the scan count, which is the maximum number of scan sweeps that will occur after scanning is initiated. <n> is the scan count number. The range is 1 to 99999 and 0 or INFinity. The default is 1.

Scanning will start when initiated and will stop immediately after <n> scan sweeps are performed. If the scan count is 0 (INFinity), scanning will continue indefinitely until the ABORt command or *RST command is issued. If the scan count is 1, there will be only one scan sweep each time scanning is initiated. Once the scan count is reached, subsequent triggers will be ignored.

The timing of the scan sweeps is determined by the trigger source and the trigger timer.

Example: TRIG:COUN?

Response: 1

Set Example: TRIG:COUN 10

Related Commands:

TRIGger:SOURce

TRIGger:TIMer

INITiate

TRIGger:ENABle <boolean>**TRIGger:ENABle?**

Description: Enable or suspend triggering and scanning. <boolean> can be 0 (trigger suspended), OFF, 1 (trigger enabled), or ON. The default is 1.

Normally the TRIGger:ENABle setting is 1 and triggering and scanning are enabled. Setting the trigger enable to 0 temporarily suspends triggering and scanning. Scanning resumes when the TRIGger:ENABle setting is set to 1 again. While triggering is suspended the scan counter is kept at its last count, and it continues on when triggering is enabled again. If the trigger is suspended while a scan sweep is in progress, the scan sweep is cancelled.

While triggering is suspended, bit 6 of the Operation Status Condition register is set. Bit 6 of the Operation Status Event register is set when the trigger enable state changes from enabled to suspended. The trigger enable setting is automatically set to 1 when scanning is started. *RST enables triggering.

Example: TRIG:ENAB?

Response: 1

Set Example: TRIG:ENAB ON

Related Commands:

INITiate:IMMediate
 TRIGger:SOURce
 STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
 STATus:OPERation:EVENT?
 TRIGger:AUTO:CONTRol

TRIGger:SOURce <source>**TRIGger:SOURce?**

Description: Select a trigger source for scan sweeps. <source> is the trigger source. Options are TIMer, EXTernal, ALARm, BUS, and MANual. The default is TIMer.

- TIMer controls scan sweeps using only the scan timer. The scan interval between scan sweeps is determined by the TRIGger:TIMer setting.
- EXTernal enables the external trigger input. A scan sweep will be triggered when the external trigger signal is pulled low. If the external trigger remains asserted, scan sweeps will be performed at the scan interval determined by the TRIGger:TIMer setting. Scan sweeps stop and the scan timer is deactivated and reset when the external trigger is released.
- ALARm enables the alarm trigger. A scan sweep will be triggered when the alarm is active. While the alarm condition is true, scan sweeps will be performed at the scan interval determined by the TRIGger:TIMer setting. The scan timer is deactivated and reset when the alarm condition is no longer true.
- BUS enables the *TRG command to trigger scan sweeps.
- MANual enables the front panel trigger soft-key.

*RST sets the trigger source to TIM.

Example: TRIG:SOUR?

Response: TIM

Set Example: TRIG:SOUR BUS

Related Commands:

TRIGger:TIMer
 *TRG
 INITiate:IMMediate
 TRIGger:AUTO:POINTs

TRIGger:TIMer {<n> | INFinity}
TRIGger:TIMer?

Description: Set the scan interval, which determines the time between scan sweeps while either the TIMer, EXTernal, or ALARm trigger source is used. <n> is the scan interval in seconds. The range is 0 to 359999 and INFinity. The default is 0. *RST sets the scan interval to 0.

Example: TRIG:TIM?

Response: 10

Set Example: TRIG:TIM 10

Related Commands:

TRIGger:SOURce

INITiate

UNIT:TEMPerature {C | CEL | F | FAR}
UNIT:TEMPerature?

Description: Set the temperature unit to degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. The default is C. In some regional versions of the product the Fahrenheit option may not be available — the command will be rejected and an error will be logged (502, "Temperature unit locked"). *RST sets the temperature unit to C.

Example: UNIT:TEMP?

Response: C

Set Example: UNIT:TEMP C

