

DL850E/DL850EV
ScopeCorder
Communication Interface

U S E R ' S M A N U A L

Thank you for purchasing the DL850E ScopeCorder or DL850EV ScopeCorder Vehicle Edition (hereinafter, "DL850E/DL850EV" will refer to both of these products).

This Communication Interface User's Manual explains the following interface features and commands.

- Ethernet interface
- USB interface
- GP-IB interface (optional)

To ensure correct use, please read this manual thoroughly before operation.

Keep this manual in a safe place for quick reference in the event a question arises.

List of Manuals

This manual is one of six DL850E/DL850EV manuals. Please read all manuals.

Manual Title	Manual No.	Description
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder Features Guide	IM DL850E-01EN	The supplied CD contains the PDF file of this manual. This manual explains all the DL850E/DL850EV features other than the communication interface features.
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder User's Manual	IM DL850E-02EN	The supplied CD contains the PDF file of this manual. The manual explains how to operate the DL850E/DL850EV.
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder Getting Started Guide	IM DL850E-03EN	The manual explains the handling precautions and basic operations of the DL850E/DL850EV and provides an overview of its features.
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder Communication Interface User's Manual	IM DL850E-17EN	This manual. The supplied CD contains the PDF file of this manual. The manual explains the DL850E/DL850EV communication interface features and instructions on how to use them.
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder Real Time Math/Power Math User's Manual	IM DL850E-51EN	The supplied CD contains the PDF file of this manual. This manual explains the features of the DL850E/DL850EV Real Time Math/Power Math option and how to use them.
DL850E/DL850EV ScopeCorder Acquisition Software User's Manual	IM DL850E-61EN	The supplied CD contains the PDF file of this manual. This manual explains all the features of the acquisition software, which records and displays data measured with the DL850E/DL850EV on a PC.
Precautions Concerning the Modules	IM 701250-04E	The manual explains the precautions concerning the modules. This manual is included if you ordered modules.
Model DL850E ScopeCorder, Model DL850EV ScopeCorder Vehicle Edition, User's Manual	IM DL850E-92Z1	Document for China

The "EN", "E", "Z1" and "Z2" in the manual numbers are the language codes.

Contact information of Yokogawa offices worldwide is provided on the following sheet.

Document No.	Description
PIM 113-01Z2	List of worldwide contacts

Regarding the Conventional DL850 and DL850V

The DL850E/DL850EV manuals also cover how to use the conventional DL850/DL850V (firmware version 3.0 and later).

In the explanations, the model is indicated as DL850E/DL850EV, but if you are using the DL850/DL850V, read "DL850E" as "DL850" and "DL850EV" as "DL850V." The following options are available only for the DL850E/DL850EV. They cannot be used with the DL850 or DL850V.

- Power math (/G5 option)
- GPS interface (/C30 option)

Notes

- The contents of this manual are subject to change without prior notice as a result of continuing improvements to the instrument's performance and functions. The figures given in this manual may differ from those that actually appear on your screen.
- Every effort has been made in the preparation of this manual to ensure the accuracy of its contents. However, should you have any questions or find any errors, please contact your nearest YOKOGAWA dealer.
- Copying or reproducing all or any part of the contents of this manual without the permission of YOKOGAWA is strictly prohibited.
- The TCP/IP software of this product and the documents concerning it have been developed/created by YOKOGAWA based on the BSD Networking Software, Release 1 that has been licensed from the Regents of the University of California.

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Revisions

- 1st Edition: December 2013
- 2nd Edition: July 2014
- 3rd Edition: March 2015
- 4th Edition: October 2015
- 5th Edition: July 2017
- 6th Edition: November 2017
- 7th Edition: April 2018

About the Ethernet Interface and USB Interface

To use the Ethernet communication features, your PC must have the following software:

- Communication library (TMCTL)

To use the USB communication features, your PC must have the following software:

- Communication library (TMCTL)
- YOKOGAWA USB driver (YKMUSB)

To download the library and driver listed above, go to the following website, and then browse to the download page.

<http://www.yokogawa.com/yml/>

How to Use This Manual

Structure of the Manual

This manual contains six chapters and an appendix.

Chapter 1 Ethernet Interface

Describes the features and specifications of the Ethernet interface.

Chapter 2 USB Interface

Describes the features and specifications of the USB interface.

Chapter 3 GP-IB Interface (Optional)

Describes the features and specifications of the GP-IB interface.

Chapter 4 Programming Overview

Describes command syntax and other programming information.

Chapter 5 Commands

Describes every command individually.

Chapter 6 Status Reports

Describes the status byte, various registers, and queues.

Appendix

Provides reference material such as an ASCII character code table.

Index

Conventions Used in This Manual

Notes and Cautions

The notes and cautions in this manual are categorized using the following symbols.

WARNING

Calls attention to actions or conditions that could cause serious or fatal injury to the user, and precautions that can be taken to prevent such occurrences.

CAUTION

Calls attention to actions or conditions that could cause light injury to the user or damage to the instrument or user's data, and precautions that can be taken to prevent such occurrences.

French

AVERTISSEMENT

Attire l'attention sur des gestes ou des conditions susceptibles de provoquer des blessures graves (voire mortelles), et sur les précautions de sécurité pouvant prévenir de tels accidents.

ATTENTION

Attire l'attention sur des gestes ou des conditions susceptibles de provoquer des blessures légères ou d'endommager l'instrument ou les données de l'utilisateur, et sur les précautions de sécurité susceptibles de prévenir de tels accidents.

Note

Calls attention to information that is important for proper operation of the instrument.

Character Notations

Hard Key Names and Soft Key Names in Bold Characters

Indicate panel keys that are used in the procedure and soft keys and menu items that appear on the screen.

SHIFT+Panel Key

When SHIFT+panel key appears in a procedural explanation, it means to press the shift key so that its indicator lights, and then to press the indicated panel key. A setup menu for the item written in purple above the key that you pressed appears on the screen.

Unit

k	Denotes 1000. Example:100 kS/s (sample rate)
K	Denotes 1024. Example:720 KB (file size)

Metasyntax

The following table contains the symbols that are used in the syntax discussed mainly in chapters 4 and 5. These symbols are referred to as BNF (Backus-Naur Form) symbols. For details on how to write data using these symbols, see pages 4-6 and 4-7.

Symbol	Description	Syntax Example	Example
<x>	A defined value	CHANnel<x> <x> = 1 to 4	CHANNEL2
{ }	Select an option in { }	COUPling {AC DC DC50 GND}	COUPLING AC
	Exclusive OR		
[]	Can be omitted	TRIGger [:SIMPlE]:SLOPe	TRIGger:SLOPe

Contents

List of Manuals.....	i
Regarding the Conventional DL850 and DL850V.....	ii
About the Ethernet Interface and USB Interface.....	iii
How to Use This Manual.....	iv

Chapter 1 Ethernet Interface

1.1 Component Names and Functions.....	1-1
1.2 Ethernet Interface Features and Specifications.....	1-2
1.3 Connecting to the Ethernet Interface.....	1-4
1.4 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV Ethernet Settings.....	1-5

Chapter 2 USB Interface

2.1 Component Names and Functions.....	2-1
2.2 USB Interface Features and Specifications.....	2-2
2.3 Connecting to the USB Interface.....	2-3
2.4 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV USB Settings.....	2-4

Chapter 3 GP-IB Interface (Optional)

3.1 Component Names and Functions.....	3-1
3.2 Connecting GP-IB Cables (Optional).....	3-2
3.3 GP-IB Interface Features.....	3-4
3.4 GP-IB Interface Specifications.....	3-5
3.5 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV GP-IB Settings.....	3-6
3.6 Responses to Interface Messages.....	3-7

Chapter 4 Programming Overview

4.1 Messages.....	4-1
4.2 Commands.....	4-3
4.3 Response.....	4-5
4.4 Data.....	4-6
4.5 Synchronization with the Controller.....	4-8

Chapter 5 Commands

5.1 List of Commands.....	5-1
5.2 ACQUIRE Group.....	5-30
5.3 ASETUP Group.....	5-32
5.4 CALIBRATE Group.....	5-33
5.5 CAPTURE Group.....	5-34
5.6 CHANNEL Group.....	5-37
5.7 CLEAR Group.....	5-77
5.8 COMMUNICATE Group.....	5-78
5.9 CURSOR Group.....	5-80
5.10 DISPLAY Group.....	5-92
5.11 EVENT Group.....	5-95
5.12 FFT Group.....	5-96
5.13 FILE Group.....	5-100
5.14 GONOGO Group.....	5-104
5.15 HCOPI Group.....	5-109
5.16 HISTORY Group.....	5-111

5.17	IMAGe Group	5-114
5.18	INITialize Group.....	5-115
5.19	LSTart Group.....	5-116
5.20	MATH Group.....	5-117
5.21	MEASure Group	5-122
5.22	MONitor Group	5-133
5.23	MTRigger Group.....	5-135
5.24	RECall Group	5-136
5.25	SEARch Group.....	5-137
5.26	SNAP Group.....	5-140
5.27	SSTart Group.....	5-141
5.28	STARt Group	5-142
5.29	STATus Group.....	5-143
5.30	STOP Group.....	5-144
5.31	STORe Group.....	5-145
5.32	SYSTem Group	5-146
5.33	TIMEbase Group	5-151
5.34	TRIGger Group.....	5-152
5.35	WAVeform Group.....	5-163
5.36	XY Group.....	5-169
5.37	ZOOM Group.....	5-171
5.38	Common Command Group	5-173

Chapter 6 Status Reports

6.1	About Status Reports	6-1
6.2	Status Byte	6-3
6.3	Standard Event Register	6-4
6.4	Extended Event Register.....	6-5
6.5	Output and Error Queues	6-6

Appendix

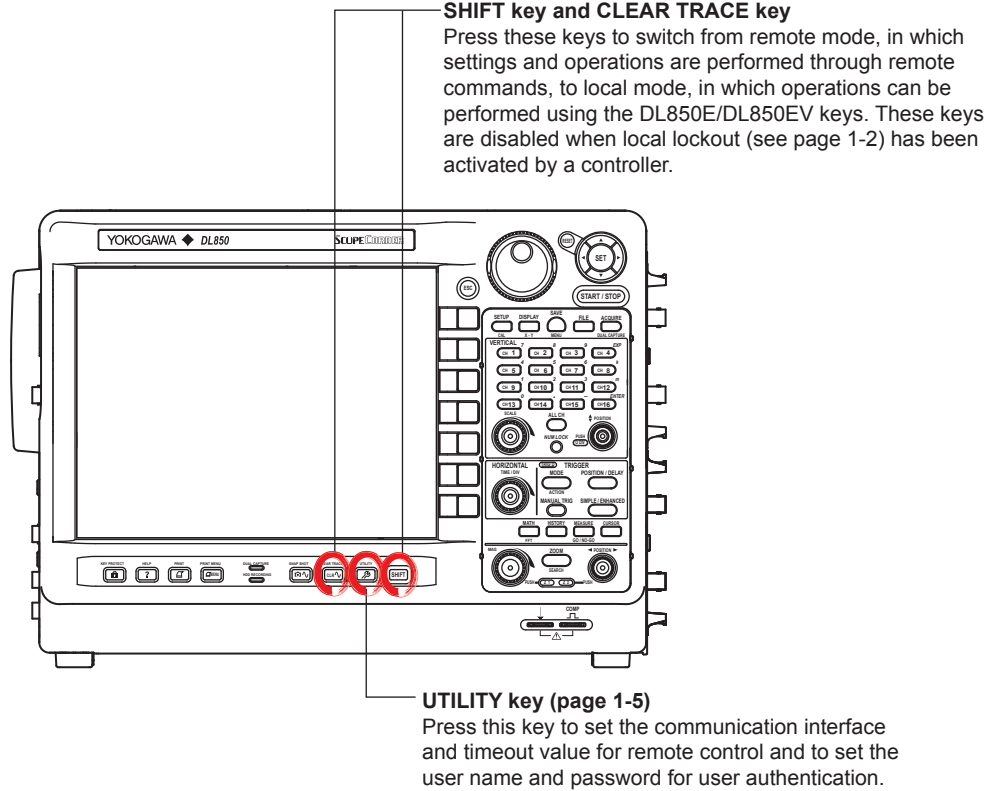
Appendix 1	ASCII Character Codes.....	App-1
Appendix 2	Error Messages.....	App-2
Appendix 3	About the IEEE 488.2-1992 Standard	App-4

Index

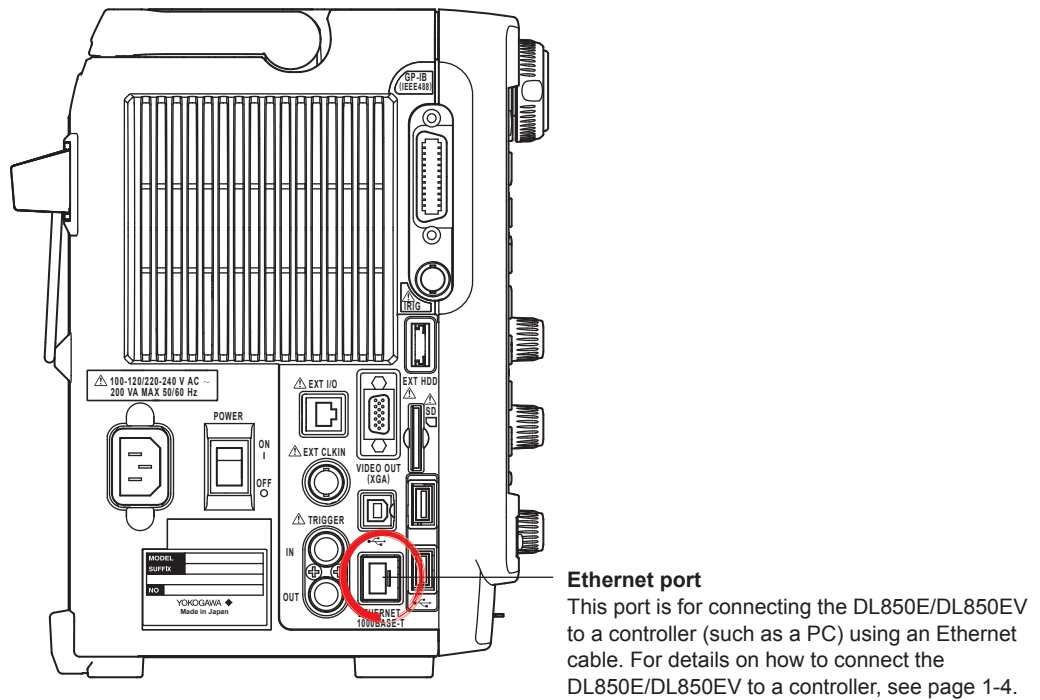


1.1 Component Names and Functions

Front Panel



Side Panel



1.2 Ethernet Interface Features and Specifications

Ethernet Interface Features

Reception Features

Allows you to specify the same settings that you can using the front panel keys.

Receives output requests for measured and computed data, panel setting data, and error codes.

Transmission Features

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit measured and computed data.

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit panel setting data and the status byte.

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit error codes when errors occur.

Ethernet Interface Specifications

Number of ports:	1
Electrical and mechanical specifications:	IEEE802.3
Data rate:	1000 Mbps max.
Communication protocol:	TCP/IP
Connector:	RJ-45

Data Transfer Rate

The following table contains approximations of how much time it takes for the DL850E/DL850EV to transmit waveform data.

Model:	DL850E/DL850EV
Controller:	PC: Pentium4 3.2 GHz, OS: Windows XP
Network adapter:	Intel PRO/1000 GT Desktop Adapter
Programming language:	Visual C++

Number of Data Points	Byte Data	Word Data	ASCII Data
1000	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 30 ms
10000	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 2 ms	Approx. 300 ms
100000	Approx. 10 ms	Approx. 11 ms	Approx. 3 s
1000000	Approx. 100 ms	Approx. 125 ms	Approx. 30 s

Switching between Remote and Local Modes

Switching from Local to Remote Mode

The DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode when it is in local mode and it receives a `:COMMunicate:REMOte ON` command from the PC.

- “REMOTE” appears at the top center of the screen once the DL850E/DL850EV is in remote mode.
- All keys except the **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE** keys are disabled.
- The local mode settings are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode.

Switching from Remote to Local Mode

When the DL850E/DL850EV is in Remote mode and you press **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE**, the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode. However, this does not work if the DL850E/DL850EV has received a `:COMMunicate:LOCKout ON` command from the PC. The DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode when it receives a `:COMMunicate:REMOte OFF` command from the PC, regardless of the local lockout state.

- The “REMOTE” indicator at the top center of the screen disappears once the DL850E/DL850EV is in local mode.
- All keys are enabled.
- The settings in remote mode are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode.

Note

You cannot use the Ethernet interface at the same time as other interfaces (GP-IB and USB interfaces).

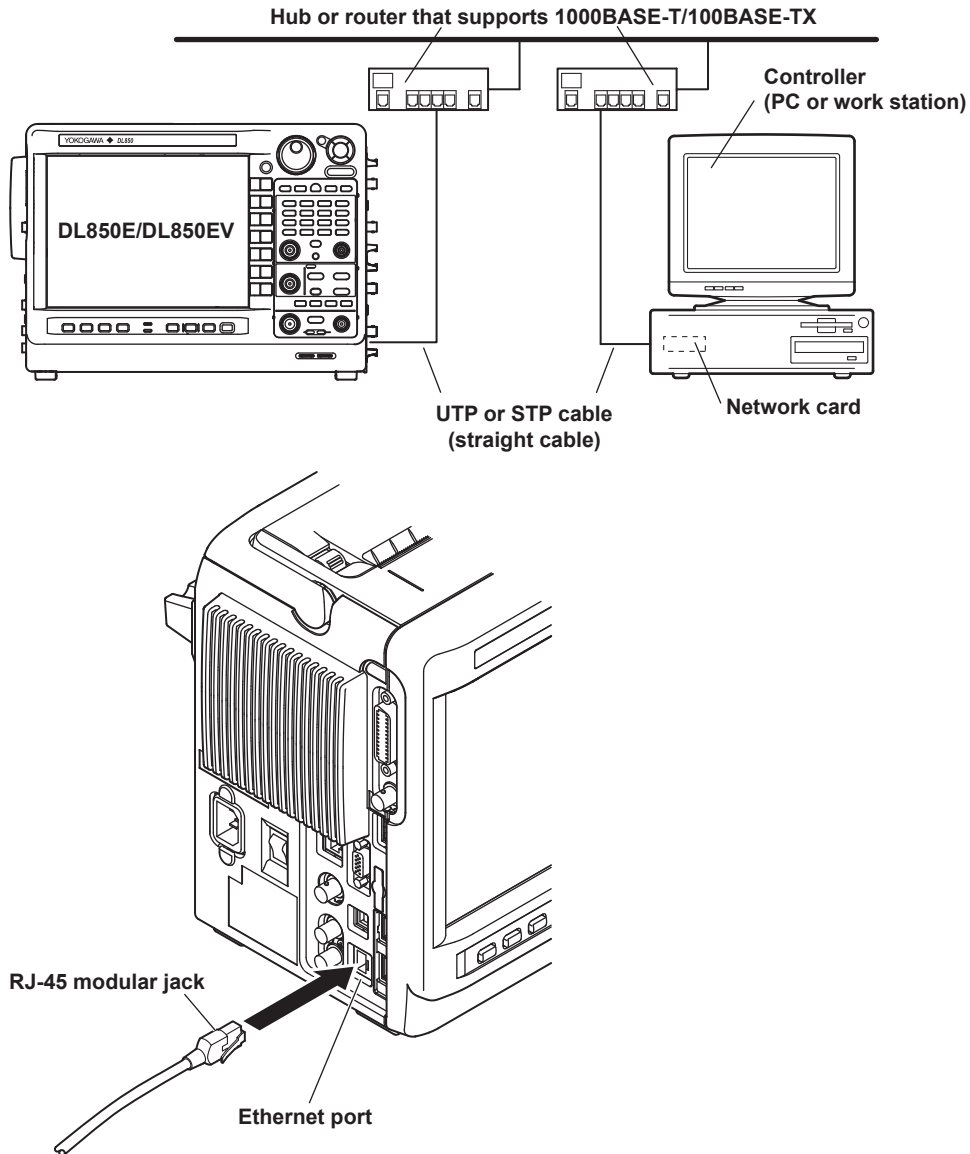
User Verification Function

To connect the DL850E/DL850EV to a network as an FTP server, you have to enter a user name and password in the Ethernet-communication-interface settings. To set the user name and password, access the UTILITY menu, the Network menu, and then the FTP Server screen. For details, see section 17.3, "Accessing the DL850E/DL850EV from a PC (FTP Server)" in the *DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual*, IM DL850E-02EN.

1.3 Connecting to the Ethernet Interface

Connection Procedure

Connect a UTP (Unshielded Twisted-Pair) or STP (Shielded Twisted-Pair) cable that is connected to a hub or other network device to the Ethernet port on the DL850E/DL850EV side panel.



Precautions to Be Taken When Connecting Probes

- To connect the DL850E/DL850EV to a PC, be sure to use straight cables and to connect through a hub or router. Proper operation is not guaranteed for a one-to-one connection using a cross cable.
- Use a network cable that conforms to the transfer speed of your network.

Note

For details on how to connect the DL850E/DL850EV to a network, see section 17.1, "Connecting the DL850E/DL850EV to a Network" in the *DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual*, IM DL850E-02EN.

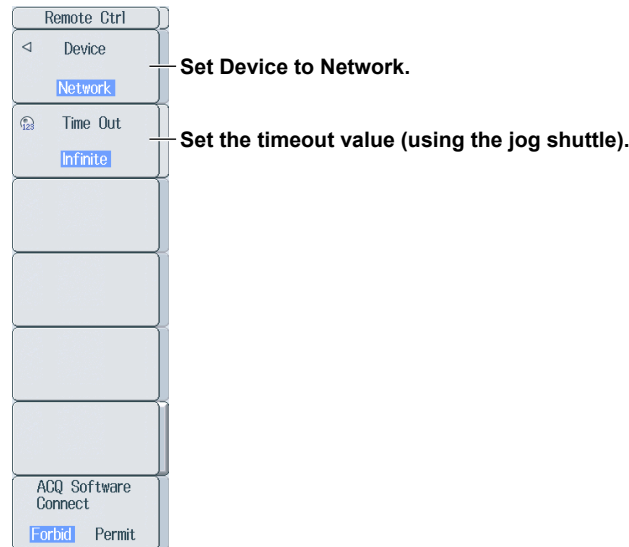
1.4 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV Ethernet Settings

This section explains the settings listed below. You must configure these settings when controlling the DL850E/DL850EV remotely through an Ethernet interface.

- Communication interface
- Network connection timeout setting

UTILITY Remote Ctrl Menu

Press **UTILITY** and then the **Remote Ctrl** soft key to display the following menu.



Note

Only use the selected communication interface. If you send commands simultaneously from another communication interface that has not been selected, the DL850E/DL850EV will not execute the commands properly.

Configuring TCP/IP Settings

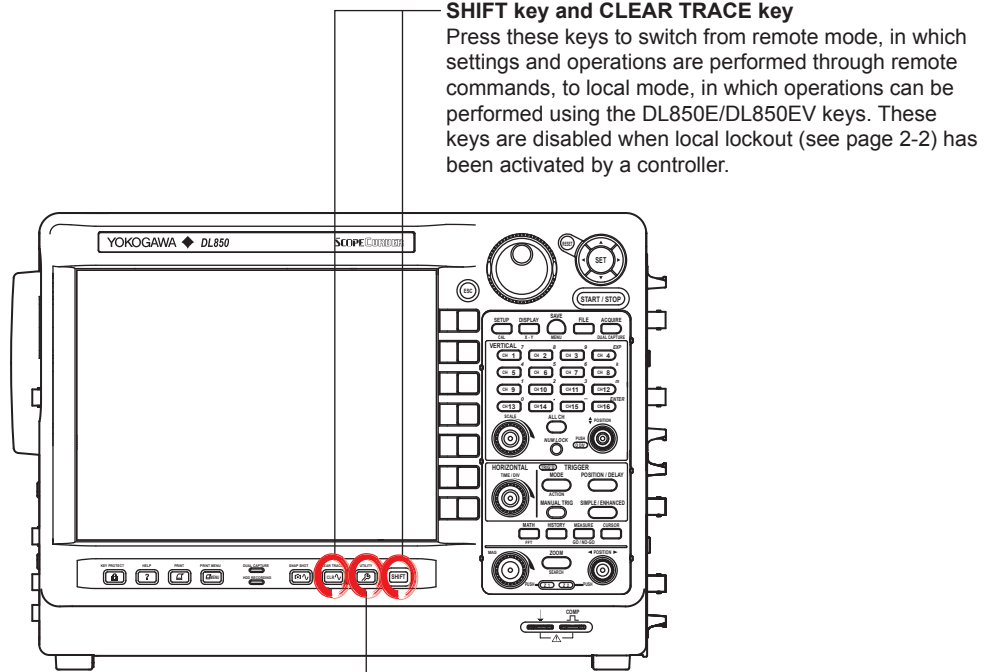
To use the Ethernet interface features, you must specify the following TCP/IP settings.

- IP address
- Subnet mask
- Default gateway

For details on how to specify these settings, see section 17.2, "Configuring TCP/IP Settings" in the *DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual*, IM DL850E-02EN.

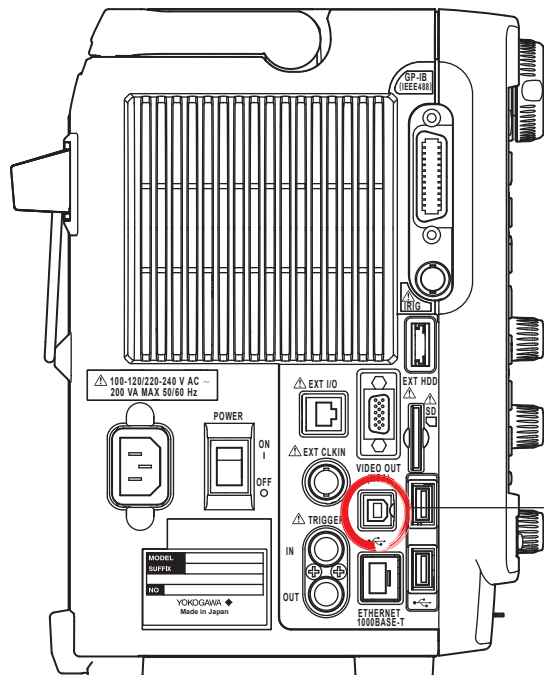
2.1 Component Names and Functions

Front Panel



UTILITY key (page 2-4)
Press this key to set the communication interface for remote control and to enable remote control through the USB ports (when you want to use remote commands).

Side Panel



USB ports
These ports are for connecting the DL850E/DL850EV to a controller (such as a PC) using a USB cable. For details on how to connect the DL850E/DL850EV to a controller, see page 2-3.

2.2 USB Interface Features and Specifications

USB Interface Features

Reception Features

Allows you to specify the same settings that you can using the front panel keys.
Receives output requests for measured and computed data, panel setting data, and error codes.

Transmission Features

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit measured and computed data.
The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit panel setting data and the status byte.
The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit error codes when errors occur.

USB Interface Specifications

Electrical and mechanical specifications: USB 2.0
Connector: Type B connector (receptacle)
Number of ports: 1
Power supply: Self powered
System requirements: A PC with a USB port, running Windows 7, Windows 8.1, or Windows 10.
A separate device driver is required to enable the connection with the PC.

Data Transfer Rate

The following table contains approximations of how much time it takes for the DL850E/DL850EV to transmit waveform data.

Model:	DL850E/DL850EV		
Controller:	PC: Pentium 4 3.2 GHz, USB 2.0 (ICH6), OS: Windows XP		
Programming language:	Visual C++		
Number of Data Points	Byte Data	Word Data	ASCII Data
1000	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 30 ms
10000	Approx. 1 ms	Approx. 2 ms	Approx. 300 ms
100000	Approx. 16 ms	Approx. 15 ms	Approx. 3 s
1000000	Approx. 111 ms	Approx. 170 ms	Approx. 30 s

Switching between Remote and Local Modes

Switching from Local to Remote Mode

The DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode when it is in local mode and it receives a `:COMMunicate:REMOte ON` command from the PC.

- “REMOTE” appears at the top center of the screen once the DL850E/DL850EV is in remote mode.
- All keys except the **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE** keys are disabled.
- The local mode settings are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode.

Switching from Remote to Local Mode

When the DL850E/DL850EV is in Remote mode and you press **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE**, the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode. However, this does not work if the DL850E/DL850EV has received a `:COMMunicate:LOCKout ON` command from the PC. The DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode when it receives a `:COMMunicate:REMOte OFF` command from the PC, regardless of the local lockout state.

- The “REMOTE” indicator at the top center of the screen disappears once the DL850E/DL850EV is in local mode.
- All keys are enabled.
- The settings in remote mode are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode.

Note

You cannot use the USB interface at the same time as other interfaces (GP-IB and Ethernet interfaces).

2.3 Connecting to the USB Interface

Precautions to Be Taken When Connecting Probes

- Be sure to insert the USB cable connectors firmly into the USB ports.
- If you are connecting multiple devices by using a USB hub, connect the DL850E/DL850EV to the USB hub port that is closest to the port that the controller is connected to.
- Do not connect a USB cable (type B) to the GO/NO-GO output terminal. Doing so may damage the DL850E/DL850EV.
- Do not connect or remove USB cables from the time when the DL850E/DL850EV is turned on until operation becomes available (approximately 20 to 30 seconds). Doing so may damage the DL850E/DL850EV.

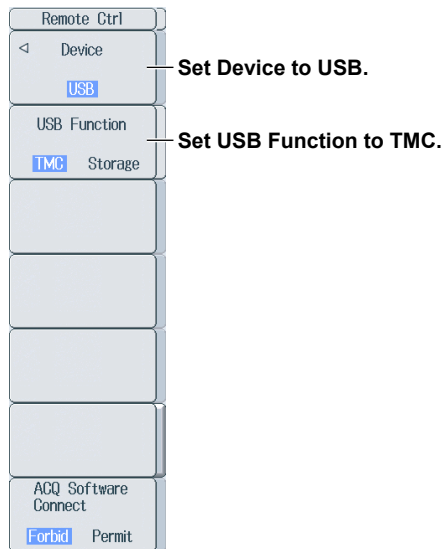
2.4 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV USB Settings

This section explains the settings listed below. You must configure these settings when controlling the DL850E/DL850EV remotely through a USB interface.

- Communication interface

UTILITY Remote Ctrl Menu

Press **UTILITY** and then the **Remote Ctrl** soft key to display the following menu.

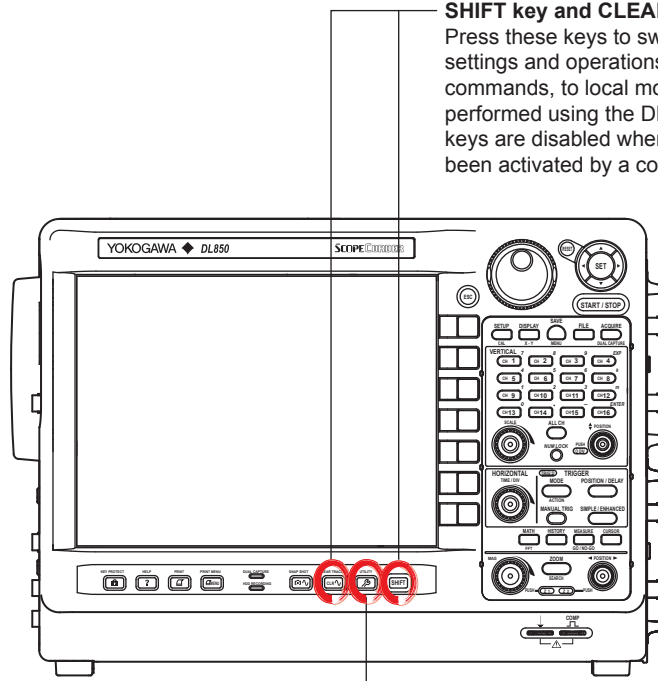


Note

- Only use the selected communication interface. If you send commands simultaneously from another communication interface that has not been selected, the DL850E/DL850EV will not execute the commands properly.
- To remotely control the DL850E/DL850EV through a USB port using communication commands, set USB Function, shown in the figure above, to TMC, and then install the YOKOGAWA USB driver (YKMUSB) on your PC.
For information about how to obtain the YOKOGAWA USB driver (YKMUSB), contact your nearest YOKOGAWA dealer. You can also access the YOKOGAWA USB driver download webpage and download the driver.
<http://www.yokogawa.com/yimi/>
- Do not use USB drivers (or software) supplied by other companies.

3.1 Component Names and Functions

Front Panel



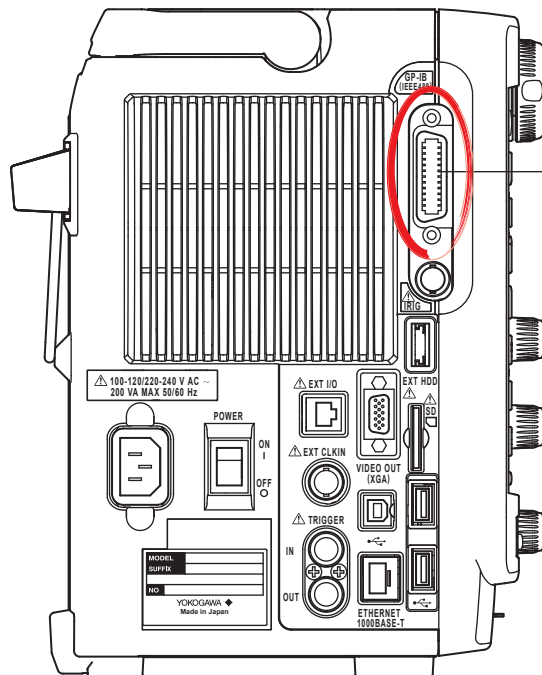
SHIFT key and CLEAR TRACE key

Press these keys to switch from remote mode, in which settings and operations are performed through remote commands, to local mode, in which operations can be performed using the DL850E/DL850EV keys. These keys are disabled when local lockout (see page 3-7) has been activated by a controller.

UTILITY key (page 3-5)

Press this key to set the communication interface for remote control and the GP-IB address.

Side Panel



GP-IB port

This port is for connecting the DL850E/DL850EV to a controller (such as a PC) using a GP-IB cable. For details on how to connect the DL850/DL850V to a controller, see page 3-2.

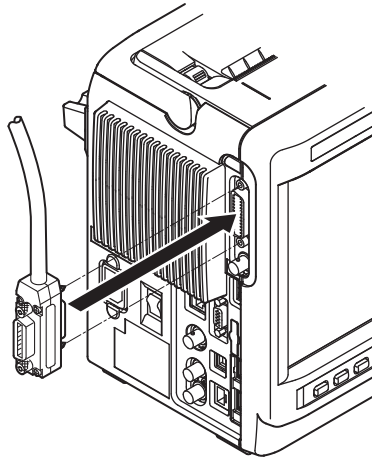
3.2 Connecting GP-IB Cables (Optional)

GP-IB Cable

The DL850E/DL850EV is equipped with an IEEE St'd 488-1978 24-pin GP-IB connector. Use GP-IB cables that comply with IEEE St'd 488-1978.

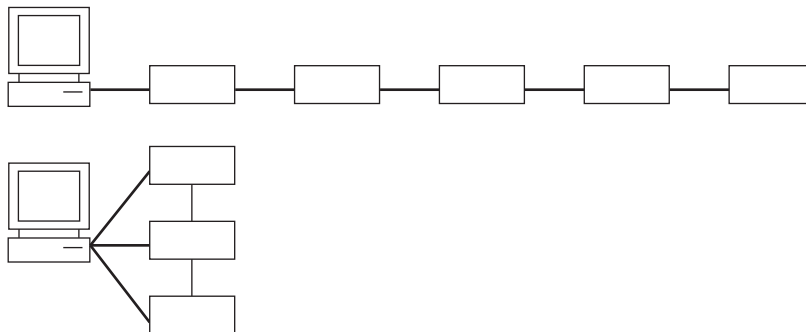
Connection Procedure

Connect a GP-IB cable as shown below.



Precautions to Be Taken When Connecting Probes

- Securely fasten the GP-IB cable connector screws.
- On the PC end, use a GP-IB board (or card) made by National Instruments. For more details, see section 3.4.
- The DL850E/DL850EV may not operate properly if the DL850E/DL850EV is connected to the PC through converters (such as a GP-IB to USB converter). For more details, contact your nearest YOKOGAWA dealer.
- Several cables can be used to connect multiple devices. However, no more than 15 devices, including the controller, can be connected on a single bus.
- When connecting multiple devices, you must assign a unique address to each device.
- Use cables that are 2 m or shorter in length to connect devices.
- Keep the total length of the cables under 20 m.
- When devices are communicating, have at least two-thirds of the devices on the bus turned on.
- To connect multiple devices, use a daisy-chain or star configuration as shown below. You can also mix these configurations. Loop configuration is not allowed.



CAUTION

Be sure to turn off the PC and the DL850E/DL850EV when connecting or removing communication cables. Otherwise, erroneous operation may result, or the internal circuitry may break.

French

ATTENTION

Veiller à mettre le PC et l'instrument hors tension avant de brancher ou de débrancher les câbles de communication, pour éviter de provoquer des dysfonctionnements ou des courts-circuits internes.

3.3 GP-IB Interface Features

GP-IB Interface Features

Listener Capabilities

- Allows you to specify the same DL850E/DL850EV settings that you can using the front panel keys. You cannot turn the power on and off or change communication settings.
- Receives output requests for measured and computed data, panel setting data, and error codes.
- Receives status report commands and other commands.

Talker Capabilities

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit measured and computed data.

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit panel setting data and the status byte.

The DL850E/DL850EV can transmit error codes when errors occur.

Note

Talk-only, listen-only, and controller capabilities are not available on the DL850E/DL850EV.

Switching between Remote and Local Modes

Switching from Local to Remote Mode

The DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode when it is in local mode and it receives a REN (Remote Enable) message from the PC.

- “REMOTE” appears at the top center of the screen once the DL850E/DL850EV is in remote mode.
- All keys except the **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE** keys are disabled.
- The local mode settings are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to remote mode.

Switching from Remote to Local Mode

When the DL850E/DL850EV is in Remote mode and you press **SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE**, the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode. These keys are disabled when local lockout (see page 3-7) has been activated by a controller.

- The “REMOTE” indicator at the top center of the screen disappears once the DL850E/DL850EV is in local mode.
- All keys are enabled.
- The settings in remote mode are retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV switches to local mode.

Note

You cannot use the GP-IB interface simultaneously with other interfaces (USB and Ethernet interfaces).

3.4 GP-IB Interface Specifications

GP-IB Interface Specifications

Electrical and mechanical specifications:	IEEE St'd 488-1978
Functional specifications:	See the table below.
Protocol:	IEEE St'd 488.2-1992
Code:	ISO (ASCII) codes
Mode:	Addressable mode
Address setup:	Press UTILITY and then the Remote Ctrl soft key. Then, set the network interface (Device) to GP-IB and the address to a number from 0 to 30.
Clearing remote mode:	Press SHIFT+CLEAR TRACE to switch the DL850E/DL850EV to local mode. These keys are disabled when local lockout has been activated by a controller.

Functional Specifications

Function	Subset Name	Description
Source handshaking	SH1	Full source handshaking capability
Acceptor handshaking	AH1	Full acceptor handshaking capability
Talker	T6	Basic talker capability, serial polling, untalk on MLA (My Listen Address), and no talk-only capability
Listener	L4	Basic listener capability, unlisten on MTA (My Talk Address), and no listen-only capability
Service request	SR1	Full service request capability
Remote local	RL1	Full remote/local capability
Parallel polling	PP0	No parallel poll capability
Device clear	DC1	Full device clear capability
Device trigger	DT0	No device trigger capability
Controller	C0	No controller capability
Electric characteristics	E1	Open collector

Data Transfer Rate

The following table contains approximations of how much time it takes for the DL850E/DL850EV to transmit waveform data.

Model: DL850E/DL850EV
 Controller: PC: Pentium 4 3.2 GHz, GP-IB (GPIB-USB-B), OS: Windows XP
 Programming language: Visual C++

Number of Data Points	Byte Data	Word Data	ASCII Data
1000	Approx. 24 ms	Approx. 20 ms	Approx. 54 ms
10000	Approx. 31 ms	Approx. 44 ms	Approx. 510 ms
100000	Approx. 170 ms	Approx. 310 ms	Approx. 5 s
1000000	Approx. 1600 ms	Approx. 3100 ms	Approx. 50 s

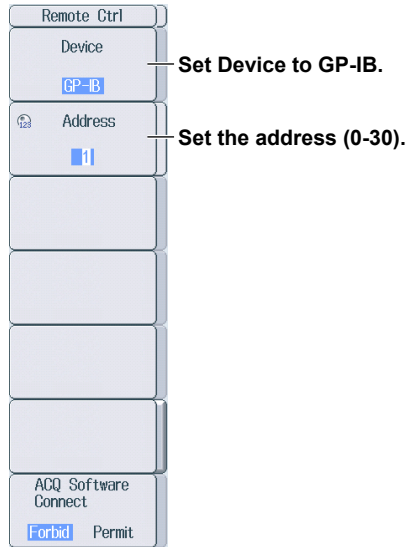
3.5 Configuring the DL850E/DL850EV GP-IB Settings

This section explains the settings listed below. You must configure these settings when controlling the DL850E/DL850EV remotely through a GP-IB interface.

- Communication interface
- GP-IB address

UTILITY Remote Ctrl Menu

Press **UTILITY** and then the **Remote Ctrl** soft key to display the following menu.



Note

- Only use the selected communication interface. If you send commands simultaneously from another communication interface that has not been selected, the DL850E/DL850EV will not execute the commands properly.
- When the controller is communicating with the DL850E/DL850EV or with other devices through GP-IB, do not change the address.
- Each device that is connected by GP-IB has its own unique address in the GP-IB system. This address is used to distinguish one device from other devices. Therefore, you must assign a unique address to the DL850E/DL850EV when connecting it to a PC or other device.

3.6 Responses to Interface Messages

Responses to Interface Messages

Responses to Uni-Line Messages

- **IFC (Interface Clear)**
Clears the talker and listener functions. Stops data transmission if it is in progress.
- **REN (Remote Enable)**
Switches between remote and local modes.

IDY (Identify) is not supported.

Responses to Multi-Line Messages (Address commands)

- **GTL (Go To Local)**
Switches to local mode.
- **SDC (Selected Device Clear)**
 - Clears the program message (command) being received and the output queue (see page 6-6).
 - Discards *OPC and *OPC? commands that are being executed.
 - Immediately aborts *WAI and COMMunicate:WAIT.
PPC (Parallel Poll Configure), GET (Group Execute Trigger), and TCT (Take Control) are not supported.

Responses to Multi-Line Messages (Universal commands)

- **LLO (Local Lockout)**
Disables the **CLEAR TRACE** key on the front panel to prohibit switching to the local mode.
- **DCL (Device Clear)**
Performs the same operation as SDC.
- **SPE (Serial Poll Enable)**
Sets the talker function on all devices on the bus to serial polling mode. The controller will poll each device in order.
- **SPD (Serial Poll Disable)**
Clears the talker function's serial poll mode on all devices on the bus.

PPU (Parallel Poll Unconfigure) is not supported.

What Are Interface Messages?

Interface messages are commands that a controller transmits. They are also referred to as interface commands or bus commands. They are classified as follows:

Uni-line Messages

Uni-line messages are sent over a single control line. The following three terminators are available.

- IFC (Interface Clear)
- REN (Remote Enable)
- IDY (Identify)

3.6 Responses to Interface Messages

Multi-line Messages

Multi-line messages are sent over eight data lines. The messages are grouped as follows:

- **Address Commands**

Some address commands are valid when a device is designated as a listener, and some are valid when it is designated as a talker. The following five commands are available.

Commands available to a device designated as a listener

- GTL (Go To Local)
- SDC (Selected Device Clear)
- PPC (Parallel Poll Configure)
- GET (Group Execute Trigger)

Commands available to a device designated as a talker

- TCT (Take Control)

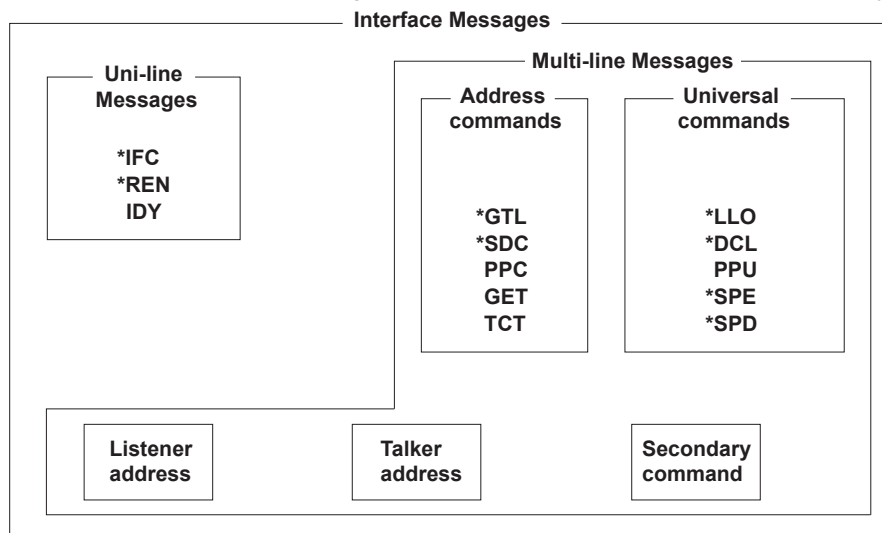
- **Universal Commands**

Universal commands are available to all devices regardless of their listener or talker designation.

The following five commands are available.

- LLO (Local Lockout)
- DCL (Device Clear)
- PPU (Parallel Poll Unconfigure)
- SPE (Serial Poll Enable)
- SPD (Serial Poll Disable)

There are other interface messages: listener-address, talk-address, and secondary commands.



The DL850E/DL850EV supports interface messages marked with an asterisk.

Note

Difference between SDC and DCL

In multi-line messages, SDC messages are those that require talker or listener designation and DCL messages are those that do not require the designation. Therefore, the SDC command affects a specific device while the DCL command affects all devices on the bus.

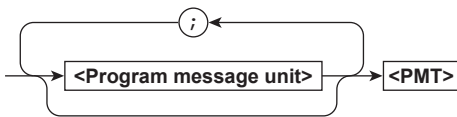
4.1 Messages

Messages

Messages are used to exchange information between the controller and the DL850E/DL850EV. Messages that are sent from the controller to the DL850E/DL850EV are called program messages, and messages that are sent from the DL850E/DL850EV back to the controller are called response messages. If a program message contains a command that requests a response (a query), the DL850E/DL850EV returns a response message upon receiving the program message. The DL850E/DL850EV returns a single response message in response to a single program message.

Program Message

The program message syntax is as follows:



<Program Message Unit>

A program message consists of one or more program message units. Each unit corresponds to one command. The DL850E/DL850EV executes the commands in the order that they are received. Separate each program message unit with a semicolon.

For details on the program message syntax, see the next section.

Example `:ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;COUNT 1<PMT>`
 Unit Unit

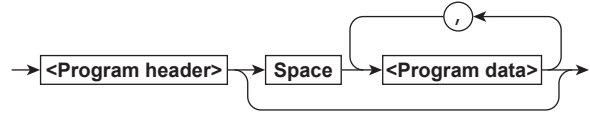
<PMT>

<PMT> is a program message terminator. The following three terminators are available.

- NL (new line): Same as LF (line feed). ASCII code "0AH"
- ^END: The END message as defined by IEEE 488.1
(The data byte that is sent with the END message is the last data byte of the program message.)
- NL^END: NL with an END message attached.
(NL is not included in the program message.)

Program Message Unit Syntax

The program message unit syntax is as follows:



<Program Header>

The program header indicates the command type. For details, see page 4-3.

<Program Data>

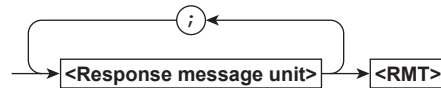
Attach program data if there are conditions that are required to execute a command. Separate the program data from the header with a space (ASCII code 20H). If there are multiple data values, separate each data value with a comma.

For details, see page 4-6.

Example `:ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL<PMT>`
 Header Data

Response Message

The response message syntax is as follows:



<Response Message Unit>

A response message consists of one or more response message units; each response message unit corresponds to one response.

Separate each response message unit with a semicolon.

For details on the response message syntax, see the next page.

Example `:ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;COUNT 1<RMT>`
 Unit Unit

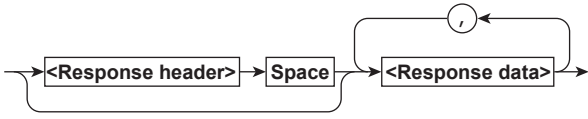
<RMT>

RMT stands for "response message terminator." The response message terminator is NL^END.

4.1 Messages

Response Message Unit Syntax

The response message unit syntax is as follows:



<Response Header>

A response header sometimes precedes the response data. A space separates the data from the header. For details, see page 4-5.

<Response Data>

Response data contains the content of the response. If there are multiple data values, each data value is separated by a comma. For details, see page 4-5.

Example

```
1.25E-02<RMT> :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL<RMT>
  Data          Header          Data
```

If there are multiple queries in a program message, responses are returned in the same order that the queries were received in. In most cases, a single query returns a single response message unit, but there are a few queries that return multiple units. The first response message unit always corresponds to the first query, but the nth response unit may not necessarily correspond to the nth query. If you want to make sure that every response is retrieved, divide the program messages into individual messages.

Precautions to Be Taken when Exchanging Messages

- If the controller sends a program message that does not contain a query, the controller can send the next program message at any time.
- If the controller sends a program message that contains a query, the controller must finish receiving the response message before it can send the next program message. If the controller sends the next program message before receiving the response message in its entirety, an error will occur. A response message that is not received in its entirety will be discarded.
- If the controller tries to receive a response message when there is none, an error will occur. If the controller tries to receive a response message before the transmission of the program message is complete, an error will occur.

- If the controller sends a program message containing multiple message units, but the message contains incomplete units, the DL850E/DL850EV will try to execute the ones that are believed to be complete. However, these attempts may not always be successful. In addition, if such a message contains queries, the DL850E/DL850EV may not necessary return responses.

Deadlock

The DL850E/DL850EV can store at least 1024 bytes of messages in its transmit and receive buffers (the number of available bytes varies depending on the operating conditions). If both the transmit and receive buffers become full at the same time, the DL850E/DL850EV will no longer be able to operate. This condition is called a deadlock. If this happens, you can resume operation after you have discarded response messages.

Deadlock will not occur if the program message (including the <PMT>) is kept below 1024 bytes. Program messages that do not contain queries never cause deadlocks.

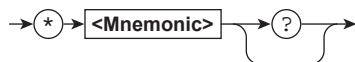
4.2 Commands

Commands

There are three types of commands (program headers) that a controller may send to the DL850E/DL850EV. The commands differ in their program header formats.

Common Command Header

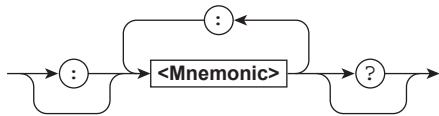
Commands that are defined in IEEE 488.2-1987 are called common commands. The header format of a common command is shown below. Be sure to include an asterisk (*) at the beginning of a common command.



Common command example *CLS

Compound Header

Other commands that are specific to the DL850E/DL850EV are classified and arranged in a hierarchy according to their functions. The compound header syntax is shown below. Be sure to use a colon to specify a lower hierarchical level.



Compound header example :ACQUIRE:MODE

Simple Header

These commands are functionally independent and are not contained within a hierarchy. The format of a simple header is shown below.



Simple header example :START

Note

A <mnemonic> is an alphanumeric character string.

When Concatenating Commands

• Command Groups

A command group is a group of commands that have common compound headers arranged in a hierarchy. A command group may contain sub-groups.

Example Group of commands related to acquisition

```
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT
:ACQUIRE:MODE
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT
:ACQUIRE:CLOCK
:ACQUIRE:RLENGTH
:ACQUIRE:COUNT
```

• When Concatenating Commands of the Same Group

The DL850E/DL850EV stores the hierarchical level of the command that is currently being executed and processes the next command on the assumption that it belongs to the same level. Therefore, the common header section can be omitted for commands that belong to the same group.

Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;
COUNT 1<PMT>

• When Concatenating Commands of Different Groups

If the subsequent command does not belong to the same group, place a colon in front of the header (cannot be omitted).

Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;:DISPLAY:
FORMAT SINGLE<PMT>

• When Concatenating Simple Headers

If a simple header follows another command, place a colon in front of the simple header (cannot be omitted).

Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;:
START<PMT>

• When Concatenating Common Commands

Common commands that are defined in IEEE 488.2-1992 are independent of hierarchy. There is no need to use a colon.

Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL;*CLS;
COUNT 1<PMT>

• When Separating Commands with <PMT>

If you separate two commands with a terminator, two program messages will be sent. Therefore, the common header must be specified for each command even if commands belonging to the same command group are being concatenated.

Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL<PMT>:
ACQUIRE:COUNT 1<PMT>

4.2 Commands

Upper-Level Query

An upper-level query is a query that is made by appending a question mark to a command higher in the group. The controller can receive all of the settings in a group collectively by executing a highest-level query. Some upper-level queries of a group, which may be comprised of more than three hierarchical levels, can cause the DL850E/DL850EV to transmit all the lower level settings.

```
Example :CHANnel1?<PMT>
-> :CHANNEL:DISPLAY ON;
LABEL "CH1";COUPLING DC;
POSITION 0.00;PROBE 10;
VDIV 50.0E+00;BWIDTH FULL;
OFFSET 0.0E+00;LSCALE:MODE 0
```

The response to an upper-level query can be sent back to the DL850E/DL850EV as a program message. This enables the settings that were present when the upper-level query was made to be reproduced later on. However, some upper-level queries do not return setup data that is not currently in use. Exercise caution because not all of a group's information is necessarily returned in a response.

Header Interpretation Rules

The DL850E/DL850EV interprets the header that it receives according to the rules below.

- Mnemonics are not case sensitive.
Example CURSOR can be written as
cursor or Cursor.
- The lower-case characters can be omitted.
Example CURSOR can be written as
CURSO or CURS.
- The question mark at the end of a header indicates that it is a query. You cannot omit the question mark.
Example The shortest abbreviation for CURSOR?
is CURS?.
- If the <x> (value) at the end of a mnemonic is omitted, it is interpreted as a 1.
Example If you write CHAN for CHANNEL<x>,
CHANNEL1 is specified.
- Parts of commands and parameters enclosed in square brackets ([]) can be omitted.
Example TRIGGER[:SIMPLE]:LEVEL can be
written as TRIG:LEV.
However, the last section enclosed in square brackets cannot be omitted in an upper-level query.
Example TRIGGER? and
TRIGGER:SIMPLE? are different
queries.

4.3 Response

Response

When the controller sends a query with a question mark, the DL850E/DL850EV returns a response message to the query. The DL850E/DL850EV returns response messages in one of the following two forms.

- **Response Consisting of a Header and Data**
Responses that can be used as program messages without any changes are returned with command headers attached.

```
Example :ACQUire:MODE?<PMT>  
->:ACQUire:MODE NORMAL<RMT>
```

- **Response Only Consisting of Data**
Responses that cannot be used as program messages unless changes are made (query-only commands) are returned without headers. However, there are query-only commands whose responses the DL850E/DL850EV will attach headers to.

```
Example :MEASure:CHANnel1:PTOPeak:  
VALue?<PMT>  
-> 10.0E+00<RMT>
```

If You Want the DL850E/DL850EV to Return Responses without Headers

You can configure the DL850E/DL850EV so that even responses that have both headers and data are returned without headers. Use the `COMMunicate:HEADer` command for this purpose.

Abbreviated Form

The DL850E/DL850EV normally returns response headers with the lower-case section removed. You can configure the DL850E/DL850EV so that full headers are returned. Use the `COMMunicate:VERBose` command for this purpose. The sections enclosed in square brackets ([]) are also omitted in the abbreviated form.

4.4 Data

Data

Data contains conditions and values that are written after the header. A space separates the data from the header. Data is grouped as follows:

Data	Description
<Decimal>	A value expressed in decimal notation (Example: Probe attenuation for CH1 -> CHANnel1:PROBe 100)
<Voltage><Time> <Frequency><Current>	A physical value Time-axis range -> TIMEbase:TDIV 1US)
<Register>	A register value expressed as binary, octal, decimal or hexadecimal (Example: Extended event register value -> STATUS:ESE #HFE)
<Character data>	Predefined character string (mnemonic). Select from the available strings in braces. (Example: Select the input coupling of CH1 -> CHANnel1:COUPling {AC DC DC50 GND})
<Boolean>	Indicates on and off. Specify ON, OFF, or a value (Example: Turn on the CH1 display -> CHANnel1:DISPlay ON)
<String data>	User-defined string (Example: Comment attached to screen data output -> HCOpy:COMMeNt "ABCDEF")
<Filename>	Indicates a file name. (Example: Save file name -> FILE:SAVE:WAVEform:NAME "CASE1")
<Block data>	Data that contains 8-bit values (Example: Response to acquired waveform data -> #800000010ABCDEFGHIJ)

<Decimal>

<Decimal> indicates a value expressed as a decimal number, as shown in the table below. Decimal values are written in the NR form as specified in ANSI X3.42-1975.

Symbol	Description	Examples		
<NR1>	Integer	125	-1	+1000
<NR2>	Fixed point number	125.0	-.90	+001.
<NR3>	Floating-point number	125.0E+0	-9E-1	+ .1E4
<NRf>	Any form from <NR1> to <NR3>			

- The DL850E/DL850EV can receive decimal values that are sent from the controller in any form, from <NR1> to <NR3>. This is expressed as <NRf>.
- The DL850E/DL850EV returns a response to the controller in one of the forms from <NR1> to <NR3> depending on the query. The same form is used regardless of the size of the value.
- For the <NR3> form, the plus sign after the “E” can be omitted. You cannot omit the minus sign.

- If a value outside the setting range is entered, the value is adjusted to the closest value within the range.
- If a value has more significant digits than are available, the value will be rounded.

<Voltage>, <Time>, <Frequency>, <Current>

<Voltage>, <Time>, <Frequency>, and <Current> indicate decimal values that have physical significance. A <Multiplier> or <Unit> can be attached to the <NRf> form that was described earlier. The following types of expressions are possible.

Form	Example
<NRf><Multiplier><Unit>	5MV
<NRf><Unit>	5E-3V
<NRf><Multiplier>	5M
<NRf>	5E-3

<Multiplier>

<Multipliers> that you can use are indicated in the following table.

Symbol	Word	Multiplier
EX	Exa	10 ¹⁸
PE	Peta	10 ¹⁵
T	Tera	10 ¹²
G	Giga	10 ⁹
MA	Mega	10 ⁶
K	Kilo	10 ³
M	Milli	10 ⁻³
U	Micro	10 ⁻⁶
N	Nano	10 ⁻⁹
P	Pico	10 ⁻¹²
F	Femto	10 ⁻¹⁵
A	Atto	10 ⁻¹⁸

<Unit>

<Units> that you can use are indicated in the following table.

Symbol	Word	Description
V	Volt	Voltage
S	Second	Time
HZ	Hertz	Frequency
MHZ	Megahertz	Frequency
A	Ampere	Current

- <Multiplier> and <Unit> are not case sensitive.
- “U” is used to indicate micro (“μ”).
- “MA” is used for Mega to distinguish it from Milli. Megahertz, which is expressed as “MHZ,” is an exception. Therefore, “M (Milli)” cannot be used for frequencies.
- If both <Multiplier> and <Unit> are omitted, the default unit is used.
- Response messages are always expressed in the <NR3> form. Response messages are returned using the default unit without the <Multiplier> or <Unit>.

<Register>

<Register> is an integer that can be expressed in decimal, hexadecimal, octal, or binary notation. It is used when each bit of the value has a particular meaning. The following types of expressions are possible.

Form	Example
<NRf>	1
#H <Hexadecimal value made up of the digits 0 to 9 and A to F>	#H0F
#Q <Octal value made up of the digits 0 to 7>	#Q777
#B <Binary value made up of the digits 0 and 1>	#B001100

- <Register> is not case sensitive.
- Response messages are always expressed in the <NR1> form.

<Character Data>

<Character data> is a predefined character string (mnemonics). It is mainly used to indicate that an option listed as a character string in braces must be selected and entered. The data interpretation rules are the same as those described in "Header Interpretation Rules" on page 4-4.

Form	Example
{AC DC GND}	AC

- As with the header, the COMMunicate:VERBose command can be used to select whether to return the response in the full form or in the abbreviated form.
- The COMMunicate:HEADer setting does not affect <character data>.

<Boolean>

<Boolean> is data that indicates on or off. The following types of expressions are possible.

Form	Examples
{ON OFF <NRf>}	ON OFF 1 0

- When <Boolean> is expressed in the <NRf> form, OFF is selected if the rounded integer value is 0, and ON is selected for all other cases.
- A response message is always returned with a 1 if the value is ON and with a 0 if the value is OFF.

<String data>

<String data> is not a predefined character string like <character data>. It can be any character string. The character string must be enclosed in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (").

Form	Example
<String data>	'ABC' "IEEE488.2-1987"

- If a character string contains a double quotation mark ("), the double quotation mark is expressed as two consecutive quotation marks ("). This rule also applies to single quotation marks.
- A response message is always enclosed in double quotation marks (").
- <String data> is any character string. Therefore, the DL850E/DL850EV assumes that the remaining program message units are part of the character string if no single (') or double quotation mark (") is encountered. As a result, no error is detected if a quotation mark is omitted.

<Filename>

<Filename> is data that indicates a file name. The following types of expressions are possible.

Form	Example
{<NRf> <Character data> <String data>}	1 CASE "CASE"

<NRf> is rounded to an 8-digit integer and converted to ASCII code. The result is the file name (example: 1 becomes "00000001"). Negative values are not allowed.

- The first 12 characters of <character data> or the first 16 characters of <string data> are the file name.
- Response messages are always expressed in the <string data> form.
- For information about the number of characters in a file name expressed in the <string data form>, see the *DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual*.

<Block data>

<Block data> is any 8-bit data. It is only used in response messages on the DL850E/DL850EV. The syntax is as follows:

Form	Example
#N <N-digit decimal number>	#80000010ABCDEFGHIJ
<data byte sequence>	

- #N
Indicates that the data is <block data>. "N" indicates the number of succeeding data bytes (digits) in ASCII code.
- <N-digit decimal number>
Indicates the number of bytes of data (example: 00000010 = 10 bytes).
- <Data byte sequence>
Expresses the actual data (example: ABCDEFGHIJ).
- Data is comprised of 8-bit values (0 to 255). This means that the ASCII code "0AH" which stands for "NL" can also be included in the data. Hence, care must be taken when programming the controller.

4.5 Synchronization with the Controller

Overlap Commands and Sequential Commands

There are two types of commands: overlap and sequential. The execution of one overlap command can start before the execution of the previous overlap command is completed.

If you specify V/div and send the next program message to query the result, the DL850E/DL850EV always returns the most recent setting (5 V in this case).

```
:CHANnel1:VDIV 5V;VDIV?<PMT>
```

This is because the next command is forced to wait until the processing of CHANnel1:VDIV is completed. This type of command is called a sequential command. Let us assume you send the next program message when you want to load a file and query the V/div value of the result.

```
:FILE:LOAD:SETup:EXECute "CASE1";:  
CHANnel1:VDIV?
```

In this case, CHANnel1:VDIV? is executed before the loading of the file is completed, and the V/div value that is returned is the value before the file is loaded.

Overlapping refers to the act of executing the next command before the processing of the current command is completed, such as in the command FILE:LOAD:SETup:EXECute "CASE1". A command that operates in this way is called an overlap command. You can prevent overlapping by using the following methods.

Synchronizing to Overlap Commands

- Using a *WAI Command

A *WAI command holds the subsequent commands until the overlap command is completed.

```
Example :COMMunicate:OPSE #H0040;:  
FILE:LOAD:SETup:  
EXECute "CASE1";*WAI;:  
CHANnel1:VDIV?<PMT>
```

The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to select which command to apply *WAI to. Here, it is applied to the media access command.

*WAI is executed before CHANnel1:VDIV?, so CHANnel1:VDIV? is not executed until the file loading is completed.

- Using the COMMunicate:OVERlap command

The COMMunicate:OVERlap command enables (or disables) overlapping.

```
Example :COMMunicate:OVERlap #HFFBF;:  
FILE:LOAD:SETup:  
EXECute "CASE1";:CHANnel1:  
VDIV?<PMT>
```

COMMunicate:OVERlap #HFFBF enables overlapping for commands other than media access. Because overlapping of file loading is disabled, FILE:LOAD:SETup:EXECute "CASE1" operates in the same way as a sequential command. Thus, CHANnel1:VDIV? is not executed until file loading is completed.

- Using the *OPC Command

The *OPC command sets the OPC bit, which is bit 0 in the standard event register (see page 6-4), to 1 when the overlapping is completed.

```
Example :COMMunicate:OPSE #H0040;*ESE 1;  
*ESR?;*SRE 32;:FILE:LOAD:SETup:  
EXECute "CASE1";*OPC<PMT>  
(Read the response to *ESR?)  
(Wait for a service request)  
:CHANnel1:VDIV?<PMT>
```

The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to select which command to apply *OPC to. Here, it is applied to the media access command.

*ESE 1 and *SRE 32 indicate that a service request is only generated when the OPC bit is 1. *ESR? clears the standard event register.

In the example above, CHANnel1:VDIV? is not executed until a service request is generated.

- **Using the *OPC? Query**

The *OPC? query generates a response when an overlapping operation is completed.

```
Example :COMMunicate:OPSE #H0040;;
        FILE:LOAD:SETup:
        EXECute "CASE1";*OPC?<PMT>
        (Read the response to *OPC?)
        :CHANnel1:VDIV?<PMT>
```

The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to select which command to apply *OPC? to. Here, it is applied to the media access command.

Because *OPC? does not generate a response until the overlapping operation is completed, the file loading will have been completed by the time the response to *OPC? is read.

Note

Most commands are sequential commands. Overlap commands are indicated as such in chapter 5. All other commands are sequential commands.

Achieving Synchronization without Using Overlap Commands

Even with sequential commands, synchronization with non-communication events such as triggers is sometimes required to correctly query the measured data.

For example, if the following program message is transmitted to query waveform data acquired with the trigger mode set to single, the WAVEform:SEND? command may be executed regardless of whether the acquisition has been completed and may result in a command execution error.

```
TRIGger:MODE SINGLE;:START;:WAVEform:
SEND?<PMT>
```

If this happens, you must use the following method to synchronize to the end of waveform acquisition.

- **Using the STATus:CONDition? query**

STATus:CONDition? is used to query the contents of the condition register (see page 6-5). You can determine whether waveform acquisition is in progress by reading bit 0 in the condition register. If the bit is 1, waveform acquisition is in progress. If the bit is 0, waveform acquisition is not in progress.

```
Example TRIGger:MODE SINGLE;:START<PMT>
        :STATus:CONDition?<PMT>
        (Read the response. If bit 0 is 1, return to
        the previous command.)
        :WAVEform:SEND?<PMT>
```

WAVEform:SEND? is not executed until bit 0 in the condition register becomes 0.

- **Using the Extended Event Register**

The changes in the condition register can be reflected in the extended event register (see page 6-5).

```
Example :STATus:FILTer1 FALL;:STATus:
        EESE 1;EESR?;*SRE 8;:TRIGger:
        MODE SINGLE;:START<PMT>
        (Read the response to STATus:EESR?)
        (Wait for a service request)
        :WAVEform:SEND?<PMT>
```

The STATus:FILTer1 FALL command sets the transition filter so that bit 0 in the extended event (FILTer1) is set to 1 when bit 0 in the condition register changes from 1 to 0.

The STATus:EESE 1 command is used to only change the status byte based on bit 0 in the extended event register.

The STATus:EESR? command is used to clear the extended event register.

The *SRE 8 command is used to generate service requests based only on the changes in the extended event register bits.

The WAVEform:SEND? command is not executed until a service request is generated.

- **Using the COMMunicate:WAIT command**

The COMMunicate:WAIT command is used to wait for a specific event to occur.

```
Example :STATus:FILTer1 FALL;:STATus:
        EESR?;:TRIGger:
        MODE SINGLE<PMT>
        (Read the response to STATus:EESR?)
        :COMMunicate:WAIT 1;:WAVEform:
        SEND?<PMT>
```

For a description of STATus:FILTer1 FALL and STATus:EESR?, see the previous section about the extended event register.

The COMMunicate:WAIT 1 command specifies that the program will wait for bit 0 in the extended event register to be set to 1.

WAVEform:SEND? is not executed until bit 0 in the extended event register becomes 1.

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
ACQUIRE Group		
:ACQUIRE?	Queries all waveform acquisition settings.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:AVERAge?	Queries all averaging settings.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of waveform acquisitions to perform during averaging.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:AVERAge:EWEight (Exponent Weight)	Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:CLOCK	Sets or queries the time base (internal or external clock).	5-30
:ACQUIRE:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of waveform acquisitions to perform in Normal mode.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:MODE	Sets or queries the waveform acquisition mode.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:PROTate	Sets or queries the pulse/rotate setting to use during external clock input.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:RLENgth	Sets or queries the record length.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:RTOut?	Queries all hard-disk-recording settings.	5-30
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:ANAMing	Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording auto naming feature.	5-31
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:COMMeNt	Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording comment.	5-31
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:DIVide:MODE	Sets or queries whether divided recording is enabled for hard disk recording.	5-31
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:DIVide:NUMBer	Sets or queries the number of divisions when divided recording is performed during hard disk recording.	5-31
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:FILEName	Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording file name.	5-31
:ACQUIRE:RTOut:MODE	Sets or queries whether hard disk recording is enabled.	5-31
ASETup Group		
:ASETup:EXECute	Executes auto setup.	5-32
:ASETup:UNDO	Undoes auto setup.	5-32
CALibrate Group		
:CALibrate?	Queries all calibration settings.	5-33
:CALibrate[:EXECute] [NSTart]	Executes calibration.	5-33
:CALibrate:MODE	Sets or queries the auto calibration mode.	5-33
:CALibrate:SBOCancel:CHANnel<x> (Strain Balance & Offset Cancel)	Sets or queries whether the specified channel is included in the balancing of all channels on strain modules or the DC offset canceling of all channels on voltage measurement modules.	5-33
:CALibrate:SBOCancel:EXECute (Strain Balance & Offset Cancel)	Executes the balancing of all channels on strain modules or the DC offset canceling of all channels on voltage measurement modules.	5-33
CAPTure Group		
:CAPTURE?	Queries all dual capture settings.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion?	Queries all dual-capture-action settings.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:BUZZer	Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded as one of the capture actions.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:FOLDer	Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when capture data and screen images are saved to a storage medium as a capture action.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:MAIL?	Queries all dual-capture-action e-mail transmission settings.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT	Sets or queries the upper limit of e-mail transmissions to perform as a capture action.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:MAIL:MODE	Sets or queries whether e-mail is transmitted as a capture action.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE?	Queries all dual-capture-action data save settings.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE:ANAMing	Sets or queries the auto file naming method.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory	Sets the current directory on the storage medium where the screen capture is saved to as a capture action.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]	Sets or queries whether captured data is saved to a storage medium as a capture action.	5-34
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE:NAME	Sets or queries the file name that is used when captured data is saved to a storage medium.	5-35
:CAPTURE:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE	Sets or queries the data format that is used when captured data is saved to a storage medium.	5-35

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CAPTure:ANALysis<x>:FORMat	Sets or queries the capture window display format of display group P and H (number of divisions in the vertical direction).	5-35
:CAPTure:BITDisp	Sets or queries whether captured event waveforms are displayed.	5-35
:CAPTure:CAPNum? MAXimum	Queries the largest number of the captured waveforms.	5-35
:CAPTure:CAPNum? MINimum	Queries the smallest number of the captured waveforms.	5-35
:CAPTure:FORMat	Sets or queries the display format of the capture window.	5-35
:CAPTure:GROup<x1>?	Queries all group display settings of the capture window.	5-35
:CAPTure:GROUp<x1>:FORMat	Sets or queries the capture window display format of the specified display group.	5-35
:CAPTure:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>	Sets or queries the displayed waveform in the specified group display of the capture window.	5-35
:CAPTure:MCMODE (Main Capture Mode)	Sets or queries the main capture mode during dual capture.	5-35
:CAPTure:MODE	Sets or queries whether the dual capture mode is enabled.	5-36
:CAPTure:REnGth	Sets or queries the dual capture length.	5-36
:CAPTure:TDiv	Sets or queries the dual capture T/div setting.	5-36
:CAPTure:WINDow?	Queries all dual-capture-display-window settings.	5-36
:CAPTure:WINDow:CAPNum	Sets or queries the number of the waveform that is displayed in the dual capture window.	5-36
:CAPTure:WINDow:MAG	Sets or queries the dual-capture-window zoom factor as a time.	5-36
:CAPTure:WINDow:MODE	Sets or queries whether the dual capture window is turned on.	5-36
:CAPTure:WINDow:POSition	Sets or queries the dual-capture-window horizontal position.	5-36

CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>?	Queries all vertical axis settings of a channel.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL?	Queries all the settings of an installed acceleration/voltage module.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BIAS	Sets or queries whether the bias current supply to the acceleration sensors of an installed acceleration/voltage module is on.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BWIDth	Sets or queries the filter when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:COUPling	Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed acceleration/voltage module.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:GAIN	Sets or queries the gain when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SCALE	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-37
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SENSitivity	Sets or queries the sensitivity when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit string when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:VARiable	Sets or queries the scale setup mode when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:CAN?	Queries all the settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut?	Queries all the one-shot output settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-38
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:OSOut:DATA<x2>	Sets or queries the data frame value used by an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring when it performs one-shot output.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:DLC (Data Length Code)	Sets or queries the byte size of the data section of the data frame used for one-shot output.	5-38
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:EXECute (One Shot Out)	Executes one-shot output on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-39
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:FRAME	Sets or queries the format (data or remote) of the frame used for one-shot output.	5-39
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFORMat (Message Format)	Sets or queries the message format (standard or extended) of the frame used for one-shot output.	5-39
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MID (Message ID)	Sets or queries the message ID of the frame used for one-shot output.	5-39

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MTYPe (Message Type)	Sets or queries the frame message type (CAN/CAN FD) of one-shot output data.	5-39
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT?	Queries all the port settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-39
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BRATe	Sets or queries the bitrate of a CAN bus signal port.	5-40
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BSNum (Bit sample num)	Sets or queries the number of sample points for each bit of a CAN bus signal port.	5-40
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DBRate (Data BitRate (CAN FD))		
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DSPoint (Sample Point (CAN FD))	Sets or queries the sample point (CAN FD) of each bit of the specified CAN bus signal port.	5-40
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:FDSTandard (FD Standard (CAN FD))	Sets or queries the protocol type (ISO/non ISO) of the specified CAN bus signal port.	5-40
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:LONLy	Sets or queries the Listen Only setting for an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring port.	5-41
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SJW (Sync jump width)	Sets or queries the resynchronization jump width (also referred to as the sync jump width).	5-41
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SPOint (Sample Point)	Sets or queries the sample point of each bit of the specified CAN bus signal port.	5-41
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:TERMinator	Sets or queries whether the 124 Ω terminator between CAN_H and CAN_L on the CAN bus line is ON or OFF.	5-41
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>?	Queries all the settings of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-41
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BCOunt (Byte Count)	Sets or queries the byte count of the specified sub channel on a module that can monitor a CAN bus.	5-42
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BICount (Bit Count)	Sets or queries the bit length of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-42
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BLABEL<x3>	Sets or queries a bit label of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring when the sub channel's data type is logic.	5-42
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BORDer (Byte Order)	Sets or queries the endianness used to save to internal memory the data of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-42
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:FACTor	Sets or queries the scaling constant (value per pit) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-43
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut	Sets or queries whether a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring is ON or OFF.	5-43
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel	Sets or queries the label of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-43
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:MFORmat	Sets or queries the message format of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-43
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:MID	Sets or queries the message ID of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-43
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:OFFSet	Sets or queries the scaling constant (offset value) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-44
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:POStion	Sets or queries the vertical position of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-44
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT (Start BIT)	Sets or queries the bit number of the start position of the specified sub channel on a module that can monitor a CAN bus.	5-44
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALe	Sets or queries the display range values (upper and lower limits) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-44
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit of data of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-45
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE (Value Type)	Sets or queries the data type of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.	5-45
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of CAN logic waveforms.	5-45
:CHANnel<x>:DISPlay	Sets or queries whether the channel is displayed.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ?	Queries all the settings of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut?	Queries all the input settings of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:BWIDth	Sets or queries the input signal bandwidth limit of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:CELimination	Sets or queries the input signal chattering elimination of an installed frequency module.	5-46

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:COUPling	Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:HYSTeresis	Sets or queries the hysteresis of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PRESet	Sets or queries the preset setting of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PROBe	Sets or queries the probe attenuation of an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PULLup	Sets or queries whether pull-up is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-46
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:SLOPe	Sets or queries the input slope of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:THReshold	Sets or queries the threshold level of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:VRANge	Sets or queries the voltage range of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale?	Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:AVALue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:BVALue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient B that is used during linear scaling for an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:GETMeasurE	Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:MODE	Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:{P1X P1Y P2X P2Y}	Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed frequency module.	5-47
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:UNIT	Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:POSition	Sets or queries the vertical position for an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SCALe	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup?	Queries all the FV settings of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:CFRequency	Sets or queries the center frequency of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DECeleration	Sets or queries whether deceleration prediction is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DPULse	Sets or queries the distance per pulse of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer?	Queries all the filter settings of an installed frequency module.	5-48
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAverage?	Queries all the pulse averaging settings of an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAverage:MODE	Sets or queries whether pulse averaging is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAverage:VALue	Sets or queries the number of pulses to average over for an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMoothing?	Queries all the smoothing settings of an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMoothing:MODE	Sets or queries whether smoothing is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMoothing:VALue	Sets or queries the moving average order of smoothing of an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FUNCTion	Sets or queries the measurement mode of an installed frequency module.	5-49
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:LRESet	Sets or queries whether over-limit reset is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:MPULse	Sets or queries whether the measurement pulse is positive or negative for an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:PROTate	Sets or queries the number of pulses per rotation of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:RESet	Resets the pulse count of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:STOPpredict	Sets or queries whether stop prediction is turned on for an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TIMEout	Sets or queries the duty timeout value of a frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TUNit	Sets or queries the time unit (when measuring velocity) of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UNIT	Sets or queries the pulse integration unit of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UPULse	Sets or queries the unit/pulse setting of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:VUNit	Sets or queries the velocity unit of an installed frequency module.	5-50
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VARiable	Sets or queries the scale setup mode of an installed frequency module.	5-51
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VDIV	Sets or queries the Value/Div setting of an installed frequency module.	5-51
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed frequency module.	5-51

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x>:LABel	Sets or queries the waveform label of a channel.	5-51
:CHANnel<x>:LIN?	Queries all settings of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-51
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAMe<x2>?	Queries all settings of the specified LIN bus signal frame.	5-51
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAMe<x2>:CHECksum	Sets or queries the checksum mode of the specified LIN bus signal frame.	5-51
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAMe<x2>:DLENgth	Sets or queries the data length of the specified LIN bus signal frame.	5-51
:CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT?	Queries all settings of each port of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-51
:CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT:BRATe	Sets or queries the bit rate of the specified LIN bus signal port.	5-51
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>?	Queries all settings of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BITCount (Bit Count)	Sets or queries the bit length of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BITLABel<x3>	Sets or queries the specified bit label that is used when the data type is logic for the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BITORDER (Byte Order)	Sets or queries the endian mode that is used to save data to internal memory for the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:FACTor	Sets or queries the scaling factor (the value per bit) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ID	Sets or queries the frame ID of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-52
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut	Sets or queries the input on/off setting of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel	Sets or queries the label of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:OFFSet	Sets or queries the scaling factor (the offset value) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:POSITION	Sets or queries the vertical position of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:STARTBIT (Start Bit)	Sets or queries the start bit number of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE	Sets or queries the display range (the upper and lower limits) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-53
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT	Sets or queries the data unit of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-54
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VARIABLE (Value Type)	Sets or queries the data type of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.	5-54
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of LIN logic waveforms.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic?	Queries all settings of an installed logic input module.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:{BIT1 ... BIT8}?	Queries all settings of each bit of an installed logic input module.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:{BIT1 ... BIT8}:CELimination	Sets or queries the chattering elimination for the specified bit of the specified logic channel.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:{BIT1 ... BIT8}:DISPlay	Sets or queries whether the display of each bit is turned on for the specified logic channel.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:{BIT1 ... BIT8}:LABel	Sets or queries the label of each bit for the specified logic channel.	5-54
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:BMAPPING	Sets or queries the bit display method of the specified logic channel.	5-55
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:POSITION	Sets or queries the vertical position of the specified logic channel.	5-55
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed logic input module.	5-55
:CHANnel<x>:MODUle?	Queries the module that is installed in the channel.	5-55
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT?	Queries all settings of an SENT monitor module.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat?	Queries all SENT signal message format settings of an SENT monitor module.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTICK (Clock Tick)	Sets or queries the Slow CH type of a SENT signal.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTYPE (CRC Type)	Sets or queries the CRC type of a SENT signal.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:DNIBBles (Data Nibbles)	Sets or queries the number of data nibbles of a SENT signal.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:MULTiplex	Sets or queries the on/off state of Fast Channel Multiplexing of the SENT port.	5-56

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:PPULse (Pause Pulse)	Select whether to include pause pulses in FastCH messages of SENT signals.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:SCHTy pe (Slow CH Type)	Sets or queries the clock tick of a SENT signal.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor?	Queries all error settings of a SENT monitor module.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:DETECT?	Queries all error detection settings of a SENT monitor module.	5-56
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:DETECT: SCPulse (Successive Calibration Pulse)	Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be detected.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger?	Queries all error trigger channel settings of a SENT monitor module.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger: FCRC (Fast Channel CRC)	Sets or queries whether fast channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger: NVALue (Nibble Value)	Sets or queries whether nibble value errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger: PNUMBER (Pulse Number)	Sets or queries whether pulse number errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger: SCPulse (Successive Calibration Pulse)	Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger: SCRC (Slow Channel CRC)	Sets or queries whether slow channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT?	Queries all error count channel settings of a SENT monitor module.	5-57
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: F CRC (Fast Channel CRC)	Sets or queries whether fast channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: M RESet:EXECute (Manual Reset)	Resets the error count channel value of a SENT signal.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: N VALue (Nibble Value)	Sets or queries whether nibble value errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: P NUMBER (Pulse Number)	Sets or queries whether pulse number errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error count channels.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: SCPulse (Successive Calibration Pulse)	Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: S CRC (Slow Channel CRC)	Sets or queries whether slow channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT: S RESet (Reset on start)	Sets or queries whether the error count channel of a SENT signal is to be reset at start.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:PROBe	Sets or queries the probe attenuation of a SENT signal channel.	5-58
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>?	Queries all sub channel settings of a SENT monitor module.	5-59
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: BICount (Bit Count)	Sets or queries the bit length of SENT data.	5-59
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: BIT<x3>:DISPlay	Sets or queries whether each bit of SENT data is to be displayed.	5-59
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: BIT<x3>:LABel	Sets or queries the display label of each bit of SENT data.	5-59
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: BORDer (Byte Order)	Sets or queries the endian (byte order) of SENT data.	5-59
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: DTYPE	Sets or queries the data type of SENT data.	5-60
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: FACTor	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient (value per bit) of SENT data.	5-60
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: INPut	Sets or queries the input on/off state of SENT data.	5-60
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: LABel	Sets or queries the display label of SENT data.	5-60
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset value of SENT data.	5-60
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: POSition	Sets or queries the display position of SENT data.	5-61
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: SBIT (Start Bit)	Sets or queries the extraction position of SENT data.	5-61
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>: SCALE	Sets or queries the display scale of SENT data.	5-61

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHAnnel<x2>:SID (Slow Channel ID)	Sets or queries the Slow CH ID or Fast CH FC of SENT data.	5-61
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHAnnel<x2>:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit string of SENT data.	5-61
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHAnnel<x2>:VType (Value Type)	Sets or queries the data type of SENT data.	5-61
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHAnnel<x2>:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of SENT data.	5-62
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:TIMEout (Time out)	Sets or queries the timeout value of SENT ports.	5-62
:CHANnel<x>:STRain?	Queries all settings of an installed strain module.	5-62
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance?	Queries whether balancing will be performed on an installed strain module.	5-62
:CHANnel<x1>:STRain:BALance:CHANnel<x2>	Sets or queries the channels that balancing will be performed on for an installed strain module.	5-62
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance:EXECute	Executes strain balancing on an installed strain module.	5-62
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BWIDth	Sets or queries the filter of an installed strain module.	5-62
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:EXCitation	Sets or queries the bridge voltage of an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:GFACTOR	Sets or queries the gauge factor of an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:INVert	Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale?	Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:AVAlue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:BVAlue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient B that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype?	Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum	Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE	Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.	5-63
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit	Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:GETMeasure	Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:MODE	Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:{P1X P1Y P2X P2Y}	Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:SHUNT	Executes shunt calibration.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:UNIT	Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:RANGE	Sets or queries the measurement range of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:SCALE	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit of an installed strain module.	5-64
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature?	Queries all the settings of a module if the module in the specified channel can measure temperature.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BURNout	Sets or queries whether burnout will be detected when temperature measurements are performed.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BWIDth	Sets or queries the bandwidth limit that is used when temperature measurements are performed.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:COUPLing	Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed module that can measure temperature.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:DUPeriod (Data update period)	Sets or queries the data update period of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:RJC	Sets or queries whether an installed module that can measure temperature uses RJC when it performs temperature measurements.	5-65
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:SCALE	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen that are used when temperature measurements are performed.	5-65
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:BURNout	Sets or queries whether burnout will be detected when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.	5-66
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:COUPLing	Sets or queries the input coupling setting of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.	5-66

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:LABel	Sets or queries the label of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.	5-66
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:RJC	Sets or queries whether the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module uses RJC when it performs temperature measurements.	5-66
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the scale that is displayed on the screen when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.	5-66
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:TYPE	Sets or queries the type of thermocouple that is used when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.	5-67
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit that is used when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.	5-67
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:TYPE	Sets or queries the thermocouple type that is used when temperature measurements are performed.	5-67
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:UNIT	Sets or queries the unit that is used when temperature measurements are performed.	5-67
:CHANnel<x>:VOLTage?	Queries all settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-67
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:BWIDth	Sets or queries the bandwidth limit of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-67
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:COUPling	Sets or queries the input coupling of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:EXECute	Executes DC offset canceling on a voltage measurement module.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:MODE	Sets or queries the on/off status of DC offset canceling of voltage measurement modules.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:INVert	Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale?	Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:AVALue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:BVALue	Sets or queries the offset value B that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype?	Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-68
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum	Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE	Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit	Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:GETMeasure	Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:MODE	Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:{P1X P1Y P2X P2Y}	Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:UNIT	Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-69
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset voltage of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-70
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:POStion	Sets or queries the vertical position of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-70
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:PROBe	Sets or queries the probe type of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-70
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:SCALE	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-70
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>?	Queries all settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-70
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:BWIDth	Sets or queries the bandwidth limit of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-70
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:COUPling	Sets or queries the input coupling setting of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-70

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:DISPlay	Sets or queries whether the 4-CH module is displayed.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:DOCancel:EXECute	Executes DC offset canceling on a 4-CH module.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:DOCancel:MODE	Sets or queries the on/off status of DC offset canceling of 4-CH modules.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:INVert	Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LABel	Sets or queries the label string of the specified sub channel for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale?	Queries all the linear scaling settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-71
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:AVALue	Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-72
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:BVALue	Sets or queries the offset value B that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-72
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:DISPlaytype?	Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-72
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimal num	Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-72
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE	Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-72
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit	Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-73
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:GETMeasure	Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-73
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:MODE	Sets or queries the linear scale mode of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-73
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:{P1X P1Y P2X P2Y}	Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-73
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:LSCale:UNIT	Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-73
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:OFFSet	Sets or queries the offset voltage of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-74
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:POSITION	Sets or queries the vertical position for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-74
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:PROBe	Sets or queries the probe type of the 4-CH module.	5-74
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:SCALe	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-74
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VARIABLE	Sets or queries how the vertical scale is set for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-74
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VDIV	Sets or queries the V/div setting of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-75
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VGAin	Sets or queries the gain adjustment of a 4-CH module.	5-75
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.	5-75
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VARIABLE	Sets or queries how the vertical scale is set for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-75
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VDIV	Sets or queries the V/div setting of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-75
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VGAin	Sets or queries the gain adjustment of a voltage measurement module.	5-76
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:ZOOM	Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.	5-76
CLEAr Group		
:CLEAr	Clears traces.	5-77

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
COMMunicate Group		
:COMMunicate?	Queries all communication settings.	5-78
:COMMunicate:HEADer	Sets or queries whether headers are attached to query responses.	5-78
:COMMunicate:LOCKout	Sets or clears local lockout.	5-78
:COMMunicate:OPSE	Sets or queries the overlap command that is used by the *OPC, *OPC?, and *WAI commands.	5-78
:COMMunicate:OPSR?	Queries the operation pending status register.	5-78
:COMMunicate:OVERlap	Sets or queries the commands that operate as overlap commands.	5-78
:COMMunicate:REMOte	Sets or queries whether the DL850E/DL850EV is in remote or local mode. ON is remote mode.	5-78
:COMMunicate:VERBose	Sets or queries whether query responses are returned in full or abbreviated form.	5-78
:COMMunicate:WAIT	Waits for a specified extended event to occur.	5-78
:COMMunicate:WAIT?	Creates the response that is returned when a specified extended event occurs.	5-79
CURSor Group		
:CURSor?	Queries all cursor measurement settings.	5-80
:CURSor:FFT?	Queries all FFT cursor settings.	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:FORM	Sets or queries the form of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>?	Queries all settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>?	Queries all ΔF display settings. ΔF is between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔF value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors) is displayed.	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:VALue?	Queries the ΔF value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>?	Queries all ΔY display settings. ΔY is between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors) is displayed.	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:VALue?	Queries the ΔY value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).	5-80
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:F?	Queries all frequency-axis settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:F:STATe	Sets or queries whether the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor) is displayed.	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:F:VALue?	Queries the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:POSITi on	Sets or queries the position of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:Y?	Queries all Y-axis settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:Y:STATe	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor) is displayed.	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:Y:VALue?	Queries the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>?	Queries all settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:F?	Queries all frequency-axis settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:STATe	Sets or queries whether the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor) is displayed.	5-81
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:VALue?	Queries the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).	5-82
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:RANGe	Sets or queries the FFT peak cursor measurement range.	5-82
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y?	Queries all Y-axis settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).	5-82
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:STATe	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor) is displayed.	5-82
:CURSor:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:VALue?	Queries the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).	5-82
:CURSor:FFT:TYPE	Sets or queries the FFT cursor type.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]?	Queries all cursor settings for the T-Y display.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee?	Queries all angle cursor settings for the T-Y display.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:D<X>?	Queries all angle (D<x>) settings for the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-82

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:D<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the angle (D<x>) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:D<x>:VALue?	Queries the angle (D<x>) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DD?	Queries all angle difference (Δd value) settings. The angle difference is between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DD:STATe	Sets or queries whether the angle difference (Δd) value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-82
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DD:VALue?	Queries the angle difference (Δd value) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DY?	Queries all settings related to the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DY:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:DY:VALue?	Queries the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:JUMP	Moves the specified angle cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:POSITioN<x>	Sets or queries an angle cursor position on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:REFerence<x>	Sets or queries the angle reference start (Ref1) or end (Ref2) point on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:RVALue	Sets or queries an angle cursor's reference angle on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the angle cursors on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:Y<x>?	Queries all measured-value settings for an angle cursor on the T-Y display.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:Y<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the measured value of an angle cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-83
:CURSor[:TY]:DEGRee:Y<x>:VALue?	Queries the measured value of an angle cursor on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal?	Queries all H cursor settings for the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:DY?	Queries all ΔY -axis settings of the H cursors on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:DY:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:DY:VALue?	Queries the ΔY -axis value of the H cursors on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:POSITioN<x>	Sets or queries a H cursor position on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the H cursors on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:Y<x>?	Queries all Y-axis settings of the H cursor on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:Y<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a H cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HORizontal:Y<x>:VALue?	Queries the Y-axis value of a H cursor on the T-Y display.	5-84
:CURSor[:TY]:HVERTical:DYDx?	Queries all $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value settings of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:HVERTical:DYDx:STATe	Sets or queries the on/off status of the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:HVERTical:DYDx:VALue?	Queries the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer?	Queries all marker cursor settings for the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:FORM	Sets or queries the form of the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>?	Queries all settings related to the marker cursor measurement items for the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DX<y>?	Queries all ΔX value settings. ΔX is between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DX<y>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔX value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DX<y>:VALue?	Queries the ΔX value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>?	Queries all ΔY value settings. ΔY is between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:VALue?	Queries the ΔY value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-85
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:JUMP	Moves the specified marker cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.	5-86

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:POSiti on	Sets or queries a marker cursor position on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the marker cursors on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:X?	Queries all X-axis settings for a marker cursor on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:X:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a marker cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:X:VAL ue?	Queries the X-axis value of a marker cursor on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:Y?	Queries all Y-axis settings for a marker cursor on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:Y:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a marker cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:MARKer:M<x>:Y:VAL ue?	Queries the Y-axis value of a marker cursor on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:TYPE	Sets or queries the cursor type on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical?	Queries all V cursor settings for the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DX?	Queries all ΔX value settings. ΔX is between the V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-86
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DX:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔX value between the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DX:VALue?	Queries the ΔX value between the V cursors on the T-Y display	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DY?	Queries all ΔY value settings for the V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DY:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY value for the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:DY:VALue?	Queries the ΔY value of the V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:JUMP	Moves the specified V cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:PERDt?	Queries all $1/\Delta T$ value settings. $1/\Delta T$ is between the V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:PERDt:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the $1/\Delta T$ value between the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:PERDt:VAL ue?	Queries the $1/\Delta T$ value between the V cursors on the T-Y display	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:POSiti <x>	Sets or queries a V cursor position on the T-Y display.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the V cursors on the T-Y display.	5-87
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:X<x>?	Queries all X-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the T-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:X<x>:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a V cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-88
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:X<x>:VAL ue?	Queries the X-axis value of a V cursor on the T-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:Y<x>?	Queries all Y-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the T-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:Y<x>:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a V cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.	5-88
:CURSor[:TY]:VERTical:Y<x>:VAL ue?	Queries the Y-axis value (measured value) of a V cursor on the T-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor:WAIT?	While the DL850E/DL850EV is waiting for the specified :CURSor command to finish, it will wait the time specified by the :CURSor:WAIT? timeout value until it begins processing the subsequent command.	5-88
:CURSor:XY?	Queries all cursor settings for the X-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal?	Queries all H cursor settings for the X-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:DY?	Queries all ΔY -axis-value settings. The ΔY -axis value is between the H cursors on the X-Y display.	5-88
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:DY:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:DY:VALue?	Queries the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the X-Y display	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:POSiti <x>	Sets or queries an H cursor position on the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the H cursors on the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:Y<x>?	Queries all Y-axis-value settings for an H cursor on the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:Y<x>:STA Te	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for an H cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-89

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:CURSor:XY:HORizontal:Y<x>:VALue?	Queries the Y-axis value of an H cursor on the X-Y display	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DXDy?	Queries all $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ settings of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DXDy:STATe	Sets or queries the on/off state of the $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ display of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DXDy:VALue?	Queries the $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ value of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DYDx?	Queries all $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ settings of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DYDx:STATe	Sets or queries the on/off state of the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ display of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:HVERTical:DYDx:VALue?	Queries the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.	5-89
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:FORM	Sets or queries the form of the marker cursors on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>?	Queries all marker cursor settings for the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:POSITion	Sets or queries a marker cursor's time-axis-equivalent position on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:T?	Queries all time value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:T:STATe	Sets or queries whether the time value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:T:VALue?	Queries the time value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the marker cursors on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:X?	Queries all X-axis-value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:X:STATe	Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:X:VALue?	Queries the X-axis value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:Y?	Queries all Y-axis-value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:Y:STATe	Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-90
:CURSor:XY:MARKer:M<x>:Y:VALue?	Queries the Y-axis value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:TYPE	Sets or queries the cursor type on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical?	Queries all V cursor settings for the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:DX?	Queries all ΔX -axis settings. ΔX is between the V cursors on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:DX:STATe	Sets or queries whether the ΔX -axis value between the V cursors on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:DX:VALue?	Queries the ΔX -axis value between the V cursors on the X-Y display	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:POSITion<x>	Sets or queries a V cursor position on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:TRACe	Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the V cursors on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:X<x>?	Queries all X-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the X-Y display.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:X<x>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a V cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.	5-91
:CURSor:XY:VERTical:X<x>:VALue?	Queries the X-axis value of a V cursor on the X-Y display.	5-91

DISPlay Group

:DISPlay?	Queries all display settings.	5-92
:DISPlay:ACCumulate?	Queries all accumulated waveform display settings.	5-92
:DISPlay:ACCumulate:MODE	Sets or queries the accumulated waveform mode.	5-92
:DISPlay:ACCumulate:PERSistence	Sets or queries the number of times that waveforms are accumulated.	5-92
:DISPlay:AGroup (Auto Grouping)	Automatically assigns the waveforms whose displays are turned on to display groups 1 to 4.	5-92
:DISPlay:ANALysis<x>:FORMat	Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of display group P and H.	5-92
:DISPlay:CINformation (Channel Information)	Sets or queries the contents of the channel information display.	5-92
:DISPlay:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:COLor	Sets or queries a waveform color.	5-92
:DISPlay:COLor:BASEcolor	Sets or queries the base color of the screen.	5-92
:DISPlay:DECimation	Sets or queries the number of dots (after decimation) that are used on the dot display.	5-93
:DISPlay:DMMode	Sets the display mode of the digital monitor display.	5-93
:DISPlay:ESize (Extra window Size)	Sets or queries the size of the extra window.	5-93

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:DISPlay:FORMat	Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction).	5-93
:DISPlay:GRATicule	Sets or queries the grid type.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>?	Queries all display group settings.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:AClear (All Clear)	Clears all the trace assignments of the specified display group.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:FORMat	Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of the specified display group.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>?	Queries all source waveform settings for a display group.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:SOURce	Sets or queries the source that is assigned to the specified source waveform of the specified display group.	5-93
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:ZNUMber (Zone Number)	Sets or queries the zone number that displays the specified source waveform of the specified display group.	5-93
:DISPlay:INTENSity?	Queries all intensity settings.	5-94
:DISPlay:INTENSity:{CURSor GRID MARKer}	Sets or queries the intensity of a display item.	5-94
:DISPlay:INTerpolate	Sets or queries the waveform interpolation method.	5-94
:DISPlay:LINDicator (Level Indicator)	Sets or queries whether the right indicator on the TY waveform display is displayed.	5-94
:DISPlay:MAPPING	Sets or queries the waveform mapping mode for when the display format is set to an option other than 1.	5-94
:DISPlay:MODE:EKEY (Esc Key)	Switches the menu area display mode.	5-94
:DISPlay:MODE:SET	Sets the menu area display mode.	5-94
:DISPlay:SDGrouP (Select Display Group)	Sets or queries the number of the display group that is displayed.	5-94
:DISPlay:SVALue (Scale VALUE)	Sets or queries whether scale values are displayed.	5-94
:DISPlay:TLabel (Trace LABEL)	Sets or queries whether waveform labels are displayed.	5-94

EVENT Group

:EVENT?	Queries all event waveform settings.	5-95
:EVENT:MEVEnt:EXECute	Manually inserts an event.	5-95
:EVENT:MEVEnt:MODE (Manual Event)	Sets or queries whether the event waveform's manual events are displayed.	5-95

FFT Group

:FFT?	Queries all FFT settings.	5-96
:FFT:AVERAge?	Queries all FFT averaging settings.	5-96
:FFT:AVERAge:COUNT	Sets or queries the average count of linear averaging.	5-96
:FFT:AVERAge:EWEight	Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.	5-96
:FFT:AVERAge:MODE	Sets or queries the FFT averaging mode.	5-96
:FFT:AVERAge:TYPE	Sets or queries the averaging domain.	5-96
:FFT:POINT	Sets or queries the number of analysis source points of the FFT windows.	5-96
:FFT:START	Sets or queries the analysis-source start point of the FFT windows.	5-96
:FFT:WAVEform<x>?	Queries all FFT window settings.	5-96
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HAXis	Sets or queries an FFT window's horizontal-axis display method.	5-96
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal?	Queries all horizontal axis settings for FFT analysis.	5-96
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSPan?	Queries all center and span settings for the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.	5-96
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSPan:CENTer	Sets or queries the center value of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSPan:SPAN	Sets or queries the span value of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIght?	Queries all the settings for the left and right ends of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIght:RANGe	Sets or queries the range for the left and right ends of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:MODE	Sets or queries the FFT analysis horizontal axis mode.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:MODE	Sets or queries whether an FFT window is displayed.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:SOURce<x>	Sets or queries an FFT window's FFT source channel.	5-97
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:STYPe (Sub Type)	Sets or queries an FFT window's analysis sub type.	5-98
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:TYPE	Sets or queries an FFT window's analysis type.	5-98

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:UNIT	Sets or queries a unit string that is attached to FFT computation results.	5-98
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale?	Queries all FFT vertical scale settings.	5-98
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:CENTer	Sets or queries the center value of an FFT window's vertical scale.	5-98
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:MODE (Vertical Scale Mode)	Sets or queries an FFT window's vertical scale mode.	5-98
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:SENSiti vity	Sets or queries the sensitivity of an FFT window's vertical scale.	5-98
:FFT:WINDow?	Queries all FFT analysis settings.	5-98
:FFT:WINDow:EXPOntial?	Queries all FFT exponential window settings.	5-98
:FFT:WINDow:EXPOntial:DRATe	Sets or queries the FFT exponential window's damping rate.	5-98
:FFT:WINDow:EXPOntial:FORCe <x>	Sets or queries the FFT exponential window's Force1 or Force2 value.	5-99
:FFT:WINDow:TYPE	Sets or queries the computation window type for FFT analysis.	5-99

FILE Group

:FILE?	Queries all storage media settings.	5-100
:FILE:COpy:ABORt	Aborts file copying.	5-100
:FILE:COpy:CDIRectory	Changes the file copy destination directory.	5-100
:FILE:COpy:DRIVe	Changes the file copy destination drive.	5-100
:FILE:COpy[:EXECute]	Executes file copying. This is an overlap command.	5-100
:FILE:COpy:PATH?	Queries the file copy destination directory.	5-100
:FILE:DELeTe	Deletes files. This is an overlap command.	5-100
:FILE[:DIRectory]:CDIRectory (Change Directory)	Changes the current directory on the storage medium.	5-100
:FILE[:DIRectory]:DRIVe	Sets the storage medium to perform file operations on.	5-100
:FILE[:DIRectory]:FREE?	Queries the free space on the medium that is being operated on in bytes.	5-101
:FILE[:DIRectory]:MDIRectory (Make Directory)	Creates a directory in the current directory.	5-101
:FILE[:DIRectory]:PATH?	Queries the current directory.	5-101
:FILE:LOAd:BINary:ABORt	Aborts the loading of binary data.	5-101
:FILE:LOAd:{BINary SETup SNAP} [:EXECute]	Executes the loading of various types of data. This is an overlap command.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE?	Queries all file name settings for saving files.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:ANAMing	Sets or queries the auto naming mode for saving files.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab)?	Queries all the settings related to the saving of a specific type of file.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab}:ABORt	Aborts the saving of a specific type of file.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab}:CRANge<x>	Sets or queries the cursor position for when data is to be saved using a cursor range.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii FFT}:DPOint	Sets or queries the type of decimal point that is used when saving specified type.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FFT FL Oat MATLab MEASure SETup SNAP} [:EXECute]	Executes the saving of a specific type of file. This is an overlap command.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat} :HISTory	Sets or queries what waveforms the history memory feature will save for a specific type of data.	5-101
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab}:RANge	Sets or queries the save range for a specific type of data.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab}:STRace:{CHANnel<x> MATH <x>}	Sets or queries the waveform that will be saved for a specific type of data.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii BINary FLOat MATLab}:TALL (Trace All)	Sets or queries the selection method for the waveforms that will be saved for a specific type of data.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:{AScii MEASure}:TINF ormation	Sets or queries whether time information is included when saving data in ASCII format or CSV format.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:AScii:EXTension	Sets or queries the file name extension that is used when saving data in ASCII format.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:AScii:INTerval	Sets or queries the data removal interval that is used when saving data in ASCII format.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:AScii:SCHannel	Sets or queries the writing method of sub channel data when saving data in ASCII format.	5-102

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITems (Analysis Items)	Sets or queries real-time analysis items to be saved.	5-102
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPression	Sets or queries whether waveform data is compressed during saving.	5-103
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:LINformation	Sets or queries whether GPS position information is included when saving data in binary format.	5-103
:FILE:SAVE:COMment	Sets or queries the comment that will be saved.	5-103
:FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation	Sets or queries whether frequency information is included when FFT waveforms are saved in ASCII format.	5-103
:FILE:SAVE:MATLab:ITExt (Information Text)	Sets or queries whether horizontal axis information is included in text format when saving data in MATLAB format.	5-103
:FILE:SAVE:MEASure:UNIT	Sets or queries whether the unit of measure is included in each cell when measured results are saved.	5-103
FILE:SAVE:NAME	Sets or queries the name of the file that will be saved.	5-103

GONogo Group

:GONogo?	Queries all GO/NO-GO determination settings.	5-104
:GONogo:ACONdition	Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination-action condition.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion?	Queries all settings for the action that is performed when the condition is met and the settings for the condition itself.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:BUZZer	Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:FOLDer	Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when waveform data and screen captures are saved to a storage medium when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:HCOpy (HardCOPY)	Sets or queries whether a screen capture is printed from the built-in printer when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe?	Queries all settings for the screen capture that is saved when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRectory	Sets the current directory where the screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:DRIVE	Sets or queries the medium that the screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.	5-104
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe[:MODE]	Sets or queries whether a screen capture is saved when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?	Queries the path on the storage medium that a screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL?	Queries all settings for sending e-mail when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of times that e-mail is sent when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:MODE	Sets or queries whether e-mail is sent when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory	Sets the current directory on the storage medium where waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE	Sets or queries the storage medium that waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]	Sets or queries whether waveforms are saved to the storage medium when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?	Queries the path on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.	5-105
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE	Sets or queries the file format that waveforms are saved as on the storage medium when the condition is met.	5-106
:GONogo:COUNT?	Queries the number of GO/NO-GO determinations that were performed.	5-106
:GONogo:LOGic	Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination logic.	5-106
:GONogo:MODE	Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination mode.	5-106
:GONogo:NGCount?	Queries the GO/NO-GO determination NO-GO count.	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter?	Queries all parameter determination settings.	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>?	Queries all settings for the specified waveform parameter for parameter determination.	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:CAUSe?	Queries whether the specified waveform parameter for parameter determination is the cause of a NO-GO judgment.	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:BIT	Sets or queries the bit when the specified waveform parameter's source waveform for parameter determination is set to 720230 (logic module).	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:MODE	Sets or queries the specified waveform parameter's reference condition for parameter determination.	5-106
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the specified waveform parameter's source waveform for parameter determination.	5-106

Command	Function	page
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?	Queries, for parameter determination, the specified waveform parameter's measurement item and upper and lower limits.	5-107
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:<Parameter>	Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the measurement item for the specified waveform parameter.	5-107
:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:VALue?	Queries the measured value of the specified waveform parameter.	5-107
:GONogo:REMOte	Sets or queries the remote mode of GO/NO-GO determination.	5-107
:GONogo:SEQuence	Sets or queries the action mode of GO/NO-GO determination.	5-107
:GONogo:TRANge	Sets or queries the determination range of GO/NO-GO determination.	5-107
:GONogo:WAIT?	Waits for the completion of GO/NO-GO determination by using a timeout value.	5-107
:GONogo:ZONE?	Queries all waveform zone determination settings.	5-107
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>?	Queries all settings for the specified determination pattern for waveform zone determination.	5-107
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:CAUSE?	Queries whether the specified determination pattern for waveform zone determination is the cause of a NO-GO judgment.	5-107
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:MODE	Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's reference condition for waveform zone determination.	5-107
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:TRACe	Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's determination waveform for waveform zone determination.	5-108
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:ZONE	Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's source waveform zone data for waveform zone determination.	5-108

HCOPY Group

:HCOPY?	Queries all screen capture data output settings.	5-109
:HCOPY:ABORT	Aborts the Long Print operation in progress on a Brother PocketJet printer.	5-109
:HCOPY:COMMENT	Sets or queries the screen comment.	5-109
:HCOPY:DIRection	Sets or queries the data output destination.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXECute	Executes data output.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter?	Queries all USB printer output settings.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:MAG	Sets or queries the print magnification for printing data measured using an external clock in Long Print mode on a Brother PocketJet printer.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:MODE	Sets or queries the output format for Brother PocketJet printers.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:RANGe	Sets or queries the output start point and output end point for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:TDIV	Sets or queries the time axis (print magnification) setting for printing data measured using the internal clock in Long Print mode on a Brother PocketJet printer.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:TONE	Sets or queries the colors that will be used when printing from the HP Inkjet printer.	5-109
:HCOPY:EXTPrinter:TYPE	Sets or queries the USB printer output command type.	5-110
:HCOPY:NETPrint?	Queries all network printer output settings.	5-110
:HCOPY:NETPrint:TONE	Sets or queries whether data will be printed in color from the network printer.	5-110
:HCOPY:NETPrint:TYPE	Sets or queries the network printer output command type.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:ANNotation	Sets or queries the annotation print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:ANType	Sets or queries the annotation print content for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:MESSAge	Sets or queries the annotation message strings of each channel for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:GAUGe	Sets or queries the gauge print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:GWIDth (Grid Width)	Sets or queries the width of the vertical scale on the print grid for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:HEADer	Sets or queries the header print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110
:HCOPY:PSETup:TIME	Sets or queries the time print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.	5-110

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
HISTory Group		
:HISTory?	Queries all of the settings for the history feature.	5-111
:HISTory:ABORt	Aborts the history search.	5-111
:HISTory:CLear	Clears the data of all history waveforms.	5-111
:HISTory:DATE?	Queries the trigger date of the data at the specified record number.	5-111
:HISTory:DISPlay	Sets or queries the history start and end numbers that will be displayed.	5-111
:HISTory:DMODE (Display MODE)	Sets or queries the history waveform display mode.	5-111
:HISTory:EXECute	Executes the history waveform search. This is an overlap command.	5-111
:HISTory:PARAmeter?	Queries all history-waveform parameter-search settings.	5-111
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>?	Queries all the specified parameter's settings for history-waveform parameter searches.	5-111
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:CONDition	Sets or queries the specified parameter's reference condition for history-waveform parameter searches.	5-111
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:BIT	Sets or queries the bit when the specified parameter's source trace for history-waveform parameter searches is set to 720230 (logic module).	5-111
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:SOURce	Sets or queries the specified parameter's source trace for history-waveform parameter searches.	5-112
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?	Queries, for history-waveform parameter searches, the specified parameter's automatically measured item and upper and lower limits.	5-112
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:<Parameter>	Sets or queries the specified parameter's upper and lower limits for history-waveform parameter searches.	5-112
:HISTory:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:VALue?	Queries the specified parameter's measured value for history-waveform parameter searches.	5-112
:HISTory:PARAmeter:LOGic	Sets or queries the logic to apply to history waveform searches.	5-112
:HISTory:PARAmeter:TRANge	Sets or queries the determination range of history waveform parameter searches.	5-112
:HISTory:RECORD	Sets or queries the source record.	5-112
:HISTory:RECORD? MINimum	Queries the minimum record number.	5-112
:HISTory:SMODE	Sets or queries the history waveform search mode.	5-112
:HISTory:TIME?	Queries the time reference point of the data at the specified record number.	5-113
:HISTory:ZONE?	Queries all history-waveform zone-search settings.	5-113
:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>?	Queries all settings for the specified search zone.	5-113
:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:CONDition	Sets or queries the specified search zone's search condition.	5-113
:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:SOURce	Sets or queries the specified search zone's source waveform.	5-113
:HISTory:ZONE:LOGic	Sets or queries the logic condition of history-waveform zone searches.	5-113
IMAGe Group		
:IMAGe?	Queries all screen capture data output settings.	5-114
:IMAGe:BACKground	Sets or queries the screen capture background (png).	5-114
:IMAGe:COMMENT	Sets or queries the screen comment.	5-114
:IMAGe:EXECute	Saves the screen capture data.	5-114
:IMAGe:FORMat	Sets or queries the screen capture output format.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE?	Queries all file output settings.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:ANAMing	Sets or queries the setting of the auto naming feature for saving files.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:CDIRectory	Changes the output destination directory.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:DRIVE	Sets the output destination medium.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:FRAME	Sets or queries whether a white frame is attached to the saved screen capture's image.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:NAME	Sets or queries the name of the file that will be saved.	5-114
:IMAGe:SAVE:PATH?	Queries the current directory.	5-114
:IMAGe:SEND?	Queries the screen capture data.	5-114
:IMAGe:TONE	Sets or queries the color tone of the screen capture data that will be saved.	5-114
INITialize Group		
:INITialize:EXECute	Initializes the settings.	5-115
:INITialize:UNDO	Undoes the setting initialization.	5-115

Command	Function	page
LStart Group		
:LStart (Log SStart)	Starts waveform acquisition immediately.	5-116
:LStart?	Starts waveform acquisition immediately, and waits for acquisition to complete.	5-116
MATH Group		
:MATH<x>?	Queries all computation settings.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage?	Queries all averaging computation settings.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage:CCOunt	Sets or queries the cycle count of cycle averaging.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage:COUnT	Sets or queries the average count of linear averaging.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage:EWEight	Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage:MODE	Sets or queries the averaging mode.	5-117
:MATH<x>:AVERage:TYPE	Sets or queries the averaging domain.	5-117
:MATH<x>:BINary?	Queries all binary computation settings.	5-117
:MATH<x>:BINary: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}[:THReshold]	Sets or queries the threshold level of the specified channel for binary computations.	5-118
:MATH<x>:CONStant<x>	Sets or queries a constant for user-defined computation.	5-118
:MATH<x>:DEFine	Sets or queries an expression for user-defined computation.	5-118
:MATH<x>:DISPlay	Sets or queries whether computations will be performed.	5-118
:MATH<x>:ESHift: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}[:COUnT]	Sets or queries the amount of phase shift in the Shift computation when an external clock is used.	5-118
:MATH<x>:EXPOntial?	Queries all exponential window settings.	5-118
:MATH<x>:EXPOntial:DRATe	Sets or queries the exponential window's damping rate.	5-119
:MATH<x>:EXPOntial:FORCe<x>	Sets or queries the exponential window's FORCe1 or FORCe2 value.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FFT?	Queries all FFT computation settings.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FFT:POInT	Sets or queries the number of FFT points.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FFT:WINDow	Sets or queries the time window for FFT computations.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FILTer<x>?	Queries all digital filter settings.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FILTer<x>:BAND	Sets or queries a digital filter band.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FILTer<x>:CUTOff<x>	Sets or queries a cutoff frequency of a digital filter.	5-119
:MATH<x>:FILTer<x>:TYPE	Sets or queries the type of a digital filter.	5-120
:MATH<x>:LABel	Sets or queries a computed waveform label.	5-120
:MATH<x>:MODE	Sets or queries whether the DL850E/DL850EV is in computation mode.	5-120
:MATH<x>:MREFeRence	Sets or queries the computation range.	5-120
:MATH<x>:OPERation	Sets or queries the computation type.	5-120
:MATH<x>:SCALe?	Queries all scaling settings.	5-120
:MATH<x>:SCALe:MODE	Sets or queries a scale mode.	5-120
:MATH<x>:SCALe:VALue	Sets or queries a set of upper and lower limits for manual scaling.	5-120
:MATH<x>:SHIFt: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}[:TIME]	Sets or queries the amount of phase shift in the Shift computation when the internal clock is used.	5-121
:MATH<x>:SOURce<x>	Sets or queries a sub channel's computation type.	5-121
:MATH<x>:UNIT	Sets or queries a unit string that is attached to computation results.	5-121
MEASure Group		
:MEASure?	Queries all the settings for automated measurement of waveform parameters.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:ALL	Sets the specified bit of the specified channel to on or off at once.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:CDEStination	Sets or queries whether the copy destination channel is on or off for when parameter measurement items are copied between channels and bits.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:COPIY	Copies the on/off setting of the specified bit of the specified channel to another specified channel.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELaY?	Queries all settings related to the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELaY:COUnT?	Queries the statistics count of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELaY: {MAXimum MEAN MINimum SDEVIation}?	Queries the statistical value of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-122
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELaY:MEASure?	Queries all settings related to the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.	5-122

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:MEASure:COUNT	Sets or queries the edge detection count of the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-123
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:MEASure:SLOPe	Sets or queries the edge polarity of the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-123
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence?	Queries all settings related to the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.	5-123
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence:COUNT	Sets or queries the edge detection count of the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-123
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence:LOGic:BIT	Sets or queries the reference waveform bit used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-123
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence:SLOPe	Sets or queries the edge polarity of the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-124
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence:SOURce	Sets or queries whether to set the reference for measuring the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel to a trigger point or to a waveform.	5-124
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:REFeRence:TRACe	Sets or queries the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-124
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:STATe	Sets or queries the display format of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-124
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DE Lay:VALue?	Queries the delay measurement result of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-125
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<P arameter>?	Queries all settings related to the waveform parameter of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.	5-125
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<P arameter>:COUNT?	Queries the waveform parameter statistics count of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-125
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<P arameter>:{MAXimum MEAN MINimum SDEVIation}?	Queries the waveform parameter statistics value of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-125
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<P arameter>:STATe	Sets or queries the on/off state of the waveform parameter of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-125
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<P arameter>:VALue?	Queries the measured waveform parameter value of the specified bit of the specified channel.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}?	Sets or queries whether all the waveform parameters of the specified channel are ON or OFF.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:ALL	Sets all the measurement items of the specified channel to ON or OFF.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:CDEStination (CopyDestination)	Sets or queries whether the copy destination channel is ON or OFF for when parameter measurement items are copied between channels.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:COPIY	Copies all the measurement item ON/OFF settings from one specified channel to another specified channel.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay?	Queries all delay settings.	5-126
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:COUNT?	Queries the statistics count of the delay between channels.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:{MAXimum MEAN MINimum SDEVIation}?	Queries a statistic of the delay between channels.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:MEASure?	Queries all the settings for a source waveform for measuring the delay between channels of a waveform.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:MEASure:COU Nt	Sets or queries the number of source waveforms at which delay between channels will be measured for a waveform.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:MEASure:SLO Pe	Sets or queries a source waveform slope that will be used to measure delay between channels for a waveform.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFeRence?	Queries all reference waveform settings used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFeRence:CO UNT	Sets or queries the edge detection count of the reference waveform used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.	5-127
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFeRence:LO Gic:BIT	Sets or queries the bit of the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay between channels for a waveform.	5-128

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFEreNce:SLOPe	Sets or queries the edge detection slope of the reference waveform used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.	5-128
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFEreNce:SOURce	Sets or queries whether to set the reference point for measuring the delay between channels for a waveform to a trigger point or to a waveform.	5-128
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:REFEreNce:TRACe	Sets or queries the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay between channels for a waveform.	5-128
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:STATe	Sets or queries the display format of the delay parameters of the specified channel.	5-128
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DELay:VALue?	Queries a measured delay value of the specified waveform's parameter.	5-129
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DPRoximal?	Queries all distal, mesial, and proximal settings.	5-129
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DPRoximal:MODE	Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal point mode setting.	5-129
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DPRoximal:PERCent	Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal points as percentages.	5-129
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:DPRoximal:UNIT	Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal points as units.	5-129
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:METHod	Sets or queries the modes of a set of high and low points (rising-time and falling-time measurement references).	5-130
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:<Parameter>?	Queries the setting of a waveform parameter (measurement item).	5-130
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?	Queries the count of measured values for cyclic statistical processing of a waveform parameter.	5-130
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:{MAXimum MEAN MINimum SDEviation}?	Queries a cyclic statistical processing value of a waveform parameter.	5-130
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the specified waveform's waveform parameter (measurement item) is ON or OFF.	5-130
:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>] MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:VALue?	Queries the measured value of a waveform parameter.	5-131
:MEASure:CYCLe?	Queries all cycle statistics settings.	5-131
:MEASure:CYCLe:ABORT	Aborts cyclic statistical processing.	5-131
:MEASure:CYCLe:EXECute	Executes cyclic statistical processing.	5-131
:MEASure:CYCLe:LOGic:BIT	Sets or queries the cycle trace bit of cycle statistics.	5-131
:MEASure:CYCLe:TRACe	Sets or queries the cycle trace of cycle statistics.	5-131
:MEASure:HISTory:ABORT	Aborts the statistical processing of history waveforms.	5-131
:MEASure:HISTory:EXECute	Executes the statistical processing of history waveforms.	5-131
:MEASure:MODE	Sets or queries the measure mode.	5-131
:MEASure:ONECycle	Sets or queries whether one cycle mode is ON or OFF.	5-132
:MEASure:TRANge (Time Range)	Sets or queries the waveform parameter measurement range.	5-132
:MEASure:WAIT?	Waits for the completion of measurement by using a timeout value.	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}?	Queries all the settings for automated measurement of XY waveform parameters.	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>?	Queries all the settings of a waveform parameter (measurement item).	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?	Queries the count of measured values for cyclic statistical processing of a waveform parameter.	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:{MAXimum MEAN MINimum SDEviation}?	Queries a cyclic statistical processing value of a waveform parameter.	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:STATe	Sets or queries whether the specified waveform's waveform parameter (measurement item) is ON or OFF.	5-132
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:VALue?	Queries the measured value of a waveform parameter.	5-132

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
MONitor Group		
:MONitor:ASEND?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in ASCII format) of all channels.	5-133
:MONitor:ASEND:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in ASCII format) of the specified channel.	5-133
:MONitor:BITS:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Queries the effective bit length of the specified channel's data.	5-133
:MONitor:BYTeorder	Sets or queries the transmission byte order for data formats that are 2 bytes or longer.	5-133
:MONitor:FORMat:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]	Sets or queries the transmission data format.	5-133
:MONitor:GAIN:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Queries the gain that is used when the specified channel's numeric monitor data is converted to a physical value.	5-133
:MONitor:LATCh:ASEND?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in ASCII format) of all channels.	5-133
:MONitor:LATCh:ASEND:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in ASCII format) of the specified channel.	5-134
:MONitor:LATCh:EXECute	Latches the monitor data.	5-134
:MONitor:LATCh:SEND:{ALL CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]}?	Sends numeric monitor data.	5-134
:MONitor:OFFSet:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Queries the offset that is used when the specified channel's numeric monitor data is converted to a physical value.	5-134
:MONitor:RANGe:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Queries the range that is used when the specified channel's numeric monitor data is converted to a physical value.	5-134
:MONitor:SEND:ALL?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in binary format).	5-134
:MONitor:SEND:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Sends the numeric monitor data (in binary format) of the specified channel.	5-134
:MONitor:VERBose	Set whether to include labels and units in the response to the MONitor:ASEND? command.	5-134
MTRigger Group		
:MTRigger	Manually triggers the DL850E/DL850EV.	5-135
RECall Group		
:RECall:SETup<x>:EXECute	Recalls setup data from an internal memory area.	5-136
SEARch Group		
:SEARch?	Queries all search settings.	5-137
:SEARch:ABORT	Aborts the search.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE?	Queries all edge search settings.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:COUNT	Sets or queries the edge search count.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:HYSTeresis	Sets or queries the edge search determination-level hysteresis.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:LEVEL	Sets or queries the edge search determination level.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:[LOGic:]BIT<x>	Sets or queries the edge polarity of the specified bit for when the edge search is performed on logic traces.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:SLOPe	Sets or queries the edge polarity for when the edge search is performed on traces other than logic traces.	5-137
:SEARch:EDGE:SOURce	Sets or queries the trace to perform the edge search on.	5-137
:SEARch:EPOint (End Point)	Sets or queries the search end position.	5-137
:SEARch:EXECute	Executes the search. This is an overlap command.	5-138
:SEARch:EVENT?	Queries all event search settings.	5-138
:SEARch:EVENT:COUNT	Sets or queries the event search event number.	5-138
:SEARch:EVENT:SOURce	Sets or queries the event search source event.	5-138
:SEARch:LSTate?	Queries all logic pattern search settings.	5-138
:SEARch:LSTate:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the level of the specified bit for logic pattern searches.	5-138
:SEARch:LSTate:COUNT	Sets or queries the logic pattern search count.	5-138
:SEARch:LSTate:SOURce	Sets or queries the trace to perform the logic pattern search on.	5-138
:SEARch:MAG<x>	Sets or queries a zoom waveform magnification.	5-138
:SEARch:POSition<x>	Sets or queries the position of a zoom box.	5-138
:SEARch:SElect	Sets the search point that is displayed on the zoom window, and queries the zoom position of that search point.	5-139
:SEARch:SElect? MAXimum	Queries the maximum save number, which is the number that is attached to the last position that the search retrieved.	5-139

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:SEARCH:SPOint (Start Point)	Sets or queries the search start position.	5-139
:SEARCH:TDiv<x>	Sets or queries a zoom waveform T/div value.	5-139
:SEARCH:TIME?	Queries all time search settings.	5-139
:SEARCH:TIME:TIME	Sets or queries the time of the time search.	5-139
:SEARCH:TWInDow (Target WInDow)	Sets or queries the window that search results will be displayed in.	5-139
:SEARCH:TYPE	Sets or queries the search type.	5-139

SNAP Group

:SNAP	Takes a snapshot.	5-140
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SStart Group

:SStart	Executes the single start operation.	5-141
:SStart? {<NRf>}	Executes the single start operation and waits for its completion by using a timeout valuer.	5-141

START Group

:START	Starts waveform acquisition.	5-142
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STATus Group

:STATus?	Queries all the settings for the communication status feature.	5-143
:STATus:CONDition?	Queries the contents of the condition register.	5-143
:STATus:EESE	Sets or queries the extended event enable register.	5-143
:STATus:EESR?	Queries the contents of the extended event register and clears the register.	5-143
:STATus:ERRor?	Queries the error code and message of the last error that has occurred.	5-143
:STATus:FILTer<x>	Sets or queries the transition filter.	5-143
:STATus:QENable	Sets or queries whether messages other than errors will be stored to the error queue (ON) or not (OFF).	5-143
:STATus:QMESsage	Sets or queries whether message information will be attached to the response to the STAT:ERR? query (ON) or not (OFF).	5-143

STOP Group

:STOP	Stops waveform acquisition.	5-144
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STORe Group

:STORe?	Queries all the information related to setup data in the internal memory.	5-145
:STORe:SEtUp<x>?	Queries information about the setup data in the specified location of the internal memory.	5-145
:STORe:SEtUp<x>:CLEar	Clear the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.	5-145
:STORe:SEtUp<x>:COMMEnt	Sets or queries the comment for the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.	5-145
:STORe:SEtUp<x>:DATE?	Queries the date and time of the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.	5-145
:STORe:SEtUp<x>:EXECute	Saves setup data to the specified location in the internal memory.	5-145

SYSTem Group

:SYSTem?	Queries all system settings.	5-146
:SYSTem:ACQSoft	Sets or queries whether connection from the Acquisition Software is forbidden or permitted.	5-146
:SYSTem:CHANnel<x>:SNUMber? (Serial Number)	Queries the instrument number of the specified channel.	5-146
:SYSTem:CLICk	Sets or queries whether click sounds are produced.	5-146
:SYSTem:CLOCk?	Queries all date/time settings.	5-146
:SYSTem:CLOCk:DATE	Sets or queries the date.	5-146
:SYSTem:CLOCk:FORMat	Sets or queries the date format.	5-146
:SYSTem:CLOCk:MODE	Sets or queries whether the date and time are displayed.	5-147
:SYSTem:CLOCk:SNTP?	Queries all SNTP settings.	5-147
:SYSTem:CLOCk:SNTP:EXECute	Uses SNTP to set the date and time.	5-147
:SYSTem:CLOCk:SNTP:GMTTime	Sets or queries the time difference from GMT when SNTP is being used.	5-147
:SYSTem:CLOCk:TIME	Sets or queries the time.	5-147

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:SYSTem:CLOCK:TYPE	Sets or queries whether the date and time are set manually or by using SNTP.	5-147
:SYSTem:CRMode	Sets or queries the mode used to read vertical, marker, and degree cursor values.	5-147
:SYSTem:GPS?	Queries all GPS settings.	5-147
:SYSTem:GPS:DUGPs (Difference UTC-GPS)	Sets or queries leap second correction (time difference between UTC and GPS) in seconds when GPS is to be used in time synchronization.	5-147
:SYSTem:GPS:GMTTime	Sets or queries the time difference from GMT during GPS time synchronization	5-147
:SYSTem:GPS:STATe?	Queries the GPS signal reception state when using GPS for time synchronization.	5-147
:SYSTem:HAFormat (Horizontal Axis Format)	Sets or queries the horizontal axis display mode.	5-147
:SYSTem:IRIG?	Queries all IRIG settings.	5-148
:SYSTem:IRIG:FORMat	Sets or queries the IRIG format for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.	5-148
:SYSTem:IRIG:IMPedance	Sets or queries the input impedance for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.	5-148
:SYSTem:IRIG:MODulation	Sets or queries the IRIG modulation type for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.	5-148
:SYSTem:IRIG:STATe?	Queries the sync signal reception state when using IRIG for time synchronization.	5-148
:SYSTem:INPut:OGADjust (Offset Gain Adjust)	Sets or queries whether the input DC offset/gain adjustment feature is used.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect?	Queries all key lock settings.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:EPASsword (Enter password)	Enters the password to release the key lock.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:MODE	Sets or queries whether the keys are locked.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:RTYPE (Release TYPE)	Sets or queries how to release the key lock.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:SPASsword (Set password)	Sets the password that is used to release the key lock.	5-148
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:TYPE	Sets or queries which keys will be locked.	5-149
:SYSTem:KEYResponse	Sets or queries the response time of the START/STOP key.	5-149
:SYSTem:LANGuage	Sets or queries the message language.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD?	Queries all LCD settings.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD:AUTO?	Queries all the settings for the feature that automatically turns off the backlight.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD:AUTO:MODE	Sets or queries whether the feature that automatically turns off the backlight is on.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD:AUTO:TIME	Sets or queries the amount of time until the backlight is turned off.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD:BRIGhtness	Sets or queries the LCD brightness.	5-149
:SYSTem:LCD:MODE	Sets or queries whether the backlight is on.	5-149
:SYSTem:LOGic?	Queries all logic display settings.	5-149
:SYSTem:LOGic:BORDER (Bit Order)	Sets or queries the bit order that is used when you display logic module data as waveforms.	5-149
:SYSTem:LOGic:CORDer (Cursor Order)	Sets or queries the bit order that is used when you use cursors to display logic module data as bits.	5-149
:SYSTem:LOGic:NFORmat (Numerical Format)	Sets or queries the numeric display format of logic module data.	5-149
:SYSTem:MLANGuage	Sets or queries the menu language.	5-150
:SYSTem:OVERview	Displays the system information.	5-150
:SYSTem:PACTion	Sets or queries whether the action mode will be enabled when the DL850E/DL850EV turns on (ON) or not (OFF).	5-150
:SYSTem:PStart	Sets or queries whether waveform acquisition will be started when the DL850E/DL850EV turns on (ON) or not (OFF).	5-150
:SYSTem:RCMode (Remote Control Mode)	Sets or queries whether remote signals to stop measurements will be ignored (ON) or not (OFF).	5-150
:SYSTem:SCALEfont	Sets or queries the font size that is used for waveform labels and scale values.	5-150
:SYSTem:SOITem (Scale On ITEM)	Sets or queries which scales are displayed.	5-150
:SYSTem:STORage:MEDia	Sets or queries the medium that you want to format.	5-150
:SYSTem:STORage:FORMat:EXECute	Formats the specified medium. This is an overlap command.	5-150

Command	Function	page
:SYSTem:TSYNchro (Time Synchronization)	Sets or queries the time synchronization.	5-150
:SYSTem:USBKeyboard	Sets or queries the USB keyboard type.	5-150

TIMEbase Group

:TIMEbase?	Queries all time base settings.	5-151
:TIMEbase:CHANnel<x>:SRATE?	Queries the sample rate of the specified channel.	5-151
:TIMEbase:SOURce	Sets or queries the time base.	5-151
:TIMEbase:SRATE	Sets or queries the sample rate.	5-151
:TIMEbase:TDIV	Sets or queries the T/div value.	5-151

TRIGger Group

:TRIGger?	Queries all trigger settings.	5-152
:TRIGger:ABN? (A -> B(n))	Queries all A->B(n) trigger settings.	5-152
:TRIGger:ABN:COUNT	Sets or queries the number of times condition B must be met for A->B(n) triggers.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion?	Queries all action settings.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:BUZZer	Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:FOLDer	Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when waveform data and screen captures are saved to a storage medium as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:HCOPY	Sets or queries whether a screen capture is printed from the built-in printer as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe?	Queries all settings for saving screen captures as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRecto ry	Sets or queries the current directory on the storage medium where screen captures are saved to as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:DRIVE	Sets the storage medium that screen captures are saved to as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe[:MODE]	Sets or queries whether a screen capture is saved to the storage medium as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?	Queries the path on the storage medium where screen captures are saved to as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL?	Queries all settings for sending e-mail as an action.	5-152
:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT	Sets or queries the e-mail transmission limit for when e-mail is sent as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:MODE	Sets or queries whether e-mail is sent as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:MODE	Sets or queries whether action is used.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE?	Queries all the settings related to saving data as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory	Changes the current directory on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE	Sets the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]	Sets or queries whether waveform data is saved to the storage medium as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?	Queries the path on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE	Sets or queries the type of data to save when waveform data is saved to the storage medium as an action.	5-153
:TRIGger:ADB? (A Delay B)	Queries all A Delay B trigger settings.	5-153
:TRIGger:ADB:DELay	Sets or queries the delay time for condition B for A Delay B triggers.	5-153
:TRIGger:AND?	Queries all AND trigger settings.	5-153
:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.	5-154
:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>[:CONDit ion]	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.	5-154
:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHanne l<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.	5-154
:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHanne l<x>[:CONDit ion]	Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.	5-154
:TRIGger:ATRigger?	Queries all condition A settings.	5-154
:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:BI T<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel of condition A.	5-154
:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>[:C ONdit ion]	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.	5-154
:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:SC Hannel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.	5-154

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:TRIGger:ATrigger:CHANnel<x>:SC Hannel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.	5-155
:TRIGger:ATrigger:CONDition	Sets or queries the achievement condition of condition A.	5-155
:TRIGger:BBETween?	Queries all B Between trigger settings.	5-155
:TRIGger:BBETween:TIME<x>	Sets or queries a pulse width for B Between triggers.	5-155
:TRIGger:BGTime?	Queries all B>Time trigger settings.	5-155
:TRIGger:BGTime:TIME	Sets or queries the pulse width for B>Time triggers.	5-155
:TRIGger:BLTime?	Queries all B<Time trigger settings.	5-155
:TRIGger:BLTime:TIME	Sets or queries the pulse width for B<Time triggers.	5-155
:TRIGger:BTOut?	Queries all B TimeOut trigger settings.	5-155
:TRIGger:BTOut:TIME	Sets or queries the pulse width for B TimeOut triggers.	5-155
:TRIGger:BTRigger?	Queries all condition B settings.	5-155
:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel of condition B.	5-156
:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.	5-156
:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:SC Hannel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.	5-156
:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:SC Hannel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.	5-156
:TRIGger:BTRigger:CONDition	Sets or queries the achievement condition of condition B.	5-156
:TRIGger:DElay	Sets or queries the delay.	5-156
:TRIGger:EOA?	Queries all EdgeOnA settings.	5-156
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.	5-157
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.	5-157
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.	5-157
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.	5-157
:TRIGger:EOA:CONDition	Sets or queries the achievement condition for EdgeOnA triggers.	5-157
:TRIGger:HOLDoff?	Queries all hold-off settings.	5-157
:TRIGger:HOLDoff:TIME	Sets or queries the hold-off time.	5-157
:TRIGger:MODE	Sets or queries the trigger mode.	5-157
:TRIGger:OR?	Queries all OR trigger settings.	5-158
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.	5-158
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.	5-158
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.	5-158
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]	Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.	5-158
:TRIGger:OR:EXternal:TYPE	Sets or queries the type of external trigger that is used with OR triggers.	5-158
:TRIGger:OUT?	Queries all trigger output settings.	5-158
:TRIGger:OUT:PRate (Pulse rate)	Sets or queries the pulse rate that is used when the trigger output terminal output type is 3 (Sample Pulse).	5-158
:TRIGger:OUT:TIME	Sets or queries the H-pulse interval that is used when the trigger output terminal output type is 1.	5-158
:TRIGger:OUT:TYPE	Sets or queries the trigger output terminal output type.	5-159
:TRIGger:POSition	Sets or queries the trigger position.	5-159
:TRIGger:SCount (Single(N) Count)	Sets the number of times the trigger is to be activated when the trigger mode is Single(N) or queries the current setting.	5-159
:TRIGger:SIMple?	Queries all simple trigger settings.	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:EXternal:SLOPe	Sets or queries the external trigger slope.	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:HYSTeresis	Sets or queries the hysteresis for simple triggers.	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LEVel	Sets or queries the trigger level of the channel specified by :TRIGger:SIMple:SOURce for simple triggers .	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic?	Queries all simple trigger (logic trigger) settings.	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic:BIT	Sets or queries the bit that sets the trigger slope.	5-159
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic:SLOPe	Sets or queries the slope for logic triggers.	5-160

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:SLOPe	Sets or queries the trigger slope of the channel specified by :TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce for simple triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce	Sets or queries the source for simple triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce?	Queries all the settings of the trigger source for enhanced triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?	Queries all the settings of the specified channel's trigger source for enhanced triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:CENTer	Sets or queries the window trigger center for enhanced triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:HYSTerEsis	Sets or queries the specified channel's hysteresis for enhanced triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:LEVel	Sets or queries the specified channel's level for enhanced triggers.	5-160
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:WIDTh	Sets or queries the window trigger width for enhanced triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>:WWIDTh	Sets or queries the width for wave window triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TGTime?	Queries all T>Time trigger settings.	5-161
:TRIGger:TGTime:TIME	Sets or queries the pulse width for T>Time triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TImEr?	Queries all time trigger settings.	5-161
:TRIGger:TImEr:DATE	Sets or queries the date for time triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TImEr:INTErval	Sets or queries the trigger interval for time triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TImEr:TIME	Sets or queries the time for time triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TITime?	Queries all T1<T<T2 trigger settings.	5-161
:TRIGger:TITime:TIME<x>	Sets or queries the pulse width for T1<T<T2 triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TLTime?	Queries all T<Time trigger settings.	5-161
:TRIGger:TLTime:TIME	Sets or queries the pulse width for T<Time triggers.	5-161
:TRIGger:TOTime?	Queries all T<T1,T2<T trigger settings.	5-162
:TRIGger:TOTime:TIME<x>	Sets or queries the pulse width for T<T1,T2<T triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:TYPE	Sets or queries the trigger type.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow?	Queries all wave window trigger settings.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:CHANnel<x>	Sets or queries the state of the specified channel for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:FREQuency	Sets or queries the cycle frequency for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:REFCYcle	Sets or queries the reference cycle for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:SYNC?	Queries all synchronization channel settings for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:SYNC:HYSTerEsis	Sets or queries the hysteresis of the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:SYNC:LEVel	Sets or queries the level of the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.	5-162
:TRIGger:WWINdow:SYNC:TRACe	Sets or queries the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.	5-162

WAVeform Group

:WAVeform?	Queries all waveform data output settings.	5-163
:WAVeform:BITs?	Queries the bit length of the waveform data specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command.	5-163
:WAVeform:BYTeorder	Sets or queries the transmission byte order for data formats that are 2 bytes or longer.	5-163
:WAVeform:CAPTure?	Queries all capture data output settings.	5-163
:WAVeform:CAPTure:DATE?	Queries the year, month, and day of the trigger of the specified capture waveform.	5-163
:WAVeform:CAPTure:END	Sets or queries the end point to use when capturing waveform data.	5-163
:WAVeform:CAPTure:LENGTh?	Queries the number of data points in the captured waveform.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:RECOrd	Sets or queries the record number to use when capturing waveform data.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:RECOrd? MAXimum	Queries the largest record number of the captured waveform.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:RECOrd? MINimum	Queries the smallest record number of the captured waveform.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:SEnD?	Queries specified capture waveform data.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:SRATe?	Queries the sample rate of the capture waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:STARt	Sets or queries the start point to use when capturing waveform data.	5-164
:WAVeform:CAPTure:TIME?	Queries the time of the trigger of the specified capture waveform.	5-165
:WAVeform:CAPTure:TRIGger?	Queries the trigger position (represented as a number of points) in the captured waveform.	5-165

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:WAVeform:DATaselect	Queries whether to query the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command using ACQ data or PP data.	5-165
:WAVeform:END	Sets or queries the end data point in the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command (the main waveform).	5-165
:WAVeform:FORMat	Sets or queries the transmission data format.	5-165
:WAVeform:LENGth?	Queries the total number of data points in the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command (the main waveform).	5-165
:WAVeform:MODUle?	Queries the module of the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command.	5-166
:WAVeform:OFFSet?	Queries the offset value used to convert the waveform data specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command to physical values.	5-166
:WAVeform:RANGe?	Queries the measurement range used to convert the waveform data specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command to physical values.	5-166
:WAVeform:RECOrd	Sets or queries the main waveform record number that WAVeform commands will be applied to.	5-166
:WAVeform:RECOrd? MINimum	Queries the minimum record number in the history memory (for the main waveform).	5-166
:WAVeform:SEND?	Queries the waveform data specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command (the main waveform data).	5-167
:WAVeform:SIGN?	Queries whether signs are included in the block data of the source waveform data specified by :WAVeform:TRACe when the data is queried.	5-167
:WAVeform:SRATE? (Sample RATE)	Queries the sample rate of the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command.	5-167
:WAVeform:START	Sets or queries the start data point in the waveform specified by the :WAVeform:TRACe command (the main waveform).	5-168
:WAVeform:TRACe	Sets or queries the waveform that WAVeform commands will be applied to.	5-168
:WAVeform:TRIGger?	Queries the trigger position of the record specified by the :WAVeform:RECOrd command.	5-168
:WAVeform:TYPE?	Queries the acquisition mode of the source waveform.	5-168

XY Group

:XY?	Queries all XY settings.	5-169
:XY:CDISplay (Combine Display)	Sets or queries whether to combine the displays of Window1 and Window2 on the X-Y waveform display.	5-169
:XY:DOTConnect	Sets or queries whether dot connect is ON or OFF for X-Y waveforms.	5-169
:XY:DECimation	Sets or queries the number of dots (after decimation) that X-Y waveforms use.	5-169
:XY:MARKer	Sets or queries whether X-Y pen markers are on.	5-169
:XY:TCLear (Trace Clear On Start)	Sets or queries whether the X-Y trace-clear-on-start feature is on.	5-169
:XY:WAVeform<x1>?	Queries all settings related to the specified X-Y waveform.	5-169
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:DISplay	Sets or queries whether the specified X-Y waveform is displayed.	5-169
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:XTRace	Sets or queries the channel that is assigned to the specified X-Y waveform's X axis.	5-169
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:YTRace	Sets or queries the channel that is assigned to the specified X-Y waveform's Y axis.	5-169
:XY:WINDow<x>?	Queries all settings related to the specified X-Y window.	5-170
:XY:WINDow<x>:MODE	Sets or queries whether the specified X-Y window is displayed.	5-170
:XY:WINDow<x>:TRANge	Sets or queries the T-Y waveform range to display in the X-Y window.	5-170

ZOOM Group

:ZOOM?	Queries all zoom settings.	5-171
:ZOOM:ANALySis<x1>:FORMat<x2>	Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of zoomed waveforms of display group P and H.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll?	Queries all auto scroll settings.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll:JUMP	Moves the center position of the zoom box to the left or right edge of the main window.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll:SPEed	Sets or queries the auto scroll speed of the zoom box.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll:START	Starts auto scrolling.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll:STOP	Stops auto scrolling.	5-171
:ZOOM:ASCRoll:TARGet	Sets or queries the zoom window that will be auto scrolled.	5-171
:ZOOM:FITMeasure	Moves the range on which automated measurement of waveform parameters is performed to the zoom waveform display frame.	5-171

5.1 List of Commands

Command	Function	page
:ZOOM:FORMat<x>	Sets or queries the display format of the specified zoom waveform.	5-171
:ZOOM:GROup<x1>?	Queries all settings related to the specified group display of zoom waveforms.	5-171
:ZOOM:GROup<x1>:FORMat<x2>	Sets or queries the zoom waveform display format of the specified display group.	5-171
:ZOOM:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>	Sets or queries whether the specified source waveform of the specified group display of zoom waveforms is displayed.	5-172
:ZOOM:MAG<x>	Sets or queries the horizontal magnification of the specified zoom waveform.	5-172
:ZOOM:MAIN	Sets or queries the proportion of the main waveform display area that is used when zooming waveforms.	5-172
:ZOOM:MODE<x>	Sets or queries whether the specified zoom waveform is displayed.	5-172
:ZOOM:MOVE	Sets or queries whether the movement of the zoom position to the latest position is enabled or disabled.	5-172
:ZOOM:POSition<x>	Sets or queries the zoom position of the specified zoom waveform.	5-172
:ZOOM:TDIV<x>	Sets or queries the T/div value of the specified zoom waveform.	5-172
:ZOOM:WLAyout (Window Layout)	Sets or queries the window layout that is used when waveforms are zoomed.	5-172
:ZOOM:Z2Target	Sets or queries the source window of Z2 when both Z1 and Z2 are displayed.	5-172

Common Command Group

*CAL?	Executes calibration and queries the result.	5-173
*CLS	Clears the standard event register, extended event register, and error queue.	5-173
*ESE	Sets or queries the standard event enable register.	5-173
*ESR?	Queries and clears the standard event register.	5-173
*IDN?	Queries the DL850E/DL850EV model.	5-173
*OPC	Sets bit 0 (the OPC bit) of the standard event register to 1 upon the completion of the specified overlap command.	5-173
*OPC?	Returns ASCII code 1 when the specified overlap command is completed.	5-173
*OPT?	Queries the installed options.	5-174
*RST	Initializes settings.	5-174
*SRE	Sets or queries the service request enable register value.	5-174
*STB?	Queries the status byte register value.	5-174
*TST?	Performs a self-test and queries the result. The self-test consists of tests of each kind of internal memory.	5-174
*WAI	Holds the execution of the subsequent command until the specified overlap command is completed.	5-174

5.2 ACQUIRE Group

The commands in this group deal with waveform acquisition. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the ACQUIRE key on the front panel.

:ACQUIRE?

Function Queries all waveform acquisition settings.
Syntax :ACQUIRE?

:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE?

Function Queries all averaging settings.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE?

:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the number of waveform acquisitions to perform during averaging.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT {<NRf>|INFINITY}
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT?
<NRf> = 2 to 65536 (in 2ⁿ steps)
Example :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT INFINITY
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT?
-> :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:COUNT INFINITY

:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT (Exponent Weight)

Function Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT {<NRf>}
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT?
<NRf> = 2 to 256 (in 2ⁿ steps)
Example :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16
:ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT?
-> :ACQUIRE:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16

:ACQUIRE:CLOCK

Function Sets or queries the time base (internal or external clock).
Syntax :ACQUIRE:CLOCK {INTERNAL|EXTERNAL}
:ACQUIRE:CLOCK?
Example :ACQUIRE:CLOCK INTERNAL
:ACQUIRE:CLOCK?
-> :ACQUIRE:CLOCK INTERNAL

:ACQUIRE:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the number of waveform acquisitions to perform in Normal mode.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:COUNT {<NRf>|INFINITY}
:ACQUIRE:COUNT?
<NRf> = 1 to 65536
Example :ACQUIRE:COUNT INFINITY
:ACQUIRE:COUNT?
-> :ACQUIRE:COUNT INFINITY

:ACQUIRE:MODE

Function Sets or queries the waveform acquisition mode.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:MODE {AVERAGE|BAVERAGE|ENVELOPE|NORMAL}
:ACQUIRE:MODE?
Example :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL
:ACQUIRE:MODE?
-> :ACQUIRE:MODE NORMAL

:ACQUIRE:PROTATE

Function Sets or queries the pulse/rotate setting to use during external clock input.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:PROTATE {<NRf>}
:ACQUIRE:PROTATE?
<NRf> = 1 to 24000
Example :ACQUIRE:PROTATE 100
:ACQUIRE:PROTATE?
-> :ACQUIRE:PROTATE 100

:ACQUIRE:RLENGTH

Function Sets or queries the record length.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:RLENGTH {<NRf>}
:ACQUIRE:RLENGTH?
<NRf> = 1000 to 2000000000
Step: 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 200000000,
Only possible during hard disk recording;
500000000, 1000000000, 2000000000,
5000000000
Example :ACQUIRE:RLENGTH 10000
:ACQUIRE:RLENGTH?
-> :ACQUIRE:RLENGTH 10000

:ACQUIRE:RTOUT?

Function Queries all hard-disk-recording settings.
Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUT?

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMing

Function Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording auto naming feature.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMing {DATE|NUMBERing}
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMing?

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMING DATE
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMING?
-> :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:ANAMING DATE

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt

Function Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording comment.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt <String>
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt?
<String> = Up to 120 characters

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt "ABC"
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt?
-> :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:COMMeNt "ABC"

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether divided recording is enabled for hard disk recording.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE {<Boolean>}
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE?

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE ON
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE?
-> :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:MODE 1

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER

Function Sets or queries the number of divisions when divided recording is performed during hard disk recording.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER {<NRf>}
<NRf> = 10, 20, 50, 100
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER?

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER 10
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER?
-> :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:DIVide:NUMBER 10

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName

Function Sets or queries the hard-disk-recording file name.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName <String>
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName?
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName "ABC"
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName?
-> :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:FILEName "ABC"

:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether hard disk recording is enabled.

Syntax :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE {HD|OFF}
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE?

Example :ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE OFF
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE? ->
:ACQUIRE:RTOUt:MODE OFF

5.3 ASETup Group

The commands in this group deal with auto setup. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SETUP key on the front panel.

:ASETup:EXECute

Function Executes auto setup.

Syntax :ASETup:EXECute

Description

- Auto setup cannot be executed during hard disk recording.
- Auto setup cannot be executed during free run measurement.

:ASETup:UNDO

Function Undoes auto setup.

Syntax :ASETup:UNDO

Description Auto setup cannot be executed during free run measurement.

5.4 CALibrate Group

The commands in this group deal with calibration. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+SETUP keys on the front panel.

:CALibrate?

Function Queries all calibration settings.
Syntax :CALibrate?

:CALibrate[:EXECute][NSTart]

Function Executes calibration.
This command is different from the common command *CAL? in that this command does not return the results when the calibration is completed.
This is an overlap command.

Syntax CAL:EXEC

Description

- If NSTart is omitted, measurement starts after the execution of calibration. If NSTart is specified, measurement does not start after the execution of calibration.
- Calibration cannot be executed during free run measurement.
- Calibration cannot be executed during hard disk recording.

:CALibrate:MODE

Function Sets or queries the auto calibration mode.
Syntax CALibrate:MODE {AUTO|OFF}
CALibrate:MODE?
Example :CALIBRATE:MODE AUTO
:CALIBRATE:MODE?
-> :CALIBRATE:MODE AUTO

:CALibrate:SBOCancel:CHANnel<x> (Strain Balance & Offset Cancel)

Function Sets or queries whether the specified channel is included in the balancing of all channels on strain modules or the DC offset canceling of all channels on voltage measurement modules.

Syntax :CALibrate:SBOCancel:
CHANnel<x> {<Boolean>}
:CALibrate:SBOCancel:CHANnel<x>?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CALIBRATE:SBOCANCEL:CHANNEL12 ON
:CALIBRATE:SBOCANCEL:CHANNEL12?
-> :CALIBRATE:SBOCANCEL:CHANNEL12 1

Description This command is valid when any of the following modules is installed.
701270 (STRAIN_NDIS), 701271 (STRAIN_DSUB),
701250 (HS10M12), 720250 (HS10M12),
701251 (HS1M16), 701255 (NONISO_10M12),
720210 (HS100M12), 720211 (HS100M12),
720254 (4CH 1M16)

:CALibrate:SBOCancel:EXECute (Strain Balance & Offset Cancel)

Function Executes the balancing of all channels on strain modules or the DC offset canceling of all channels on voltage measurement modules.

Syntax :CALibrate:SBOCancel:EXECute

Example :CALIBRATE:SBOCANCEL:EXECUTE

Description This command is valid when any of the following modules is installed.
701270 (STRAIN_NDIS), 701271 (STRAIN_DSUB),
701250 (HS10M12), 720250 (HS10M12),
701251 (HS1M16), 701255 (NONISO_10M12),
720210 (HS100M12), 720211 (HS100M12),
720254 (4CH 1M16)

5.5 CAPTure Group

The commands in this group deal with the dual capture feature. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+ACQUIRE keys on the front panel.

:CAPTure?

Function Queries all dual capture settings.

Syntax :CAPTure?

:CAPTure:ACTion?

Function Queries all dual-capture-action settings.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion?

:CAPTure:ACTion:BUZZer

Function Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded as one of the capture actions.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:BUZZer {<Boolean>}
:CAPTure:ACTion:BUZZer?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:BUZZER ON
:CAPTURE:ACTION:BUZZER?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:BUZZER 1

Description This setting is shared with the corresponding buzzer settings of other actions.

:CAPTure:ACTion:FOLDer

Function Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when capture data and screen images are saved to a storage medium as a capture action.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:FOLDer {<Boolean>}
:CAPTure:ACTion:FOLDer?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:FOLDER ON
:CAPTURE:ACTION:FOLDER?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:FOLDER 1

:CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL?

Function Queries all dual-capture-action e-mail transmission settings.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL?

:CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the upper limit of e-mail transmissions to perform as a capture action.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:
COUNT {INfinity|<Nrf>}
:CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT?
<Nrf> = 1 to 1000

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100
:CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100

Description This setting is shared with the corresponding e-mail transmission settings of other actions.

:CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether e-mail is transmitted as a capture action.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:
MODE {<Boolean>}
:CAPTure:ACTion:MAIL:MODE?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:MODE ON
:CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:MODE?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:MAIL:MODE 1

Description This setting is shared with the corresponding e-mail transmission settings of other actions

:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE?

Function Queries all dual-capture-action data save settings.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE?

:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:ANAMing

Function Sets or queries the auto file naming method.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:ANAMing {DATE|
NUMBering}
:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:ANAMing?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:
ANAMING NUMBERING
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:ANAMING?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:
ANAMING NUMBERING

Description This setting is shared with the auto-naming settings of other actions.

:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRECTory

Function Sets the current directory on the storage medium where the screen capture is saved to as a capture action.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:
CDIRECTory {<String>}

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:
CDIRECTORY "ABCD"

:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]

Function Sets or queries whether captured data is saved to a storage medium as a capture action.

Syntax :CAPTure:ACTion:
SAVE[:MODE] {<Boolean>}
:CAPTure:ACTion:SAVE:MODE?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:MODE ON
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:MODE?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:MODE 1

Description This setting is shared with the corresponding data-save settings of other actions.

:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME

Function Sets or queries the file name that is used when captured data is saved to a storage medium.

Syntax :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME <Filename>
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME "ABC"
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:NAME "ABC"

Description This setting is shared with other file name settings.

:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the data format that is used when captured data is saved to a storage medium.

Syntax :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE {ASCIi|BINARy|FLOat|MATLab}
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE?

Example :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY
:CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE?
-> :CAPTURE:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY

Description This setting is shared with the corresponding data format settings of other actions.

:CAPTURE:ANALYSIS<x>:FORMAT

Function Sets or queries the capture window display format of display group P and H (number of divisions in the vertical direction).

Syntax :CAPTURE:ANALYSIS<x>:FORMAT {MAIN|<Nrf>}
:CAPTURE:ANALYSIS<x>:FORMAT?
<Nrf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16
<x> = 1, 2 1: display group P, 2: display group H

Example :CAPTURE:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT 1
:CAPTURE:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT?
-> CAPTURE:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT 4

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

:CAPTURE:BITDisp

Function Sets or queries whether captured event waveforms are displayed.

Syntax :CAPTURE:BITDisp {<Boolean>}
:CAPTURE:BITDisp?

Example :CAPTURE:BITDISP ON
:CAPTURE:BITDISP?
-> :CAPTURE:BITDISP 1

:CAPTURE:CAPNum? MAXimum

Function Queries the largest number of the captured waveforms.

Syntax :CAPTURE:CAPNum? MAXimum

Description This command is valid when waveforms are acquired with the capture mode set to On Start.

:CAPTURE:CAPNum? MINimum

Function Queries the smallest number of the captured waveforms.

Syntax :CAPTURE:CAPNum? MINimum

Description This command is valid when waveforms are acquired with the capture mode set to Auto.

:CAPTURE:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the display format of the capture window.

Syntax :CAPTURE:FORMat {MAIN|<Nrf>}
:CAPTURE:FORMat?
<Nrf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16

Example :CAPTURE:FORMAT MAIN
:CAPTURE:FORMAT?
-> :CAPTURE:FORMAT MAIN

:CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>?

Function Queries all group display settings of the capture window.

Syntax :CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>?

:CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the capture window display format of the specified display group.

Syntax :CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:FORMat {MAIN|<Nrf>}
:CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:FORMat?
<x1> = 1 to 4
<Nrf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16

Example :CAPTURE:GROUP1:FORMAT MAIN
:CAPTURE:GROUP1:FORMAT?
-> :CAPTURE:GROUP1:FORMAT MAIN

:CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:TRACe<x2>

Function Sets or queries the displayed waveform in the specified group display of the capture window.

Syntax :CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:
TRACe<x2> {<Boolean>}
:CAPTURE:GROUp<x1>:TRACe<x2>?
<x1> = 1 to 4
<x2> = 1 to 64

Example :CAPTURE:GROUP1:TRACE1 1
:CAPTURE:GROUP1:TRACE1?
-> :CAPTURE:GROUP1:TRACE1 1

:CAPTURE:MCMODE (Main Capture Mode)

Function Sets or queries the main capture mode during dual capture.

Syntax :CAPTURE:MCMODE {AUTO|ONStArt}
:CAPTURE:MCMODE?

Example :CAPTURE:MCMODE AUTO
:CAPTURE:MCMODE?
-> :CAPTURE:MCMODE AUTO

5.5 CAPTure Group

:CAPTure:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the dual capture mode is enabled.

Syntax :CAPTure:MODE {<Boolean>}
:CAPTure:MODE?

Example :CAPTURE:MODE ON
:CAPTURE:MODE? -> :CAPTURE:MODE 1

:CAPTure:RLENgth

Function Sets or queries the dual capture length.

Syntax :CAPTure:RLENgth {<Nrf>}
:CAPTure:RLENgth?
<Nrf> = 5000 to 500000
Step: 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000,
250000, 500000

Example :CAPTURE:RLENGTH 10000
:CAPTURE:RLENGTH?
-> :CAPTURE:RLENGTH 10000

:CAPTure:TDIV

Function Sets or queries the dual capture T/div setting.

Syntax :CAPTure:TDIV{<Time>}
:CAPTure:TDIV?
<Time> = 1us to 60s

Example :CAPTURE:TDIV 100.0E-06
:CAPTURE:TDIV?
-> :CAPTURE:TDIV 100.0E-06

:CAPTure:WINDow?

Function Queries all dual-capture-display-window settings.

Syntax :CAPTure:WINDow?

:CAPTure:WINDow:CAPNum

Function Sets or queries the number of the waveform that is displayed in the dual capture window.

Syntax :CAPTure:WINDow:CAPNum {<Nrf>}
MAXimum|MINimum}
:CAPTure:WINDow:CAPNum?
<Nrf> = -5000 to 5000

Example :CAPTURE:WINDOW:CAPNUM -1
:CAPTURE:WINDOW:CAPNUM?
-> :CAPTURE:WINDOW:CAPNUM -1

Description

- When the capture mode is set to Auto:
 - Current, -1, -2, ...
 - Current: The latest waveform
 - 1: The waveform that was captured before the Current waveform
 - 2: The waveform that was captured two waveforms before the Current waveform.
- If you specify MAXimum, the Current waveform is specified. If you specify MINimum, the number of the oldest waveform is specified.
- When the capture mode is set to On Start:
 - Current, 1, 2, ...
 - Current: The latest waveform
 - 1: The oldest waveform
 - 2: The second oldest waveform
- If you specify MAXimum, the waveform that was captured before the Current waveform is specified. If you specify MINimum, the number of the oldest waveform is specified.

:CAPTure:WINDow:MAG

Function Sets or queries the dual-capture-window zoom factor as a time.

Syntax :CAPTure:WINDow:MAG {<Time>}
:CAPTure:WINDow:MAG?
<Nrf> = 1us to 60s

Example :CAPTURE:WINDOW:MAG 100.0E-06
:CAPTURE:WINDOW:MAG?
-> :CAPTURE:WINDOW:MAG 100.0E-06

:CAPTure:WINDow:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the dual capture window is turned on.

Syntax :CAPTure:WINDow<x>:MODE <Boolean>
:CAPTure:WINDow<x>:MODE?

Example :CAPTURE:WINDOW:MODE ON
:CAPTURE:WINDOW:MODE?
-> :CAPTURE:WINDOW:MODE 1

:CAPTure:WINDow:POSition

Function Sets or queries the dual-capture-window horizontal position.

Syntax :CAPTure:WINDow<x>:POSition {<Nrf>}
:CAPTure:WINDow<x>:POSition?
<Nrf> = -5 to 5div

Example :CAPTURE:WINDOW:POSITION 0
:CAPTURE:WINDOW:POSITION?
-> :CAPTURE:WINDOW:
POSITION 0.000000000000

5.6 CHANnel Group

The commands in this group deal with a channel's vertical axis. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the CH keys on the front panel. :CHANnel<x>:CAN and :CHANnel<x>:LIN commands are exclusive to the DL850EV.

:CHANnel<x>?

Function Queries all vertical axis settings of a channel.
Syntax :CHANnel<x>?

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL?

Function Queries all the settings of an installed acceleration/voltage module.
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BIAS

Function Sets or queries whether the bias current supply to the acceleration sensors of an installed acceleration/voltage module is on.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BIAS {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BIAS?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:BIAS ON
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:BIAS?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:BIAS 1

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the filter when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BWIDth {FULL|AUTO|
<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:BWIDth?
<x> = 1 to 16

<Frequency> = 4kHz, 400Hz, 40Hz
Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:BWIDTH FULL
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:BWIDTH?
-> : CHANNEL1:ACCL:BWIDTH FULL

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:COUPLing

Function Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed acceleration/voltage module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:COUPLing {AC|DC|
ACCL|GND}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:COUPLing?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:COUPLING ACCL
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:COUPLING?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:COUPLING ACCL

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:GAIN

Function Sets or queries the gain when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:GAIN {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:GAIN?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:GAIN 1.0
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:GAIN?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:GAIN 1.0

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:POSition

Function Sets or queries the vertical position when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:POSition {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:POSition?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = -5.00 to 5.00
(div; in 0.01 div steps)

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:POSITION 0.00
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:POSITION 0.00

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SCALE {<NRF>,<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SCALE?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = 1000000 to -1000000

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:
SCALE 5000.00,-5000.00
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:
SCALE 5000.00,-5000.00

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SENSitivity

Function Sets or queries the sensitivity when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SENSitivity {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:SENSitivity?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 0.1 to 2000

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:SENSITIVITY 1.00
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:SENSITIVITY?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:SENSITIVITY 1.00

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit string when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:UNIT?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:UNIT "m/s2"
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:UNIT "m/s2"

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:VARiable

Function Sets or queries the scale setup mode when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:
VARiable {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:VARiable?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:VARIABLE 0
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:VARIABLE?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:VARIABLE 0

:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor when the input coupling of an installed acceleration/voltage module is set to acceleration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:ACCL:ZOOM {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:ACCL:ZOOM?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714, 0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67, 2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33, 4, 5, 6.67, 8, 10, 12.5, 16.7, 20, 25, 40, 50

Example :CHANNEL1:ACCL:ZOOM 1.000
:CHANNEL1:ACCL:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL1:ACCL:ZOOM 1.000

:CHANnel<x>:CAN?

Function Queries all the settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut?

Function Queries all the one-shot output settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:OSOut:DATA<x2>

Function Sets or queries the data frame value used by an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring when it performs one-shot output.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:
DATA<x> {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:DATA<x>?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240)
<x1> = 13 to 16, <x2> = 1 to 8
For the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16, <x2> = 1 to 64
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15, <x2> = 1 to 8
<String> = "0" to "FF"

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DATA1 "FF"
:CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DATA1?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DATA1 "FF"

Description Error 151, "Invalid string data," will occur if an invalid string is specified.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:DLC (Data Length Code)

Function Sets or queries the byte size of the data section of the data frame used for one-shot output.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:DLC {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:DLC?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15
<NRf> = 0 to 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DLC 15
:CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DLC?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:DLC 15

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:EXECute (One Shot Out)

Function Executes one-shot output on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:EXECute
 For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
 <x> = 13 to 16
 For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
 <x> = 13, 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:EXECUTE

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:FRAME

Function Sets or queries the format (data or remote) of the frame used for one-shot output.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:
 FRAME {DATA|REMOte}
 :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:FRAME?
 For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
 <x> = 13 to 16
 For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
 <x> = 13, 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:FRAME DATA
 :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:FRAME?
 -> :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:FRAME DATA

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFORMAT (Message Format)

Function Sets or queries the message format (standard or extended) of the frame used for one-shot output.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:
 MFORMAT {EXTended|STANdard}
 :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFORMAT?
 For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
 <x> = 13 to 16
 For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
 <x> = 13, 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:
 MFORMAT EXTENDED
 :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:MFORMAT?
 -> :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:
 MFORMAT EXTENDED

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MID (Message ID)

Function Sets or queries the message ID of the frame used for one-shot output.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MID {<String>}
 :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MID?
 For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
 <x> = 13 to 16
 For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
 <x> = 13, 15

- When the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFORMAT command is set to STANdard
 <String> = "0" to "7FF"
- When the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFORMAT command is set to EXTended
 <String> = "0" to "1FFFFFFF"

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:MID "7FF"
 :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:MID?
 -> :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:MID "7FF"

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MTYPE (Message Type)

Function Sets or queries the frame message type (CAN/CAN FD) of one-shot output data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:
 MTYPE {CANMessage|CANFdmessage}
 :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MTYPE?
 <x> = 13 to 16

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:
 MTYPE CANFDMESSAGE
 :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:MTYPE? ->
 :CHANNEL13:CAN:OSOUT:
 MTYPE CANFDMESSAGE

Description This command is valid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT?

Function Queries all the port settings of an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT?
 For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
 <x> = 13 to 16
 For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
 <x> = 13, 15

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BRATe

Function Sets or queries the bitrate of a CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BRATe {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BRATe?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15

<NRf> = 10000, 20000, 33300, 50000, 62500, 66700, 83300, 100000, 125000, 200000, 250000, 400000 500000, 800000, 1000000

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BRATE 33300
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BRATE?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BRATE 33300

Description When the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed, this command sets the bit rate of the CAN FD arbitration phase.
To set the bit rate of the CAN FD data phase, use the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DBRate command.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BSNum (Bit sample num)

Function Sets or queries the number of sample points for each bit of a CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BSNum {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BSNum?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240)
<x> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15

<NRf> = 1 to 3

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BSNUM 1
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BSNUM?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:BSNUM 1

Description This command is invalid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DBRate (Data BitRate (CAN FD))

Function Sets or queries the data bit rate (CAN FD) of the specified CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DBRate {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DBRate?

<x> = 13 to 16

<NRf> = 10000, 20000, 33300, 50000, 62500, 66700, 83300, 100000, 125000, 200000, 250000, 400000, 500000, 800000, 1000000, 2000000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DBRATE 10000
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DBRATE? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DBRATE 10000

Description • This command is valid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.
• This command sets the bit rate of the CAN FD data phase. To set the bit rate of the CAN FD arbitration phase, use the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:BRATe command.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DSPoint (Sample Point (CAN FD))

Function Sets or queries the sample point (CAN FD) of each bit of the specified CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DSPoint {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DSPoint?

<x> = 13 to 16

<NRf> = 65 to 90

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DSPOINT 65
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DSPOINT? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:DSPOINT 65

Description • This command is valid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.
• This command sets the sample point of the CAN FD data phase. To set the sample point of the CAN FD arbitration phase, use the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SPOint command.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:FDSTandard (FD Standard (CAN FD))

Function Sets or queries the protocol type (ISO/non ISO) of the specified CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:FDSTandard {ISO|NISO}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:FDSTandard?

<x> = 13 to 16

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:FDSTANDARD ISO
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:FDSTANDARD? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:FDSTANDARD ISO

Description This command is valid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:LONLy

Function Sets or queries the Listen Only setting for an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:LONLy {Boolean}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:LONLy?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x> = 13, 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:LONLy ON
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:LONLy?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:LONLy 1

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SJW (Sync jump width)

Function Sets or queries the resynchronization jump width (also referred to as the sync jump width).

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SJW {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SJW?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240)

<x> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x> = 13, 15

<NRf> = 1 to 4

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SJW 1
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SJW?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SJW 1

Description

- When the sample point is set to 85%, the DL850E/DL850EV will not operate if <NRf> is set to 4. In this case, the DL850E/DL850EV will operate if <NRf> is set to 3. (Even if you change the sample point setting, the SJW setting does not change.)
- This command is invalid when the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SPOint (Sample Point)

Function Sets or queries the sample point of each bit of the specified CAN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SPOint {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:SPOint?

CAN Bus Monitor Module (720240)

<x> = 13 to 16

<NRf> = 71, 78, 85

CAN & LIN Bus Monitor Module (720241)

<x> = 13, 15

<NRf> = 71, 78, 85

CAN FD Monitor Module (720242)

<x> = 13 to 16

<NRf> = 65 to 90

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SPOint 71
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SPOint? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:SPOint 71

Description When the CAN/CAN FD monitor module is installed, this command sets the sample point of the CAN FD arbitration phase. To set the sample point of the CAN FD data phase, use the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:DSPOint command.

:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:TERMinator

Function Sets or queries whether the 124 Ω terminator between CAN_H and CAN_L on the CAN bus line is ON or OFF.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:
TERMinator {Boolean}
:CHANnel<x>:CAN:PORT:TERMinator?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x> = 13, 15

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:TERMINATOR ON
:CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:TERMINATOR?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:PORT:TERMINATOR 1

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>?

Function Queries all the settings of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x1> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x1> = 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 60

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BCOunt (Byte Count)

Function Sets or queries the byte count of the specified sub channel on a module that can monitor a CAN bus.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BCOunt {AUTO|<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BCOunt?

CAN Bus Monitor Module (720240)

<x1> = 13 to 16

<x2> = 1 to 60

<NRf> = 1 to 8

CAN & LIN Bus Monitor Module (720241)

<x> = 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 60

<NRf> = 1 to 8

CAN FD Monitor Module (720242)

<x> = 13 to 16

<x2> = 1 to 60

<NRf> = 1 to 64

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BCOUNT 8
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BCOUNT? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BCOUNT 8

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BICou nt (Bit Count)

Function Sets or queries the bit length of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BICount {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BICount?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x1> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x1> = 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 60

<NRf> = 2 to 32

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BICOUNT 10
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BICOUNT?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
BICOUNT 10

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BLABel <x3>

Function Sets or queries a bit label of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring when the sub channel's data type is logic.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BLABel<x3> {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BLABel<x3>?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x1> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x1> = 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 60

<x3> = 1 to 8

<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
BLABEL1 "AAA"
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BLABEL1?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
BLABEL1 "AAA"

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPe command) is set to LOGic.

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:BORDER (Byte Order)

Function Sets or queries the endianness used to save to internal memory the data of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BORDER {BIG|LITtle}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
BORDER?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)

<x1> = 13 to 16

For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)

<x1> = 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BORDER BIG
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:BORDER?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
BORDER BIG

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:FACTor

Function Sets or queries the scaling constant (value per pit) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
FACTor {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:FACTor?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<Nrf> = -10.000E+30 to 10.000E+30

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR 5E15
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
FACTOR 5.00000E+15

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:SCHannel<x>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned or SIGNED.

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut

Function Sets or queries whether a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring is ON or OFF.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
INPut {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT ON
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT 1

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel

Function Sets or queries the label of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
LABEL "AAAA"
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:LABEL?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
LABEL "AAAA"

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:MFORMat

Function Sets or queries the message format of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
MFORMat {EXTended|STANdard}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
MFORMat?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
MFORMAT STANDARD
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:MFORMAT?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
MFORMAT STANDARD

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:MID

Function Sets or queries the message ID of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
MID {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:MID?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60

- When the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFormat command is set to STANDARD
<String> = "0" to "7FF"
- When the :CHANnel<x>:CAN:OSOut:MFormat command is set to EXTENDED
<String> = "0" to "1FFFFFFF"

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:MID "7FF"
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:MID?
-> :CHANNEL1:CAN:SCHANNEL1:MID "7FF"

Description Error 151, "Invalid string data," will occur if an invalid string is specified.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:OFFSet

Function Sets or queries the scaling constant (offset value) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = -10.000E+30 to 10.000E+30

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET 5E15
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
OFFSET 5.00000E+15

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned or SIGNed.

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:POSiti on

Function Sets or queries the vertical position of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
Position {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
Position?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00 (div; in 0.01 steps)

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:POSITION 1
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
POSITION 1.00

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT (Start BIT)

Function Sets or queries the bit number of the start position of the specified sub channel on a module that can monitor a CAN bus.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
SBIT {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT?

CAN Bus Monitor Module (720240)
<x1> = 13 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = 0 to 63
CAN & LIN Bus Monitor Module (720241)
<x> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = 0 to 63
CAN FD Monitor Module (720242)
<x> = 13 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = 0 to 511

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 10
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT? ->
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 10

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the display range values (upper and lower limits) of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE {AUTO|DEfAult|<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE?

For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = -30.000E+30 to 30.000E+30

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:SCALE AUTO
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE AUTO

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned, SIGNed, or FLOat.

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit of data of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<String> = Up to 8 characters

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:UNIT "AAAA"
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
UNIT "AAAA"

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned, SIGNed, or FLOat.

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE (Value Type)

Function Sets or queries the data type of a sub channel on an installed module that can perform CAN bus signal monitoring.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
VTYPE {UNSigned|SIGNed|LOGic}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
VTYPE SIGNED
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:VTYPE?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:
VTYPE SIGNED

:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of CAN logic waveforms.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:
ZOOM {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x1>:CAN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM?
For the CAN bus monitor module (720240) or
the CAN/CAN FD monitor module (720242)
<x1> = 13 to 16
For the CAN & LIN monitor module (720241)
<x1> = 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRF> = 0.1, 0.111, 0.125, 0.143, 0.167, 0.2, 0.25,
0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714,
0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67,
2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33

Example :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 1
:CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL13:CAN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 1

Description This command is valid when the data type is logic.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:DISPlay

Function Sets or queries whether the channel is displayed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:DISPlay {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:DISPlay?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:DISPLAY 1
:CHANNEL1:DISPLAY?
-> :CHANNEL1:DISPLAY 1

Description Error 241, "Hardware missing," will occur if there is no module installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel.

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ?

Function Queries all the settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ?
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut?

Function Queries all the input settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut?
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the input signal bandwidth limit of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:BWIDth {FULL|<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:BWIDth?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Frequency> = 100Hz, 1kHz, 10kHz, 100kHz
If Preset is set to AC200V or AC100V, you cannot select FULL.

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:WIDTH FULL
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:WIDTH?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:WIDTH FULL

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:CELimination

Function Sets or queries the input signal chattering elimination of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
CELimination {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:CELimination?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Time> = 0 to 1000ms

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:
CELIMITATION 0.000
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:CELIMITATION?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:
CELIMITATION 0.000

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:COUPling

Function Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:COUPling {AC|DC}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:COUPling?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:COUPLING DC
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:COUPLING?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:COUPLING DC

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:HYSTeresis

Function Sets or queries the hysteresis of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
HYSTeresis {HIGH|LOW|MIDDLE}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:HYSTeresis?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:HYSTERESIS LOW
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:HYSTERESIS?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:
HYSTERESIS LOW

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PRESet

Function Sets or queries the preset setting of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
PRESet {AC100v|AC200v|EMPickup|LOG12v|LOG24v|LOG3v|LOG5v|PULLup|USER|ZERO}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PRESet?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PRESET USER
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PRESET?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PRESET USER

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PROBe

Function Sets or queries the probe attenuation of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PROBe {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PROBe?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = 1, 10

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PROBE 1
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PROBE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PROBE 1

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PULLup

Function Sets or queries whether pull-up is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
PULLup {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:PULLup?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PULLUP ON
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PULLUP?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:PULLUP 1

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the input slope of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:SLOPe {FALL|RISE}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:SLOPe?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:SLOPE RISE
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:SLOPE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:SLOPE RISE

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:THReshold

Function Sets or queries the threshold level of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
THReshold {<Voltage>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:THReshold?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:
THRESHOLD 0.00000E+00
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:THRESHOLD?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:
THRESHOLD 0.00000E+00

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:VRANge

Function Sets or queries the voltage range of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:
VRANge {<Voltage>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INPut:VRANge?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:VRANGE 10
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:VRANGE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:INPUT:VRANGE 10

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale?

Function Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale?

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:AVALue

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:
AVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:AVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.00000E+00
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:AVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.00000E+00

Description The coefficient cannot be set to 0.

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:BVALue

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient B that is used during linear scaling for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:
BVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:BVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16

<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
BVALUE -25.00000E+00
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:BVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
BVALUE -25.00000E+00

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:GETMeasure

Function Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:
GETMeasure {P1X|P2X}
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANnel1:FREQ:LSCALE:GETMeasure P1X

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:MODE

Function Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:MODE {AXB|OFF|P12}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:MODE AXB
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:MODE AXB

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}

Function Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y} {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}?
<x> = 1 to 16

P1X or P2X's <NRf> =
-9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30
P1Y or P2Y's <NRf> =
-9.9999E+25 to -1E-25, 0,
1E-25 to 9.9999E+25

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
P1X 1.00000E+00
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:P1X?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:
P1X 1.00000E+00

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:LSCale:UNIT?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:OFFSet

Function Sets or queries the offset of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:OFFSet {<NRf>|
<Frequency>|<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:OFFSet?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf>, <Frequency>, <Time> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting. See the DL850E/DL850EV Features Guide for this information.

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:OFFSET 1
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:OFFSET?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:OFFSET 0.000000E+00

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:POSition

Function Sets or queries the vertical position for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:POSition {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:POSition?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00 (div; in 0.01 div steps)

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:POSITION 1.00
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:POSITION 0.00

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:
SCALE {<NRf>,<NRf>|<Frequency>,
<Frequency>|<Time>,<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SCALE?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf>, <Frequency>, <Time> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting.

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SCALE 5000,-5000
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SCALE 5.000000E+03,
-5.000000E+03

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup?

Function Queries all the FV settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup?
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:CFrequency

Function Sets or queries the center frequency of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
CFrequency {<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:CFrequency?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Frequency> = 50Hz, 60Hz, 400Hz

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:CFrequency 60
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:CFrequency?
-> :CHANNEL<x>:FREQ:SETup:
CFrequency 60

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DECeleration

Function Sets or queries whether deceleration prediction is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
DECeleration {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DECeleration?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:DECCELERATION ON
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:DECCELERATION?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:
DECCELERATION 1

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DPULse

Function Sets or queries the distance per pulse of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
DPULse {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:DPULse?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 9.9999E+30 to -9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:
DPULSE 1.00000E+00
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:DPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETup:
DPULSE 1.00000E+00

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer?

Function Queries all the filter settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer?

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAVera
ge?**

Function Queries all the pulse averaging settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
PAVeraGe?

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAVera
ge:MODE**

Function Sets or queries whether pulse averaging is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
PAVeraGe:MODE {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
PAVeraGe:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:MODE ON
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:MODE 1

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:PAVera
ge:VALue**

Function Sets or queries the number of pulses to average over for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
PAVeraGe:VALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
PAVeraGe:VALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 1 to 4096

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:VALUE 2
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:VALUE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
PAVERAGE:VALUE 2

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMOoth
ing?**

Function Queries all the smoothing settings of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
SMOothing?

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMOoth
ing:MODE**

Function Sets or queries whether smoothing is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
SMOothing:MODE {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
SMOothing:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:MODE ON
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:MODE 1

**:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:SMOoth
ing:VALue**

Function Sets or queries the moving average order of smoothing of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
SMOothing:VALue {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FILTer:
SMOothing:VALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Time> = 0ms to 1000.0ms

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:VALUE 0.1
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:VALUE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FILTER:
SMOOTHING:VALUE 0.1000

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FUNCTion

Function Sets or queries the measurement mode of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
FUNCTion {DUTY|FREQuency|PERiod|
PFReq|PINTeg|PWIDth|RPM|RPS|
VELocity}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:FUNCTion?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:
FUNCTION FREQUENCY
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:FUNCTION?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:
FUNCTION FREQUENCY

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:LRESet

Function Sets or queries whether over-limit reset is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
LRESet {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:LRESet?

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:LRESET ON
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:LRESET?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:LRESET 1

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:MPULse

Function Sets or queries whether the measurement pulse is positive or negative for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
MPULse {POSitive|NEGative}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:MPULse?

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:MPULSE POSITIVE
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:MPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:
MPULSE POSITIVE

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:PROTate

Function Sets or queries the number of pulses per rotation of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
PROTate {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:PROTate?
<NRf> = 1 to 99999

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:PROTATE 100
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:PROTATE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:PROTATE 100

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:RESet

Function Resets the pulse count of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:RESet

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:RESET

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:STOPpredict

Function Sets or queries whether stop prediction is turned on for an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
STOPpredict {<NRf>|OFF}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:STOPpredict?
<NRf> = 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:STOPPREDICT 10
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:STOPPREDICT?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:
STOPPREDICT 10

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TIMEout

Function Sets or queries the duty timeout value of a frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
TIMEout {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TIMEout?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Time> = 0.00001 to 80 (s)

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:SETUP:TIMEOUT 10.001S
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:SETUP:TIMEOUT?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:SETUP:
TIMEOUT 10.001

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TUNit

Function Sets or queries the time unit (when measuring velocity) of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TUNit {HOuR|
MIN|SEC}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:TUNit?

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:TUNIT MIN
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:TUNIT?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:TUNIT MIN

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the pulse integration unit of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UNIT?
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UNIT "ABC"
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UNIT "ABC"

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UPULse

Function Sets or queries the unit/pulse setting of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
UPULse {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:UPULse?
<NRf> = 9.9999E+30 to -9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UPULSE 3
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:UPULSE 3

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:VUNit

Function Sets or queries the velocity unit of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:
VUNit {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:SETup:VUNit?
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:VUNIT "m/s"
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:VUNIT?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:SETUP:VUNIT "m/s"

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VARIABLE

Function Sets or queries the scale setup mode of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:
Variable {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VARIABLE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:FREQ:VARIABLE 0
:CHANNEL1:FREQ:VARIABLE?
-> :CHANNEL1:FREQ:VARIABLE 0

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VDIV

Function Sets or queries the Value/Div setting of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VDIV {<Nrf>|
<Frequency>|<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VDIV?
<Nrf>, <Frequency>, <Time> = See the DL850E/
DL850EV Features Guide for this information.

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:VDIV 20
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:VDIV?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:VDIV 20

:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed frequency module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:ZOOM {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:FREQ:ZOOM?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Nrf> = 0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714,
0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67,
2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33, 4, 5, 6.67, 8, 10, 12.5,
16.7, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100

Example :CHANNEL5:FREQ:ZOOM 1
:CHANNEL5:FREQ:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL5:FREQ:ZOOM 1

:CHANnel<x>:LABEL

Function Sets or queries the waveform label of a channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LABEL {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:LABEL?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL5:LABEL "ABC"
:CHANNEL5:LABEL?
-> :CHANNEL5:LABEL "ABC"

Description This setting is invalid for a module that has sub channels, but it is valid for logic modules.

:CHANnel<x>:LIN?

Function Queries all settings of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LIN?
<x> = 14, 16

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>?

Function Queries all settings of the specified LIN bus signal frame.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 64

Description When FRAME<x2> is 1, the frame ID is 0.
When FRAME<x2> is 64, the frame ID is 63.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:CHECKsum

Function Sets or queries the checksum mode of the specified LIN bus signal frame.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:
CHECKsum {CLASSic|ENHanced}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:CHECKsum?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 64

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME0:
CHECKSUM CLASSIC
:CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME0:CHECKSUM?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME0:
CHECKSUM CLASSIC

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:DLENgth

Function Sets or queries the data length of the specified LIN bus signal frame.

Syntax CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:
DLENgth {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:FRAME<x2>:DLENgth?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 64
<Nrf> = 1 to 8

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME1:DLENGTH 8
:CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME1:DLENGTH?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:FRAME1:DLENGTH 8

:CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT?

Function Queries all settings of each port of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT?
<x> = 14, 16

:CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT:BRATE

Function Sets or queries the bit rate of the specified LIN bus signal port.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT:BRATE {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:LIN:PORT:BRATE?
<x> = 14, 16
<Nrf> = 2400, 9600, 19200

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:PORT:BRATE 19200
:CHANNEL14:LIN:PORT:BRATE?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:PORT:BRATE 19200

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>?
Function Queries all settings of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BICount (Bit Count)
Function Sets or queries the bit length of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 BICount {<NRF>}
 :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 BICount?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60
 <NRF> = 1 to 8 (when ValueType is set to Logic)
 2 to 32 (when ValueType is set to Unsigned or Signed)
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:BICOUNT 16
 :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:BICOUNT?
 -> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 BICOUNT 16

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BLABEL<x3>
Function Sets or queries the specified bit label that is used when the data type is logic for the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 BLABEL<x3> {<String>}
 :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 BLABEL<x3>?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60
 <x3> = 1 to 8
 <String> = Up to 16 characters
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 BLABEL "Bit1"
 :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:BLABEL?
 -> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 BLABEL "Bit1"
Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to LOGic.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BORDER (Byte Order)
Function Sets or queries the endian mode that is used to save data to internal memory for the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 BORDER {BIG|LITTLE}
 :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:BORDER?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 BORDER LITTLE
 :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:BORDER?
 -> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 BORDER LITTLE

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:FACTOR
Function Sets or queries the scaling factor (the value per bit) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 FACTOR {<NRF>}
 :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 FACTOR?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60
 <NRF> = -9.9999E+30 to +9.9999E+30
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR 1.0
 :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR?
 -> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
 FACTOR 1.000E+00
Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSIGNED or SIGNED.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ID
Function Sets or queries the frame ID of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
 ID {<String>}
 :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ID?
 <x1> = 14, 16
 <x2> = 1 to 60
 <String> = "0" to "3F"
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ID "10"
 :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ID?
 -> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ID "10"
Description Error 151, "Invalid string data," will occur if a string outside of the valid range is specified.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut

Function Sets or queries the input on/off setting of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
INPut {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:INPut?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT ON
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:INPUT 1

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel

Function Sets or queries the label of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:LABel?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
LABE "CH14_1"
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:LABE?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
LABE "CH14_1"

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:OFFSet

Function Sets or queries the scaling factor (the offset value) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET 1.0
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
OFFSET 1.000E+00

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned or SIGNED.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:POSiti on

Function Sets or queries the vertical position of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
POSition {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
POSition?

<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00 (div; in steps of 0.01 div)

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
POSITION 1.0
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
POSITION 1.0

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT (Start Bit)

Function Sets or queries the start bit number of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
SBIT {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<NRf> = 0 to 63

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 0
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 0

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the display range (the upper and lower limits) of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE {AUTO|DEFault|<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60

<NRf> = -10.0000E+30 to +10.0000E+30
Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE 10.0,-10.0
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE 1.000E+01,-1.000E+01

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSigned or SIGNED.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the data unit of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:UNIT "Unit"
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
UNIT "Unit"

Description This command is valid when the data type (the :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE command) is set to UNSIGNED or SIGNED.

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE (Value Type)

Function Sets or queries the data type of the specified subchannel of a module that can monitor LIN busses.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
VTYPE {UNSIGNED|SIGNED|LOGic}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
VTYPE UNSIGNED
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:VTYPE?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:
VTYPE UNSIGNED

:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of LIN logic waveforms.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:
ZOOM {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:LIN:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM?
<x1> = 14, 16
<x2> = 1 to 60
<Nrf> = 0.1, 0.111, 0.125, 0.143, 0.167, 0.2, 0.25,
0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714,
0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67,
2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33

Example :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 2
:CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL14:LIN:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 2

Description This command is valid when the data type is logic.

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic?

Function Queries all settings of an installed logic input module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic?

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}?

Function Queries all settings of each bit of an installed logic input module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}?

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:

{BIT1|...|BIT8}:CELimination

Function Sets or queries the chattering elimination for the specified bit of the specified logic channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:
CELimination {OFF|<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:
LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:CELimination?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Time> = 5ms, 10ms, 20ms, 50ms, 100ms

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:
CELimINATION 0.01
:CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:CELimINATION?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:
CELimINATION 1.0000000E-02

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:

{BIT1|...|BIT8}:DISPlay

Function Sets or queries whether the display of each bit is turned on for the specified logic channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:
LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:
DISPlay {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:
LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:DISPlay?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT1:DISPlay ON
:CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT1:DISPlay?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT1:DISPlay 1

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:

{BIT1|...|BIT8}:LABel

Function Sets or queries the label of each bit for the specified logic channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:
LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:LABel<String>
:CHANnel<x>:
LOGic: {BIT1|...|BIT8}:LABel?
<String> = Up to 16 characters
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:LABel "ABC"
:CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:LABel?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGic:BIT8:LABel "ABC"

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:BMAPPING

Function Sets or queries the bit display method of the specified logic channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic:BMAPPING {AUTO|FIXed}
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:BMAPPING?

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:BMAPPING AUTO
:CHANNEL15:LOGIC:BMAPPING?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:BMAPPING AUTO

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:POSITION

Function Sets or queries the vertical position of the specified logic channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic:POSITION {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:POSITION?

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:POSITION 1
:CHANNEL15:LOGIC:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:POSITION 1.00

:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed logic input module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:LOGic:ZOOM {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:LOGic:ZOOM?

Example :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:ZOOM 1
:CHANNEL15:LOGIC:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL15:LOGIC:ZOOM 1.000

:CHANnel<x>:MODULE?

Function Queries the module that is installed in the channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:MODULE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Description The values returned for each module are listed below.

NOMODULE	No module ¹
M701250	701250 (HS10M12)
M701251	701251 (HS1M16)
M701255	701255 (NONISO_10M12)
M701260	701260/67 (HV (with RMS)) ²
M701261	701261 (Voltage/Temp.)
M701262	701262 (Voltage/Temp. with AAF)
M701265	701265 (TEMP/HPV)
M701270	701270 (STRAIN_NDIS)
M701271	701271 (STRAIN_DSUB)
M701275	701275 (ACCL/VOLT)
M701281	701281 (FREQ)
M720210	720210 (HS100M12)
M720211	720211 (HS100M12)
M720220	720220 (16CH VOLT)
M720221	720221 (16CH TEMP/VOLT)
M720230	720230 (LOGIC)
M720240	720240 (CAN)
M720241	720241 (CAN&LIN)
M720242	720242 (CAN/CAN FD)
M720243	720243 (SENT)
M720250	720250 (HS10M12)
M720254	720254 (4CH 1M16)
M720266	720266 (TEMP/HPV)
M720268	720268 (HV(AAF, RMS))
M720281	720281 (FREQ)

1 If a 16-CH voltage input module or 16-CH temperature/voltage input module is installed and you specify an even channel for <x>, this command will return "NOMODULE."

2 "M701260" is returned also for the 701267 module.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT?

Function Queries all settings of an SENT monitor module.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT?
<x1> = 9 to 16

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat?

Function Queries all SENT signal message format settings of an SENT monitor module.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat?
<x1> = 9 to 16

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTICK (Clock Tick)

Function Sets or queries the Slow CH type of a SENT signal.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
CTICK {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTICK?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<Time> = 1.00 us to 100.0 us, Resolution: 0.01 us
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:CTICK 3.00us
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:CTICK?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:CTICK 3.00us

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTYPE (CRC Type)

Function Sets or queries the CRC type of a SENT signal.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
CTYPE {LEGacy|RECommended}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:CTYPE?
<x1> = 9 to 16
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:CTYPE
RECOMMENDED
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:CTYPE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:
CTYPE RECOMMENDED

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:DNIBbles (Data Nibbles)

Function Sets or queries the number of data nibbles of a SENT signal.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
DNIBbles {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:DNIBbles?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<NRf> = 1 to 8
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:DNIBBLES 6
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:DNIBBLES?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:DNIBBLES 6

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:MULTiplex

Function Sets or queries the on/off state of Fast Channel Multiplexing of the SENT port.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
MULTiplex {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:MULTiplex?
<x1> = 9 to 16
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:MULTIPLEX 1
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:MULTIPLEX?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:MULTIPLEX 1

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:PPULse (Pause Pulse)

Function Select whether to include pause pulses in FastCH messages of SENT signals.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
PPULse {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:PPULse?
<x1> = 9 to 16
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:PPULSE ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:PPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:PPULSE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:SCHType (Slow CH Type)

Function Sets or queries the clock tick of a SENT signal.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:
SCHType {SHORT|ENH4|ENH8}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:FORMat:SCHType?
<x1> = 9 to 16
SHORT = Short (ID 4bit + Data 8bit) type
ENH4 = Enhanced (ID 4bit + Data 16bit) type
ENH8 = Enhanced (ID 8bit + Data 12bit) type
Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:SCHTYPE ENH8
:CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:SCHTYPE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:FORMAT:
SCHTYPE ENH8

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERROR?

Function Queries all error settings of a SENT monitor module.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERROR?
<x1> = 9 to 16

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERROR:DETECT?

Function Queries all error detection settings of a SENT monitor module.
Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERROR:DETECT?
<x1> = 9 to 16

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:DETEct:SCPulse (Successive Calibration Pulse)

Function Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be detected.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:DETEct:
SCPulse {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:DETEct:
SCPulse?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:DETECT:
SCPULSE ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:DETECT:SCPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:DETECT:
SCPULSE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger?

Function Queries all error trigger channel settings of a SENT monitor module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger?
<x1> = 9 to 16

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:FCRC (Fast Channel CRC)

Function Sets or queries whether fast channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
FCRC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
FCRC?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:FCRC ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:FCRC?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
FCRC ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:NVALue (Nibble Value)

Function Sets or queries whether nibble value errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
NVALue {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
NVALue?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:NVALUE
ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:NVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
NVALUE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:PNUMber (Pulse Number)

Function Sets or queries whether pulse number errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
PNUMber {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
PNUMber?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:SCPulse (Successive Calibration Pulse)

Function Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
SCPulse {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
SCPulse?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SCPULSE ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SCPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SCPULSE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:SCRC (Slow Channel CRC)

Function Sets or queries whether slow channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error trigger channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
SCRC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:
SCRC?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:SCRC ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:SCRC?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SCRC ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT?

Function Queries all error count channel settings of a SENT monitor module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT?
<x1> = 9 to 16

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:FCRC (Fast Channel CRC)

Function Sets or queries whether fast channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
FCRC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:FCRC?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:FCRC ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:FCRC?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:
FCRC ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:MRESet:EXECute (Manual Reset)

Function Resets the error count channel value of a SENT signal.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
MRESet:EXECute
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:MRESET:
EXECUTE

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:NVALue (Nibble Value)

Function Sets or queries whether nibble value errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
NVALue {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
NVALue?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:NVALUE ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:NVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:
NVALUE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:PNUMb er (Pulse Number)

Function Sets or queries whether pulse number errors of a SENT signal are to be displayed in error count channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
PNUMber {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
PNUMber?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
PNUMBER ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:SCPul se (Successive Calibration Pulse)

Function Sets or queries whether successive calibration pulse errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
SCPulse {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
SCPulse?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:
SCPULSE ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:SCPULSE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:
SCPULSE ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:SCRC (Slow Channel CRC)

Function Sets or queries whether slow channel CRC errors of a SENT signal are to be integrated in error count channels.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
SCRC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:SCRC?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:SCRC ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:SCRC?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:COUNT:
SCRC ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:SRESet (Reset on start)

Function Sets or queries whether the error count channel of a SENT signal is to be reset at start.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
SRESet {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:ERRor:COUNT:
SRESet?
<x1> = 9 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SRESET ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:SRESET?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:ERROR:TRIGGER:
SRESET ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:PROBe

Function Sets or queries the probe attenuation of a SENT signal channel.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:PROBe {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:PROBe?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<NRf> = 1, 10

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:PROBe 1
:CHANNEL9:SENT:PROBe?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:PROBe 1

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>?

Function Queries all sub channel settings of a SENT monitor module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 11

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:BICount (Bit Count)

Function Sets or queries the bit length of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BICount {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BICount?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<Nrf>
Fast CH: 1 to 32
Slow CH (Short): 1 to 8
Slow CH (Enhanced ID 4bit+Data 16bit): 1 to 16
Slow CH (Enhanced ID 8bit+Data 12bit): 1 to 12

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BICOUNT 12
:CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BICOUNT?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:
BICOUNT 12

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:BIT<x3>:DISPlay

Function Sets or queries whether each bit of SENT data is to be displayed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BIT<x3>:DISPlay {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BIT<x3>:DISPlay?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 4, 10
<x3> S&C Channel: 1 to 4
Error Trigger: 1 to 5

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
DISPLAY ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
DISPLAY?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
DISPLAY ON

Description • This command is valid for a sub channel whose data type is set to S&C or Error Trigger.
• For an error trigger channel, this is equivalent to a :CHANnel<x>:SENT:ERRor:TRIGger:***** command.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:BIT<x3>:LABel

Function Sets or queries the display label of each bit of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BIT<x3>:LABel {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BIT<x3>:LABel?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 4, 10
<x3> S&C Channel: 1 to 4
Error Trigger: 1 to 5
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
LABel "Bit0"
:CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:LABel?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
LABel "Bit0"

Description • This command is valid for a sub channel whose data type is set to S&C or Error Trigger.
• For an error trigger sub channel, the setup menu displayed on the DL850E/DL850EV panel does not contain a menu command that corresponds to this command.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:BORDER (Byte Order)

Function Sets or queries the endian (byte order) of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BORDER {BIG|LITTLE}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
BORDER?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BORDER BIG
:CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:BORDER?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:CHANNEL1:
BORDER BIG

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:DTYPe

Function Sets or queries the data type of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
DTYPe {FACHannel|SLCHannel}
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 5 to 9
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
DTYPe?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 11
Response parameter = {FACHannel|SLCHannel|
SCALibration|ERTRigger|ERCount}
FACHannel: Fast Channel
SLCHannel: Slow Channel
SCALibration: Status and Calibration
ERTRigger: Error Trigger
ERCount: Error Counter

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL5:
DTYPe SLCHANNEL
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL5:DTYPe?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL5:
DTYPe SLCHANNEL

Description For queries, the following values are returned for each sub channel.
Sub channels 1, 2, 3: FACHannel
Sub channel 4: SCALibration
Sub channels 5, 6, 7, 8, 9:
SLCHannel, FACHannel
Sub channel 10: ERTRigger
Sub channel 11: ERCount

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:FACT or

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient (value per bit) of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
FACTor {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
FACTor?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<NRf> = -10.0E-30 to 10.0E+30

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR 1.0
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:FACTOR?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
FACTOR 1.0

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:INPut

Function Sets or queries the input on/off state of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
INPut {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
INPut?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 11

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:INPUT ON
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:INPUT?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:INPUT ON

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:LABel

Function Sets or queries the display label of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:LABel
{<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 11
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
LABel "FastCH1"
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:LABel?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
LABel "FastCH1"

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:OFFS et

Function Sets or queries the offset value of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<NRf> = -10.0E-30 to 10.0E+30

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET 0.0
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:OFFSET?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
OFFSET 0.0

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:POSITION

Function Sets or queries the display position of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
POSITION {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
POSITION?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 11
<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
POSITION 0.0
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
POSITION 0.0

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT (Start Bit)

Function Sets or queries the extraction position of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
SBIT {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:SBIT?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<NRf>

Fast CH: 0 to 31
Slow CH (Short): 0 to 7
Slow CH (Enhanced ID 4bit+Data 16bit): 0 to 15
Slow CH (Enhanced ID 8bit+Data 12bit): 0 to 11

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 0
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SBIT?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SBIT 0

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the display scale of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE {AUTO|DEfault|<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9, and 11
<NRf> = -10.0E-30 to 10.0E+30
AUTO = Executes auto input signal scaling
DEfault = Executes default scaling

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE -10.0, 10.0
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE -10.0,10.0

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH, SlowCH, or Error Count.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:SID (Slow Channel ID)

Function Sets or queries the Slow CH ID or Fast CH FC of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
SID {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:SID?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<String>

Short: "0" to "F"
Enhanced ID4bit+Data16bit: "0" to "F"
Enhanced ID8bit+Data12bit: "00" to "FF"

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SID "00"
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SID?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:SID "00"

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit string of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:UNIT "Pa"
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:UNIT "Pa"

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:VTYPE (Value Type)

Function Sets or queries the data type of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
VTYPE {UNSigned|SIGNed}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
VTYPE?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 3, 5 to 9

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:
VTYPE UNSIGNED
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:VTYPE?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:VTYPE
UNSIGNED

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to FastCH or SlowCH.

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of SENT data.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:
ZOOM {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM?
<x1> = 9 to 16
<x2> = 4, 10
<Nrf> = 0.1, 0.111, 0.125, 0.143, 0.167, 0.2, 0.25,
0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714,
0.8, 0.833, 1.0, 1.11, 1.25, 1.43, 1.67, 2,
2.22, 2.5, 3.33

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 1
:CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL9:SENT:SCHANNEL1:ZOOM 1

Description This command can be used on a sub channel whose data type is set to S&C or Error Trigger.

:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:TIMEout (Time out)

Function Sets or queries the timeout value of SENT ports.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:SENT:TIMEout {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x1>:SENT:TIMEout?
<x1> = 9 to 16, <Time> = 0.1ms to 2.0s (the resolution is 0.1 ms)

Example :CHANNEL9:SENT:TIMEOUT 2
:CHANNEL9:SENT:TIMEOUT? ->
:CHANNEL9:SENT:TIMEOUT 2

:CHANnel<x>:STRain?

Function Queries all settings of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain?
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance?

Function Queries whether balancing will be performed on an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance?

Description Returns the status of all installed strain modules.

:CHANnel<x1>:STRain:BALance:CHANnel<x2>

Function Sets or queries the channels that balancing will be performed on for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>:STRain:BALance:
CHANnel<x2> {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:STRain:BALance:
CHANnel<x2>?

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BALANCE:
CHANNEL12 ON
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BALANCE:CHANNEL12?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BALANCE:
CHANNEL12 1

Description The channels you can specify are 1 to 16 for <x1, x2>.

However, you must specify strain module channels.

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance:EXECute

Function Executes strain balancing on an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:BALance:EXECute

Description This command balances channels that are switched on with the :CHANnel<x1>:STRain: BALance:CHANnel<x2> command. <x> can be any number provided that it corresponds to the number of a channel of a strain module.

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the filter of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:BWIDth {FULL|
<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:BWIDth?
<Frequency> = 10Hz, 100Hz, 1kHz

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BWIDTH 10.00E+00
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BWIDTH?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:BWIDTH 10.00E+00

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:EXCitation

Function Sets or queries the bridge voltage of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:
EXCitation {<Voltage>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:EXCitation?
<Voltage> = 2V, 5V, 10V

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:EXCITATION 5
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:EXCITATION?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:EXCITATION 5

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:GFACTOR

Function Sets or queries the gauge factor of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:GFACTOR {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:GFACTOR?
<NRF> = 1.90 to 2.20

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:GFACTOR 1.9
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:GFACTOR?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:GFACTOR 1.90

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:INVert

Function Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:
INVert {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:INVert?

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:INVERT ON
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:INVERT?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:INVERT 1

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale?

Function Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale?

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:AVALue

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
AVALue {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:AVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.0000E+00
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:AVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.0000E+00

Description The coefficient cannot be set to 0.

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:BVALue

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient B that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
BVALue {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:BVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
BVALUE 25.0000E+00
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:BVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
BVALUE 25.0000E+00

Description The coefficient cannot be set to 0.

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype?

Function Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype?

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum

Function Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:DECimalnum {<NRF>|AUTO}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:DECimalnum?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = 0 to 3

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
DECIMALNUM AUTO
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
DECIMALNUM?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM AUTO

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE

Function Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:MODE {EXponent|FLOating}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
MODE EXPONENT
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
MODE?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE EXPONENT

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBUnit

Function Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:SUBUnit {AUTO|NONE|PICO|
NANO|MICRO|MILI|KILO|MEGA|GIGA|TERA}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:SUBUnit?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
SUBUNIT AUTO
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:
SUBUNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT AUTO

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:GETMeasure

Function Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
GETMeasure {P1X|P2X}
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANnel1:STRAIN:LSCale:
GETMeasure P1X

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:MODE

Function Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:MODE {AXB|
OFF|P12|SHUNT}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:MODE?
SHUNT can only be set when the installed module
is a 701271.

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:LSCALE:MODE OFF
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:LSCALE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:LSCALE:MODE OFF

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}

Function Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|
P2X|P2Y} {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|
P2X|P2Y}?
<x> = 1 to 16
P1X or P2X's <Nrf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30
P1Y or P2Y's <Nrf> = -9.9999E+25 to -1E-25, 0,
1E-25 to 9.9999E+25

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
P1X 1.00000E+00
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:P1X?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:
P1X 1.00000E+00

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:SHUNT

Function Executes shunt calibration.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:SHUNT
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:LSCale:UNIT?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"
:CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:STRAIN:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:RANGE

Function Sets or queries the measurement range of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:RANGE {<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:RANGE?
<Nrf> = 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 5,
10 (when the unit is mV or V), 500, 1000,
2000, 5000, 10000, 20000 (when the unit
is μ STR)

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:RANGE 20000
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:RANGE?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:RANGE 20000

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:
SCALE {<Nrf>,<Nrf>}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:SCALE?
<Nrf> =
-15.0000 to 15.0000 (when the unit is mV or V)
-30000 to 30000 (when the unit is μ STR)
-9.9999E+30 to 9.9999E+30 (during linear
scaling)

Example :CHANNEL5:STRAIN:SCALE 5000,-5000
:CHANNEL5:STRAIN:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL5:STRAIN:
SCALE 5.000000E+03,-5.000000E+03

:CHANnel<x>:STRain:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit of an installed strain module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:STRain:UNIT {MV|USTR}
:CHANnel<x>:STRain:UNIT?

Example :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:UNIT USTR
:CHANNEL11:STRAIN:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL11:STRAIN:UNIT USTR

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature?

Function Queries all the settings of a module if the module in the specified channel can measure temperature.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature?

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BURNout

Function Sets or queries whether burnout will be detected when temperature measurements are performed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
BURNout {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BURNout?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BURNOUT ON
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BURNOUT?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BURNOUT 1

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the bandwidth limit that is used when temperature measurements are performed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
BWIDth {AUTO|FULL|<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:BWIDth?
<x> = 1 to 16

For the 701265: {FULL|<Frequency>}
<Frequency> = 2, 8, 30 (Hz)

For the 720266: {FULL|<Frequency>}
<Frequency> = 0.1, 1, 8 (Hz)

For the 701261: {FULL|<Frequency>}
<Frequency> = 2, 8, 30 (Hz)

For the 701262: {AUTO|FULL|<Frequency>}
<Frequency> = 2, 8, 30 (Hz)

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BWIDth FULL
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BWIDth?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:BWIDth FULL

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:COUPLing

Function Sets or queries the input coupling setting of an installed module that can measure temperature.

Syntax For the 701265 or 720266
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
COUPLing {DC|TC|GND}
For the 701261 or 701262
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
COUPLing {AC|DC|TC|GND}
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPerature:COUPLing?
:CHANNEL9:TEMPerature:COUPLing TC
:CHANNEL9:TEMPerature:COUPLing?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPerature:COUPLing TC

**:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:DUPERiod
(Data update period)**

Function Sets or queries the data update period of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
DUPERiod {<Time>}
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:DUPERiod?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Time> = 100ms, 300ms, 1s, 3s

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:DUPERIOD 100ms
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:DUPERIOD?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:
DUPERIOD 1.000E-01

Description This command is valid when it is applied to a 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:RJC

Function Sets or queries whether an installed module that can measure temperature uses RJC when it performs temperature measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
RJC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:RJC?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:RJC 1
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:RJC?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:RJC 1

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen that are used when temperature measurements are performed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
SCALE {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:SCALE?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -5432 to 5432 (in 0.1 steps)

Example :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:
SCALE 1300.0,-200.0
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:
SCALE 1300.0,-200.0

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:BURNout

Function Sets or queries whether burnout will be detected when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.

Syntax
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:BURNout {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:BURNout?
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

Example
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
BURNOUT ON
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
BURNOUT?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
BURNOUT 1

Description This command is valid when the input coupling is set to TC. Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC.

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:COUpling

Function Sets or queries the input coupling setting of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.

Syntax
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:
COUpling {DC|TC|GND|OFF}
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:COUpling?
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

Example
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
COUPLING TC
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
COUPLING?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
COUPLING TC

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:LABel

Function Sets or queries the label of the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module.

Syntax
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:LABel {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:LABel?
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

Example
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
LABEL "CH9_1"
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
LABEL?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
LABEL "CH9_1"

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:RJC

Function Sets or queries whether the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module uses RJC when it performs temperature measurements.

Syntax
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:RJC {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:RJC?
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

Example
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
RJC 1
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:RJC?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
RJC 1

Description This command is valid when the input coupling is set to TC. Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC.

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the scale that is displayed on the screen when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.

Syntax
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:SCALE {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
SCHannel<x2>:SCALE?
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -5432 to 5432 (in 0.1 steps)

Example
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE 1300.0,-200.0
:CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
SCALE 1300.0,-200.0

Description This command is valid when the input coupling is set to TC. Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC.

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the type of thermocouple that is used when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
 SCHannel<x2>:TYPE {K|E|J|T|L|U|N|R|
 S|B|W|Au7fe}
 :CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
 SCHannel<x2>:TYPE?
 <x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
 <x2> = 1 to 16

Example
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 TYPE K
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 TYPE?
 -> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 TYPE K

Description This command is valid when the input coupling is set to TC. Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC.

:CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:SCHannel<x2>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit that is used when the 16-CH temperature/voltage input module performs temperature measurements.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
 SCHannel<x2>:UNIT {C|F|K}
 :CHANnel<x1>:TEMPerature:
 SCHannel<x2>:UNIT?
 <x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
 <x2> = 1 to 16

Example
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 UNIT C
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 UNIT?
 -> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:SCHANNEL1:
 UNIT C

Description This command is valid when the input coupling is set to TC. Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC.

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the thermocouple type that is used when temperature measurements are performed.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:
 TYPE {K|E|J|T|L|U|N|R|S|B|W|Au7fe}
 :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:TYPE?
 <x> = 1 to 16

Example
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:TYPE K
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:TYPE?
 -> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:TYPE K

:CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the unit that is used when temperature measurements are performed.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:UNIT {C|F|K}
 :CHANnel<x>:TEMPerature:UNIT?
 <x> = 1 to 16

Example
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:UNIT C
 :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:UNIT?
 -> :CHANNEL9:TEMPERATURE:UNIT C

:CHANnel<x>:VOLTage?

Function Queries all settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x>:VOLTage?

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the bandwidth limit of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax
 :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:BWIDth {FULL|
 <Frequency>}
 :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:BWIDth?
 <x> = 1 to 16

Example
 :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:BWIDTH FULL
 :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:BWIDTH?
 -> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:BWIDTH FULL

Description The default value is FULL.

List of Frequency Settings per Voltage Module Type

Type	List of Frequency Settings	Notes
701250/55, 720250	500 Hz, 5 kHz, 50 kHz, 500 kHz	
701251	400 Hz, 4 kHz, 40 kHz	
701260/67	100 Hz, 1 kHz, 10 kHz	
720268	400 Hz, 4 kHz, 40 kHz, AUTO	
701261	40 Hz, 400 Hz, 4 kHz	When the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC
	2 Hz, 8 Hz, 30 Hz	When the input coupling is set to TC
701262	40 Hz, 400 Hz, 4 kHz, AUTO	When the input coupling is set to a setting other than TC
	2 Hz, 8 Hz, 30 Hz	When the input coupling is set to TC
701265	2 Hz, 8 Hz, 30 Hz	
720266	0.1 Hz, 1 Hz, 8 Hz	
701275	40 Hz, 400 Hz, 4 kHz, AUTO	
720210, 720211	10 kHz, 20 kHz, 40 kHz, 80 kHz, 160 kHz, 320 kHz, 640 kHz, 1.28 MHz, 2 MHz	
720254	40 kHz, 12.8 kHz, 6.4 kHz, 3.2 kHz, 1.6 kHz, 800 Hz, 400 Hz, 200 Hz, 100 Hz, 50 Hz, 25 Hz, 12.5 Hz, 6.25 Hz	

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:COUPling

Function Sets or queries the input coupling of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:COUPling {AC|DC|GND|ACRMS|DCRMS|TC|ACCL}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:COUPling?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:COUPLING DC
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:COUPLING?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:COUPLING DC

Description

- The default value is DC.
- For 701250, 720250, 701251, 701255, 720210, 720211, or 720254: {AC|DC|GND}
- For 701260, 701267, or 720268: {AC|DC|GND|ACRMS|DCRMS}
- For 701261 or 701262: {AC|DC|GND|TC}
- For 701265 or 720266: {DC|GND|TC}
- For 701275: {AC|DC|GND|ACCL}

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:EXECute

Function Executes DC offset canceling on a voltage measurement module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:
EXECute
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:DOCANCEL:EXECUTE

Description This command is valid when any of the following modules is installed and the input coupling is set to DC.

701250 (HS10M12), 720250 (HS10M12),
701251 (HS1M16), 701255 (NONISO_10M12),
720210 (HS100M12), 720211 (HS100M12),
720254 (4CH 1M16)

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:MODE

Function Sets or queries the on/off status of DC offset canceling of voltage measurement modules.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:MODE
{<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:DOCancel:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:DOCANCEL:MODE 1
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:DOCANCEL:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:DOCANCEL:MODE 1

Description This command is valid when any of the following modules is installed and the input coupling is set to DC.

701250 (HS10M12), 720250 (HS10M12),
701251 (HS1M16), 701255 (NONISO_10M12),
720210 (HS100M12), 720211 (HS100M12),
720254 (4CH 1M16)

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:INVert

Function Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:
INVert {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:INVert?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:INVERT ON
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:INVERT?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:INVERT 1

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale?

Function Queries all the linear scaling settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale?

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:AVALue

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
AVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:AVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.0000E+00
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:AVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25.0000E+00

Description The coefficient cannot be set to 0.

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:BVALue

Function Sets or queries the offset value B that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
BVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:BVALue?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
BVALUE -25.0000E+00
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:BVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
BVALUE 25.0000E+00

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytpe?

Function Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytpe?

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum

Function Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:DECimalnum {<NRf>|AUTO}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:DECimalnum?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 0 to 3

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM AUTO
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM AUTO

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE

Function Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:MODE {EXPonent|FLOating}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE EXPONENT
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE EXPONENT

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBUnit

Function Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:SUBUnit {AUTO|NONE|PICO|
NANO|MICRO|MILI|KILO|MEGA|GIGA|TERA}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
DISPlaytype:SUBUnit?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT AUTO
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT AUTO

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:GETMeasure

Function Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
GETMeasure {P1X|P2X}
<x> = 1 to 16

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:MODE

Function Sets or queries the linear scale mode of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
MODE {AXB|OFF|P12}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:MODE AXB
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:MODE OFF

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}

Function Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:{P1X|
P1Y|P2X|P2Y} {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:{P1X|
P1Y|P2X|P2Y}?
<x> = 1 to 16

P1X or P2X's <NRf> =
-9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

P1Y or P2Y's <NRf> =
-9.9999E+25 to -1E-25, 0,
1E-25 to 9.9999E+25

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:P1X 1
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:P1X?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:P1X 1

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:UNIT

Function Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit string of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:
UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:LSCale:UNIT?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
UNIT "UU"

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:OFFSet

Function Sets or queries the offset voltage of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:
OFFSet {<Voltage>|<Current>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:OFFSet?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Voltage>, <Current> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting.

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:OFFSET 0
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:OFFSET?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:
OFFSET 1.00000E+00

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:POSition

Function Sets or queries the vertical position of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:
POSition {<NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:POSition?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = -5.00 to 5.00 (div; in 0.01 div steps)

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:POSITION 1.00
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:POSITION?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:POSITION 1.00

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:PROBe

Function Sets or queries the probe type of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:PROBe {<NRF>|
C1|C10|C100|C400}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:PROBe?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRF> = 1, 10, 100, 1000

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:PROBE 10
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:PROBE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:PROBE 10

Description • The default value is 10.
• You cannot set or query the probe type for the 701261, 701262, 701265, 720266, or 720268.

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:SCALE {<Voltage>,
<Voltage>|<Current>, <Current>|
<NRF>, <NRF>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:SCALE?
<x> = 1 to 16
<Voltage>, <Current>, <NRF> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting.

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCALE 250,-250
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCALE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:
SCALE 250.000E+00,-250.000E+00

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>?

Function Queries all settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: BWIDth

Function Sets or queries the bandwidth limit of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
BWIDth {FULL|<Frequency>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
BWIDth?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<Frequency> = 500Hz

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel.

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: COUPling

Function Sets or queries the input coupling setting of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
COUPling {AC|DC|GND|OFF}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
COUPling?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description • For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220): {DC|GND|OFF}
• For the 4-CH module (720220): {AC|DC|GND}
• Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel. You cannot use this command or menu operations to change the setting while measurements are being performed.

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DISPlay**

Function Sets or queries whether the 4-CH module is displayed.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DISPlay {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DISPlay?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL2:
DISPLAY 1
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL2:DISPLAY?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL2:
DISPLAY 1

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DOCancel:EXECute**

Function Executes DC offset canceling on a 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DOCancel:EXECute
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description This command is valid when a 4-CH module (720254) is installed, the DC Offset & Gain Adjust utility setting is set to ON, and the input coupling is set to DC.

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DOCancel:MODE**

Function Sets or queries the on/off status of DC offset canceling of 4-CH modules.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DOCancel:MODE
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
DOCancel:MODE?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description This command is valid when a 4-CH module (720254) is installed, the DC Offset & Gain Adjust utility setting is set to ON, and the input coupling is set to DC.

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
INVert**

Function Sets or queries whether the display is inverted (ON) or not (OFF) for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
INVert {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
INVert?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel.

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel**

Function Sets or queries the label string of the specified sub channel for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LABel?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<String> = Up to 16 characters

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale?**

Function Queries all the linear scaling settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

5.6 CHANnel Group

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:AVALue**

Function Sets or queries the scaling coefficient A that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:AVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:AVALue?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
AVALUE 25
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
AVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:
LSCALE:AVALUE 25.0000E+00

Description The coefficient cannot be set to 0.

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:BVALue**

Function Sets or queries the offset value B that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:BVALue {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:BVALue?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
BVALUE -25
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
BVALUE?
-> :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:
LSCALE:BVALUE -25.0000E+00

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype?**

Function Queries all the linear-scaling display-mode settings of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype?

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum**

Function Sets or queries the decimal place that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:
DECimalnum {<NRf>|AUTO}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:DECimalnum?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

<NRf> = 0 to 3

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM AUTO
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:
LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:DECIMALNUM AUTO

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE**

Function Sets or queries the display mode that is used during linear scaling for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:
MODE {EXponent|FLOating}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:MODE?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE EXPONENT
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:MODE EXPONENT

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit**

Function Sets or queries the unit prefix that is used during linear scaling when the display mode is set to Float for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit {AUTO|
NONE|PICO|NANO|MICRo|MILI|KILO|MEGA|
GIGA|TERA}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:DISPlaytype:SUBunit?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT AUTO
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT?
-> :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:
LSCALE:DISPLAYTYPE:SUBUNIT AUTO

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:GETMeasure**

Function Executes the measurement of the linear scaling P1X or P2X value of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:GETMeasure {P1X|P2X}

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:MODE**

Function Sets or queries the linear scale mode of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:MODE {AXB|OFF|P12}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:MODE?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
MODE AXB
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
MODE?
-> :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:
LSCALE:MODE OFF

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}**

Function Sets or queries the linear scaling P1X, P1Y, P2X, or P2Y value of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y} {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:{P1X|P1Y|P2X|P2Y}?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

P1X or P2X's <NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to -1E-30, 0,
1E-30 to 9.9999E+30

P1Y or P2Y's <NRf> = -9.9999E+25 to -1E-25, 0,
1E-25 to 9.9999E+25

Example :CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE:SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
P1X 1
:CHANNEL3:VOLTAGE: SCHANNEL1:LSCALE:
P1X?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:P1X 1

**:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:UNIT**

Function Sets or queries the linear-scaling unit of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:UNIT {<String>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
LSCale:UNIT?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)

<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)

<x1> = 1 to 16

<x2> = 1, 2

<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:UNIT "UU"
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:UNIT?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:LSCALE:
UNIT "UU"

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: OFFSet

Function Sets or queries the offset voltage of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet {<Voltage>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
OFFSet?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<Voltage> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting.

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: POSition

Function Sets or queries the vertical position for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
Position {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
Position?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00 (div; in 0.01 div steps)

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: PROBe

Function Sets or queries the probe type of the 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
PROBe {<NRf>|C1|C10|C100|C400}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
PROBe?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<NRf> = 1, 10, 100, 1000

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:CHANNEL2:PROBE 10
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:CHANNEL2:PROBE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:CHANNEL2:
PROBE 10

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: SCALE

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the screen for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE {<Voltage>,<Voltage>|
<NRf>,<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
SCALE?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<Voltage>, <NRf> = The selectable range varies depending on the range setting.

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>: VARIABLE

Function Sets or queries how the vertical scale is set for a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
Variable {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:
Variable?
For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16
For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VDIV

Function Sets or queries the V/div setting of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VDIV {<Voltage>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VDIV?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<Voltage> = 200mV to 2V

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VGAin

Function Sets or queries the gain adjustment of a 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VGAin
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:VGAin?

<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2

Description This command is valid when a 4-CH module (720254) is installed, the DC Offset & Gain Adjust utility setting is set to ON, and the input coupling is set to DC.

:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of a 16-CH voltage input or 4-CH module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x1>[:VOLTage]:SCHannel<x2>:ZOOM?

For the 16-CH voltage input module (720220)
<x1> = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
<x2> = 1 to 16

For the 4-CH module (720254)
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1, 2
<NRf> = 0.1, 0.111, 0.125, 0.143, 0.167, 0.2, 0.25, 0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714, 0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67, 2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33, 4, 5, 6.67, 8, 10, 12.5, 16.7, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100

Description Error 113, "Undefined header," will occur if a module other than a 16-CH voltage input module or 4-CH module is installed in the slot that corresponds to the specified channel

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VARIABLE

Function Sets or queries how the vertical scale is set for an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VARIABLE {<Boolean>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VARIABLE?

<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VARIABLE 0
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VARIABLE?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VARIABLE 0

Description On the DL850E/DL850EV, the menu title is "V Scale." OFF corresponds to the "DIV" setting and ON corresponds to the "SPAN" setting.

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VDIV

Function Sets or queries the V/div setting of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VDIV {<Voltage>|<Current>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VDIV?

<x> = 1 to 16
<Voltage> = See the table below.

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VDIV 50
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VDIV?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:VDIV 50

Description

List of Selectable Ranges and Initial Values per Voltage Module Type (1:1 probe attenuation)

Type	Selectable Range of VDIV	Initial Value of VDIV	Selectable Range of the Offset
701250/55, 720250	5 mV to 20 V	5 V	The VDIV setting × ±5
701251	1 mV to 20 V	5 V	
701260/67, 720268	20 mV to 200 V	5 V	
701261/62	5 mV to 20 V	5 V	
701265	0.1 mV to 10 V	5 V	
720266	0.1 mV to 20 V	5 V	
701275	5 mV to 10 V	5 V	
720210, 720211	10 mV to 20 V	5 V	
720220	200 mV to 2 V	2 V	
720221	1 mV to 2 V	200 mV	
720254	10 mV to 50 V	5 V	

5.6 CHANnel Group

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VGain

Function Sets or queries the gain adjustment of a voltage measurement module.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VGain {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:VGain?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:VGAIN 1.01
:CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:VGAIN?
-> :CHANNEL2:VOLTAGE:VGAIN 1.01

Description This command is valid when any of the following modules is installed and the input coupling is set to DC.

701250 (HS10M12), 720250 (HS10M12),
701251 (HS1M16), 701255 (NONISO_10M12),
720210 (HS100M12), 720211(HS100M12),
720254 (4CH 1M16)

:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:ZOOM

Function Sets or queries the vertical zoom factor of an installed module that can perform analog voltage measurements.

Syntax :CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:ZOOM {<NRf>}
:CHANnel<x>[:VOLTage]:ZOOM?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 0.1, 0.111, 0.125, 0.143, 0.167, 0.2, 0.25,
0.33, 0.4, 0.5, 0.556, 0.625, 0.667, 0.714,
0.8, 0.833, 1, 1.11, 1.25, 1.33, 1.43, 1.67,
2, 2.22, 2.5, 3.33, 4, 5, 6.67, 8, 10, 12.5,
16.7, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100

Example :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:ZOOM 1
:CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:ZOOM?
-> :CHANNEL1:VOLTAGE:ZOOM 1

5.7 CLEAr Group

The command in this group deals with executing the clear trace operation. You can execute the same operation that you can execute by using the CLEAR TRACE key on the front panel.

:CLEAr

Function Clears traces.

Syntax :CLEAr

5.8 COMMunicate Group

The commands in this group deal with communications. There are no front panel keys that correspond to the commands in this group.

:COMMunicate?

Function Queries all communication settings.

Syntax :COMMunicate?

:COMMunicate:HEADER

Function Sets or queries whether headers are attached to query responses.

Syntax :COMMunicate:HEADER {<Boolean>}

:COMMunicate:HEADER?

Example :COMMUNICATE:HEADER ON

:COMMUNICATE:HEADER?

-> :COMMUNICATE:HEADER 1

:COMMunicate:LOCKout

Function Sets or clears local lockout.

Syntax :COMMunicate:LOCKout {<Boolean>}

:COMMunicate:LOCKout?

Example :COMMUNICATE:LOCKOUT ON

:COMMUNICATE:LOCKOUT?

-> :COMMUNICATE:LOCKOUT 1

Description This command is designed for use in Ethernet and USB communications.

:COMMunicate:OPSE

Function Sets or queries the overlap command that is used by the *OPC, *OPC?, and *WAI commands.

Syntax :COMMunicate:OPSE <Register>

:COMMunicate:OPSE?

<Register> = 0 to 65535

See the figure in the description of the :COMM:WAIT? command.

Example :COMMUNICATE:OPSE 65535

:COMMUNICATE:OPSE?

-> :COMMUNICATE:OPSE 584

Description Bits fixed to 0 are not set to 1, so the response to the query only indicates 1 for bits 3, 5 and 6.

:COMMunicate:OPSR?

Function Queries the operation pending status register.

Syntax :COMMunicate:OPSR?

Example :COMMUNICATE:OPSR? -> 0

:COMMunicate:OVERlap

Function Sets or queries the commands that operate as overlap commands.

Syntax :COMMunicate:OVERlap <Register>

:COMMunicate:OVERlap?

<Register> = 0 to 65535

See the figure in the description of the :COMM:WAIT? command.

Description Bits fixed to 0 are not set to 1, so the response to the query only indicates 1 for bits 3, 5 and 6.

:COMMunicate:REMOte

Function Sets or queries whether the DL850E/DL850EV is in remote or local mode. ON is remote mode.

Syntax :COMMunicate:REMOte {<Boolean>}

:COMMunicate:REMOte?

Example :COMMUNICATE:REMOTE ON

:COMMUNICATE:REMOTE?

-> :COMMUNICATE:REMOTE 1

Description This command is designed for use in Ethernet and USB communications.

:COMMunicate:VERBose

Function Sets or queries whether query responses are returned in full or abbreviated form.

Syntax :COMMunicate:VERBose {<Boolean>}

:COMMunicate:VERBose?

Example :COMMUNICATE:VERBOSE ON

:COMMUNICATE:VERBOSE?

-> :COMMUNICATE:VERBOSE 1

Description This setting is lost when the DL850E/DL850EV is turned off.

:COMMunicate:WAIT

Function Waits for a specified extended event to occur.

Syntax :COMMunicate:WAIT <Register>

<Register> = 0 to 65535 (extended event register)

Example :COMMUNICATE:WAIT 65535

:COMMunicate:WAIT?

Function Creates the response that is returned when a specified extended event occurs.

Syntax :COMMunicate:WAIT? <Register>
 <Register> = 0 to 65535 (extended event register)

Example :COMMUNICATE:WAIT? 65535 -> 1

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACS	PRN	0	CAL	0	0	0

When bit 3 (CAL) = 1:

Calibration operation is incomplete

When bit 5 (PRN) = 1:

Printer operation is incomplete

When bit 6 (ACS) = 1:

Media access is incomplete

5.9 CURSor Group

The commands in this group deal with cursor measurements. You can make the same settings and queries (of settings and measured values) that you can by using the CURSOR key on the front panel.

If the selectable range of the time axis is “<NRf> = -5 to 5div,” the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see “Selectable Range of Cursor Positions” under “Notes about Cursor Measurement” in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

:CURSor?

Function Queries all cursor measurement settings.

Syntax :CURSor?

:CURSor:FFT?

Function Queries all FFT cursor settings.

Syntax :CURSor:FFT?

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:FORM

Function Sets or queries the form of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:FORM {LINE|MARK}
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:FORM?

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:FORM LINE
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:FORM?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:FORM LINE

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>?

Function Queries all settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>?

Function Queries all ΔF display settings. ΔF is between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).

<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:STATe

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔF value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:
STATe {<Boolean>}
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:STATe?
<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DF2:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DF2:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DF2:STATE 1

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:VALue?

Function Queries the ΔF value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DF<y>:VALue?
<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DF2:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DF2:
VALUE 100

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>?

Function Queries all ΔY display settings. ΔY is between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>?
<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:STATe

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:
STATe {<Boolean>}
:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:STATe?
<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE 1

:CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:VALue?

Function Queries the ΔY value between the FFT cursors (marker cursors).

Syntax :CURSor:FFT:MARKer:M<x>:DY<y>:VALue?
<x> = 1 to 4, <y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DY2:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:DY2:
VALUE 3.9750000E+00

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F?

Function Queries all frequency-axis settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:F:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:F:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:F:STATE 1

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F:VALUE?

Function Queries the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:F:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:F:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:F:
VALUE 100.00000E+03

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION

Function Sets or queries the position of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:
POSITION {<NRf>}
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION?
<x> = 1 to 4
<NRf> = -5 to 5

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:POSITION -3.00
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:POSITION?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:
POSITION -3.00

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE {OFF|
FFT1|FFT2}
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:TRACE FFT1
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:TRACE FFT1

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y?

Function Queries all Y-axis settings of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE 1

:CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (marker cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:Y:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:MARKER:M1:Y:
VALUE -46.750000E+00

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>?

Function Queries all settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)
Cursor 1 is dedicated for use as FFT1. Cursor 2 is dedicated for use as FFT2.
2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F?

Function Queries all frequency-axis settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)
2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)
2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

Example :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:F:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:F:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:F:STATE 1

5.9 CURSOR Group

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:VALUE?

Function Queries the frequency-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:F:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)

2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

Example :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:F:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:F:
VALUE 2.0000000E+03

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:RANGE

Function Sets or queries the FFT peak cursor measurement range.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:RANGE {<NRF>,
<NRF>}
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:RANGE?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)

2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

<NRF> = -5.00 div to 5.00 div

Example :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:RANGE -5.00,5.00
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:RANGE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK1:RANGE -5.00,5.00

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y?

Function Queries all Y-axis settings of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)

2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor) is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)

2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

Example :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK2:Y:STATE ON
:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK2:Y:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK2:Y:STATE 1

:CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of an FFT cursor (peak cursor).

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK<x>:Y:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2 (cursors 1 and 2)

2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

Example :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK2:Y:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:PEAK2:Y:
VALUE 30.933333E+00

:CURSOR:FFT:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the FFT cursor type.

Syntax :CURSOR:FFT:TYPE {OFF|PEAK|MARKER}
:CURSOR:FFT:TYPE?

Example :CURSOR:FFT:TYPE PEAK
:CURSOR:FFT:TYPE?
-> :CURSOR:FFT:TYPE PEAK

:CURSOR[:TY]?

Function Queries all cursor settings for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]?

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE?

Function Queries all angle cursor settings for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE?

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:D<X>?

Function Queries all angle (D<x>) settings for the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D<X>?
<x> = 1, 2

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:D<X>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the angle (D<x>) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D<X>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D<X>:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D1:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D1:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:D<X>:VALUE?

Function Queries the angle (D<x>) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D<X>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:D1:
VALUE -179.55000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DD?

Function Queries all angle difference (Δd value) settings. The angle difference is between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD?

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DD:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the angle difference (Δd) value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DD:VALUE?

Function Queries the angle difference (Δd value) between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:VALUE?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DD:

VALUE 719.55000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DY?

Function Queries all settings related to the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY?

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DY:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:

STATE {<Boolean>}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:STATE ON

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:STATE?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:DY:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔY value between the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:DY:

VALUE 0.0000000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:JUMP

Function Moves the specified angle cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:JUMP {C1_Z1|C1_Z2|C2_Z1|C2_Z2}

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:JUMP C1_Z1

Description C1 and C2 are used to indicate Cursor1 and Cursor2.

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:POSITION<x>

Function Sets or queries an angle cursor position on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:

POSITION<x> {<NRf>}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:POSITION<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

<NRf> = -5 to 5 (the resolution depends on the measurement length)

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:POSITION1 1

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:POSITION1?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:

POSITION1 1.000000000000

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:REFERENCE<x>

Function Sets or queries the angle reference start (Ref1) or end (Ref2) point on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:

REFERENCE<x> {<NRf>}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:REFERENCE<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

<NRf> = -5 to 5 (the resolution depends on the measurement length)

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:REFERENCE1 -1

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:REFERENCE1?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:

REFERENCE1 -1.000000000000

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:RVALUE

Function Sets or queries an angle cursor's reference angle on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:RVALUE {<NRf>}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:RVALUE?

<NRf> = 1 to 720 (in steps of 1)

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:RVALUE 360

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:RVALUE?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:RVALUE 360

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the angle cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:

TRACE {<NRf>[, <NRf>] | MATH<x> | ALL}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:TRACE?

<NRf> = 1 to 60

[, <NRf>] = 1 to 60 (only when it is necessary to specify the sub channel)

<x> = 1 to 8

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:TRACE 1

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:TRACE?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:TRACE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:Y<x>?

Function Queries all measured-value settings for an angle cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:Y<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the measured value of an angle cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y<x>:

STATE {<Boolean>}

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y<x>:STATE?

<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y1:STATE 1

:CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y1:STATE?

-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y1:STATE 1

5.9 CURSOR Group

:CURSOR[:TY]:DEGREE:Y<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the measured value of an angle cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y<x>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:DEGREE:Y1:
VALUE 0.0000000E+00

Description

- If you have set the waveform that you want to measure to ALL, all the measured values from the channels, sub channels, and Math channels of all the installed modules will be returned.
- "NAN" will be returned for any unused channels and channels that do not have modules installed in their corresponding slots.
- For modules that have sub channels, the measured values of all sub channels will be returned. "NAN" will be returned for any sub channels whose input is turned off.

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL?

Function Queries all H cursor settings for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL?

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:DY?

Function Queries all ΔY -axis settings of the H cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY?

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔY -axis value of the H cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:DY:
VALUE 300.00000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:POSITION<x>

Function Sets or queries a H cursor position on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:
POSITION<x> {<NRF>}
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION<x>?
<x> = 1, 2
<NRF> = -5 to 5 (in steps of 1/100)

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION2 -3
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION2?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:
POSITION2 -3.00

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the H cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE {<NRF>|
MATH<x>,<NRF>}
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE?
<NRF> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 8
<NRF> = 1 to 60 (only when it is necessary to
specify the sub channel)

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE 1
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>?

Function Queries all Y-axis settings of the H cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>?
<x> = 1, 2

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a H cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of a H cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:
VALUE 150.00000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:HVERTICAL:DYDX?

Function Queries all $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value settings of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX?

:CURSOR[:TY]:HVERTICAL:DYDX:STATE

Function Sets or queries the on/off status of the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:HVERTICAL:DYDX:VALUE?

Function Queries the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:HVERTICAL:DYDX:VALUE
250.00000E+00

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER?

Function Queries all marker cursor settings for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER?

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:FORM

Function Sets or queries the form of the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:FORM {LINE|MARK}
:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:FORM?

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:FORM MARK
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:FORM?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:FORM MARK

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>?

Function Queries all settings related to the marker cursor measurement items for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>?

Function Queries all ΔX value settings. ΔX is between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔX value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DX2:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DX2:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DX2:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔX value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DX<y>:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DX2:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DX2:
VALUE 2.0000000E-03

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>?

Function Queries all ΔY value settings. ΔY is between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DY2:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔY value between the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:DY<y>:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4
<y> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DY2:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:DY2:
VALUE 0.0000000E+00

5.9 CURSOR Group

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:JUMP

Function Moves the specified marker cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:JUMP {Z1|Z2}
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION

Function Sets or queries a marker cursor position on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:
POSITION {<NRf>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION?
<x> = 1 to 4
<NRf> = -5 to 5

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:POSITION -3
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:POSITION?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:
POSITION -3.000000000000

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the marker cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE {OFF|
<NRf>|MATH<x>,<NRf>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE?
<NRf> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 60 (only when it is necessary to
specify the sub channel)

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:TRACE 1
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M1:TRACE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:X?

Function Queries all X-axis settings for a marker cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:X?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:X:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a marker cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:X:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:X:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:X:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:X:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:X:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:X:VALUE?

Function Queries the X-axis value of a marker cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:X:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:X:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:X:
VALUE 3.0000000E-03

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:Y?

Function Queries all Y-axis settings for a marker cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:Y?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a marker cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:Y:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:Y:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:Y:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of a marker cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:Y:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:MARKER:M4:Y:
VALUE 41.666667E-03

:CURSOR[:TY]:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the cursor type on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:TYPE {OFF|HORIZONTAL|
VERTICAL|MARKER|DEGREE|HORIZONTAL}
:CURSOR:TY:TYPE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:TYPE MARKER
:CURSOR:TY:TYPE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:TYPE MARKER

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL?

Function Queries all V cursor settings for the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL?

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DX?

Function Queries all ΔX value settings. ΔX is between the V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX?

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DX:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔX value between the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE 1
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔX value between the V cursors on the T-Y display

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DX:
VALUE 3.0000000E-03

Description

- When the Internal Clock Is Being Used as the Time Base
When measurements are performed in the time domain, this queries the time between markers. When measurements are performed in the frequency domain, this queries the frequency between markers.
- When an External Clock is Being Used as the Time Base
This queries the number of points between marker cursors.

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DY?

Function Queries all ΔY value settings for the V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DY?

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DY:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY value for the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:DY:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔY value of the V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:DY:VALUE?

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:JUMP

Function Moves the specified V cursor to the center of the specified zoom window.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:JUMP {C1_Z1|
C1_Z2|C2_Z1|C2_Z2}

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:PERDt?

Function Queries all $1/\Delta T$ value settings. $1/\Delta T$ is between the V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt?

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:PERDt:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the $1/\Delta T$ value between the V cursors on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:STATE ON
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:PERDt:VALUE?

Function Queries the $1/\Delta T$ value between the V cursors on the T-Y display

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:PERDt:
VALUE 250.00000E+00

Description If the source waveform is being measured in the frequency domain, "NAN" is returned.

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:POSITION<x>

Function Sets or queries a V cursor position on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:
POSITION<x> {<Nrf>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:POSITION<x>?
<x> = 1, 2
<Nrf> = -5 to 5 (the resolution depends on the
measurement length)

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:POSITION2 4
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:POSITION2?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:
POSITION2 4.000000000000

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the V cursors on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:
TRACE {<Nrf>[,<Nrf>]|MATH<x>|ALL}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:TRACE?
<Nrf> = 1 to 16
[,<Nrf>] = 1 to 60 (only when it is necessary to
specify the sub channel)

<x> = 1 to 8
Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:TRACE 2
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:TRACE 2

5.9 CURSOR Group

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:X<x>?

Function Queries all X-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X<x>?
<x> = 1, 2

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:X<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a V cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X<x>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X<x>:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE 1
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:X<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the X-axis value of a V cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X<x>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:X1:
VALUE 0.0000000E+00

Description

- When the Internal Clock Is Being Used as the Time Base
When measurements are performed in the time domain, this queries the time. When measurements are performed in the frequency domain, this queries the frequency.
- When an External Clock Is Being Used as the Time Base
When measurements are performed in the time domain, this queries the number of points using the trigger point as the reference. When measurements are performed in the frequency domain, this queries the number of points using the front of the waveform as the reference.

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:Y<x>?

Function Queries all Y-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y<x>?
<x> = 1, 2

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:Y<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a V cursor on the T-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y<x>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y<x>:
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y1:STATE 1
:CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y1:STATE 1

:CURSOR[:TY]:VERTICAL:Y<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value (measured value) of a V cursor on the T-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y<x>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y2:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:TY:VERTICAL:Y2:
VALUE -333.33333E-03

Description

- If you have set the waveform that you want to measure to ALL, all the measured values from the channels, sub channels, and Math channels of all the installed modules will be returned.
- "NAN" will be returned for any unused channels and channels that do not have modules installed in their corresponding slots.
- For modules that have sub channels, the measured values of all sub channels will be returned. "NAN" will be returned for any sub channels whose input is turned off.

:CURSOR:WAIT?

Function While the DL850E/DL850EV is waiting for the specified :CURSOR command to finish, it will wait the time specified by the :CURSOR:WAIT? timeout value until it begins processing the subsequent command.

Syntax :CURSOR:WAIT? {<Nrf>}
<Nrf> = 1 to 36000 (timeout value, in units of 100 msec)

Example :CURSOR:WAIT? 100 -> 1

Description If the CURSOR command that is being processed finishes within the specified timeout, this command will return 0. 1 is returned if the CURSOR command does not finish within the specified timeout or if no CURSOR command is being processed. Even if you make the timeout value long, 0 is returned as soon as the CURSOR command finishes.

:CURSOR:XY?

Function Queries all cursor settings for the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL?

Function Queries all H cursor settings for the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY?

Function Queries all ΔY -axis-value settings. The ΔY -axis value is between the H cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔY -axis value between the H cursors on the X-Y display

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DY:
VALUE 300.00000E+00

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION<x>

Function Sets or queries an H cursor position on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:
POSITION<x> {<Nrf>}
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION<x>?
<x> = 1, 2
<Nrf> = -5 to 5 (in steps of 1/100)

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION1 3
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:POSITION1?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:
POSITION1 3.00

Description You can query cursor position information for cursors XY1 to XY8. Use the :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE command to specify the waveform that you want to query.

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the H cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE {XY1|
XY2|XY3|XY4|XY5|XY6|XY7|XY8}
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE XY2
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:TRACE XY2

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>?

Function Queries all Y-axis-value settings for an H cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for an H cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of an H cursor on the X-Y display

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y<x>:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:Y1:
VALUE 150.00000E+00

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY?

Function Queries all $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ settings of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY:STATE

Function Sets or queries the on/off state of the $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ display of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY:
STATE {<Boolean>}

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY:VALUE?

Function Queries the $\Delta X/\Delta Y$ value of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DXDY:VALUE?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX?

Function Queries all $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ settings of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX?

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX:STATE

Function Sets or queries the on/off state of the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ display of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX:
STATE {<Boolean>}

:CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX:VALUE?

Function Queries the $\Delta Y/\Delta X$ value of the H & V cursors of the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:HORIZONTAL:DYDX:VALUE?

5.9 CURSOR Group

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM

Function Sets or queries the form of the marker cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM {LINE|MARK}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM?

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM LINE
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM?

-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:FORM LINE

Description <x> = 1 to 4 (however, the setting is the same for cursors 1 to 4)

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>?

Function Queries all marker cursor settings for the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION

Function Sets or queries a marker cursor's time-axis-equivalent position on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:
POSITION {<NRf>}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:POSITION?
<x> = 1 to 4

<NRf> = -5 to 5div (the resolution depends on the measurement length)

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:POSITION -3
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:POSITION?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:
POSITION -3.000000000000

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T?

Function Queries all time value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the time value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:T:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:T:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:T:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T:VALUE?

Function Queries the time value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:T:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:T:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:T:
VALUE -3.0000000E-03

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the marker cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE {OFF|
XY1|XY2|XY3|XY4|XY5|XY6|XY7|XY8}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:TRACE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:TRACE XY1
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:TRACE XY1

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X?

Function Queries all X-axis-value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:X:STATE 1
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:X:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:X:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X:VALUE?

Function Queries the X-axis value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:X:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:X:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:X:
VALUE 333.33333E-03

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y?

Function Queries all Y-axis-value settings for a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y?
<x> = 1 to 4

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the Y-axis value for a marker cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:STATE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:Y:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?

Function Queries the Y-axis value of a marker cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M<x>:Y:VALUE?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:Y:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:MARKER:M1:Y:
VALUE 0.0000000E+00

:CURSOR:XY:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the cursor type on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:TYPE {OFF|HORIZONTAL|
VERTICAL|MARKER|HAVERTICAL}
:CURSOR:XY:TYPE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:TYPE MARKER
:CURSOR:XY:TYPE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:TYPE MARKER

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL?

Function Queries all V cursor settings for the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL?

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX?

Function Queries all ΔX -axis settings. ΔX is between the V cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX?

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the ΔX -axis value between the V cursors on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?

Function Queries the ΔX -axis value between the V cursors on the X-Y display

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:DX:
VALUE 300.00000E+00

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:POSITION<x>

Function Sets or queries a V cursor position on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:
POSITION<x> {<NRF>}
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:POSITION<x>?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:POSITION1 -3
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:POSITION1?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:
POSITION1 -3.00

Description You can query cursor position information for cursors XY1 to XY8. Use the :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE command to specify the waveform that you want to query.

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE

Function Sets or queries the source waveform that you want to measure using the V cursors on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE {XY1|XY2|
XY3|XY4|XY5|XY6|XY7|XY8}
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE?

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE XY2
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:TRACE XY2

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>?

Function Queries all X-axis-value settings for a V cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>?

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the X-axis value for a V cursor on the X-Y display is displayed.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>:STATE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE ON
:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X1:STATE 1

:CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>:VALUE?

Function Queries the X-axis value of a V cursor on the X-Y display.

Syntax :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X<x>:VALUE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X1:VALUE?
-> :CURSOR:XY:VERTICAL:X1:
VALUE -150.00000E+00

5.10 DISPlay Group

The commands in this group deal with the screen display. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using keys such as the DISPLAY and UTILITY keys on the front panel.

:DISPlay?

Function Queries all display settings.

Syntax :DISPlay?

:DISPlay:ACCumulate?

Function Queries all accumulated waveform display settings.

Syntax :DISPlay:ACCumulate?

:DISPlay:ACCumulate:MODE

Function Sets or queries the accumulated waveform mode.

Syntax :DISPlay:ACCumulate:MODE {OFF|ON}
:DISPlay:ACCumulate:MODE?

Example :DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:MODE ON
:DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:MODE?
-> :DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:MODE ON

:DISPlay:ACCumulate:PERSistence

Function Sets or queries the number of times that waveforms are accumulated.

Syntax :DISPlay:ACCumulate:
PERSistence {<NRf>|INfInity}
:DISPlay:ACCumulate:PERSistence?
<NRf> = 2 to 128 (in 2n steps)

Example :DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:PERSISTENCE 128
:DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:PERSISTENCE?
-> :DISPLAY:ACCUMULATE:
PERSISTENCE 128

:DISPlay:AGRoup (Auto Grouping)

Function Automatically assigns the waveforms whose displays are turned on to display groups 1 to 4.

Syntax :DISPlay:AGRoup

Example :DISPLAY:AGROUP

:DISPlay:ANALysis<x>:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of display group P and H.

Syntax :DISPlay:ANALysis<x>:FORMat
{G1|<NRf>}
:DISPlay:ANALysis<x>:FORMat?
<NRf> = 1 to 4
<x> = 1, 2

1: display group P

2: display group H

Example :DISPLAY:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT 1
:DISPLAY:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT?
-> :DISPLAY:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT 1

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

:DISPlay:CINformation (Channel Information)

Function Sets or queries the contents of the channel information display.

Syntax :DISPlay:CINformation {FULL|NARRow|
WIDE}
:DISPlay:CINformation?

Example :DISPLAY:CINFORMATION NARROW
:DISPLAY:CINFORMATION?
-> :DISPLAY:CINFORMATION NARROW

:DISPlay:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]}|MATH<x>}:COLor

Function Sets or queries a waveform color.

Syntax • For channels that do not have sub channels or for math channels:
:DISPlay:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}:
COLor {BLUE|BGReen|CYAN|DBLue|GRAY|
GREen|LBLue|LGReen|MAGenta|MGRGreen|
ORANge|PINK|PURple|RED|SPInk|YELLow}
:DISPlay:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}:
COLor?

• For channels that have sub channels:

:DISPlay:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
COLor {BLUE|BGReen|CYAN|DBLue|GRAY|
GREen|LBLue|LGReen|MAGenta|MGRGreen|
ORANge|PINK|PURple|RED|SPInk|YELLow}
:DISPlay:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
COLor?

Example :DISPLAY:CHANNEL1:COLOR YELLOW
:DISPLAY:CHANNEL1:COLOR?
-> :DISPLAY:CHANNEL1:COLOR YELLOW

Description The FFT1 and FFT2 waveforms are the same color as the MATH7 and MATH8 waveforms, respectively.

:DISPlay:COLor:BASEcolor

Function Sets or queries the base color of the screen.

Syntax :DISPlay:COLor:BASEcolor {BLUE|GRAY}
:DISPlay:COLor:BASEcolor?

Example :DISPLAY:COLOR:BASECOLOR GRAY
:DISPLAY:COLOR:BASECOLOR?
-> :DISPLAY:COLOR:BASECOLOR GRAY

:DISPlay:DECimation

Function Sets or queries the number of dots (after decimation) that are used on the dot display.

Syntax :DISPlay:DECimation {<NRf>}
:DISPlay:DECimation?
<NRf> = 2000 to 100000

Example :DISPLAY:DECIMATION 2000
:DISPLAY:DECIMATION?
-> :DISPLAY:DECIMATION 2000

:DISPlay:DMMode

Function Sets the display mode of the digital monitor display.

Syntax :DISPlay:DMMode {DGRoup|PGRoup|
HGRoup}
:DISPlay:DMMode?
DGRoup: Display Group
PGRoup: PowerGroup
HGRoup: HarmonicGroup

Example :DISPLAY:DMODE DGROUP

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

:DISPlay:ESize (Extra window Size)

Function Sets or queries the size of the extra window.

Syntax :DISPlay:ESize {<NRf>|AUTO}
:DISPlay:ESize?
<NRf> = 0 to 8

Example :DISPLAY:ESIZE AUTO
:DISPLAY:ESIZE?
-> :DISPLAY:ESIZE AUTO

:DISPlay:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction).

Syntax :DISPlay:FORMat {<NRf>}
:DISPlay:FORMat?
<NRf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16

Example :DISPLAY:FORMAT 4
:DISPLAY:FORMAT?
-> :DISPLAY:FORMAT 4

:DISPlay:GRATicule

Function Sets or queries the grid type.

Syntax :DISPlay:GRATicule {CROSShair|FRAMe|
GRID}
:DISPlay:GRATicule?

Example :DISPLAY:GRATICULE GRID
:DISPLAY:GRATICULE?
-> :DISPLAY:GRATICULE GRID

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>?

Function Queries all display group settings.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>?

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:AClear (All Clear)

Function Clears all the trace assignments of the specified display group.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>:AClear
<x1> = 1 to 4

Example :DISPLAY:GROUP1:ACLEAR

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of the specified display group.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>:FORMat {G1|<NRf>}
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:FORMat?
<x1> = 1 to 4

<NRf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16

Example :DISPLAY:GROUP1:FORMAT 4
:DISPLAY:GROUP1:FORMAT?
-> :DISPLAY:GROUP1:FORMAT 4

Description When G1 is specified, <x1> cannot be set to 1.

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>?

Function Queries all source waveform settings for a display group.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>?

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the source that is assigned to the specified source waveform of the specified display group.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:
SOURce {OFF|MATH<x3>|<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:SOURce?
<x1> = 1 to 4, <x2> = 1 to 64, <x3> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 16
[,<NRf>] = 1 to 60 (only when it is necessary to specify the sub channel)

Example :DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:SOURCE 1
:DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:SOURCE?
-> :DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:SOURCE 1

:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:ZNUMBER (Zone Number)

Function Sets or queries the zone number that displays the specified source waveform of the specified display group.

Syntax :DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:
ZNUMBER {<NRf>}
:DISPlay:GROup<x1>:TRACe<x2>:
ZNUMBER?
<x1> = 1 to 4, <x2> = 1 to 64
<NRf> = 1 to 16

Example :DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:ZNUMBER 1
:DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:ZNUMBER?
-> :DISPLAY:GROUP1:TRACE1:ZNUMBER 1

Description Regardless of the number of zones that have been set, you can always specify a number from 1 to 16 with this command.

5.10 DISPLAY Group

:DISPlay:INTENsity?

Function Queries all intensity settings.

Syntax :DISPlay:INTENsity?

:DISPlay:INTENsity: {CURSor|GRID|MARKer}

Function Sets or queries the intensity of a display item.

Syntax :DISPlay:INTENsity: {CURSor|GRID|MARKer} {<NRf>}
:DISPlay:INTENsity: {CURSor|GRID|MARKer}?
<NRf> = 1 to 8

Example :DISPLAY:INTENSITY:CURSOR 8
:DISPLAY:INTENSITY:CURSOR?
-> :DISPLAY:INTENSITY:CURSOR 8

:DISPlay:INTerpolate

Function Sets or queries the waveform interpolation method.

Syntax :DISPlay:INTerpolate {LINE|OFF|PULSe|SINE}
:DISPlay:INTerpolate?

Example :DISPLAY:INTERPOLATE LINE
:DISPLAY:INTERPOLATE?
-> :DISPLAY:INTERPOLATE LINE

:DISPlay:LINDicator (Level Indicator)

Function Sets or queries whether the right indicator on the TY waveform display is displayed.

Syntax :DISPlay:LINDicator {<Boolean>}
:DISPlay:LINDicator?

Example :DISPLAY:LINDICATOR ON
:DISPLAY:LINDICATOR?
-> :DISPLAY:LINDICATOR 1

:DISPlay:MAPPing

Function Sets or queries the waveform mapping mode for when the display format is set to an option other than 1.

Syntax :DISPlay:MAPPing {AUTO|USERdefine}
:DISPlay:MAPPing?

Example :DISPLAY:MAPPING USERDEFINE
:DISPLAY:MAPPING?
-> :DISPLAY:MAPPING USERDEFINE

:DISPlay:MODE:EKEY (Esc Key)

Function Switches the menu area display mode.

Syntax :DISPlay:MODE:EKEY

Example :DISPLAY:MODE:EKEY

Description This command causes the DL850E/DL850EV to perform the same action as if its front panel ESC key had been pressed.

:DISPlay:MODE:SET

Function Sets the menu area display mode.

Syntax :DISPlay:MODE:SET {<NRf>}
<NRf> = 1: Numeric monitor display
2: Full-screen waveform display
3: Channel information display

Example :DSIPLAY:MODE:SET 1

:DISPlay:SDGRoup (Select Display Group)

Function Sets or queries the number of the display group that is displayed.

Syntax :DISPlay:SDGRoup {<NRf>|ANALySis<x>}
:DISPlay:SDGRoup?
<x> = 1, 2
1: Display group P
2: Display group H
<NRf> = 1 to 4

Example :DISPLAY:SDGROUP 1
:DISPLAY:SDGROUP?
-> :DISPLAY:SDGROUP 1

Description The ANALYSIS<x> parameter is valid on models with the /G5 option.

:DISPlay:SVALue (Scale VALUE)

Function Sets or queries whether scale values are displayed.

Syntax :DISPlay:SVALue {<Boolean>}
:DISPlay:SVALue?

Example :DISPLAY:SVALUE ON
:DISPLAY:SVALUE?
-> :DISPLAY:SVALUE 1

:DISPlay:TLabel (Trace LABEL)

Function Sets or queries whether waveform labels are displayed.

Syntax :DISPlay:TLabel {<Boolean>}
:DISPlay:TLabel?

Example :DISPLAY:TLABEL ON
:DISPLAY:TLABEL?
-> :DISPLAY:TLABEL 1

5.11 EVENT Group

You can use the commands in this group to set data for and query data from events such as dual-capture and external-terminal-input events.

:EVENT?

Function Queries all event waveform settings.

Syntax :EVENT?

:EVENT:MEVENT:EXECUTE

Function Manually inserts an event.

Syntax :EVENT:MEVENT:EXECUTE

:EVENT:MEVENT:MODE (Manual Event)

Function Sets or queries whether the event waveform's manual events are displayed.

Syntax :EVENT:MEVENT:MODE {<Boolean>}

:EVENT:MEVENT:MODE?

Example :EVENT:MEVENT:MODE ON

:EVENT:MEVENT:MODE?

-> :EVENT:MEVENT:MODE ON

5.12 FFT Group

The commands in this group deal with FFT analysis. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+MATH keys on the front panel.

:FFT?

Function Queries all FFT settings.
Syntax :FFT?

:FFT:AVERAge?

Function Queries all FFT averaging settings.
Syntax :FFT:AVERAge?

:FFT:AVERAge:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the average count of linear averaging.

Syntax :FFT:AVERAge:COUNT {<NRf>}
:FFT:AVERAge:COUNT?
<NRf> = 2 to 128 (in 2n steps)

Example :FFT:AVERAGE:COUNT 32
:FFT:AVERAGE:COUNT?
-> :FFT:AVERAGE:COUNT 32

:FFT:AVERAge:EWEight

Function Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.

Syntax :FFT:AVERAge:EWEight {<NRf>}
:FFT:AVERAge:EWEight?
<NRf> = 2 to 256 (in 2n steps)

Example :FFT:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16
:FFT:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT?
-> :FFT:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16

:FFT:AVERAge:MODE

Function Sets or queries the FFT averaging mode.

Syntax :FFT:AVERAge:MODE {EXPonent|LINear|OFF|PEAK}
:FFT:AVERAge:MODE?

Example :FFT:AVERAGE:MODE PEAK
:FFT:AVERAGE:MODE?
-> :FFT:AVERAGE:MODE PEAK

:FFT:AVERAge:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the averaging domain.

Syntax :FFT:AVERAge:TYPE {FREQuency|TIME}
:FFT:AVERAge:TYPE?

Example :FFT:AVERAGE:TYPE FREQUENCY
:FFT:AVERAGE:TYPE?
-> :FFT:AVERAGE:TYPE FREQUENCY

:FFT:POINT

Function Sets or queries the number of analysis source points of the FFT windows.

Syntax :FFT:POINT {<NRf>}
:FFT:POINT?
<NRf> = 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000, 50000, 100000

Example :FFT:POINT 1000
:FFT:POINT? -> :FFT:POINT 1000

Description The setting is the same for Window 1 and Window 2.

:FFT:START

Function Sets or queries the analysis-source start point of the FFT windows.

Syntax :FFT:START {<NRf>}
:FFT:START?
<NRf> = -5 to 5

Example :FFT:START -5
:FFT:START?
-> :FFT:START -5.00000000000000

Description The setting is the same for Window 1 and Window 2.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>?

Function Queries all FFT window settings.
<x> = 1, 2

Description <x> = 2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HAXis

Function Sets or queries an FFT window's horizontal-axis display method.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HAXis {LINear|LOG}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HAXis?

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HAXIS LOG
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:HAXIS?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HAXIS LOG

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal?

Function Queries all horizontal axis settings for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSPan?

Function Queries all center and span settings for the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSPan?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:CENTer

Function Sets or queries the center value of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:CENTer {<Frequency>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:CENTer?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)
<Frequency> = 0 Hz to (the sampling rate)/2 Hz

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:CENTer 250.00000E+03
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:CENTer?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:CENTer 250.00000E+03

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:SPAN

Function Sets or queries the span value of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:SPAN {<Frequency>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:CSpan:SPAN?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)
<Frequency> = (the sampling rate)/(FFT Points) * 10 Hz to (the sampling rate)/2 Hz

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:SPAN 500.00000E+03
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:SPAN?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:CSpan:SPAN 500.00000E+03

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIGHT?

Function Queries all the settings for the left and right ends of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIGHT?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIGHT:RANGE

Function Sets or queries the range for the left and right ends of the horizontal axis for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIGHT:RANGE {<Frequency>,<Frequency>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:LRIGHT:RANGE?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)
<Frequency> = 0 Hz to (the sampling rate)/2 Hz

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:LRIGHT:RANGE 0.0000000E+00,500.00000E+03
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:LRIGHT:RANGE?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:LRIGHT:RANGE 0.0000000E+00,500.00000E+03

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:MODE

Function Sets or queries the FFT analysis horizontal axis mode.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:MODE {AUTO|CSpan|LRIGHT}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:HORizontal:MODE?
<x> = 1, 2 (1 when the /G2 option is not installed)

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:MODE AUTO
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:MODE?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:HORIZONTAL:MODE AUTO

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether an FFT window is displayed.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:MODE {<Boolean>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:MODE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:MODE ON
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:MODE?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:MODE 0

Description <x> = 2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:SOURCE<x>

Function Sets or queries an FFT window's FFT source channel.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:SOURCE<x> {MATH<x>|<NRF> [, <NRF>]}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:SOURCE<x>?
WAVEform<x>'s <x> = 1, 2
SOURCE<x>'s <x> = 1, 2
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 6
First <NRF> = 1 to 16
Sub channel <NRF> = 1 to 60

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:SOURCE1 1
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:SOURCE1?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:SOURCE1 1

Description This command returns "Math1" if no modules are installed.

5.12 FFT Group

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:STYPe (Sub Type)

Function Sets or queries an FFT window's analysis sub type.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:STYPe {REAL|IMAG|
MAG|PHASe|LOGMAG}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:STYPe?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:STYPe LOGMAG
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:STYPe?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:STYPe LOGMAG

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:TYPE

Function Sets or queries an FFT window's analysis type.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:TYPE {LS|PS|PSD|
CS|TF|CH}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:TYPE?
<x> = 1, 2

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:TYPE PS
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:TYPE?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:TYPE PS

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries a unit string that is attached to FFT computation results.

Syntax FFT:WAVEform<x>:UNIT {<String>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:UNIT?
<x> = 1 or 2
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:UNIT "UU"
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:UNIT?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:UNIT "UU"

Description In the default settings, the unit string is blank.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale?

Function Queries all FFT vertical scale settings.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale?

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:CENTer

Function Sets or queries the center value of an FFT window's vertical scale.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:
CENTer {<NRf>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:CENTer?
<x> = 1, 2
<NRf> = -1E+30 to 1E+30

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:CENTer -40
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:CENTer?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:
CENTer -40.0000E+00

Description <x> = 2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:MODE (Vertical Scale Mode)

Function Sets or queries an FFT window's vertical scale mode.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:MODE {AUTO|
MANual}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:MODE?

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:MODE AUTO
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:MODE?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:MODE AUTO

:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCale:SENSitivity

Function Sets or queries the sensitivity of an FFT window's vertical scale.

Syntax :FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCALE:
SENSitivity {<NRf>}
:FFT:WAVEform<x>:VSCALE:SENSitivity?
<x> = 1, 2
<NRf> = 0 to 1E+30

Example :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:
SENSITIVITY 20.0000E+00
:FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:
SENSITIVITY?
-> :FFT:WAVEFORM1:VSCALE:
SENSITIVITY 20.0000E+00

Description <x> = 2 is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:FFT:WINDow?

Function Queries all FFT analysis settings.

Syntax :FFT:WINDow?

:FFT:WINDow:EXponential?

Function Queries all FFT exponential window settings.

Syntax :FFT:WINDow:EXponential?

:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:DRATe

Function Sets or queries the FFT exponential window's damping rate.

Syntax :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:
DRATe {<NRf>}
:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:DRATe?

Example :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:DRATE 100
:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:DRATE?
-> :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:DRATE 100

Description <NRf> = 1 to 100; the initial value and the setting are the same for Window 1 and Window 2.

:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:FORCe<x>

Function Sets or queries the FFT exponential window's Force1 or Force2 value.

Syntax :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:
FORCe<x> {<Nrf>}
:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:FORCe<x>?

Example :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:FORCE1 100
:FFT:WINDow:EXponential:FORCE1?
-> :FFT:WINDow:EXponential:
FORCE1 100

Description <Nrf> = 1 to 100; the initial value and the setting are the same for Window 1 and Window 2.

:FFT:WINDow:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the computation window type for FFT analysis.

Syntax :FFT:WINDow:TYPE {HANNing|RECTangle|
FLATtop|EXponential|HAMMING}
:FFT:WINDow:TYPE?

Example :FFT:WINDow:TYPE HANNING
:FFT:WINDow:TYPE?
-> :FFT:WINDow:TYPE HANNING

Description The setting is the same for Window 1 and Window 2.

5.13 FILE Group

The commands in this group deal with USB storage media, the internal hard disk, and external hard disks. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the FILE key on the front panel.

:FILE?

Function Queries all storage media settings.
Syntax :FILE?

:FILE:COPY:ABORT

Function Aborts file copying.
Syntax :FILE:COPY:ABORT
Example :FILE:COPY:ABORT

:FILE:COPY:CDIRECTORY

Function Changes the file copy destination directory.
Syntax :FILE:COPY:CDIRECTORY {<String>}
<String> = Directory name
Example :FILE:COPY:CDIRECTORY "NO_1"
Description <String> specifies a relative path.

:FILE:COPY:DRIVE

Function Changes the file copy destination drive.
Syntax :FILE:COPY:DRIVE {HD|NETWork|SD|USB,<Nrf>}
Example :FILE:COPY:DRIVE HD
Description Specify HD for the internal hard disk.
Specify SD for the SD memory card.
Specify NETWork for a network drive.
Specify USB for a USB storage medium.
<Nrf>: 0 or 1 (can be omitted), this number is decided by the order that USB storage media are inserted into the device.

:FILE:COPY[:EXECute]

Function Executes file copying. This is an overlap command.
Syntax :FILE:COPY[:EXECute] {<String>}
<String> = The file name, including its extension.
Example :FILE:COPY:EXECUTE "DATA.PNG"

:FILE:COPY:PATH?

Function Queries the file copy destination directory.
Example :FILE:COPY:PATH?
-> :FILE:COPY:PATH "PATH=USB/UTIL"

:FILE:DElete

Function Deletes files. This is an overlap command.
Syntax :FILE:DElete {<String>}
Example :FILE:DELETE "CASE1.WDF"
Description

- Use the FILE[:DIRectory]:DRIVE command to select the target medium.
- Use the FILE[:DIRectory]:CDIRECTORY command to select the directory that contains the file that you want to delete.
- Include the extension when you specify the file name.
- If you specify a directory, the directory will be deleted.

:FILE[:DIRectory]:CDIRECTORY (Change Directory)

Function Changes the current directory on the storage medium.
Syntax :FILE[:DIRectory]:CDIRECTORY {<String>}
<String> = Up to 16 characters
Example :FILE:DIRECTORY:CDIRECTORY "NO_1"

:FILE[:DIRectory]:DRIVE

Function Sets the storage medium to perform file operations on.
Syntax :FILE[:DIRectory]:DRIVE {HD,<Nrf>|NETWork|SD|USB,<Nrf>}
Example :FILE:DIRECTORY:DRIVE HD
Description Specify HD for the internal hard disk.
<Nrf> = This can be omitted if the disk is not partitioned. For the DL850E/DL850EV internal hard disk, omit this value or specify 0.
Specify SD for the SD memory card.
Specify NETWork for a network drive.
Specify USB for a USB storage medium.
<Nrf>: 0 to LUN or the partition number (can be omitted)
On the DL850E/DL850EV, this number is decided by the order that USB storage media are inserted into the device.
Partition numbers: Internal hard disk: 0 to 2
USB: 0 to 3

:FILE[:DIReCTory]:FREE?

Function Queries the free space on the medium that is being operated on in bytes.

Syntax :FILE[:DIReCTory]:FREE?

Example :FILE:DIReCTory:FREE?
-> :FILE:DIReCTory:FREE
3.7567939E+09

:FILE[:DIReCTory]:MDIReCTory (Make Directory)

Function Creates a directory in the current directory.

Syntax :FILE[:DIReCTory]:
MDIReCTory {<String>}

Example :FILE:DIReCTory:MDIReCTory "NO_1"

Description <String> specifies a relative path.

:FILE[:DIReCTory]:PATH?

Function Queries the current directory.

Syntax :FILE[:DIReCTory]:PATH?

Example :FILE:DIReCTory:PATH?
-> :FILR:PATH "Path=HD,1/20090506"

:FILE:LOAD:BINary:ABORT

Function Aborts the loading of binary data.

Syntax :FILE:LOAD:BINary:ABORT

Example :FILE:LOAD:BINary:ABORT

:FILE:LOAD:{BINary|SETup|SNAP}[:EXECute]

Function Executes the loading of various types of data. This is an overlap command.

Syntax :FILE:LOAD:{BINary|SETup|
SNAP}[:EXECute] {<Filename>}

Example :FILE:LOAD:SETUP "CASE1"

Description Do not include the extension when you specify <Filename>.

:FILE:SAVE?

Function Queries all file name settings for saving files.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE?

:FILE:SAVE:ANAMing

Function Sets or queries the auto naming mode for saving files.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:ANAMing {DATE|NUMBering|
OFF}
:FILE:SAVE:ANAMing?

Example :FILE:SAVE:ANAMING DATE

:FILE:SAVE:ANAMING?

-> :FILE:SAVE:ANAMING DATE

Description DATE: Date and time
NUMBering: Numbering
OFF: The file name that you saved with the FILE:
SAVE:NAME command

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}?

Function Queries all the settings related to the saving of a specific type of file.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|
MATLab}?

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:ABORT

Function Aborts the saving of a specific type of file.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|
MATLab}:ABORT

Example :FILE:SAVE:ASCii:ABORT

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:CRANge<x>

Function Sets or queries the cursor position for when data is to be saved using a cursor range.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|
MATLab}:CRANge<x> {<NRf>}

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat|
MATLab}:CRANge<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

<NRf> = Resolution (depends on the
measurement length)

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|FFT}:DPOint

Function Sets or queries the type of decimal point that is used when saving specified type.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|FFT}:
DPOint {POINT|COMMa}

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|FFT}:DPOint?

Example :FILE:SAVE:ASCii:DPOint POINT

:FILE:SAVE:ASCii:DPOint?

-> :FILE:SAVE:ASCii:DPOint POINT

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FFT|FLOat|MATLab|MEASure|SETup|SNAP}[:EXECute]

Function Executes the saving of a specific type of file. This is an overlap command.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FFT|FLOat|
MATLab|MEASure|SETup|SNAP}[:EXECute]

Example :FILE:SAVE:SETUP:EXECUTE

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat}:HISTory

Function Sets or queries what waveforms the history memory feature will save for a specific type of data.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat}:
HISTORY {ONE|ALL}

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCii|BINary|FLOat}:
HISTORY?

Example :FILE:SAVE:BINary:HISTORY ALL

:FILE:SAVE:BINary:HISTORY?

-> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:HISTORY ALL

5.13 FILE Group

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:RANGE

Function Sets or queries the save range for a specific type of data.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:RANGE {MAIN|Z1|Z2|CURSor}
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:RANGE?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:RANGE CURSOR
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:RANGE?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:RANGE CURSOR

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:STRace:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}

Function Sets or queries the waveform that will be saved for a specific type of data.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:STRace:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>} {<Boolean>}
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:STRace:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:STRace:CHANNEL1 ON
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:STRace:CHANNEL1?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:STRace:CHANNEL1 1

Description When the Trace All setting is set to OFF, the source waveforms of waveforms that are displayed and that have this setting set to ON will be saved.
 You cannot specify waveforms by sub channel.

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:TALL (Trace All)

Function Sets or queries the selection method for the waveforms that will be saved for a specific type of data.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:TALL {<Boolean>}
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}:TALL?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:TALL ON
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:TALL?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:TALL 1

Description ON: All channels whose waveforms are displayed will be saved.
 OFF: The channels whose waveforms are displayed and whose waveforms are set to be saved will be saved.

:FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|MEASure}:TINFormat ion

Function Sets or queries whether time information is included when saving data in ASCII format or CSV format.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|MEASure}:TINFormation {<Boolean>}
 :FILE:SAVE:{ASCIi|MEASure}:TINFormation?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:TINFORMATION ON
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:TINFORMATION?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:TINFORMATION 1

:FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTension

Function Sets or queries the file name extension that is used when saving data in ASCII format.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTension {CSV|MATLab}
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTension?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTENSION CSV
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTENSION?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:EXTENSION CSV

:FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTerval

Function Sets or queries the data removal interval that is used when saving data in ASCII format.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTerval {<Nrf>|OFF}
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTerval?
 <Nrf> = 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTERVAL 5
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTERVAL?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:INTERVAL 5

:FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHannel

Function Sets or queries the writing method of sub channel data when saving data in ASCII format.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHannel {SUPPLEMENT|SPACE}
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHannel?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHANNEL SPACE
 :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHANNEL?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:ASCIi:SCHANNEL SPACE

:FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITems (Analysis Items)

Function Sets or queries real-time analysis items to be saved.

Syntax
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITems {ALL|DISPLAY}
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITems?

Example
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITEMS ALL
 :FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITEMS?
 -> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:AITEMS DISPLAY

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

:FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPRESSion

Function Sets or queries whether waveform data is compressed during saving.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:BINary:
COMPRESSion {<Boolean>}
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPRESSion?

Example :FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPRESSion ON
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPRESSion?
-> :FILE:SAVE:BINary:COMPRESSion 1

Description This command is valid when you have set the waveform to save to the full range of waveforms on the main screen. Data can only be saved in binary format.

:FILE:SAVE:BINary:LINformation

Function Sets or queries whether GPS position information is included when saving data in binary format.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:BINary:
LINformation {<Boolean>}
:FILE:SAVE:BINary:LINformation?

:FILE:SAVE:COMMENT

Function Sets or queries the comment that will be saved.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:COMMENT {<String>}
:FILE:SAVE:COMMENT?
<String> = Up to 120 characters

Example :FILE:SAVE:COMMENT "WAVEFORM_1"
:FILE:SAVE:COMMENT?
-> :FILE:SAVE:COMMENT "WAVEFORM_1"

Description You can only use the characters and symbols on the keyboard that appears on the DL850E/DL850EV screen. "Ω" is "1EH" and "μ" is "1FH" expressed in ASCII code.

:FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation

Function Sets or queries whether frequency information is included when FFT waveforms are saved in ASCII format.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:FFT:
FINformation {<Boolean>}
:FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation?

Example :FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation ON
:FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation?
-> :FILE:SAVE:FFT:FINformation ON

:FILE:SAVE:MATLab:ITEXt (Information Text)

Function Sets or queries whether horizontal axis information is included in text format when saving data in MATLAB format.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:MATLab:ITEXt {<Boolean>}
:FILE:SAVE:MATLAB:ITEXt?

Example :FILE:SAVE:MATLAB:ITEXt ON
:FILE:SAVE:MATLAB:ITEXt?
-> :FILE:SAVE:MATLAB:ITEXt ON

:FILE:SAVE:MEASure:UNIT

Function Sets or queries whether the unit of measure is included in each cell when measured results are saved.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:MEASure:UNIT {<Boolean>}
:FILE:SAVE:MEASure:UNIT?

Example :FILE:SAVE:MEASURE:UNIT ON
:FILE:SAVE:MEASURE:UNIT?
-> :FILE:SAVE:MEASURE:UNIT ON

Description The default value is OFF.

FILE:SAVE:NAME

Function Sets or queries the name of the file that will be saved.

Syntax :FILE:SAVE:NAME <Filename>
:FILE:SAVE:NAME?

Example :FILE:SAVE:NAME "CASE1"
:FILE:SAVE:NAME?
-> :FILE:SAVE:NAME "CASE1"

5.14 GONogo Group

The commands in this group deal with GO/NO-GO determination. You can make the same settings and queries (of settings and measured values) that you can by using the SHIFT+MEASURE keys on the front panel.

If the selectable range of the time axis is "<NRf> = -5 to 5div," the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see "Notes about Cursor Measurement" in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

:GONogo?

Function Queries all GO/NO-GO determination settings.

Syntax :GONogo?

:GONogo:ACONdition

Function Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination-action condition.

Syntax :GONogo:ACONdition {ALWAYS|FAILure|SUCCEss}

:GONogo:ACONdition?

Example :GONOGO:ACONDITION ALWAYS

:GONOGO:ACONDITION?

-> :GONOGO:ACONDITION ALWAYS

:GONogo:ACTion?

Function Queries all settings for the action that is performed when the condition is met and the settings for the condition itself.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion?

:GONogo:ACTion:BUZZer

Function Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:BUZZer {<Boolean>}

:GONogo:ACTion:BUZZer?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:BUZZER ON

:GONOGO:ACTION:BUZZER?

-> :GONOGO:ACTION:BUZZER 1

:GONogo:ACTion:FOLDer

Function Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when waveform data and screen captures are saved to a storage medium when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:FOLDer {<Boolean>}

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:FOLDER ON

:GONOGO:ACTION:FOLDER?

-> :GONOGO:ACTION:FOLDER 1

:GONogo:ACTion:HCOpy (HardCOpy)

Function Sets or queries whether a screen capture is printed from the built-in printer when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:HCOpy {<Boolean>}

:GONogo:ACTion:HCOpy?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:HCOPIY ON

:GONOGO:ACTION:HCOPIY?

-> :GONOGO:ACTION:HCOPIY 1

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe?

Function Queries all settings for the screen capture that is saved when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe?

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRectory

Function Sets the current directory where the screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:

CDIRectory {<String>}

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRectory?

<String> = Directory name

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:

CDIRECTORY "CASE1"

:GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:CDIRECTORY?

-> :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:

CDIRECTORY "CASE1"

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:DRIVE

Function Sets or queries the medium that the screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:

DRIVE {HD,<NRf>|NETWork|SD|

USB,<NRf>}

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:DRIVE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:DRIVE HD

:GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:DRIVE?

-> :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:DRIVE HD,0

Description Specify HD for the internal hard disk.

<NRf> = This can be omitted if the disk is not partitioned. For the DL850E/DL850EV internal hard disk, omit this value or specify 0.

Specify SD for the SD memory card.

Specify NETWork for a network drive.

Specify USB for a USB storage medium.

First <NRf>: 0 to LUN or the partition number (can be omitted)

On the DL850E/DL850EV, this number is decided by the order that USB storage media are inserted into the device.

Partition numbers: Internal hard disk: 0 to 2

USB: 0 to 3

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe[:MODE]

Function Sets or queries whether a screen capture is saved when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:
IMAGe[:MODE] {<Boolean>}
:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:MODE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:MODE ON
:GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:MODE?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:MODE 1

:GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?

Function Queries the path on the storage medium that a screen capture is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:PATH?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:IMAGe:
PATH "PATH=USB/UTIL"

:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL?

Function Queries all settings for sending e-mail when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:MAIL?

:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the number of times that e-mail is sent when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:
COUNT {INFinity|<NRF>}
:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT?
<NRF> = 1 to 1000

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100
:GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100

:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether e-mail is sent when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:MODE {<Boolean>}
:GONogo:ACTion:MAIL:MODE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:MODE ON
:GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:MODE?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:MAIL:MODE 1

:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory

Function Sets the current directory on the storage medium where waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:
CDIRectory {<String>}
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:
CDIRECTORY "CASE1"
:GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:CDIRECTORY?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:
CDIRECTORY "CASE1"

:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE

Function Sets or queries the storage medium that waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE {HD,<NRF>|
NETWork|SD|USB,<NRF>}
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:DRIVE HD
:GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:DRIVE?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:DRIVE HD,0

Description Specify HD for the internal hard disk.

<NRF> = This can be omitted if the disk is not partitioned. For the DL850E/DL850EV internal hard disk, omit this value or specify 0.

Specify SD for the SD memory card.

Specify NETWork for a network drive.

Specify USB for a USB storage medium.

First <NRF>: 0 to LUN or the partition number (can be omitted)

On the DL850E/DL850EV, this number is decided by the order that USB storage media are inserted into the device.

Partition numbers: Internal hard disk: 0 to 2
USB: 0 to 3

:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]

Function Sets or queries whether waveforms are saved to the storage medium when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:MODE {<Boolean>}
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:MODE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:MODE ON
:GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:MODE?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:MODE 1

:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?

Function Queries the path on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:PATH?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:
PATH "PATH=USB/UTIL"

5.14 GONogo Group

:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the file format that waveforms are saved as on the storage medium when the condition is met.

Syntax :GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE {ASCIi|BINary|FLOat|MATLab}
:GONogo:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE?

Example :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY
:GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE?
-> :GONOGO:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY

:GONogo:COUNT?

Function Queries the number of GO/NO-GO determinations that were performed.

Syntax :GONogo:COUNT?

Example :GONOGO:COUNT? -> :GONOGO:COUNT 10

:GONogo:LOGic

Function Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination logic.

Syntax :GONogo:LOGic {AND|OR}
:GONogo:LOGic?

Example :GONOGO:LOGIC AND
:GONOGO:LOGIC? -> :GONOGO:LOGIC AND

:GONogo:MODE

Function Sets or queries the GO/NO-GO determination mode.

Syntax :GONogo:MODE {OFF|PARAMeter|ZONE}
:GONogo:MODE?

Example :GONOGO:MODE ZONE
:GONOGO:MODE? -> :GONOGO:MODE ZONE

:GONogo:NGCount?

Function Queries the GO/NO-GO determination NO-GO count.

Syntax :GONogo:NGCount?

Example :GONOGO:NGCOUNT?
-> :GONOGO:NGCOUNT 10

:GONogo:PARAMeter?

Function Queries all parameter determination settings.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter?

:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>?

Function Queries all settings for the specified waveform parameter for parameter determination.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>?
<x> = 1 to 16

:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:CAUSE?

Function Queries whether the specified waveform parameter for parameter determination is the cause of a NO-GO judgment.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:CAUSE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:CAUSE?
-> :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:CAUSE 1

Description When the parameter is the cause of a NO-GO result, the DL850E/DL850EV returns 1. Otherwise, the DL850E/DL850EV returns 0.

:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:BIT

Function Sets or queries the bit when the specified waveform parameter's source waveform for parameter determination is set to 720230 (logic module).

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:
BIT {<Nrf>}
:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:BIT?
<Nrf> = 1 to 8
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM:LOGIC:BIT 2
:GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM:LOGIC:BIT?
-> :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM:LOGIC:
BIT 2

Description The default value is 1.

:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:MODE

Function Sets or queries the specified waveform parameter's reference condition for parameter determination.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:MODE {OFF|
IN|OUT}
:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:MODE IN
:GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:MODE?
-> :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:MODE IN

:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the specified waveform parameter's source waveform for parameter determination.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:
TRACe {MATH<x>|<Nrf>[,<Nrf>]}
:GONogo:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TRACe?
<x> = 1 to 16
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
<Nrf> = 1 to 16 Channel number
[,<Nrf>] = 1, 2 (only on a 4-CH module (720254))

Example :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:TRACE 1
:GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:TRACE?
-> :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:TRACE 1

:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?

Function Queries, for parameter determination, the specified waveform parameter's measurement item and upper and lower limits.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:TYPE?
-> :GONOGO:PARAMETER:ITEM1:TYPE:
MAXIMUM 1.10000E+00,1.00000E+00

:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:<Parameter>

Function Sets or queries the upper and lower limits of the measurement item for the specified waveform parameter.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:
<Parameter> {<Voltage>,<Voltage>|
<Current>,<Current>|<Time>,<Time>|
<Frequency>,<Frequency>|
<Nrf>,<Nrf>}

<x> = 1 to 16
<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERAge|
AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|
DELay|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|
HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|
NOVershoot|NWIDTH|PERiod|PNUMBER|
POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|
RMS|SDEVIation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

:GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:VALue?

Function Queries the measured value of the specified waveform parameter.

Syntax :GONogo:PARAmeter:ITEM<x>:VALue?
<x> = 1 to 16

:GONogo:REMOte

Function Sets or queries the remote mode of GO/NO-GO determination.

Syntax :GONogo:REMOte {<Boolean>}
:GONogo:REMOte?

Example :GONOGO:REMOTE ON
:GONOGO:REMOTE?
-> :GONOGO:REMOTE 1

:GONogo:SEQuence

Function Sets or queries the action mode of GO/NO-GO determination.

Syntax :GONogo:SEQuence {CONTInue|SINGle}
:GONogo:SEQuence?

Example :GONOGO:SEQUENCE CONTINUE
:GONOGO:SEQUENCE?
-> :GONOGO:SEQUENCE CONTINUE

:GONogo:TRANge

Function Sets or queries the determination range of GO/NO-GO determination.

Syntax :GONogo:TRANge {<Nrf>,<Nrf>}
:GONogo:TRANge?
<Nrf> = -5 to 5 div

Example :GONOGO:TRANGE -5, 5
:GONOGO:TRANGE?
-> :GONOGO:TRANGE -5.000000000000,
5.000000000000

:GONogo:WAIT?

Function Waits for the completion of GO/NO-GO determination by using a timeout value.

Syntax :GONogo:WAIT? {<Nrf>}
<Nrf> = 1 to 864000 (in units of 100 ms)

Example Setting the timeout value to 5 seconds
:GONOGO:WAIT? 50 -> 0

Description The DL850E/DL850EV returns 0 if the operation finishes before the timer expires and returns 1 if the timer expires.

:GONogo:ZONE?

Function Queries all waveform zone determination settings.

Syntax :GONogo:ZONE?

:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>?

Function Queries all settings for the specified determination pattern for waveform zone determination.

Syntax :GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>?

:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:CAUSE?

Function Queries whether the specified determination pattern for waveform zone determination is the cause of a NO-GO judgment.

Syntax :GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:CAUSE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1 CAUSE?
-> :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1 CAUSE 0

Description When the determination pattern is the cause of a NO-GO result, the DL850E/DL850EV returns 1. Otherwise, the DL850E/DL850EV returns 0.

:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:MODE

Function Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's reference condition for waveform zone determination.

Syntax :GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:MODE {IN|
OUT|OFF}
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:MODE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:MODE IN
:GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:MODE?
-> :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:MODE IN

5.14 GONogo Group

:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's determination waveform for waveform zone determination.

Syntax
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:
TRACe {MATH<x>|<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:TRACe?
<x> = 1 to 16
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 16 Channel number
[,<NRf>] = 1, 2 (only on a 4-CH module (720254))

Example
:GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:TRACE 1
:GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:TRACE?
-> :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:TRACE 1

:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:ZONE

Function Sets or queries the specified determination pattern's source waveform zone data for waveform zone determination.

Syntax
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:ZONE {<NRf>}
:GONogo:ZONE:PATtern<x>:ZONE?
<x> = 1 to 16
<NRf> = 0 to 5

Example
:GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:ZONE 1
:GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:ZONE?
-> :GONOGO:ZONE:PATTERN1:ZONE 1

5.15 HCOpy Group

The commands in this group deal with printing screen captures from the internal printer and other devices. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the PRINT MENU key on the front panel.

:HCOpy?

Function Queries all screen capture data output settings.
Syntax :HCOpy?

:HCOpy:ABORt

Function Aborts the Long Print operation in progress on a Brother PocketJet printer.
Syntax :HCOpy:ABORt

:HCOpy:COMMent

Function Sets or queries the screen comment.
Syntax :HCOpy:COMMent {<String>}
:HCOpy:COMMent?
<String> = Up to 26 characters
Example :HCOpy:COMMent "ABC"
:HCOpy:COMMent?
-> :HCOpy:COMMent "ABC"

:HCOpy:DIRection

Function Sets or queries the data output destination.
Syntax :HCOpy:DIRection {EXTPrinter|
PRINter|NETPrinter|FILE}
:HCOpy:DIRection?
Example :HCOpy:DIRection FILE
:HCOpy:DIRection?
-> :HCOpy:DIRection FILE

:HCOpy:EXECute

Function Executes data output.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXECute

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter?

Function Queries all USB printer output settings.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter?

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG

Function Sets or queries the print magnification for printing data measured using an external clock in Long Print mode on a Brother PocketJet printer.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG {<Nrf>}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG?
<Nrf> = 1 to 20000000
Example :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG 10
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MAG 10.0

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE

Function Sets or queries the output format for Brother PocketJet printers.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE {HCOpy|LONG}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE?
Example :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE LONG
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:MODE LONG

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:RANGe

Function Sets or queries the output start point and output end point for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:RANGe {<Nrf>,<Nrf>}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:RANGe?
<Nrf> = -5 to 5 (div; in 10 div/display record length steps)
Example :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:RANGe -5.0,5.0
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:RANGe?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:
RANGe -5.000000000000,5.000000000000

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV

Function Sets or queries the time axis (print magnification) setting for printing data measured using the internal clock in Long Print mode on a Brother PocketJet printer.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV {<Nrf>|HOURL1|
HOURL2|HOURL3|HOURL4|HOURL5|HOURL6|HOURL7|
HOURL8|HOURL9|HOURL10|HOURL12|DAY1|DAY2|
DAY3|DAY4|DAY5|DAY6|DAY8|DAY10|DAY20}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV?
Example :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV 0.001
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TDIV 1.000E-03

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE

Function Sets or queries the colors that will be used when printing from the HP Inkjet printer.
Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE?
Example :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE ON
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TONE 1

5.15 HCOpy Group

:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the USB printer output command type.

Syntax :HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TYPE {BROther|HINKjet}
:HCOpy:EXTPrinter:TYPE?

Example :HCOpy:EXTPRINTER:TYPE BROTHER
:HCOpy:EXTPRINTER:TYPE?
-> :HCOpy:EXTPRINTER:TYPE BROTHER

:HCOpy:NETPrint?

Function Queries all network printer output settings.

Syntax :HCOpy:NETPrint?

:HCOpy:NETPrint:TONE

Function Sets or queries whether data will be printed in color from the network printer.

Syntax :HCOpy:NETPrint:TONE {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:NETPrint:TONE?

Example :HCOpy:NETPRINT:TONE ON
:HCOpy:NETPRINT:TONE?
-> :HCOpy:NETPRINT:TONE 1

:HCOpy:NETPrint:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the network printer output command type.

Syntax :HCOpy:NETPrint:TYPE {EINKjet|HINKjet|HLASer}
:HCOpy:NETPrint:TYPE?

Example :HCOpy:NETPRINT:TYPE EINKJET
:HCOpy:NETPRINT:TYPE?
-> :HCOpy:NETPRINT:TYPE EINKJET

:HCOpy:PSETup:ANNotation

Function Sets or queries the annotation print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:ANNotation {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:PSETup:ANNotation?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:ANNOTATION ON
:HCOpy:PSETUP:ANNOTATION?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:ANNOTATION ON

:HCOpy:PSETup:ANType

Function Sets or queries the annotation print content for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:ANType {INFormation|CHMessage}
:HCOpy:PSETup:ANType?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:ANTYPE INFORMATION
:HCOpy:PSETUP:ANTYPE?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:ANTYPE INFORMATION

:HCOpy:PSETup:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}:MESSAge

Function Sets or queries the annotation message strings of each channel for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:
{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}:
MESSAge {<String>}
:HCOpy:PSETup:
{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}:
MESSAge?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:CHANNEL1:
MESSAGE "TRACE1"
:HCOpy:PSETUP:CHANNEL1:MESSAGE?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:CHANNEL1:
MESSAGE "TRACE1"

:HCOpy:PSETup:GAUge

Function Sets or queries the gauge print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:GAUge {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:PSETup:GAUge?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:GAUGE ON
:HCOpy:PSETUP:GAUGE?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:GAUGE ON

:HCOpy:PSETup:GWIDth (Grid Width)

Function Sets or queries the width of the vertical scale on the print grid for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:GWIDth {DIV1|MM10}
:HCOpy:PSETup:GWIDth?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:GWIDTh DIV1
:HCOpy:PSETUP:GWIDTh?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:GWIDTh DIV1

:HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer

Function Sets or queries the header print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer?

Example :HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer ON
:HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer?
-> :HCOpy:PSETup:HEADer ON

:HCOpy:PSETup:TIME

Function Sets or queries the time print on/off setting for printing to a Brother PocketJet printer in Long Print mode.

Syntax :HCOpy:PSETup:TIME {<Boolean>}
:HCOpy:PSETup:TIME?

Example :HCOpy:PSETUP:TIME ON
:HCOpy:PSETUP:TIME?
-> :HCOpy:PSETUP:TIME ON

5.16 HISTory Group

The commands in this group deal with loading data from history waveforms. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the HISTORY key on the front panel.

:HISTory?

Function Queries all of the settings for the history feature.
Syntax :HISTory?

:HISTory:ABORt

Function Aborts the history search.
Syntax :HISTory:ABORt
Example :HISTory:ABORt

:HISTory:CLear

Function Clears the data of all history waveforms.
Syntax :HISTory:CLear
Example :HISTory:CLear

:HISTory:DATE?

Function Queries the trigger date of the data at the specified record number.
Syntax :HISTory:DATE? {<NRf>|MINimum}
<NRf> = 0 to -4999
Example :HIST:DATE? -1
-> :HIST:DATE "-0001 2010/02/02"
Description If you specify a record number that is lower than MINimum, this command will return "-----."

:HISTory:DISPlay

Function Sets or queries the history start and end numbers that will be displayed.
Syntax :HISTory:DISPlay {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:HISTory:DISPlay?
<NRf> = 0 to -4999
Example :HISTory:DISPlay -1,-2
:HISTory:DISPlay?
-> :HISTory:DISPlay -1,-2
Description The settable values vary depending on the memory model and the acquisition conditions.

:HISTory:DMODE (Display MODE)

Function Sets or queries the history waveform display mode.
Syntax :HISTory:DMODE {ONE|ALL|AVE}
:HISTory:DMODE?
Example :HISTory:DMODE ONE
:HISTory:DMODE?
-> :HISTory:DMODE ONE

:HISTory:EXECute

Function Executes the history waveform search. This is an overlap command.
Syntax :HISTory:EXECute

:HISTory:PARAMeter?

Function Queries all history-waveform parameter-search settings.
Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter?

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>?

Function Queries all the specified parameter's settings for history-waveform parameter searches.
Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>?
<x> = 1 to 4

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:CONDition

Function Sets or queries the specified parameter's reference condition for history-waveform parameter searches.
Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:
CONDition {OFF|IN|OUT}
<x> = 1 to 4
Example :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM1:
CONDition IN
:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM1:CONDition?
-> :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM1:
CONDition IN

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:BIT

Function Sets or queries the bit when the specified parameter's source trace for history-waveform parameter searches is set to 720230 (logic module).
Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:
BIT {<NRf>}
:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:LOGic:
BIT?
<NRf> = 1 to 8
<x> = 1 to 16
Example :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM:LOGic:BIT 2
:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM:LOGic:BIT?
-> :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM:LOGic:
BIT 2
Description The default value is 1.

5.16 HISTory Group

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the specified parameter's source trace for history-waveform parameter searches.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:
SOURce {<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:SOURce?
<x> = 1 to 4
<NRf> = 1 to 16
[,<NRf>] = 1, 2 (only on a 4-CH module (720254))

Example :HISTory:PARAMETER:ITEM1:SOURCE 1
:HISTory:PARAMETER:ITEM1:SOURCE?
-> :HISTory:PARAMETER:ITEM1:SOURCE 1

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?

Function Queries, for history-waveform parameter searches, the specified parameter's automatically measured item and upper and lower limits.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE?
<x> = 1 to 4

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:<Parameter>

Function Sets or queries the specified parameter's upper and lower limits for history-waveform parameter searches.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:
<Parameter> {<Voltage>,<Voltage>|
<Current>,<Current>|<Time>,<Time>|
<Frequency>,<Frequency>|
<NRf>,<NRf>}
<x> = 1 to 16
<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERAge|
AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|
DELay|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|
HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|
NOVershoot|NWIDth|PERiod|PNUMber|
POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|
RMS|SDEVIation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

:HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:VALue?

Function Queries the specified parameter's measured value for history-waveform parameter searches.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:ITEM<x>:TYPE:
VALue?
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :HISTory:PARAMETER:ITEM:VALUE?
-> :HISTory:PARAMETER:ITEM1:
VALUE 150.25000E+00

:HISTory:PARAMeter:LOGic

Function Sets or queries the logic to apply to history waveform searches.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:LOGic {AND|OR}
<x> = 1 to 4

Example :HISTory:PARAMETER:LOGIC AND
:HISTory:PARAMETER:LOGIC?
-> :HISTory:PARAMETER:LOGIC AND

:HISTory:PARAMeter:TRANGe

Function Sets or queries the determination range of history waveform parameter searches.

Syntax :HISTory:PARAMeter:
TRANGe {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:HISTory:PARAMeter:TRANGe?
<NRf> = -5 to 5 div

Example :HISTory:PARAMETER:TRANGE -5,5
:HISTory:PARAMETER:TRANGE?
-> :HISTory:PARAMETER:
TRANGE -5.000000000000,
5.000000000000

:HISTory:RECORD

Function Sets or queries the source record.

Syntax :HISTory:RECORD {<NRf>|MINimum}
:HISTory:RECORD?
<NRf> = 0 to -4999

Specify "MINimum" to specify the minimum record number.

Example :HISTory:RECORD -1
:HISTory:RECORD?
-> :HISTory:RECORD -1

:HISTory:RECORD? MINimum

Function Queries the minimum record number.

Example :HISTory:RECORD? MINimum
:HISTory:RECORD -4

Description This command returns the record number of the oldest data in the history function.

During measurements, this value is fixed to 0.

Use this command when the DL850E/DL850EV is not performing measurements.

:HISTory:SMODE

Function Sets or queries the history waveform search mode.

Syntax :HISTory:SMODE {OFF|ZONE|PARAMeter}
:HISTory:SMODE?

Example :HISTory:SMODE ZONE
:HISTory:SMODE?
-> :HISTory:SMODE ZONE

:HISTory:TIME?

Function Queries the time reference point of the data at the specified record number.

Syntax :HISTory:TIME? {<NRf>|MINimum}
<NRf> = 0 to -4999

Example :HIST:TIME? -1
-> :HIST:TIME "-0001 10:20:30.04"

Description If you specify a record number that is lower than MINimum, this command will return "-----."

:HISTory:ZONE?

Function Queries all history-waveform zone-search settings.

Syntax :HISTory:ZONE?

:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>?

Function Queries all settings for the specified search zone.

Syntax :HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>?
<x> = 1 to 4

:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:CONDition

Function Sets or queries the specified search zone's search condition.

Syntax :HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:
CONDition {OFF|IN|OUT}
:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:CONDition?

Example :HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:CONDITION IN
:HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:CONDITION?
-> :HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:CONDITION IN

:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:SOURCE

Function Sets or queries the specified search zone's source waveform.

Syntax :HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:
SOURCE {<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:HISTory:ZONE:EDIT<x>:SOURCE?
<x> = 1 to 4
<NRf> = 1 to 16 Channel number
<NRf> = 1 to 64 Sub channel number
[,<NRf>] = 1, 2 (only on a 4-CH module (720254))

Example :HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:SOURCE 1
:HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:SOURCE?
-> :HISTORY:ZONE:EDIT1:SOURCE 1

:HISTory:ZONE:LOGic

Function Sets or queries the logic condition of history-waveform zone searches.

Syntax :HISTory:ZONE:LOGic {AND|OR}
:HISTory:ZONE:LOGic?

Example :HISTORY:ZONE:LOGIC AND
:HISTORY:ZONE:LOGIC?
-> :HISTORY:ZONE:LOGIC AND

5.17 IMAGE Group

The commands in this group deal with saving screen capture data. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+SAVE keys on the front panel.

: IMAGE?

Function Queries all screen capture data output settings.
Syntax : IMAGE?

: IMAGE: BACKGROUND

Function Sets or queries the screen capture background (png).

Syntax : IMAGE:BACKGROUND {NORMAL|TRANSPARENT}
: IMAGE:BACKGROUND?

Example : IMAGE:BACKGROUND NORMAL
: IMAGE:BACKGROUND?
-> : IMAGE:BACKGROUND NORMAL

: IMAGE: COMMENT

Function Sets or queries the screen comment.

Syntax : IMAGE:COMMENT {<String>}
: IMAGE:COMMENT?
<String> = Up to 26 characters

Example : IMAGE:COMMENT "ABC"
: IMAGE:COMMENT?
-> : IMAGE:COMMENT "ABC"

: IMAGE: EXECUTE

Function Saves the screen capture data.

Syntax : IMAGE:EXECUTE
Example : IMAGE:EXECUTE

: IMAGE: FORMAT

Function Sets or queries the screen capture output format.

Syntax : IMAGE:FORMAT {BMP|JPEG|PNG}
: IMAGE:FORMAT?

Example : IMAGE:FORMAT PNG
: IMAGE:FORMAT? -> : IMAGE:FORMAT PNG

: IMAGE: SAVE?

Function Queries all file output settings.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE?

: IMAGE: SAVE: ANAMING

Function Sets or queries the setting of the auto naming feature for saving files.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE:ANAMING {DATE|NUMBERING|OFF}
: IMAGE:SAVE:ANAMING?

Example : IMAGE:SAVE:ANAMING NUMBERING
: IMAGE:SAVE:ANAMING?
-> : IMAGE:SAVE:ANAMING NUMBERING

: IMAGE: SAVE: CDIRECTORY

Function Changes the output destination directory.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE:CDIRECTORY {<String>}
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example : IMAGW:SAVE:
CDIRECTORY "20100318_000"

: IMAGE: SAVE: DRIVE

Function Sets the output destination medium.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE:DRIVE {IFMEMORY|HD,<NRF>|NETWORK|SD|USB,<NRF>,<NRF>}

Example : IMAGE:SAVE:DRIVE USB,0

Description See the description of the :FILE[:DIRRECTORY]:DRIVE command.

: IMAGE: SAVE: FRAME

Function Sets or queries whether a white frame is attached to the saved screen capture's image.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE:FRAME {<Boolean>}
: IMAGE:SAVE:FRAME?

Example : IMAGE:SAVE:FRAME 1
: IMAGE:SAVE:FRAME?
-> : IMAGE:SAVE:FRAME 1

: IMAGE: SAVE: NAME

Function Sets or queries the name of the file that will be saved.

Syntax : IMAGE:SAVE:NAME {<Filename>}
: IMAGE:SAVE:NAME?

Example : IMAGE:SAVE:NAME "ABC"
: IMAGE:SAVE:NAME?
-> : IMAGE:SAVE:NAME

: IMAGE: SAVE: PATH?

Function Queries the current directory.

Example : IMAGE:SAVE:PATH?
-> : IMAGE:SAVE:PATH "Path=HD,0"

: IMAGE: SEND?

Function Queries the screen capture data.

Syntax : IMAGE:SEND?

Description The screen capture data is returned as block data.

: IMAGE: TONE

Function Sets or queries the color tone of the screen capture data that will be saved.

Description : IMAGE:TONE {COLOR|GRAY|OFF|REVERSE}
: IMAGE:TONE?

Example : IMAGE:TONE REVERSE
: IMAGE:TONE? -> : IMAGE:TONE REVERSE

5.18 INITIALize Group

The commands in this group deal with initializing the DL850E/DL850EV settings. You can perform the same operations that you can by pressing the SETUP key on the front panel and then the Initialize soft key.

:INITialize:EXECute

Function Initializes the settings.

Syntax `:INITialize:EXECute{<String>}`

`<String>`

Omitted Initialize and then start measurement

`:NStart` Initialize but not start measurement

- Description
- The following settings cannot be reset.
 - Date and time settings
 - Communication settings
 - The language setting (English or Japanese)
 - Environment settings
 - An error will occur if the DL850E/DL850EV receives this command while hard disk recording is being performed. When you want to execute this command, stop hard disk recording.
 - History data is cleared.

:INITialize:UNDO

Function Undoes the setting initialization.

Syntax `:INITialize:UNDO`

Description The cleared history data will not be restored.

5.19 LSTart Group

The commands in this group deal with starting the log operation. These commands set the trigger mode to On Start and start waveform acquisition.

:LSTart (Log SStart)

Function Starts waveform acquisition immediately.

Syntax :LSTart

:LSTart?

Function Starts waveform acquisition immediately, and waits for acquisition to complete.

Syntax :LSTart?

Example :LSTart? -> 0

Description When acquisition is complete, this command returns 0.

5.20 MATH Group

The commands in this group deal with computations. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the MATH key on the front panel.

If the selectable range of the time axis is " $\langle \text{NRf} \rangle = -5$ to 5div ," the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see "Selectable Range of Cursor Positions" under "Notes about Cursor Measurement" in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

:MATH<x>?

Function Queries all computation settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8

:MATH<x>:AVERage?

Function Queries all averaging computation settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:AVERage:CCOunt

Function Sets or queries the cycle count of cycle averaging.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage:CCOunt {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:AVERage:CCOunt?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
 $\langle \text{NRf} \rangle = 10$ to 1800

Example :MATH1:AVERAGE:CCOUNT 720
:MATH1:AVERAGE:CCOUNT?
-> :MATH1:AVERAGE:CCOUNT 720

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:AVERage:COUnT

Function Sets or queries the average count of linear averaging.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage:COUnT {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:AVERage:COUnT?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
 $\langle \text{NRf} \rangle = 2$ to 128 (in $2n$ steps)

Example :MATH1:AVERAGE:COUNT 16
:MATH1:AVERAGE:COUNT?
-> :MATH1:AVERAGE:COUNT 16

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:AVERage:EWEight

Function Sets or queries the attenuation constant of exponential averaging.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage:EWEight {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:AVERage:EWEight?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
 $\langle \text{NRf} \rangle = 2$ to 256 (in $2n$ steps)

Example :MATH1:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16
:MATH1:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT?
-> :MATH1:AVERAGE:EWEIGHT 16

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:AVERage:MODE

Function Sets or queries the averaging mode.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage:MODE {CYCLe | EXPOnent | LINear | OFF | PEAK}
:MATH<x>:AVERage:MODE?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Example :MATH1:AVERAGE:MODE EXPONENT
:MATH1:AVERAGE:MODE?
-> :MATH1:AVERAGE:MODE EXPONENT

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:AVERage:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the averaging domain.

Syntax :MATH<x>:AVERage:TYPE {FREQUency | TIME}
:MATH<x>:AVERage:TYPE?
 $\langle x \rangle = 1$ to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Example :MATH1:AVERAGE:TYPE FREQUENCY
:MATH1:AVERAGE:TYPE?
-> :MATH1:AVERAGE:TYPE FREQUENCY

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:BINary?

Function Queries all binary computation settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:BINary?

5.20 MATH Group

:MATH<x>:BINary: {CHANnel<x> [:SCHannel<x>] | MATH<x> } [:THReshold]

Function Sets or queries the threshold level of the specified channel for binary computations.

Syntax :MATH<x>:BINary: {CHANnel<x> | MATH<x>} [:THReshold] {<Voltage>, <Voltage> | <Current>, <Current> | <Nrf>, <Nrf>}
 :MATH<x>:BINary: {CHANnel<x> | MATH<x>} [:THReshold] ?
 :MATH<x>:BINary:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x> [:THReshold] {<Voltage>, <Voltage> | <Current>, <Current> | <Nrf>, <Nrf>}
 :MATH<x>:BINary:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x> [:THReshold] ?
 MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
 CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
 SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (for modules that have sub channels)
 <Voltage>, <Current>, <Nrf> = The selectable range varies depending on settings such as the range and offset. For details, see the DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual.
 For settings other than MATH<x>
 <Nrf> = -10 to 10 div (or equivalent values)
 For MATH<x>
 <Nrf> = -5 to 5 (div; in 0.01 div steps)

Example :MATH1:BINARY:CHANNEL1:THRESHOLD 1,0
 :MATH1:BINARY:CHANNEL1:THRESHOLD?
 -> :MATH1:BINARY:CHANNEL1:THRESHOLD 1.000000E+00,0.000000E+00

:MATH<x>:CONSTant<x>

Function Sets or queries a constant for user-defined computation.

Syntax :MATH<x>:CONSTant<x> {<Nrf>}
 :MATH<x>:CONSTant<x>?
 MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
 CONSTant<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
 <Nrf> = -9.9999E+30 to +9.9999E+30

Example :MATH1:CONSTANT1 1
 :MATH1:CONSTANT1?
 -> :MATH1:CONSTANT1 1

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:DEFine

Function Sets or queries an expression for user-defined computation.

Syntax :MATH<x>:DEFine {<String>}
 :MATH<x>:DEFine?
 MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
 <String> = Up to 80 characters

Example :MATH1:DEFINE "PS (C1)"
 :MATH1:DEFINE?
 -> :MATH1:DEFINE "PS (C1)"

Description If OPERATION is set to a value other than USERdefine, this query will return the OPERATION setting.
 This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:DISPlay

Function Sets or queries whether computations will be performed.

Syntax :MATH<x>:DISPlay {<Boolean>}
 :MATH<x>:DISPlay?
 MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MATH1:DISPLAY ON
 :MATH1:DISPLAY? -> :MATH1:DISPLAY 1

:MATH<x>:ESHift: {CHANnel<x> [:SCHannel<x>] | MATH<x> } [:COUNT]

Function Sets or queries the amount of phase shift in the Shift computation when an external clock is used.

Syntax :MATH<x>:ESHift: {CHANnel<x> | MATH<x>} [:COUNT] {<Nrf>}
 :MATH<x>:ESHift:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>} [:COUNT] {<Nrf>}
 :MATH<x>:ESHift: {CHANnel<x> | MATH<x>} [:COUNT] ?
 :MATH<x>:ESHift:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>} [:COUNT] ?

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
 CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
 SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (for modules that have sub channels)
 <Nrf> = ±(record length/2). The resolution is 1.

Example :MATH1:ESHIFT:CHANNEL1:COUNT 10
 :MATH1:ESHIFT:CHANNEL1:COUNT?
 -> :MATH1:ESHIFT:CHANNEL1:COUNT 10

:MATH<x>:EXPonential?

Function Queries all exponential window settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:EXPonential?
 <x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE

Function Sets or queries the exponential window's damping rate.

Syntax :MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE?
<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
<NRf> = 1 to 100

Example :MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE 100
:MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE?
-> :MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:DRATE 100

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:FORCE<x>

Function Sets or queries the exponential window's FORCE1 or FORCE2 value.

Syntax :MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:
FORCE<x> {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:EXPONENTIAL:FORCE<x>?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
FORCE<x> = 1, 2
<NRf> = 1 to 100

Example :MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:FORCE1 100
:MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:FORCE1?
-> :MATH1:EXPONENTIAL:FORCE1 100

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:FFT?

Function Queries all FFT computation settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FFT?
<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

:MATH<x>:FFT:POINT

Function Sets or queries the number of FFT points.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FFT:POINT {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:FFT:POINT?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
<NRf> = 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000, 50000, 100000

Example :MATH1:FFT:POINT 1000
:MATH1:FFT:POINT?
-> :MATH1:FFT:POINT 1000

:MATH<x>:FFT:WINDOW

Function Sets or queries the time window for FFT computations.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FFT:WINDOW {HANNING|
RECTANGLE|FLATTOP|EXPONENTIAL|HAMMING}
:MATH<x>:FFT:WINDOW?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Example :MATH1:FFT:WINDOW HANNING
:MATH1:FFT:WINDOW?
-> :MATH1:FFT:WINDOW HANNING

Description The EXPONENTIAL parameter is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>?

Function Queries all digital filter settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FILTER<x>?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
FILTER<x> = 1, 2

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:BAND

Function Sets or queries a digital filter band.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:BAND {BPASS|
HPASS|LPASS}
:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:BAND?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
FILTER<x> = 1, 2

Example :MATH1:FILTER1:BAND LPASS
:MATH1:FILTER1:BAND?
-> :MATH1:FILTER1:BAND LPASS

Description You can only specify the GAUSS parameter when the band is set to LPASS.
This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:CUTOFF<x>

Function Sets or queries a cutoff frequency of a digital filter.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:CUTOFF<x> {<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:CUTOFF<x>?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
FILTER<x> = 1, 2
CUTOFF<x> = 1, 2
<NRf> = 2 to 30% (in 0.2% steps)

Example :MATH1:FILTER1:CUTOFF1 10.0
:MATH1:FILTER1:CUTOFF1?
-> :MATH1:FILTER1:CUTOFF1 10.0

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

5.20 MATH Group

:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the type of a digital filter.

Syntax :MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:TYPE {GAUSS|IIR|SHARp}
:MATH<x>:FILTER<x>:TYPE?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
FILTER<x> = 1, 2

Example :MATH1:FILTER1:TYPE GAUSS
:MATH1:FILTER1:TYPE?
-> :MATH1:FILTER1:TYPE GAUSS

Description This command is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:LABEL

Function Sets or queries a computed waveform label.

Syntax :MATH<x>:LABEL {<String>}
:MATH<x>:LABEL?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
<String> = Up to 16 characters

Example :MATH1:LABEL "ABC"
:MATH1:LABEL? -> :MATH1:LABEL "ABC"

:MATH<x>:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the DL850E/DL850EV is in computation mode.

Syntax :MATH<x>:MODE {<Boolean>}
:MATH<x>:MODE?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)

Example :MATH1:MODE ON
:MATH1:MODE? -> :MATH1:MODE 1

:MATH<x>:MREFERENCE

Function Sets or queries the computation range.

Syntax :MATH<x>:MREFERENCE {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:MREFERENCE?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8 (this command performs the same no matter what value you specify)
<NRf> = -5 to 5 div

Example :MATH1:MREFERENCE -5, 5
:MATH1:MREFERENCE?
-> :MATH1:MREFERENCE -5.000000000000, 5.000000000000

:MATH<x>:OPERation

Function Sets or queries the computation type.

Syntax :MATH<x>:OPERation {PLUS|MINus|MULTiple|BINary|DIVIde|SHIFt|PS|OFF|USERdefine}
:MATH<x>:OPERation?
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MATH1:OPERATION PS
:MATH1:OPERATION?
-> :MATH1:OPERATION PS

Description The USERdefine parameter is valid on models with the /G2 option.

:MATH<x>:SCALE?

Function Queries all scaling settings.

Syntax :MATH<x>:SCALE?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8

:MATH<x>:SCALE:MODE

Function Sets or queries a scale mode.

Syntax :MATH<x>:SCALE:MODE {AUTO|MANual}
:MATH<x>:SCALE:MODE?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8

Example :MATH1:SCALE:MODE AUTO
:MATH1:SCALE:MODE?
-> :MATH1:SCALE:MODE AUTO

:MATH<x>:SCALE:VALue

Function Sets or queries a set of upper and lower limits for manual scaling.

Syntax :MATH<x>:SCALE:VALue {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:MATH<x>:SCALE:VALue?
MATH<x> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = -9.9999E+30 to +9.9999E+30

Example :MATH1:SCALE:VALUE 1,-1
:MATH1:SCALE:VALUE?
-> :MATH1:SCALE:VALUE 1.00000E+00, -1.00000E+00

:MATH<x>:SHIFT:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}[:TIME]

Function Sets or queries the amount of phase shift in the Shift computation when the internal clock is used.

Syntax :MATH<x>:SHIFT:{CHANnel<x>|
MATH<x>}[:TIME] {<Time>}
:MATH<x>:SHIFT:CHANnel<x>:
SCHannel<x>[:TIME] {<Time>}
:MATH<x>:SHIFT:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}
[:TIME]?
:MATH<x>:SHIFT:CHANnel<x>:
SCHannel<x>[:TIME]?
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (for modules that
have sub channels)
<Time> = 0 s to 2592000 s (720 hours) ± (T/div × 5)
Step: 1 / sample rate

Example :MATH1:SHIFT:CHANNEL1:TIME -0.001
:MATH1:SHIFT:CHANNEL1:TIME?
-> :MATH1:SHIFT:CHANNEL1:
TIME -1.000000000E-03

:MATH<x>:SOURce<x>

Function Sets or queries a sub channel's computation type.

Syntax :MATH<x>:SOURce<x> {<NRF>[,<NRF>]|
MATH<x>}
:MATH<x>:SOURce<x>?
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
SOURce<x>'s <x> = 1, 2

Description You cannot use this command when no modules are installed.

:MATH<x>:UNIT

Function Sets or queries a unit string that is attached to computation results.

Syntax :MATH<x>:UNIT {<String>}
:MATH<x>:UNIT?
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
<String> = Up to 4 characters

Example :MATH1:UNIT "UU"
:MATH1:UNIT? -> :MATH1:UNIT "UU"

5.21 MEASure Group

The commands in this group deal with the automated measurement of waveform parameters. You can make the same settings and queries (of settings and measured values) that you can by using the MEASURE key on the front panel. If the selectable range of the time axis is “<NRf> = -5 to 5div,” the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see “Selectable Range of Cursor Positions” under “Notes about Cursor Measurement” in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

:MEASure?

Function Queries all the settings for automated measurement of waveform parameters.

Syntax :MEASure?

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:ALL

Function Sets the specified bit of the specified channel to on or off at once.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:
ALL {<Boolean>}
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:ALL ON

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:CDESTination

Function Sets or queries whether the copy destination channel is on or off for when parameter measurement items are copied between channels and bits.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:
CDESTination {<Boolean>}
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:
CDESTINATION ON

Description • The default value is ON.
• This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:COPY

Function Copies the on/off setting of the specified bit of the specified channel to another specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:COPY
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:COPY

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay?

Function Queries all settings related to the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay?

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:COUNT?

Function Queries the statistics count of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
COUNT?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DElay:COUNT?

-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DElay:
COUNT 10

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEviation}?

Function Queries the statistical value of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEviation}?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DElay:MEAN?

-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DElay:
MEAN 6.6666667E-06

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:MEASure?

Function Queries all settings related to the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
MEASure?

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the edge detection count of the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:COUNT {<NRf>}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:COUNT?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 9

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:COUNT 2
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:COUNT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:COUNT 2

Description • The default value is 1.
• This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the edge polarity of the source waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:SLOPe {RISE|FALL}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:MEASure:SLOPe?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:SLOPE FALL
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:SLOPE?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
MEASURE:SLOPE FALL

Description • The default value is RISE.
• This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE?

Function Queries all settings related to the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE?

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the edge detection count of the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:COUNT {<NRf>}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:COUNT?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 9

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:COUNT 2
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:COUNT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:COUNT 2

Description • The default value is 1.
• This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:LOGic:BIT

Function Sets or queries the reference waveform bit used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:BIT {<NRf>}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:BIT?
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:BIT 1
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:BIT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
REFERENCE:BIT 1

Description • The default value is 1.
• This command is valid only on logic module channels.
• This command is valid when the channel specified by :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DELay:REFERENCE:TRACe is a logic module channel.

5.21 MEASure Group

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:REference:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the edge polarity of the reference waveform used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:SLOPe {RISE|FALL}
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:SLOPe?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SLOPE FALL
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SLOPE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SLOPE FALL

Description

- The default value is RISE.
- This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:REference:SOURce

Function Sets or queries whether to set the reference for measuring the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel to a trigger point or to a waveform.

Syntax
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:SOURce {TRACe|TRIGger}
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:SOURce?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SOURCE TRACE
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SOURCE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:SOURCE TRACE

Description

- The default value is TRACe.
- This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:REference:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:TRACe {<NRf>[,<NRf>]|
 MATH<x3>}
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 REference:TRACe?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8
 <x3> = 1 to 8
 <NRf> = 1 to 16

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:TRACE 1
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:TRACE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 REFERENCE:TRACE 1

Description

- The default value is 1.
- This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:STATE

Function Sets or queries the display format of the delay of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 STATE {TIME|OFF|DEGRee}
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:
 STATE?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 STATE TIME
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:STATE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:
 STATE TIME

Description

- The default value is OFF.
- This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:VAlue?

Function Queries the delay measurement result of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:DElay:VAlue? {<NRf>}
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8
 <NRf> = 1 to the number of history entries: Can be omitted

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:VALUE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:DELAY:VALUE 0.000000E+00

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>?

Function Queries all settings related to the waveform parameter of the specified bit of the specified channel on a logic module.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>?
 <Parameter> = {AVGFreq|DUTYcycle|FREQUENCY|PERiod|PNUmber}

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:COUNT?

Function Queries the waveform parameter statistics count of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:COUNT?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8
 <Parameter> = {AVGFreq|DUTYcycle|FREQUENCY|PERiod|PNUmber}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:COUNT?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:COUNT 10

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEVIation}?

Function Queries the waveform parameter statistics value of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEVIation}?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8
 <Parameter> = {AVGFreq|DUTYcycle|FREQUENCY|PERiod|PNUmber}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:MEAN?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:MEAN 50.00000E+00

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:STATE

Function Sets or queries the on/off state of the waveform parameter of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:STATE {<Boolean>}
 :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:STATE?
 <x1> = 1 to 16
 <x2> = 1 to 8
 <Parameter> = {AVGFreq|DUTYcycle|FREQUENCY|PERiod|PNUmber}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:STATE ON
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:STATE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:BIT1:FREQUENCY:STATE ON

Description

- The default value is OFF.
- This command is valid only on logic module channels.

5.21 MEASure Group

:MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:<Parameter>:VALue?

Function Queries the measured waveform parameter value of the specified bit of the specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x1>:BIT<x2>:
<Parameter>:VALue? {<NRf>}
<x1> = 1 to 16
<x2> = 1 to 8
<Parameter> = {AVGFreq|DUTYcycle|
FREQUency|PERiod|PNUMber}

Example :MEASure:CHANnel1:BIT1:FREQUency:
VALue?
-> :MEASure:CHANnel1:BIT1:FREQUency:
VALue 50.00000E+00

Description This command is valid only on logic module channels.

:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}?

Function Sets or queries whether all the waveform parameters of the specified channel are ON or OFF.

Syntax :MEASure:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}?
:MEASure:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>?
<x> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Description For channels that have sub channels, use the :MEAS:CHAN:SCH? command.

:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>} :ALL

Function Sets all the measurement items of the specified channel to ON or OFF.

Syntax :MEASure:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}:
ALL {<Boolean>}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
ALL {<Boolean>}
<x> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASure:CHANnel1:ALL ON
:MEASure:CHANnel7:SCHannel1:ALL ON

Description For channels that have sub channels, use the :MEAS:CHAN:SCH:ALL command.

:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>}:CDESTination (CopyDestination)

Function Sets or queries whether the copy destination channel is ON or OFF for when parameter measurement items are copied between channels.

Syntax :MEASure:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}:
CDESTination {<Boolean>}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
CDESTination
<x> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASure:CHANnel2:CDESTINATION ON
:MEASure:CHANnel2:CDESTINATION?
-> :MEASure:CHANnel2:CDESTINATION 1
:MEASure:CHANnel7:SCHannel1:
CDESTINATION ON
:MEASure:CHANnel7:SCHannel1:
CDESTINATION?
-> :MEASure:CHANnel7:SCHannel1:
CDESTINATION 1

:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>} :COPY

Function Copies all the measurement item ON/OFF settings from one specified channel to another specified channel.

Syntax :MEASure:{CHANnel<x>|MATH<x>}:COPY
:MEASure:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:COPY
<x> = 1 to 16
<x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASure:CHANnel1:COPY

:MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|MATH<x>} :DElay?

Function Queries all delay settings.

Syntax :MEASure:{CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]|
MATH<x>}:DElay?

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: COUNT?

Function Queries the statistics count of the delay between channels.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: COUNT?

Example :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: COUNT?
-> :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: COUNT 3

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: {MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEviation}?

Function Queries a statistic of the delay between channels.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: {MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEviation}?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEAN?
-> :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY:
MEAN 6.6666667E-06

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure?

Function Queries all the settings for a source waveform for measuring the delay between channels of a waveform.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: COUNT

Function Sets or queries the number of source waveforms at which delay between channels will be measured for a waveform.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: COUNT {<Nrf>}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: COUNT?

<Nrf> = 1 to 9

Example :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
COUNT 2
:MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
COUNT?
-> :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
COUNT 2

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: SLOPe

Function Sets or queries a source waveform slope that will be used to measure delay between channels for a waveform.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: SLOPe {RISE|FALL}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: MEASure: SLOPe?

Example :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
SLOPE RISE
:MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
SLOPE?
-> :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: MEASURE:
SLOPE RISE

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: REference?

Function Queries all reference waveform settings used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: REference?

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: REference: COUNT

Function Sets or queries the edge detection count of the reference waveform used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: REference: COUNT {<Nrf>}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DElay: REference: COUNT {<Nrf>}?
<Nrf> = 1 to 9

Example :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: REFERENCE:
COUNT 1
:MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY: REFERENCE:
COUNT?
-> :MEASURE: CHANNEL1: DELAY:
REFERENCE: COUNT 1

5.21 MEASure Group

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:LOGic:BIT

Function Sets or queries the bit of the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay between channels for a waveform.

Syntax
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:LOGic:BIT {<NRf>}
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:LOGic:BIT?<x> = 1 to 16
 <x> = 1 to 60: (sub channel)
 <x> = 1 to 8: Math
 <NRf> = 1 to 8

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:LOGIC:BIT 1
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:LOGIC:BIT?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:LOGIC:BIT 1

Description

- The default value is 1.
- When the trace specified by the :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:TRACe command is a logic module, specify the bit of that channel.

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the edge detection slope of the reference waveform used to measure the delay between channels for the specified waveform.

Syntax
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SLOPe {RISE|FALL}
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SLOPe?

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SLOPE RISE
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SLOPE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SLOPE RISE

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SOURce

Function Sets or queries whether to set the reference point for measuring the delay between channels for a waveform to a trigger point or to a waveform.

Syntax
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SOURce {TRACe|TRIGGer}
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:SOURce?

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SOURCE TRACE
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SOURCE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:SOURCE TRACE

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the reference waveform trace used to measure the delay between channels for a waveform.

Syntax
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:TRACe {<NRf>[, <NRf>] | MATH<x>}
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:REFerence:TRACe?

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:TRACE 1
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:TRACE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:REFERENCE:TRACE 1

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:STATe

Function Sets or queries the display format of the delay parameters of the specified channel.

Syntax
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:STATe {TIME|OFF|DEGRee}
 :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} :DELay:STATe?

Example
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:STATE TIME
 :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:STATE?
 -> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:STATE TIME

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DELay: VALue?

Function Queries a measured delay value of the specified waveform's parameter.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DELay: VALue? {<NRf>}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:VALUE?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DELAY:
VALUE 0.0000000E+00

Description

- This command returns "NAN" if the value cannot be measured.
- <NRf> is used to specify which iteration of statistical processing to query the parameter value from. This command returns "NAN" if the specified value does not exist.
- <NRf> can be omitted. If it is omitted, the measured values of the newest waveform in history memory are queried. If you include <NRf>, the measured value of the waveform <NRf> times before the newest history waveform will be queried.

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal?

Function Queries all distal, mesial, and proximal settings.

Syntax :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL?

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal: MODE

Function Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal point mode setting.

Syntax :MEASure:CHANnel<x>:DPRoximal:
MODE {PERCent|UNIT}
:MEASure:CHANnel<x>:DPRoximal:MODE?

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
MODE PERCENT
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:MODE?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
MODE PERCENT

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal: PERCent

Function Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal points as percentages.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal:
PERCent {<NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal: PERCent?
<NRf> = 0 to 100 (%; in 0.1% steps)

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

The order is <Proximal><Mesial><Distal>.

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
PERCENT 20, 50, 80
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:PERCENT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
PERCENT 20.0, 50.0, 80.0

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal: UNIT

Function Sets or queries the distal, mesial, and proximal points as units.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal:
UNIT {<Voltage>, <Voltage>, <Voltage> | <Current>, <Current>, <Current> | <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>} : DPRoximal: UNIT?
<Voltage>, <Current>, <NRf> = The selectable

range varies depending on settings such as the range and offset. For details, see the DL850E/DL850EV User's Manual.

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

The order is <Proximal><Mesial><Distal>.

Selectable range of the MEAS:{CHAN<x>}:DPR:UNIT command

For <Voltage>, <Voltage>, <Voltage>, the selectable range is \pm the measurement range, and the resolution is the same as the resolution of the zoom method (DIV/SPAN) that has been set by the V Scale of the vertical axis.

For Math channels: ± 5 div

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
UNIT -10, 0, 10
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:UNIT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:DPROXIMAL:
UNIT -10.0000E+00, 0.0000E+00,
10.0000E+00

Description You cannot set the distal, mesial, and proximal points using units on frequency modules. Depending on the settings that were in use before you sent this command, the values may not be set according to the parameters.

5.21 MEASure Group

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:METHOD

Function Sets or queries the modes of a set of high and low points (rising-time and falling-time measurement references).

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:METHOD {AUTO|MAXMin}
:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:METHOD?

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:METHOD AUTO
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:METHOD?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:METHOD AUTO

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>?

Function Queries the setting of a waveform parameter (measurement item).

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60
MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERage|AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|NOVershoot|NWIDth|PERiod|PNUMBER|POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|RMS|SDEViation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:STATE 0

Description This command returns the same response as the :MEAS:CHAN:<Parameter>:STAT? command.

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?

Function Queries the count of measured values for cyclic statistical processing of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?
<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERage|

AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|NOVershoot|NWIDth|PERiod|PNUMBER|POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|RMS|SDEViation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:COUNT?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:COUNT 3

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>: {MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEViation}?

Function Queries a cyclic statistical processing value of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>: {MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEViation}?

<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERage|AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|NOVershoot|NWIDth|PERiod|PNUMBER|POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|RMS|SDEViation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:MAXIMUM?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:MAXIMUM 30.6333333E+00

Description This command returns "NAN" for any statistics that cannot be processed.

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the specified waveform's waveform parameter (measurement item) is ON or OFF.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:STATE

<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERage|AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDth1|BWIDth2|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|NOVershoot|NWIDth|PERiod|PNUMBER|POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|RMS|SDEViation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:STATE ON
:MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:STATE?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:STATE 1

:MEASure: {CHANnel<x> [:SCHannel<x>] | MATH<x>} :<Parameter>:VALue?

Function Queries the measured value of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure: {CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]} | MATH<x>}:<Parameter>:VALue? {<Nrf>}
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
<Nrf> = 1 to 64000

<Parameter> = {AMPLitude|AVERage|AVGFreq|AVGPeriod|BWIDTH1|BWIDTH2|DUTYcycle|FALL|FREQuency|HIGH|LOW|MAXimum|MIDDLE|MINimum|NOVershoot|NWIDTH|PERiod|PNUMber|POVershoot|PTOPeak|PWIDth|RISE|RMS|SDEVIation|TY1Integ|TY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:VALUE?
-> :MEASURE:CHANNEL1:PTOPEAK:
VALUE 30.516667E+00

Description This command returns "NAN" if the value cannot be measured.

Parameters cannot be measured if the measurement has not been performed or if the measurement was performed, but computations were not performed because the specified range exceeded 10 Mpoint.

The <Nrf> at the end is used to specify which iteration of statistical processing to query the parameter value from. This command returns "NAN" (Not A Number) if the specified value does not exist.

- For non-cyclic statistical processing. <Nrf> can be omitted. If you omit <Nrf>, the most recent history parameter value will be queried. If you include <Nrf>, the history parameter value of the waveform <Nrf> times before the newest history waveform will be queried.
- After cyclic statistical processing has been completed. <Nrf> can be omitted. If you omit <Nrf>, the parameter value within the cycle that was measured last will be queried. If you include <Nrf>, the parameter value within the cycle that was measured <Nrf> times after the measurement shown on the screen's left edge will be queried.
- When you execute a normal measurement, without cyclic statistical processing, even if you include <Nrf> in the command, you cannot query the waveform parameters in the history memory.

:MEASure: CYCLE?

Function Queries all cycle statistics settings.

Syntax :MEASure:CYCLE?

:MEASure: CYCLE: ABORT

Function Aborts cyclic statistical processing.

Syntax :MEASure:CYCLE:ABORT

Example :MEASURE:CYCLE:ABORT

:MEASure: CYCLE: EXECute

Function Executes cyclic statistical processing.

Syntax :MEASure:CYCLE:EXECute

Example :MEASURE:CYCLE:EXECUTE

:MEASure: CYCLE: LOGic: BIT

Function Sets or queries the cycle trace bit of cycle statistics.

Syntax :MEASure:CYCLE:LOGic:BIT {<Nrf>}
:MEASure:CYCLE:LOGic:BIT?
<Nrf> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CYCLE:LOGIC:BIT 1
:MEASURE:CYCLE:LOGIC:BIT?
-> :MEASURE:CYCLE:LOGIC:BIT 1

Description • The default value is 1.

- This command is valid only when the channel specified by the :MEASure:CYCLE:TRACE command is a logic module channel.

:MEASure: CYCLE: TRACe

Function Sets or queries the cycle trace of cycle statistics.

Syntax :MEASure:CYCLE:
TRACe {OWN|<Nrf>[, <Nrf>] | MATH<x>}
:MEASure:CYCLE:TRACe?

First <Nrf> = 1 to 16

Second <Nrf> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

MATH<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :MEASURE:CYCLE:TRACE OWN
:MEASURE:CYCLE:TRACE?
-> :MEASURE:CYCLE:TRACE OWN

:MEASure: HISTory: ABORT

Function Aborts the statistical processing of history waveforms.

Syntax :MEASure:HISTory:ABORT

Example :MEASURE:HISTORY:ABORT

:MEASure: HISTory: EXECute

Function Executes the statistical processing of history waveforms.

Syntax :MEASure:HISTory:EXECute

Example :MEASURE:HISTORY:EXECUTE

:MEASure: MODE

Function Sets or queries the measure mode.

Syntax :MEASure:MODE {OFF|ON|CYCLE|HISTory|STATistics}
:MEASure:MODE?

Example :MEASURE:MODE ON
:MEASURE:MODE? -> :MEASURE:MODE ON

5.21 MEASure Group

:MEASure:ONECycle

Function Sets or queries whether one cycle mode is ON or OFF.

Syntax :MEASure:ONECycle {<Boolean>}
:MEASure:ONECycle?

Example :MEASURE:ONECYCLE ON
:MEASURE:ONECYCLE?
-> :MEASURE:ONECYCLE 1

:MEASure:TRANge (Time Range)

Function Sets or queries the waveform parameter measurement range.

Syntax :MEASure:TRANge {<NRf>,<NRf>}
:MEASure:TRANge?
<NRf> = -5 to 5 (div; in 10 div/display record length steps)

Example :MEASURE:TRANGE -5,5
:MEASURE:TRANGE?
-> :MEASURE:TRANGE -5.000000000000,
5.000000000000

:MEASure:WAIT?

Function Waits for the completion of measurement by using a timeout value.

Syntax :MEASure:WAIT? {<NRf>}
<NRf> = 1 to 36000 (timeout value, in units of 100 msec)

Example :MEASure:WAIT? 100 -> :MEAS:WAIT 1
Description The command returns 0 if the measurement finishes within the specified timeout. If measurement does not finish, or if it was never taking place to begin with, the command returns 1. Even if you make the timeout value long, 0 is returned as soon as the measurement finishes.

:MEASure:{XY<x>}?

Function Queries all the settings for automated measurement of XY waveform parameters.

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}?

:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>?

Function Queries all the settings of a waveform parameter (measurement item).

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>?
XY<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
<Parameter> = {XY1Integ|XY2Integ}

:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?

Function Queries the count of measured values for cyclic statistical processing of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:COUNT?
<Parameter> = {XY1Integ|XY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:COUNT?
-> :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:COUNT 1

:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEVIation}?

Function Queries a cyclic statistical processing value of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:
{MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|SDEVIation}?
<Parameter> = {XY1Integ|XY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:MAXIMUM?
-> :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:MAXIMUM NAN

Description This command returns "NAN" for any statistics that cannot be processed.

:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:STATE

Function Sets or queries whether the specified waveform's waveform parameter (measurement item) is ON or OFF.

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:
STATE {<Boolean>}
:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:STATE?
<Parameter> = {XY1Integ|XY2Integ}

Example :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:STATE ON
:MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:STATE?
-> :MEASURE:XY1:XY1INTEG:STATE 1

:MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:VALUE?

Function Queries the measured value of a waveform parameter.

Syntax :MEASure:{XY<x>}:<Parameter>:
VALUE? {<NRf>}
XY<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8
<NRf> = 1 to 48000
<Parameter> = {XY1Integ|XY2Integ}

Description This command returns "NAN" if the value cannot be measured.

Parameters cannot be measured if the measurement has not been performed or if the measurement was performed, but computations were not performed because the specified range exceeded 10 Mpoint.

The <NRf> is used to specify which iteration of statistical processing to query the parameter value from. This command returns "NAN" (Not A Number) if the specified value does not exist.

- For non-cyclic statistical processing:
<NRf> can be omitted. If you omit <NRf>, the most recent history parameter value will be queried. If you include <NRf>, the history parameter value of the waveform <NRf> times before the newest history waveform will be queried.
- After cyclic statistical processing has been completed:
<NRf> can be omitted. If you omit <NRf>, the parameter value within the cycle that was measured last will be queried. If you include <NRf>, the parameter value within the cycle that was measured <NRf> times after the measurement shown on the screen's left edge will be queried.

5.22 MONitor Group

:MONitor:LATCh:ASENd:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

Function Sends the numeric monitor data (in ASCII format) of the specified channel.

Syntax :MONitor:LATCh:ASENd:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :MONITOR:LATCH:ASEND:CHANNEL1?
-> The response format is the same as the :MONitor:ASENd:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]? command.

Description The data that is present at the time when you execute the latch command is sent. If the latch command has not been executed, an undefined value is returned.

:MONitor:LATCh:EXECute

Function Latches the monitor data.

Syntax :MONitor:LATCh:EXECute

:MONitor:LATCh:SENd:{ALL|CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]}?

Function Sends numeric monitor data.

Syntax :MONitor:LATCh:SENd:{ALL|
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]}?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :MON:LATCH:SENd:CHAN1?
-> #9 (9-digit number of bytes; data byte sequence)

Description The data that is present at the time when you execute the latch command is sent.

:MONitor:OFFSet:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

Function Queries the offset that is used when the specified channel's numeric monitor data is converted to a physical value.

Syntax :MONitor:OFFSet:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :MONITOR:OFFSET:CHANNEL1?
-> :MONITOR:OFFSET:
CHANNEL1 0.0000000E+00

:MONitor:RANGe:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

Function Queries the range that is used when the specified channel's numeric monitor data is converted to a physical value.

Syntax :MONitor:RANGe:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :MONITOR:RANGE:CHANNEL1?
-> :MONITOR:RANGE:
CHANNEL1 5.0000000E+00

:MONitor:SENd:ALL?

Function Sends the numeric monitor data (in binary format).

Syntax :MONitor:SENd:ALL?

Example :MON:SENd:ALL?
-> #9 (9-digit number of bytes; data byte sequence)

Description • The number of output bytes for each channel is based on the value specified by the :MONitor:FORMat:CHANnel<x> command.
• Channels whose input is off are not sent.

:MONitor:SENd:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

Function Sends the numeric monitor data (in binary format) of the specified channel.

Syntax :MONitor:SENd:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

Example :MON:SENd:CHAN1?
-> #9 (9-digit number of bytes; data byte sequence)

Description • The number of output bytes for each channel is based on the value specified by the :MONitor:FORMat:CHANnel<x> command.
• Channels whose input is off are not sent.

:MONitor:VERBose

Function Set whether to include labels and units in the response to the MONitor:ASENd? command.

Syntax :MONitor:VERBose {<Boolean>}
:MONitor:VERBose?

Example :MONITOR:VERBOSE ON
:MONITOR:VERBOSE?
-> :MONITOR:VERBOSE 1

5.23 MTRigger Group

The command in this group deals with manual triggers.

:MTRigger

Function Manually triggers the DL850E/DL850EV.

Syntax :MTRigger

Example :MTRIGGER

5.24 RECall Group

:RECall:SETup<x>:EXECute

Function Recalls setup data from an internal memory area.

Syntax :RECall:SETup<x>:EXECute
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :RECALL:SETUP1:EXECUTE

Description If you specify an area that does not contain setup data, an error occurs.

5.25 SEARCh Group

The commands in this group deal with searching for and extracting patterns from acquired waveforms. You can perform the same operations and make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+ZOOM keys on the front panel.

If the selectable range of the time axis is "<NRf> = -5 to 5div," the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see "Selectable Range of Cursor Positions" under "Notes about Cursor Measurement" in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

: SEARCh?

Function Queries all search settings.
Syntax :SEARCh?

: SEARCh:ABORt

Function Aborts the search.
Syntax :SEARCh:ABORt
Example :SEARCH:ABORt

: SEARCh:EDGE?

Function Queries all edge search settings.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE?

: SEARCh:EDGE:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the edge search count.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:COUNT {<NRf>}
:SEARCh:EDGE:COUNT?
<NRf> = 1 to 1000000
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:COUNT 100
:SEARCH:EDGE:COUNT?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:COUNT 100

: SEARCh:EDGE:HYSTeresis

Function Sets or queries the edge search determination-level hysteresis.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:HYSTeresis {HIGH|LOW|MIDDLE}
:SEARCh:EDGE:HYSTeresis?
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:HYSTERESIS LOW
:SEARCH:EDGE:HYSTERESIS?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:HYSTERESIS LOW

Description This setting is valid if the channel that is being searched is not a logic channel.

: SEARCh:EDGE:LEVEL

Function Sets or queries the edge search determination level.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:LEVEL {<Voltage>|<Current>|<NRf>}
:SEARCh:EDGE:LEVEL?
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:LEVEL 2
:SEARCH:EDGE:LEVEL?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:LEVEL 2.00000E+00

: SEARCh:EDGE:[LOGic:]BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the edge polarity of the specified bit for when the edge search is performed on logic traces.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:[LOGic:]BIT<x>
BIT<x> {BISLOpe|OFF|FALL|RISE}
:SEARCh:EDGE:[LOGic:]BIT<x>?
<x> = 1 to 8
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:LOGIC:BIT1 BISLOPE
:SEARCH:EDGE:LOGIC:BIT1?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:LOGIC:BIT1 BISLOPE

: SEARCh:EDGE:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the edge polarity for when the edge search is performed on traces other than logic traces.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:SLOPe {BISLOpe|FALL|RISE}
:SEARCh:EDGE:SLOPe?
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:SLOPE RISE
:SEARCH:EDGE:SLOPE?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:SLOPE RISE

: SEARCh:EDGE:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the trace to perform the edge search on.
Syntax :SEARCh:EDGE:SOURce {<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:SEARCh:EDGE:SOURce?
<NRf> = 1 to 16
[,<NRf>] = If the channel has sub channels, this is the range of sub channel numbers.
Example :SEARCH:EDGE:SOURCE 1
:SEARCH:EDGE:SOURCE?
-> :SEARCH:EDGE:SOURCE 1
Description If no module is installed, you cannot select the edge search.

: SEARCh:EPOint (End POint)

Function Sets or queries the search end position.
Syntax :SEARCh:EPOint {<NRf>}
:SEARCh:EPOint?
<NRf> = -5 to 5div (the resolution depends on the measurement length)
Example :SEARCH:EPOINT 3
:SEARCH:EPOINT?
-> :SEARCH:EPOINT 3.000000000000

5.25 SEARCh Group

:SEARCh:EXECute

Function Executes the search. This is an overlap command.

Syntax :SEARCh:EXECute:

:SEARCh:EVENT?

Function Queries all event search settings.

Syntax :SEARCh:EVENT?

:SEARCh:EVENT:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the event search event number.

Syntax :SEARCh:EVENT:COUNT {<NRf>}

:SEARCh:EVENT:COUNT?

<NRf>: 0 to 100 when you are searching for a manual event (0 is the last event)
-4999 to 0 when you are searching for an Auto mode capture event
0 to 4999 when you are searching for an OnStart mode capture event

Example :SEARCH:EVENT:COUNT 1
:SEARCH:EVENT:COUNT?
-> :SEARCH:EVENT:COUNT 1

:SEARCh:EVENT:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the event search source event.

Syntax :SEARCh:EVENT:SOURce {CAPTURE|MANual}

:SEARCh:EVENT:SOURce?

Example :SEARCH:EVENT:SOURCE CAPTURE
:SEARCH:EVENT:SOURCE?
-> :SEARCH:EVENT:SOURCE CAPTURE

:SEARCh:LSTate?

Function Queries all logic pattern search settings.

Syntax :SEARCh:LSTate?

:SEARCh:LSTate:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the level of the specified bit for logic pattern searches.

Syntax :SEARCh:LSTate:BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW}

:SEARCh:LSTate:BIT<x>?

<x> = 1 to 8

Example :SEARCH:LSTATE:BIT1 HIGH
:SEARCH:LSTATE:BIT1?
-> :SEARCH:LSTATE:BIT1 HIGH

:SEARCh:LSTate:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the logic pattern search count.

Syntax :SEARCh:LSTate:COUNT {<NRf>}

:SEARCh:LSTate:COUNT?

<NRf> = 1 to 1000000

Example :SEARCH:LSTATE:COUNT 100
:SEARCH:LSTATE:COUNT?
-> :SEARCH:LSTATE:COUNT 100

Description This setting is the same as the edge search count setting.

:SEARCh:LSTate:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the trace to perform the logic pattern search on.

Syntax :SEARCh:LSTate:

SOURce {<NRf>[,<NRf>]}

:SEARCh:LSTate:SOURce?

<NRf> = 1 to 16

Second <NRf> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :SEARCH:LSTATE:SOURCE 7
:SEARCH:LSTATE:SOURCE?
-> :SEARCH:LSTATE:SOURCE 7

:SEARCh:MAG<x>

Function Sets or queries a zoom waveform magnification.

Syntax :SEARCh:MAG<x> {<NRf>}

:SEARCh:MAG<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

<NRf> = 2 to 200000000

Example :SEARCH:MAG1 1000
:SEARCH:MAG1? -> :SEARCH:MAG1 1000.0

Description This command is valid when the DL850E/DL850EV is using an external clock. When the DL850E/DL850EV is using the internal clock, use the :SEARCh:TDIV<x> command to set the magnification.

:SEARCh:POSition<x>

Function Sets or queries the position of a zoom box.

Syntax :SEARCh:POSition<x> {<NRf>}

:SEARCh:POSition<x>?

<x> = 1, 2

<NRf> = -5 to +5 div

Example :SEARCH:POSITION1 -0.7219
:SEARCH:POSITION1?
-> :SEARCH:POSITION1 -0.721900000000

:SEARCh:SElect

Function Sets the search point that is displayed on the zoom window, and queries the zoom position of that search point.

Syntax :SEARCh:SElect {<NRf>|MAXimum}
:SEARCh:SElect?
<NRf> = 1 to 5000

Example :SEARCH:SELECT 4
:SEARCH:SELECT?
-> :SEARCH:SELECT -0.721900000000

Description The string "NAN" is returned if the search could not retrieve a position.

:SEARCh:SElect? MAXimum

Function Queries the maximum save number, which is the number that is attached to the last position that the search retrieved.

Syntax :SEARCh:SElect? MAXimum

Example :SEARCH:SELECT? MAXIMUM
-> :SEARCH:SELECT 5

Description The string "NAN" is returned if the search could not retrieve a position.

:SEARCh:SPOint (Start POint)

Function Sets or queries the search start position.

Syntax :SEARCh:SPOint {<NRf>}
:SEARCh:SPOint?
<NRf> = -5 to 5 div (the resolution depends on the measurement length)

Example :SEARCH:SPOINT -5
:SEARCH:SPOINT?
-> :SEARCH:SPOINT -5.000000000000

:SEARCh:TDIV<x>

Function Sets or queries a zoom waveform T/div value.

Syntax :SEARCh:TDIV<x> {<Time>|HOURL1|HOURL2|HOURL3|HOURL4|HOURL5|HOURL6|HOURL7|HOURL8|HOURL9|HOURL10|HOURL12|DAY1|DAY2|DAY3}
:SEARCh:TDIV<x>?

<x> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
<Time> = the same as the T/div setting

Example :SEARCH:TDIV1 0.01
:SEARCH:TDIV1?
-> :SEARCH:TDIV1 10.00E-03

Description This command is valid when the DL850E/DL850EV is using the internal clock. When the DL850E/DL850EV is using an external clock, use the :SEARCh:MAG<x> command to set the magnification.

:SEARCh:TIME?

Function Queries all time search settings.

Syntax :SEARCh:TIME?

:SEARCh:TIME:TIME

Function Sets or queries the time of the time search.

Syntax :SEARCh:TIME:TIME {<NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf>}
:SEARCh:TIME:TIME?

<NRf> = 2000 or greater (year)
<NRf> = 1 to 12 (month)
<NRf> = 1 to 31 (day)
<NRf> = 0 to 23 (hour)
<NRf> = 0 to 59 (minute)
<NRf> = 0 to 59 (second)
<NRf> = 0 to 999999 (microsecond)

Example :SEARCH:TIME:TIME 2010,1,1,0,0,0,0
:SEARCH:TIME:TIME?
-> :SEARCH:TIME:TIME 2010,1,1,0,0,0,0

Description The initial value is the reference time of the waveform that is displayed when you open the menu. If there are no history waveforms or if the menu is not open, the initial value is 00:00:00:00 on January 1, 2010.

:SEARCh:TWINDOW (Target WINDOW)

Function Sets or queries the window that search results will be displayed in.

Syntax SEARCh:TWINDOW {Z1|Z2}
SEARCh:TWINDOW?

Example :SEARCH:TWINDOW Z1
:SEARCH:TWINDOW?
-> :SEARCH:TWINDOW Z1

:SEARCh:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the search type.

Syntax :SEARCh:TYPE {EDGE|EVENT|LState|TIME}
:SEARCh:TYPE?

Example :SEARCH:TYPE EDGE
:SEARCH:TYPE? -> :SEARCH:TYPE EDGE

5.26 SNAP Group

The command in this group is used to take snapshots. You can execute the same operation that you can by using the SNAPSHOT key on the front panel.

: SNAP

Function Takes a snapshot.

Syntax :SNAP

Example :SNAP

5.27 SStart Group

The commands in this group deal with executing the single start operation. These commands set the trigger mode to Single and start waveform acquisition.

:SStart

Function Executes the single start operation.

Syntax :SStart

Example :SSTART

:SStart? {<NRf>}

Function Executes the single start operation and waits for its completion by using a timeout value.

Syntax :SStart? {<NRf>}

Example :SStart? 100

Description <NRf> = 1 to 36000 (timeout value in 100 ms steps; start and wait)
-36000 to -1 (timeout value in 100 ms steps; wait without starting)

5.28 START Group

The command in this group is used to start waveform acquisition. You can execute the same operation that you can by using the START/STOP key on the front panel.

:START

Function Starts waveform acquisition.

Syntax :START

Example :START

5.29 STATUS Group

The commands in this group are used to make settings and queries related to the status report. There are no front panel keys that correspond to the commands in this group. For information about status reports, see chapter 6.

:STATUS?

Function Queries all the settings for the communication status feature.

Syntax :STATUS?

:STATUS:CONDition?

Function Queries the contents of the condition register.

Syntax :STATUS:CONDition?

Example :STATUS:CONDition? -> 16

Description For details on how to use the :STATUS:CONDition command to synchronize the DL850E/DL850EV, see page 4-9.

:STATUS:EESE

Function Sets or queries the extended event enable register.

Syntax :STATUS:EESE <Register>
:STATUS:EESE?

<Register> = 0 to 65535

Example :STATUS:EESE #B00000000
:STATUS:EESE? -> :STATUS:EESE 0

:STATUS:EESR?

Function Queries the contents of the extended event register and clears the register.

Syntax :STATUS:EESR?

Example :STATUS:EESR? -> 0

:STATUS:ERRor?

Function Queries the error code and message of the last error that has occurred.

Syntax :STATUS:ERRor?

Description

- If no errors have occurred, 0, "No error" is returned.
- You can use the :STATUS:QMESsage command to specify whether the message is included.

:STATUS:FILTer<x>

Function Sets or queries the transition filter.

Syntax :STATUS:FILTer<x> {RISE|FALL|BOTH|NEVer}

:STATUS:FILTer<x>?

<x> = 1 to 16

Description Set how each bit in the condition register must change to trigger the setting of an event. If you specify RISE, a change from 0 to 1 triggers the setting of an event.

:STATUS:QENable

Function Sets or queries whether messages other than errors will be stored to the error queue (ON) or not (OFF).

Syntax :STATUS:QENable {<Boolean>}
:STATUS:QENable?

Example :STATUS:QENABLE ON
:STATUS:QENABLE?
-> :STATUS:QENABLE 1

:STATUS:QMESsage

Function Sets or queries whether message information will be attached to the response to the STAT:ERR? query (ON) or not (OFF).

Syntax :STATUS:QMESsage {<Boolean>}
:STATUS:QMESsage?

Example :STATUS:QMESsage ON
:STATUS:QMESsage?
-> :STATUS:QMESsage 1

5.30 STOP Group

The command in this group is used to stop waveform acquisition. You can execute the same operation that you can by using the START/STOP key on the front panel.

:STOP

Function Stops waveform acquisition.

Syntax :STOP

Description If recording is in progress, it is also stopped.

5.31 STORE Group

The commands in this group deal with saving setup data. You can perform the same operations that you can by pressing the SETUP key on the front panel, the Setup Data Store/Recall soft key, and then the Store Exec soft key.

:STORE?

Function Queries all the information related to setup data in the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE?

:STORE:SETUP<x>?

Function Queries information about the setup data in the specified location of the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE:SETUP<x>?
<x> = 1 to 16

:STORE:SETUP<x>:CLEAR

Function Clear the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE:SETUP<x>:CLEAR
<x>=1 to 16

Example :STORE:SETUP1:CKEAR

:STORE:SETUP<x>:COMMENT

Function Sets or queries the comment for the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE:SETUP<x>:COMMENT {<String>}
:STORE:SETUP<x>:COMMENT?
<x> = 1 to 16
<String> = Up to 14 characters

Example :STORE:SETUP1:COMMENT "ABCD"
:STORE:SETUP1:COMMENT?
-> :STORE:SETUP1:COMMENT "ABCD"

:STORE:SETUP<x>:DATE?

Function Queries the date and time of the setup data that is stored to the specified location in the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE:SETUP<x>:DATE?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :STORE:SETUP1:DATE?
-> :STORE:SETUP1:
DATE "2010/03/11 09:44:02"

Description This command returns "No Valid Data" if no setup data is stored in the specified location.

:STORE:SETUP<x>:EXECUTE

Function Saves setup data to the specified location in the internal memory.

Syntax :STORE:SETUP<x>:EXECUTE
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :STORE:SETUP1:EXECUTE

5.32 SYSTEM Group

The commands in this group deal with the system. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by pressing the UTILITY key on the front panel, and then using the System Config menu.

: SYSTEM?

Function Queries all system settings.

Syntax :SYSTEM?

: SYSTEM:ACQSoft

Function Sets or queries whether connection from the Acquisition Software is forbidden or permitted.

Syntax :SYSTEM:ACQSoft {FORBid|PERMit}
:SYSTEM:ACQSoft?

FORBid: Forbidden

PERMit: Permitted

Example :SYSTEM:ACQSOFT FORBID
:SYSTEM:ACQSOFT?
-> :SYSTEM:ACQSOFT FORBID

: SYSTEM:CHANnel<x>:SNUMber? (Serial Number)

Function Queries the instrument number of the specified channel.

Syntax :SYSTEM:CHANnel<x>:SNUMber?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :SYSTEM:CHANNEL1:SNUMBER?
-> :SYSTEM:CHANNEL1:
SNUMBER "111111111"

Description This command is invalid on the following modules.

- 701250 High-Speed 10 MS/s 12-Bit Isolation Module
- 701251 High-Speed High-Resolution 1 MS/s 16-Bit Isolation Module
- 701255 High-Speed 10 MS/s 12-Bit Non-Isolation Module
- 701260/67 High-Voltage 100 kS/s 16-Bit Isolation Module (with RMS)
- 701261 Universal (Voltage/Temp.) Module
- 701262 Universal (Voltage/Temp.) Module (with AAF)
- 701265 Temperature, High Precision Voltage Isolation Module
- 701270 Strain Module (NDIS)
- 701271 Strain Module (DSUB, Shunt-CAL)
- 701275 Acceleration/Voltage Module (with AAF)
- 701280 Frequency Module
- 720210 High-Speed 100 MS/s 12-Bit Isolation Module
- 720220 16-CH Voltage Input Module
- 720230 Logic Input Module
- 720240 CAN Bus Monitor Module

: SYSTEM:CLICK

Function Sets or queries whether click sounds are produced.

Syntax :SYSTEM:CLICK {<Boolean>}
:SYSTEM:CLICK?

Example :SYSTEM:CLICK ON
:SYSTEM:CLICK? -> :SYSTEM:CLICK 1

: SYSTEM:CLOCK?

Function Queries all date/time settings.

Syntax :SYSTEM:CLOCK?

: SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE

Function Sets or queries the date.

Syntax :SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE <String>
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE?
<String> = YYYY/MM/DD Specify the year according to the Gregorian calendar.
YYYY: 2000 to 2099

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE "2010/04/01"
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:DATE "2010/04/01"

Description Regardless of the setting that you have made using the SYST:CLOC:FORM command, this command returns responses in the format shown above.

: SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the date format.

Syntax :SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMat {<NRf>}
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMat?
<NRf> = 1 to 4

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMAT 1
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMAT?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:FORMAT 1

Description This command specifies the display format of the date. (The communication response format of the date is fixed.)

- 1: Year/month (number)/day
- 2: Day/month (number)/year
- 3: Day-month (English abbreviation)-year (last two digits)
- 4: Day month (English abbreviation) year

: SYSTem: CLOcK: MODe

Function Sets or queries whether the date and time are displayed.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:MODe {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:CLOcK:MODe?

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:MODE ON
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:MODE?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:MODE 1

: SYSTem: CLOcK: SNTP?

Function Queries all SNTP settings.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:SNTP?

: SYSTem: CLOcK: SNTP: EXECute

Function Uses SNTP to set the date and time.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:SNTP:EXECute

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:SNTP:EXECUTE

: SYSTem: CLOcK: SNTP: GMTTime

Function Sets or queries the time difference from GMT when SNTP is being used.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:SNTP:GMTTime {<String>}
:SYSTem:CLOcK: SNTP:GMTTime?
<String> = HH:MM (-12:00 to 12:00)

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:SNTP:GMTTIME "09:00"
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:SNTP:GMTTIME?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:SNTP:
GMTTIME "09:00"

: SYSTem: CLOcK: TIME

Function Sets or queries the time.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:TIME <String>
:SYSTem:CLOcK:TIME?
<String> = HH:MM:SS HH can be set to a value from 0 to 23.

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:TIME "10:00:00"
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:TIME?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:TIME "10:00:00"

: SYSTem: CLOcK: TYPE

Function Sets or queries whether the date and time are set manually or by using SNTP.

Syntax :SYSTem:CLOcK:TYPE {MANual|SNTP}
:SYSTem:CLOcK:TYPE?

Example :SYSTEM:CLOCK:TYPE MANUAL
:SYSTEM:CLOCK:TYPE?
-> :SYSTEM:CLOCK:TYPE MANUAL

: SYSTem: CRMode

Function Sets or queries the mode used to read vertical, marker, and degree cursor values.

Syntax :SYSTem:CRMode {DISPlay|ACQuisition}
:SYSTem:CRMode?

Example :SYSTEM:CRMODE DISPLAY
:SYSTEM:CRMODE?
-> :SYSTEM:CRMODE DISPLAY

Description The default value is DISPLAY.

: SYSTem: GPS?

Function Queries all GPS settings.

Syntax :SYSTem:GPS?

Description This command is valid on models with the /C30 option.

: SYSTem: GPS: DUGPs (Difference UTC-GPS)

Function Sets or queries leap second correction (time difference between UTC and GPS) in seconds when GPS is to be used in time synchronization.

Syntax :SYSTem:GPS:DUGPs {<NRF>}
:SYSTem:GPS:DUGPs?

Example :SYSTEM:GPS:DUGPS 17
:SYSTEM:GPS:DUGPS?
-> :SYSTEM:GPS:DUGPS 17

Description For details on leap second correction, see the DL850E/DL850EV Features Guide.

: SYSTem: GPS: GMTTime

Function Sets or queries the time difference from GMT during GPS time synchronization

Syntax :SYSTem:GPS:GMTTime {<String>}
:SYSTem:GPS:GMTTime?

Example :SYSTEM:GPS:GMTTIME "9:00"
:SYSTEM:GPS:GMTTIME "-10:45"
:SYSTEM:GPS:GMTTIME?
-> SYSTEM:GPS:GMTTIME "9:00"

Description This command is valid on models with the /C30 option.

: SYSTem: GPS: STATE?

Function Queries the GPS signal reception state when using GPS for time synchronization.

Syntax :SYSTem:GPS:STATE?
LOCK: Normal reception
UNLock: No reception

Example :SYSTEM:GPS:STATE?
-> SYSTEM:GPS:STATE LOCK

Description This command is valid on models with the /C30 option.

: SYSTem: HAFormat (Horizontal Axis Format)

Function Sets or queries the horizontal axis display mode.

Syntax :SYSTem:HAFormat {AUTO|ABSolute|RELative}
:SYSTem:HAFormat?

AUTO: Auto
ABSolute: Absolute time
RELative: Relative time

Example :SYSTEM:HAFORMAT AUTO
:SYSTEM:HAFORMAT?
-> :SYSTEM:HAFORMAT AUTO

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

5.32 SYSTem Group

:SYSTem:IRIG?

Function Queries all IRIG settings.
Syntax :SYSTem:IRIG?

:SYSTem:IRIG:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the IRIG format for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.
Syntax :SYSTem:IRIG:FORMat {A|B}
:SYSTem:IRIG:FORMat?
Example :SYSTEM:IRIG:FORMAT A
:SYSTEM:IRIG:FORMAT?
-> :SYSTEM:IRIG:FORMAT A
Description This command is valid on models with the /C20 option.

:SYSTem:IRIG:IMPedance

Function Sets or queries the input impedance for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.
Syntax :SYSTem:IRIG:IMPedance {<NRF>}
:SYSTem:IRIG:IMPedance?
<NRF> = 50 or 5000
Example :SYSTEM:IRIG:IMPEDANCE 50
:SYSTEM:IRIG:IMPEDANCE?
-> :SYSTEM:IRIG:IMPEDANCE 50
Description This command is valid on models with the /C20 option.

:SYSTem:IRIG:MODulation

Function Sets or queries the IRIG modulation type for synchronizing the time through IRIG signals.
Syntax :SYSTem:IRIG:MODulation {AM|PWCode}
:SYSTem:IRIG:MODulation?
Example :SYSTEM:IRIG:MODULATION AM
:SYSTEM:IRIG:MODULATION?
-> :SYSTEM:IRIG:MODULATION AM
Description This command is valid on models with the /C20 option.

:SYSTem:IRIG:STATe?

Function Queries the sync signal reception state when using IRIG for time synchronization.
Syntax :SYSTem:IRIG:STATe?
LOCK: Normal reception
UNLOCK: No reception
Stable: Normal reception, synchronized within 10 ppm
Example :SYSTEM:IRIG:STATE?
-> SYSTEM:IRIG:STATE LOCK
Description This command is valid on models with the /C20 option.

:SYSTem:INPut:OGADjust (Offset Gain Adjust)

Function Sets or queries whether the input DC offset/gain adjustment feature is used.
Syntax :SYSTem:INPut:OGADjust {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:INPut:OGADjust?
Example :SYSTEM:INPUT:OGADJUST?
-> :SYSTEM:INPUT:OGADJUST 1

:SYSTem:KEYProtect?

Function Queries all key lock settings.
Syntax :SYSTem:KEYProtect?

:SYSTem:KEYProtect:EPASSword (Enter password)

Function Enters the password to release the key lock.
Syntax :SYSTem:KEYProtect:
EPASSword {<String>}
<String> = Up to 8 characters
Example :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:EPASSWORD "ABC"
Description This command is valid when the keys are locked, a password is required to release the key lock, and a password has been set.

:SYSTem:KEYProtect:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the keys are locked.
Syntax :SYSTem:KEYProtect:MODE {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:MODE?
Example :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:MODE ON
:SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:MODE?
-> :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:MODE 1
Description The key lock status is retained even when the DL850E/DL850EV is restarted.

:SYSTem:KEYProtect:RTYPE (Release TYPE)

Function Sets or queries how to release the key lock.
Syntax :SYSTem:KEYProtect:RTYPE {KEY|PASSword}
:SYSTem:KEYProtect:RTYPE?
Example :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:RTYPE PASSWORD
:SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:RTYPE?
-> :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:RTYPE PASSWORD

:SYSTem:KEYProtect:SPASSword (Set password)

Function Sets the password that is used to release the key lock.
Syntax :SYSTem:KEYProtect:
SPASSword {<String>}
<String> = Up to 8 characters
Example :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:SPASSWORD "ABC"
Description Send the command :SYSTem:KEYProtect:SPASSword "" to reset the password.

: SYSTEM:KEYProtect:TYPE

Function Sets or queries which keys will be locked.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:KEYProtect:TYPE {ALL|ESTart}
 :SYSTEM:KEYProtect:TYPE?
 Example :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:TYPE ESTART
 :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:TYPE?
 -> :SYSTEM:KEYPROTECT:TYPE ESTART

: SYSTEM:KEYResponse

Function Sets or queries the response time of the START/STOP key.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:KEYResponse {QUICK|SEC1}
 :SYSTEM:KEYResponse?
 Example :SYSTEM:KEYRESPONSE SEC1
 :SYSTEM:KEYRESPONSE?
 -> :SYSTEM:KEYRESPONSE SEC1

: SYSTEM:LANGUage

Function Sets or queries the message language.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LANGUage {CHINese|ENGLish|
 FRENch|GERMan|ITALian|JAPANese|
 KOREan|SPANish|RUSsian}
 :SYSTEM:LANGUage?
 Example :SYSTEM:LANGUAGE ENGLISH
 :SYSTEM:LANGUAGE?
 -> :SYSTEM:LANGUAGE ENGLISH

: SYSTEM:LCD?

Function Queries all LCD settings.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD?

: SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO?

Function Queries all the settings for the feature that automatically turns off the backlight.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO?

: SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the feature that automatically turns off the backlight is on.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE {<Boolean>}
 :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE?
 Example :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE ON
 :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE?
 -> :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:MODE 1

: SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME

Function Sets or queries the amount of time until the backlight is turned off.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME {<Nrf>}
 :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME?
 <Nrf> = 1 to 60 (minute)
 Example :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME 10
 :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME?
 -> :SYSTEM:LCD:AUTO:TIME 10

: SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness

Function Sets or queries the LCD brightness.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness {<Nrf>}
 :SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness?
 <Nrf> = 1 to 10
 Example :SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness 3
 :SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness?
 -> :SYSTEM:LCD:BRIGHtness 3

: SYSTEM:LCD:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the backlight is on.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LCD:MODE {<Boolean>}
 :SYSTEM:LCD:MODE?
 Example :SYSTEM:LCD:MODE ON
 :SYSTEM:LCD:MODE?
 -> :SYSTEM:LCD:MODE 1

: SYSTEM:LOGic?

Function Queries all logic display settings.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LOGic?

: SYSTEM:LOGic:BORDER (Bit Order)

Function Sets or queries the bit order that is used when you display logic module data as waveforms.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LOGic:BORDER {LSBFirst|
 MSBFirst}
 :SYSTEM:LOGic:BORDER?
 Example :SYSTEM:LOGIC:BORDER LSBFIRST
 :SYSTEM:LOGIC:BORDER?
 -> :SYSTEM:LOGIC:BORDER LSBFIRST

Description This setting is applied to all channels that have modules installed in them.

: SYSTEM:LOGic:CORDer (Cursor Order)

Function Sets or queries the bit order that is used when you use cursors to display logic module data as bits.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LOGic:CORDer {LSBFirst|
 MSBFirst}
 :SYSTEM:LOGic:CORDer?
 Example :SYSTEM:LOGIC:CORDER LSBFIRST
 :SYSTEM:LOGIC:CORDER?
 -> :SYSTEM:LOGIC:CORDER LSBFIRST

Description This setting is applied to all channels that have modules installed in them.

: SYSTEM:LOGic:NFORmat (Numerical Format)

Function Sets or queries the numeric display format of logic module data.
 Syntax :SYSTEM:LOGic:NFORmat {BIT|
 HEXadecimAl}
 :SYSTEM:LOGic:NFORmat?
 Example :SYSTEM:LOGIC:NFORMAT BIT
 :SYSTEM:LOGIC:NFORMAT?
 -> :SYSTEM:LOGIC:NFORMAT BIT

Description This setting is applied to all channels that have modules installed in them.

5.32 SYSTem Group

:SYSTem:MLANguage

Function Sets or queries the menu language.
Syntax :SYSTem:MLANguage {CHINese|ENGLISH|
FRENch|GERMan|ITALian|JAPANese|
KOREan|SPANish|RUSSian}
:SYSTem:MLANguage?
Example :SYSTEM:MLANGUAGE ENGLISH
:SYSTEM:MLANGUAGE?
-> :SYSTEM:MLANGUAGE ENGLISH

:SYSTem:OVERview

Function Displays the system information.
Syntax :SYSTem:OVERview
Example :SYSTEM:OVERVIEW

:SYSTem:PACTION

Function Sets or queries whether the action mode will be enabled when the DL850E/DL850EV turns on (ON) or not (OFF).
Syntax :SYSTem:PACTION {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:PACTION?
Example :SYSTEM:PACTION ON
:SYSTEM:PACTION?
-> :SYSTEM:PACTION 1

:SYSTem:PSTART

Function Sets or queries whether waveform acquisition will be started when the DL850E/DL850EV turns on (ON) or not (OFF).
Syntax :SYSTem:PSTART {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:PSTART?
Example :SYSTEM:PSTART ON
:SYSTEM:PSTART? -> :SYSTEM:PSTART 1

:SYSTem:RCMode (Remote Control Mode)

Function Sets or queries whether remote signals to stop measurements will be ignored (ON) or not (OFF).
Syntax :SYSTem:RCMode {<Boolean>}
:SYSTem:RCMode?
Example :SYSTEM:RCMODE ON
:SYSTEM:RCMODE? -> :SYSTEM:RCMODE 1

:SYSTem:SCALEfont

Function Sets or queries the font size that is used for waveform labels and scale values.
Syntax :SYSTem:SCALEfont {SMALL|LARGE}
:SYSTem:SCALEfont?
Example :SYSTEM:SCALEFONT SMALL
:SYSTEM:SCALEFONT?
-> :SYSTEM:SCALEFONT SMALL
Description Even if you specify LARGE with this command, depending on the display conditions, the SMALL font may be displayed.

:SYSTem:SOITem (Scale On ITEM)

Function Sets or queries which scales are displayed.
Syntax :SYSTem:SOITem {ALL|TScale}
:SYSTem:SOITem?
Example :SYSTEM:SOITEM ALL
:SYSTEM:SOITEM?
-> :SYSTEM:SOITEM ALL

:SYSTem:STORage:MEDIA

Function Sets or queries the medium that you want to format.
Syntax :SYSTem:STORage:MEDIA {HD|SD|UUSB|
LUSB}
:SYSTem:STORage:MEDIA?
Example :SYSTEM:STORAGE:MEDIA SD
:SYSTEM:STORAGE:MEDIA?
-> :SYSTEM:STORAGE:MEDIA SD
Description HD: Internal hard disk
SD: SD memory card
UUSB|LUSB: USB storage medium

:SYSTem:STORage:FORMat:EXECute

Function Formats the specified medium. This is an overlap command.
Syntax :SYSTem:STORage:FORMat:EXECute
Example :SYSTEM:STORAGE:FORMAT:EXECUTE

:SYSTem:TSYNchro (Time Synchronization)

Function Sets or queries the time synchronization.
Syntax :SYSTem:TSYNchro {IRIG|OFF|GPS}
:SYSTem:TSYNchro?
Example :SYSTEM:TSYNCHRO IRIG
:SYSTEM:TSYNCHRO?
-> :SYSTEM:TSYNCHRO IRIG
Description • The IRIG parameter is valid on models with the /C20 option.
• The GPS parameter is valid on models with the /C30 option.

:SYSTem:USBKeyboard

Function Sets or queries the USB keyboard type.
Syntax :SYSTem:USBKeyboard {ENGLISH|
JAPANese}
:SYSTem:USBKeyboard?
Example :SYSTEM:USBKEYBOARD ENGLISH
:SYSTEM:USBKEYBOARD?
-> :SYSTEM:USBKEYBOARD ENGLISH

5.33 TIMEbase Group

The commands in this group deal with time bases. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the TIME/DIV knob on the front panel.

:TIMEbase?

Function Queries all time base settings.

Syntax :TIMEbase?

:TIMEbase:CHANnel<x>:SRATe?

Function Queries the sample rate of the specified channel.

Syntax :TIMEbase:CHANnel<x>:SRATe?

:TIMEbase:CHANnel<x>:SRATe?

<x> = 1 to 16

Example :TIMEBASE:CHANNEL1:SRATE?

-> :TIMEBASE:CHANNEL1:

SRATE 1.0000000E+06

Description This command returns the current setting (the reserved value for the next measurement). Use the :WAVEform:CAPTure:SRATe? command to query the measured data.

:TIMEbase:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the time base.

Syntax :TIMEbase:SOURce {EXTernal|INTernal}

:TIMEbase:SOURce?

Example :TIMEBASE:SOURCE INTERNAL

:TIMEBASE:SOURCE?

-> :TIMEBASE:SOURCE INTERNAL

:TIMEbase:SRATe

Function Sets or queries the sample rate.

Syntax :TIMEbase:SRATE {<Frequency>}

:TIMEbase:SRATE?

<Frequency> = 5Hz, 10Hz, 20Hz, 50Hz, 100Hz, ...

20MHz, 50MHz, 100MHz

Example :TIMEBASE:SRATE 500kHz

:TIMEBASE:SRATE?

-> :TIMEBASE:SRATE 500.00000E+03

:TIMEbase:TDIV

Function Sets or queries the T/div value.

Syntax :TIMEbase:TDIV {<Time>|HOUR1|HOUR2|

HOUR3|HOUR4|HOUR5|HOUR6|HOUR7|HOUR8|

HOUR9|HOUR10|HOUR12|DAY1|DAY2|DAY3|

DAY4|DAY5|DAY6|DAY8|DAY10|DAY20}

:TIMEbase:TDIV?

<Time> = 100ns to 1800s

Example :TIMEBASE:TDIV 1ms

:TIMEBASE:TDIV?

-> :TIMEBASE:TDIV 1.000E-03

5.34 TRIGger Group

The commands in this group deal with triggers. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the TRIGGER group keys (MODE, SIMPLE, ENHANCED, POSITION, and DELAY keys) on the front panel.

:TRIGger?

Function Queries all trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger?

:TRIGger:ABN? (A -> B(n))

Function Queries all A->B(n) trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:ABN?

:TRIGger:ABN:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the number of times condition B must be met for A->B(n) triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:ABN:COUNT {<Nrf>}
:TRIGger:ABN:COUNT?

<Nrf> = 1 to 10000

Example :TRIGGER:ABN:COUNT 100

:TRIGGER:ABN:COUNT?

-> :TRIGGER:ABN:COUNT 100

:TRIGger:ACTion?

Function Queries all action settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion?

:TRIGger:ACTion:BUZZer

Function Sets or queries whether a beep is sounded as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:BUZZer {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:BUZZer?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:BUZZER ON

:TRIGGER:ACTION:BUZZER?

-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:BUZZER 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:FOLDer

Function Sets or queries whether a folder is created with the date when waveform data and screen captures are saved to a storage medium as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:FOLDer {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:FOLDer?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:FOLDER ON

:TRIGGER:ACTION:FOLDER?

-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:FOLDER 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:HCOpy

Function Sets or queries whether an screen capture is printed from the built-in printer as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:HCOpy {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:HCOpy?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:HCOPI ON

:TRIGGER:ACTION:HCOPI?

-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:HCOPI 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe?

Function Queries all settings for saving screen captures as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe?

:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRectory

Function Sets or queries the current directory on the storage medium where screen captures are saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:
CDIRectory {<String>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:CDIRectory?

Example :TRIGGER*ACTION:IMAGe:

CDIRECTORY "NO_1"

:TRIGGER*ACTION:IMAGe:CDIRECTORY?

-> :TRIGGER*ACTION:IMAGe:

CDIRECTORY "NO_1"

:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:DRIVE

Function Sets the storage medium that screen captures are saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:
DRIVE {HD,<Nrf>|NETWork|SD|
USB,<Nrf>}

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:IMAG:DRIVE SD

:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe[:MODE]

Function Sets or queries whether a screen capture is saved to the storage medium as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:
IMAGe[:MODE] {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:IMAG:MODE ON

:TRIGGER:ACTION:IMAG:MODE?

-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:IMAG:MODE 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?

Function Queries the path on the storage medium where screen captures are saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?

Example :TRIGger:ACTion:IMAGe:PATH?

-> :TRIG:ACT:IMAG:

PATH "Path=HD,1/20090506"

:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL?

Function Queries all settings for sending e-mail as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL?

:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT

Function Sets or queries the e-mail transmission limit for when e-mail is sent as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:
COUNT {INFinity|<NRf>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:COUNT?
<NRf> = 1 to 1000

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100
:TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT?
-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:COUNT 100

:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether e-mail is sent as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:
MODE {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:MAIL:MODE?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:MODE ON
:TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:MODE?
-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:MAIL:MODE 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether action is used.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:MODE {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:MODE?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:MODE ON
:TRIGGER:ACTION:MODE?
-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:MODE 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE?

Function Queries all the settings related to saving data as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE?

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:CDIRectory

Function Changes the current directory on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:
CDIRectory {<String>}

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:
CDIRECTORY "NO_1"

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE

Function Sets the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:DRIVE {HD,<NRf>|
NETWork|SD|USB,<NRf>}

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:DRIVE SD

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE[:MODE]

Function Sets or queries whether waveform data is saved to the storage medium as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:
SAVE[:MODE] {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:MODE?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:MODE ON
:TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:MODE?
-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:MODE 1

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?

Function Queries the path on the storage medium that waveform data is saved to as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:PATH?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:PATH?
-> :TRIG:ACT:SAVE:
PATH "Path=HD,1/20090506"

:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the type of data to save when waveform data is saved to the storage medium as an action.

Syntax :TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE {ASCIi|
BINary|FLOat|MATLab}
:TRIGger:ACTion:SAVE:TYPE?

Example :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY
:TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE?
-> :TRIGGER:ACTION:SAVE:TYPE BINARY

:TRIGger:ADB? (A Delay B)

Function Queries all A Delay B trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:ADB?

:TRIGger:ADB:DELay

Function Sets or queries the delay time for condition B for A Delay B triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:ADB:DELay {<Time>}
:TRIGger:ADB:DELay?
<Time> = 0ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:ADB:DEL 0.001
:TRIGGER:ADB:DEL?
-> :TRIGGER:ADB:DELAY 1.0000000E-03

Description The resolution is 10 ns.

:TRIGger:AND?

Function Queries all AND trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:AND?

5.34 TRIGger Group

:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>
 Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:
 BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>?
 Example :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL9:BIT1 DONTCARE
 :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL9:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL9:
 BIT1 DONTCARE

:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]
 Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>[:
 CONDition] {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW|WLIn|
 WLOut}
 :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]?
 Example :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL2:CONDITION HIGH
 :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL2:CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL2:
 CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that do not have sub channels.

:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
 BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:
 BIT<x>?
 Example :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL1:SCHANNEL1:
 BIT1 LOW
 :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL1:SCHANNEL1:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL1:SCHANNEL1:
 BIT1 LOW

:TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for AND triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>[:CONDition] {DONTcare|
 HIGH|LOW|WLIn|WLOut}
 :TRIGger:AND:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]?
 Example :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:
 CONDITION HIGH
 :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:
 CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:AND:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:
 CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that have sub channels.

:TRIGger:ATRigger?
 Function Queries all condition A settings.
 Syntax :TRIGger:ATRigger?

:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>
 Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel of condition A.

Syntax :TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>?
 Example :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL9:BIT1 HIGH
 :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL9:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL9:
 BIT1 HIGH

:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.

Syntax :TRIGger:ATRigger:
 CHANnel<x>[:CONDition] {DONTcare|
 HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:ATRigger:
 CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]?
 CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 CONDITION HIGH
 :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that do not have sub channels.

:TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.

Syntax :TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>:BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|
 LOW}
 :TRIGger:ATRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>?

Example :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1 LOW
 :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1 LOW

:TRIGger:ATrigger:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition A.

Syntax :TRIGger:ATrigger:CHANnel<x>:
SCHannel<x>[:CONDition] {DONTcare|
HIGH|LOW}
:TRIGger:ATrigger:CHANnel<x>:
SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
SCHANNEL1:CONDITION HIGH
:TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
SCHANNEL1:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
SCHANNEL1:CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that have sub channels.

:TRIGger:ATrigger:CONDition

Function Sets or queries the achievement condition of condition A.

Syntax :TRIGger:ATrigger:CONDition {ENTER|
EXIT|FALSE|TRUE}
:TRIGger:ATrigger:CONDition?

Example :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CONDITION ENTER
:TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:ATRIGGER:CONDITION ENTER

Description This command is valid when the trigger type is ABN or ADB.

:TRIGger:BBETween?

Function Queries all B Between trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:BBETween?

:TRIGger:BBETween:TIME<x>

Function Sets or queries a pulse width for B Between triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:BBETween:TIME<x> {<Time>}
:TRIGger:BBETween:TIME<x>?
<x> = 1, 2
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGger:BBET:TIME1 0.001
:TRIGGER:BBETWEEN:TIME1?
-> :TRIGGER:BBETWEEN:
TIME1 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:BGTime?

Function Queries all B>Time trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:BGTime?

:TRIGger:BGTime:TIME

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for B>Time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:BGTime:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:BGTime:TIME?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:BGTIME:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:BGTIME:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:BGTIME:
TIME 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:BLTime?

Function Queries all B<Time trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:BLTime?

:TRIGger:BLTime:TIME

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for B<Time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:BLTime:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:BLTime:TIME?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:BLTIME:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:BLTIME:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:BLTIME:
TIME 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:BTOut?

Function Queries all B TimeOut trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTOut?

:TRIGger:BTOut:TIME

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for B TimeOut triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTOut:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:BTOut:TIME?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:BTOUT:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:BTOUT:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:BTOUT:TIME 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:BTRigger?

Function Queries all condition B settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger?

5.34 TRIGger Group

:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>
Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel of condition B.
Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>?
Example :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL9:BIT1 LOW
 :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL9:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL9:
 BIT1 LOW

:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>[:CONDit ion]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger:
 CHANnel<x>[:CONDition] {DONTcare|
 HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:BTRigger:
 CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]?
 CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL2:
 CONDITION HIGH
 :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL2:
 CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL2:
 CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that do not have sub channels.

:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:SCHanne l<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>:BIT<x> {DONTcare|HIGH|
 LOW}
 :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>?

Example :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1 LOW
 :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1?
 -> :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL1:
 SCHANNEL1:BIT1 LOW

:TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:SCHanne l<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel of condition B.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>[:CONDition] {DONTcare|
 HIGH|LOW}
 :TRIGger:BTRigger:CHANnel<x>:
 SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]?
 CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
 SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
 SCHANNEL2:CONDITION HIGH
 :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
 SCHANNEL2:CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CHANNEL15:
 SCHANNEL2:CONDITION HIGH

Description Use this command on channels that have sub channels.

:TRIGger:BTRigger:CONDition

Function Sets or queries the achievement condition of condition B.

Syntax :TRIGger:BTRigger:CONDition {ENTER|
 EXIT}
 :TRIGger:BTRigger:CONDition?

Example :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CONDITION ENTER
 :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CONDITION?
 -> :TRIGGER:BTRIGGER:CONDITION ENTER

Description This command is valid when the trigger type is ABN or ADB.

:TRIGger:DELay

Function Sets or queries the delay.

Syntax :TRIGger:DELay {<Time>}
 :TRIGger:DELay?
 <Time> = 0 to 10s (the resolution varies
 depending on the sample rate)
 (1/sample rate) × (1/10)

The minimum resolution is 10 ns.
 If the sample rate is higher than 10 MS/s, the resolution will be 10 ns.

Example :TRIGGER:DELAY 0.001
 :TRIGGER:DELAY?
 -> :TRIGGER:DELAY 1.0000000E-03

Description When the DL850E/DL850EV is using an external clock, the delay is fixed to 0.

:TRIGger:EOA?

Function Queries all EdgeOnA settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA?

:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x> {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
BIT<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL9:BIT1 RISE
:TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL9:BIT1?
-> :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL9:BIT1 RISE

:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition] {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL3:CONDITION FALL
:TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL3:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL3:CONDITION FALL

Description Use this command on channels that do not have sub channels.

:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x> {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
BIT<x>'s <x> = 1 to 8

Example :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:BIT1 RISE
:TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:BIT1?
-> :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:BIT1 RISE

:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for EdgeOnA triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition] {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:EOA:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60 (sub channel)

Example :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE
:TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:EOA:CHANNEL15:SCHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE

Description Use this command on channels that have sub channels.

:TRIGger:EOA:CONDition

Function Sets or queries the achievement condition for EdgeOnA triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:EOA:CONDition {FALSE|TRUE}
:TRIGger:EOA:CONDition?

Example :TRIGGER:EOA:CONDITION TRUE
:TRIGGER:EOA:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:EOA:CONDITION TRUE

:TRIGger:HOLDoff?

Function Queries all hold-off settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:HOLDoff?

:TRIGger:HOLDoff:TIME

Function Sets or queries the hold-off time.

Syntax :TRIGger:HOLDoff:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:HOLDoff:TIME?
<Time> = 0 to 10s (the resolution is 10 ns)

Example :TRIGGER:HOLDOFF:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:HOLDOFF:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:HOLDOFF:TIME 1.0000000E-03

:TRIGger:MODE

Function Sets or queries the trigger mode.

Syntax :TRIGger:MODE {AUTO|ALEvel|NORMAL|SINGLE|NSINGLE|ONStart}
:TRIGger:MODE?

Example :TRIGGER:MODE AUTO
:TRIGGER:MODE? -> :TRIGGER:MODE AUTO

5.34 TRIGger Group

:TRIGger:OR?

Function Queries all OR trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR?

:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x> {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:BIT<x>?

Example :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL9:BIT1 RISE
:TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL9:BIT1?
-> :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL9:BIT1 RISE

:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition] {OFF|FALL|RISE|WINIn|WINOut}
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>[:CONDition]?

Example :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE
:TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL1:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE

Description Use this command on channels that do not have sub channels.

:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified bit of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x> {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>:BIT<x>?

:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified sub channel of the specified logic channel for OR triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition] {OFF|FALL|RISE|WINIn|WINOut}
:TRIGger:OR:CHANnel<x>:SCHannel<x>[:CONDition]?

Example :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE
:TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:CONDITION?
-> :TRIGGER:OR:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:CONDITION RISE

Description Use this command on channels that have sub channels.

:TRIGger:OR:EXTernal:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the type of external trigger that is used with OR triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:OR:EXTernal:TYPE {OFF|FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger:OR:EXTernal:TYPE?

Example :TRIGGER:OR:EXTERNAL:TYPE RISE
:TRIGGER:OR:EXTERNAL:TYPE?
-> :TRIGGER:OR:EXTERNAL:TYPE RISE

:TRIGger:OUT?

Function Queries all trigger output settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:OUT?

:TRIGger:OUT:PRATe (Pulse rate)

Function Sets or queries the pulse rate that is used when the trigger output terminal output type is 3 (Sample Pulse).

Syntax :TRIGger:OUT:PRATe {<Frequency>}
:TRIGger:OUT:PRATe?

<Frequency> = 5Hz, 10Hz, 20Hz, 50Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz, 5kHz, 10kHz, 20kHz, 50kHz, 100kHz, 200kHz

:TRIGger:OUT:TIME

Function Sets or queries the H-pulse interval that is used when the trigger output terminal output type is 1.

Syntax :TRIGger:OUT:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:OUT:TIME?

<Time> = 1ms, 50ms, 100ms, 500ms,

Example :TRIGGER:OUT:TIME 0.05
:TRIGGER:OUT:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:OUT:TIME 50.000000E-03

:TRIGger:OUT:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the trigger output terminal output type.

Syntax :TRIGger:OUT:TYPE {<NRf>}
:TRIGger:OUT:TYPE?
<NRf> = 1 to 4

- 1: Pulse
- 2: Normal
- 3: Sample Pulse
- 4: Start/Stop

Example :TRIGGER:OUT:TYPE 2
:TRIGGER:OUT:TYPE?
-> :TRIGGER:OUT:TYPE 2

Description

- Pulse: the DL850E/DL850EV generates H pulses for a fixed interval when it triggers.
- Normal: the DL850E/DL850EV generates an L pulse when it triggers. The L pulse is held during the post operation. The DL850E/DL850EV switches to an H pulse when the post operation finishes.
- Sample Pulse: a pulse signal is transmitted at regular intervals when waveform acquisition is started.
- Start/Stop: a high level signal is transmitted during waveform acquisition, and a low level signal is transmitted otherwise.

:TRIGger:POStion

Function Sets or queries the trigger position.

Syntax :TRIGger:POStion {<NRf>}
:TRIGger:POStion?
<NRf> = 0 to 100 (% , in 0.1% steps)

Example :TRIGGER:POSITION 50
:TRIGGER:POSITION?
-> :TRIGGER:POSITION 50

:TRIGger:SCOUNT (Single(N) Count)

Function Sets the number of times the trigger is to be activated when the trigger mode is Single(N) or queries the current setting.

Syntax :TRIGger:SCOUNT {<NRf>}
:TRIGger:SCOUNT?
<NRf>=1 to 5000

Example :TRIGGER:SCOUNT 100
:TRIGGER:SCOUNT?
-> :TRIGGER:SCOUNT 100

:TRIGger:SIMple?

Function Queries all simple trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:SIMple?

:TRIGger[:SIMple]:EXternal:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the external trigger slope.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMple]:EXternal:
SLOPe {FALL|RISE}
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:EXternal:SLOPe?

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:EXTERNAL:SLOPE RISE
:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:EXTERNAL:SLOPE?
-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:EXTERNAL:
SLOPE RISE

:TRIGger[:SIMple]:HYSTeresis

Function Sets or queries the hysteresis for simple triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMple]:HYSTeresis {HIGH|
LOW|MIDDLE}
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:HYSTeresis?

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:HYSTERESIS HIGH
:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:HYSTERESIS?
-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:HYSTERESIS HIGH

Description You cannot use this command to set the setting when the trigger zone is EXternal, LINE, or TIME.

:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LEVel

Function Sets or queries the trigger level of the channel specified by :TRIGger:SIMple:SOURce for simple triggers .

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMple]:LEVel {<Voltage>|
<NRf>|<Current>}
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LEVel?

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LEVEL 1
:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LEVEL?
-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LEVEL 1.00000E+00

Description You cannot use this command to set the setting when the trigger zone is EXternal, LINE, or TIME. The selectable range is the range that can be measured with the current measurement range setting.

Example: If VDiv is 10, the selectable range is ± 100 V. For strain measurements, the selectable range is \pm the current measurement range setting. Values do not take linear scaling information into consideration.

The trigger's selectable range of Au7Fe temperatures is 0 to 280 K (-273 to 7°C)

:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic?

Function Queries all simple trigger (logic trigger) settings.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic?

:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic:BIT

Function Sets or queries the bit that sets the trigger slope.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic:BIT {<NRf>}
:TRIGger[:SIMple]:LOGic:BIT?
<NRf> = 1 to 8

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:BIT 2
:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:BIT?
-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:BIT 2

5.34 TRIGger Group

:TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:LOGic:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the slope for logic triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:LOGic:SLOPe {FALL|RISE}

:TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:LOGic:SLOPe?

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:SLOPE FALL

:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:SLOPE?

-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:LOGIC:SLOPE FALL

:TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:SLOPe

Function Sets or queries the trigger slope of the channel specified by :TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce for simple triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:SLOPe {RISE|FALL|BISLOPe}

:TRIGger[:SIMPlE]:SLOPe?

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SLOPE RISE

:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SLOPE?

-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SLOPE RISE

Description You cannot use this command to set the setting when the trigger zone is EXTERNAL, LINE, or TIME.

:TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce

Function Sets or queries the source for simple triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce {<NRf>[,<NRf>]|EXTERNAL|LINE|TIME}

:TRIGger:SIMPlE:SOURce?

<NRf> = 1 to 16

[,<NRf>] = If the channel has sub channels, this is the range of sub channel numbers.

Example :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SOURCE 1

:TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SOURCE?

-> :TRIGGER:SIMPLE:SOURCE 1

:TRIGger:SOURce?

Function Queries all the settings of the trigger source for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURce?

:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

Function Queries all the settings of the specified channel's trigger source for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]?

:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:CENTer

Function Sets or queries the window trigger center for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:

CENTer {<Voltage>|<NRf>|<Current>}

:TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:CENTer?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

Example :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

CENTER 1

:TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

CENTER?

-> :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:

SCHANNEL1:CENTER 1.00000E+00

:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:HYSTeresis

Function Sets or queries the specified channel's hysteresis for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:

HYSTeresis {HIGH|LOW|MIDDLE}

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

Example :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

HYSTERESIS HIGH

:TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

HYSTERESIS?

-> :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:

SCHANNEL1:HYSTERESIS HIGH

:TRIGger:SOURce:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:LEVel

Function Sets or queries the specified channel's level for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:

LEVel {<Voltage>|<NRf>|<Current>}

:TRIGger:SOURce:

CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:LEVel?

CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

Example :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

LEVEL 1

:TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:

LEVEL?

-> :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:

SCHANNEL1:LEVEL 1

:TRIGger:SOURCE:CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:WIDTH

Function Sets or queries the window trigger width for enhanced triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURCE:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:
WIDTH {<Voltage>|<NRf>|<Current>}
:TRIGger:SOURCE:
CHANnel<x>[:SCHannel<x>]:WIDTH?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16
SCHannel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 60

Example :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:
WIDTH 2
:TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:CHANNEL1:
WIDTH?
-> :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL15:
CHANNEL1:WIDTH 2

:TRIGger:SOURCE:CHANnel<x>:WWIDth

Function Sets or queries the width for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:SOURCE:CHANnel<x>:
WWIDth {<Voltage>|<NRf>|<Current>}
:TRIGger:SOURCE:CHANnel<x>:WWIDth?
CHANnel<x>'s <x> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL1:WWIDTH 0.5
:TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL1:WWIDTH?
-> :TRIGGER:SOURCE:CHANNEL1:WWIDTH

:TRIGger:TGTime?

Function Queries all T>Time trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:TGTime?

:TRIGger:TGTime:TIME

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for T>Time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TGTime:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:TGTime:TIME?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:TGTIME:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:TGTIME:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:TGTIME:
TIME 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:TIMER?

Function Queries all time trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:TIMER?

:TRIGger:TIMER:DATE

Function Sets or queries the date for time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TIMER:DATE <String>
:TRIGger:TIMER:DATE?
<String> = YYYY/MM/DD
YYYY: 2000 to 2099
Example :TRIGGER:TIMER:DATE "2010/01/01"
:TRIGGER:TIMER:DATE?
-> :TRIGGER:TIMER:DATE "2010/01/01"

:TRIGger:TIMER:INTERval

Function Sets or queries the trigger interval for time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TIMER:INTERval {SEC10|
SEC15|SEC20|SEC30|SEC40|SEC50|MIN1|
MIN2|MIN3|MIN4|MIN5|MIN6|MIN7|MIN8|
MIN9|MIN10|MIN15|MIN20|MIN25|MIN30|
MIN40|MIN45|MIN50|HOUR1|HOUR2|HOUR3|
HOUR4|HOUR5|HOUR6|HOUR7|HOUR8|HOUR9|
HOUR10|HOUR11|HOUR12|HOUR18|HOUR24}
:TRIGger:TIMER:INTERval?

Example :TRIGGER:TIMER:INTERVAL HOUR1
:TRIGGER:TIMER:INTERVAL?
-> :TRIGGER:TIMER:INTERVAL HOUR1

:TRIGger:TIMER:TIME

Function Sets or queries the time for time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TIMER:TIME <String>
:TRIGger:TIMER:TIME?
<String> = HH:MM:SS

Example :TRIGGER:TIMER:TIME "00:00:00"
:TRIGGER:TIMER:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:TIMER:TIME "00:00:00"

:TRIGger:TITime?

Function Queries all T1<T<T2 trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:TITime?

:TRIGger:TITime:TIME<x>

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for T1<T<T2 triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TITime:TIME<x> {<Time>}
:TRIGger:TITime:TIME<x>?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s
<x> = 1, 2

Example :TRIGGER:TITIME:TIME1 0.001
:TRIGGER:TITIME:TIME1?
-> :TRIGGER:TITIME:
TIME1 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:TITime:TIME

Function Queries all T<Time trigger settings.

Syntax :TRIGger:TITime:TIME?

:TRIGger:TITime:TIME

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for T<Time triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TITime:TIME {<Time>}
:TRIGger:TITime:TIME?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s

Example :TRIGGER:TITIME:TIME 0.001
:TRIGGER:TITIME:TIME?
-> :TRIGGER:TITIME:
TIME 1.00000000E-03

5.34 TRIGger Group

:TRIGger:TOTime?

Function Queries all T<T1,T2<T trigger settings.
Syntax :TRIGger:TOTime?

:TRIGger:TOTime:TIME<x>

Function Sets or queries the pulse width for T<T1,T2<T triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:TOTime:TIME<x> {<Time>}
:TRIGger:TOTime:TIME<x>?
<Time> = 10ns to 10s
<x> = 1, 2

Example :TRIGGER:TOTIME:TIME1 0.001
:TRIGGER:TOTIME:TIME1?
-> :TRIGGER:TOTIME:
TIME1 1.00000000E-03

:TRIGger:TYPE

Function Sets or queries the trigger type.

Syntax :TRIGger:TYPE {ABN|ADB|AND|EOA|
BBETween|BLTime|BTime|BOut|OR|
SIMPlE|TGTime|TLTime|TTime|TOTime|
WWINDOW}

Example :TRIGGER:TYPE SIMPLE
:TRIGGER:TYPE?
-> :TRIGGER:TYPE SIMPLE

:TRIGger:WWINDOW?

Function Queries all wave window trigger settings.
Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW?

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:CHANnel<x>

Function Sets or queries the state of the specified channel for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:
CHANnel<x> {<Boolean>}
:TRIGger:WWINDOW:CHANnel<x>?
<x> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:CHANNEL1 ON
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:CHANNEL1?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:CHANNEL1 1

Description The DL850E/DL850EV cannot perform wave window triggering on modules that have sub channels, logic modules, modules that are performing temperature measurements, and frequency modules.

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:FREQuency

Function Sets or queries the cycle frequency for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:
FREQuency {<Frequency>}
:TRIGger:WWINDOW:FREQuency?
<Frequency> = 40 to 1000 (Hz)

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:FREQUENCY 400
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:FREQUENCY?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:FREQUENCY 400

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:REFCycle

Function Sets or queries the reference cycle for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:REFCycle {<Nrf>}
:TRIGger:WWINDOW:REFCycle?
<Nrf> = 1, 2, 4

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:REFCYCLE 1
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:REFCYCLE?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:REFCYCLE 1

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC?

Function Queries all synchronization channel settings for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC?

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:HYSTEResis

Function Sets or queries the hysteresis of the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:
HYSTEResis {HIGH|LOW|MIDDLE}

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:
HYSTERESIS MIDDLE
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:HYSTERESIS?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:
HYSTERESIS MIDDLE

Description You cannot set this setting when the synchronization channel is set to AUTO.

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:LEVel

Function Sets or queries the level of the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:
LEVel {<Voltage>|<Nrf>|<Current>}
:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:LEVel?

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:
LEVEL 2.00000E+00
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:LEVEL?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:
LEVEL 2.00000E+00

Description You cannot set this setting when the synchronization channel is set to AUTO.

:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the synchronization channel for wave window triggers.

Syntax :TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACe {<Nrf>|
AUTO}
:TRIGger:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACe?
<Nrf> = 1 to 16

Example :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACE 1
:TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACE?
-> :TRIGGER:WWINDOW:SYNC:TRACE 1

5.35 WAVEform Group

The commands in this group deal with the acquired waveform data. There are no front panel keys that correspond to the commands in this group.

:WAVEform?

Function Queries all waveform data output settings.
Syntax :WAVEform?

:WAVEform:BITS?

Function Queries the bit length of the waveform data specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command.
Syntax :WAVEform:BITS?
Example :WAVEFORM:BITS? -> :WAVEFORM:BITS 16

:WAVEform:BYTeorder

Function Sets or queries the transmission byte order for data formats that are 2 bytes or longer.
Syntax :WAVEform:BYTeorder {LSBFirst|MSBFirst}
:WAVEform:BYTeorder?
Example :WAVEFORM:BYTEORDER LSBFIRST
:WAVEFORM:BYTEORDER?
-> :WAVEFORM:BYTEORDER LSBFIRST
Description This command is only valid in the :WAVEform group.

:WAVEform:CAPTURE?

Function Queries all capture data output settings.
Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE?

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:DATE?

Function Queries the year, month, and day of the trigger of the specified capture waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:DATE?
{<NRf>|MAXimum|MINimum}

When the capture mode is set to Auto

<NRf> = 0 to -4999

If you specify MAXimum, the trigger date of the latest waveform (the same as number 0) is queried.

If you specify MINimum, the trigger date of the oldest waveform is queried.

When the capture mode is set to On Start

<NRf> = 0 to 5000

If you specify MAXimum, the trigger date of the latest waveform (the same as the capture count) is queried.

If you specify MINimum, the trigger date of the oldest waveform (the same as number 1) is queried.

If you specify 0, the trigger date of the latest waveform (the same as the capture count and MAXimum) is queried.

Example :WAVEform:CAPTURE:DATE?
-> :WAVEform:CAPTURE:
DATE "-0001 2012/09/01"

Description If you set <NRf> to a number greater than the number of captures, the string "<NRf> -----" is returned.

If you specify MAXimum or MINimum when nothing has been captured, the string "0000 -----" is returned.

If you query while the DL850E/DL850EV is running, the string "0000 -----" is returned.

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:END

Function Sets or queries the end point to use when capturing waveform data.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:END {<NRf>}
:WAVEform:CAPTURE:END?

<NRf> = 0 to (the number of data points in the waveform that is being captured - 1)

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:END 10000
:WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:END?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:END 10000

5.35 WAVEform Group

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:LENGTH?

Function Queries the number of data points in the captured waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:LENGTH?

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:LENGTH?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:LENGTH 10010

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD

Function Sets or queries the record number to use when capturing waveform data.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD {MAXimum|MINimum|<NRf>}
:WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD?
<NRf> = -5000 to 5000

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD -1
:WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD -1

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD? MAXimum

Function Queries the largest record number of the captured waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD? MAXimum

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD? MAXIMUM
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD 0

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD? MINimum

Function Queries the smallest record number of the captured waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD? MINimum

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD? MINIMUM
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:RECORD -1

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:SEND?

Function Queries specified capture waveform data.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:SEND? {<NRf>}
<NRf> = 1 to 5000

Example :WAVEform:CAPTURE:SEND?

Description <NRf> can be omitted. If you specify <NRf>, waveform data is queried <NRf> times in order starting from the record located at the record number specified by :WAVEform:CAPTURE:RECORD - <NRf>. An error will occur if the waveform that WAVEform commands will be applied to is set as an event.

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:SRATE?

Function Queries the sample rate of the capture waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:SRATE?

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:SRATE 1000
:WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:SRATE?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:
SRATE 1.0000000E+03

Description This command returns the sample rate of measured data.

An error will occur if the waveform that WAVEform commands will be applied to is set as an event.

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:START

Function Sets or queries the start point to use when capturing waveform data.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:START {<NRf>}
:WAVEform:CAPTURE:START?

<NRf> = 0 to (the number of acquired points in the captured waveform - 1)

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:START 0
:WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:START?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:START 0

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:TIME?

Function Queries the time of the trigger of the specified capture waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:TIME?
{<NRf>|MAXimum|MINimum}

When the capture mode is set to Auto
<NRf> = 0 to -4999

If you specify MAXimum, the trigger time of the latest waveform (the same as number 0) is queried.

If you specify MINimum, the trigger time of the oldest waveform is queried.

When the capture mode is set to On Start
<NRf> = 0 to 5000

If you specify MAXimum, the trigger time of the latest waveform (the same as the capture count) is queried.

If you specify MINimum, the trigger time of the oldest waveform (the same as number 1) is queried.

If you specify 0, the trigger time of the latest waveform (the same as the capture count and MAXimum) is queried.

Example :WAVEform:CAPTURE:TIME?
-> :WAVEform:CAPTURE:
TIME "-0001 10:00:00.06"

Description If you set <NRf> to a number greater than the number of captures, the string "<NRf> -----" is returned.

If you specify MAXimum or MINimum when nothing has been captured, the string "0000 -----" is returned.

If you query while the DL850E/DL850EV is running, the string "0000 -----" is returned.

:WAVEform:CAPTURE:TRIGGER?

Function Queries the trigger position (represented as a number of points) in the captured waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:CAPTURE:TRIGGER?

Example :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:TRIGGER?
-> :WAVEFORM:CAPTURE:TRIGGER 5000

:WAVEform:DATASElect

Function Queries whether to query the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACE command using ACQ data or PP data.

Syntax :WAVEform:DATASElect {ACQData|PPData}

:WAVEform:DATASElect?

Example :WAVEFORM:DATASELECT ACQDATA
:WAVEFORM:DATASELECT?
-> :WAVEFORM:DATASELECT ACQDATA

:WAVEform:END

Function Sets or queries the end data point in the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACE command (the main waveform).

Syntax :WAVEform:END {<NRf>}
:WAVEform:END?

<NRf> = 0 to 50100000000

Example :WAVEFORM:END 10000
:WAVEFORM:END?
-> :WAVEFORM:END 10000

Description You can query the total number of data points that have been acquired by using the :WAVEform:LENGTH? command.

:WAVEform:FORMat

Function Sets or queries the transmission data format.

Syntax :WAVEform:FORMat {ASCIi|BYTE|WORD|DWORD}

:WAVEform:FORMat?

Example :WAVEFORM:FORMAT ASCII
:WAVEFORM:FORMAT?
-> :WAVEFORM:FORMAT ASCII

Description The "DWORD" format setting is valid on a CAN bus monitor module, a CAN & LIN monitor module, a CAN/CAN FD monitor module, or a SENT monitor module when the bit length of the transmission data is greater than 17.

:WAVEform:LENGTH?

Function Queries the total number of data points in the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACE command (the main waveform).

Syntax :WAVEform:LENGTH?

Example :WAVEFORM:LENGTH?
-> :WAVEFORM:LENGTH 10010

Description The total number of data points varies depending on the DL850E/DL850EV settings. For details, see appendix 1, "Relationship between the Time Axis Setting, Record Length, and Sample Rate" in the *DL850E/DL850EV Getting Started Guide*.

5.35 WAVEform Group

:WAVEform:MODule?

Function Queries the module of the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command.

Syntax :WAVEform:MODule?

Example :WAVEFORM:MODULE?
-> :WAVEFORM:MODULE M701250

Description The values returned for each module are listed below.

NOMODULE	No module
M701250	701250 (HS10M12)
M701251	701251 (HS1M16)
M701255	701255 (NONISO_10M12)
M701260	701260/67 (HV (with RMS))*
M701261	701261 (Voltage/Temp.)
M701262	701262 (Voltage/Temp. with AAF)
M701265	701265 (TEMP/HPV)
M701270	701270 (STRAIN_NDIS)
M701271	701271 (STRAIN_DSUB)
M701275	701275 (ACCL/VOLT)
M701281	701281 (FREQ)
M720210	720210 (HS100M12)
M720211	720211 (HS100M12)
M720220	720220 (16CH VOLT)
M720221	720221 (16CH TEMP/VOLT)
M720230	720230 (LOGIC)
M720240	720240 (CAN)
M720241	720241 (CAN&LIN)
M720242	720242 (CAN/CAN FD)
M720243	720243 (SENT)
M720250	720250 (HS10M12)
M720254	720254 (4CH 1M16)
M720266	720266 (TEMP/HPV)
M720268	720268 (HV (AAF, RMS))
M720281	720281 (FREQ)

If the waveform that WAVEform commands will be applied to is set as an event, "EVENT" is returned.

* "M701260" is returned also for the 701267 module.

:WAVEform:OFFSet?

Function Queries the offset value used to convert the waveform data specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command to physical values.

Syntax :WAVEform:OFFSet?

Example :WAVEFORM:OFFSET?
-> :WAVEFORM:OFFSET 0.0000000E+00

Description When you are using linear scaling, this command returns a value that includes the scaling data. If the source waveform is logic data, this command returns 0.

:WAVEform:RANGe?

Function Queries the measurement range used to convert the waveform data specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command to physical values.

Syntax :WAVEform:RANGe?

Example :WAVEFORM:RANGE?
-> :WAVEFORM:RANGE 50.000000E+00

Description When you are using linear scaling, this command returns a value that includes the scaling data. If the source waveform is logic data, this command returns 1.

:WAVEform:RECOrd

Function Sets or queries the main waveform record number that WAVEform commands will be applied to.

Syntax :WAVEform:RECOrd {AVERAge|MINimum|<NRf>}
:WAVEform:RECOrd?
<NRf> = 0 to -4999

Example :WAVEFORM:RECORD -4
:WAVEFORM:RECORD?
-> :WAVEFORM:RECORD -4

Description

- Specify "MINimum" to specify the minimum record number. The minimum record number is the record number of the oldest data.
- If AVERAge is specified, the command will be applied to history average waveform data. The response when there is no history average data is zero.

:WAVEform:RECOrd? MINimum

Function Queries the minimum record number in the history memory (for the main waveform).

Syntax :WAVEform:RECOrd? MINimum

Example :WAVEFORM:RECORD?
-> :WAVEFORM:RECORD -8

:WAVEform:SEND?

Function Queries the waveform data specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command (the main waveform data).

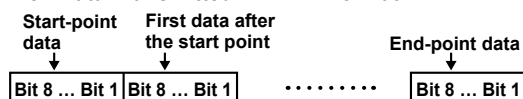
Syntax :WAVEform:SEND? {<NRf>}
 <NRf> = 1 to 5000 (this varies depending on the measurement time, sample rate, and memory model)

Example

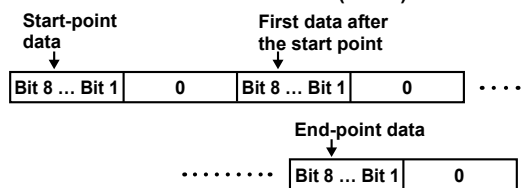
- When data is being sent in BYTE, WORD or DWORd format
 :WAVEform:SEND?
 -> #9 (9-digit number of bytes; data byte sequence)
- When data is being sent in ASCII format
 :WAVEform:SEND?
 -> <NRf>, <NRf>, <NRf> . . .

Description <NRf> can be omitted. If you specify <NRf>, waveform data is queried <NRf> times in order starting from the record located at the record number specified by :WAVEform:RECOrd - <NRf>. The return value when logic waveform data is being sent in ASCII format is an 8-bit bit pattern (LSB is bit 1 and MSB is bit 8) expressed in decimal format. If the number of bytes of binary data that are being sent exceeds the 9-digit number, the data will not be sent. If the output format is PP and the original data is less than 10 div, only the queried portion of the data is sent. When the output format is PP, the output start and end points are disabled. The output format for logic and event waveforms is shown below.

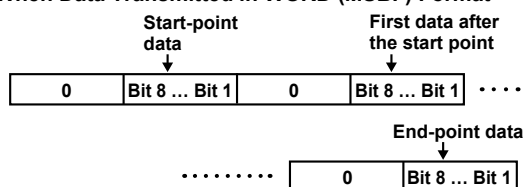
When Data Transmitted in BYTE Format



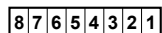
When Data Transmitted in WORD (LSBF) Format



When Data Transmitted in WORD (MSBF) Format



Event Waveform Bit Assignments



Bit 1: Dual capture event
Bit 2: Manual event
Bits 3 to 8: Reserved

The equations used to convert the sent BYTE, WORD, or DWORd values to physical values are as follows. Use the “:WAVEform:RANGE?” and “:WAVEform:OFFSet?” commands to query the range and offset values.

For Voltage, Acceleration, Frequency, or CAN Bus Monitor (When the display mode is set to Float) Modules, or Computed Waveforms

Physical value = (Range × data × 10) / Division + Offset

	BYTE	WORD/DWORD
Division	93.75	24000

For Strain Modules

Physical value = (Range × data × 10) / Division + Offset

	BYTE	WORD/DWORD
Division	187.5	48000

For Temperature Modules

Physical value = Data × Division

	BYTE	WORD/DWORD
Division	25.6	0.1

For CAN Bus Monitor, CAN&LIN Bus Monitor, CAN/CAN FD Monitor (When the display mode is set to Unsigned or Signed), and SENT Monitor Modules

Physical value = (Range × data) + Offset

:WAVEform:SIGN?

Function Queries whether signs are included in the block data of the source waveform data specified by :WAVEform:TRACe when the data is queried.

Syntax :WAVEform:SIGN?

Example :WAVEFORM:SIGN? -> :WAVEFORM:SIGN 1

Description This command returns 0 if the source waveform is a logic waveform and 1 otherwise.

:WAVEform:SRATE? (Sample RATE)

Function Queries the sample rate of the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command.

Syntax :WAVEform:SRATE?

Example :WAVEFORM:SRATE?

-> :WAVEFORM:SRATE 500.0E+03

Description This command returns the sample rate of measured data.

5.35 WAVEform Group

:WAVEform:START

Function Sets or queries the start data point in the waveform specified by the :WAVEform:TRACe command (the main waveform).

Syntax :WAVEform:START {<NRf>}
:WAVEform:START?
<NRf> = 0 to (the number of data points - 1)

Example :WAVEFORM:START 0
:WAVEFORM:START?
-> :WAVEFORM:START 0

Description You can query the total number of data points that have been acquired by using the :WAVEform:LENGth? command.

:WAVEform:TRACe

Function Sets or queries the waveform that WAVEform commands will be applied to.

Syntax :WAVEform:TRACe {EVENT|MATH<x>|<NRf>[,<NRf>]}
:WAVEform:TRACe?
<NRf> = 1 to 16
[,<NRf>] = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
<x> = 1 to 8
EVENT: Sends event data

Example :WAVEFORM:TRACE 1
:WAVEFORM:TRACE?
-> :WAVEFORM:TRACE 1

Description An error will occur if nothing is installed in the specified channel.

:WAVEform:TRIGger?

Function Queries the trigger position of the record specified by the :WAVEform:RECOrd command.

Syntax :WAVEform:TRIGger?

Example :WAVEFORM:TRIGGER?
-> :WAVEFORM:TRIGGER 5000

Description Queries the number of points from the beginning of the record to the trigger position.

:WAVEform:TYPE?

Function Queries the acquisition mode of the source waveform.

Syntax :WAVEform:TYPE?

Example :WAVEFORM:TYPE?
-> :WAVEFORM:TYPE NORMAL

Description This command returns "AVERage," "ENvelope," "BAverage," or "NORMal."

5.36 XY Group

The commands in this group deal with the X-Y display. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the SHIFT+DISPLAY (X-Y) keys on the front panel.

:XY?

Function Queries all XY settings.
Syntax :XY?

:XY:CDISplay (Combine Display)

Function Sets or queries whether to combine the displays of Window1 and Window2 on the X-Y waveform display.

Syntax :XY:CDISplay {<Boolean>}
:XY:CDISplay?

Example :XY:CDISPLAY ON
:XY:CDISPLAY? -> :XY:CDISPLAY 1

:XY:DOTConnect

Function Sets or queries whether dot connect is ON or OFF for X-Y waveforms.

Syntax :XY:DOTConnect {<Boolean>}
:XY:DOTConnect?

Example :XY:DOTCONNECT ON
:XY:DOTCONNECT? -> :XY:DOTCONNECT 1

:XY:DECimation

Function Sets or queries the number of dots (after decimation) that X-Y waveforms use.

Syntax :XY:DECimation {<NRF>}
:XY:DECimation?
<NRF> = 2000, 100000

Example :XY:DECIMATION 2000
:XY:DECIMATION?
-> :XY:DECIMATION 2000

:XY:MARKer

Function Sets or queries whether X-Y pen markers are on.

Syntax :XY:MARKer {<Boolean>}
:XY:MARKer?

Example :XY:MARKER ON
:XY:MARKER? -> :XY:MARKER 1

:XY:TClear (Trace Clear On Start)

Function Sets or queries whether the X-Y trace-clear-on-start feature is on.

Syntax :XY:TClear {<Boolean>}
:XY:TClear?

Example :XY:TCLEAR ON
:XY:TCLEAR? -> :XY:TCLEAR 1

:XY:WAVeform<x1>?

Function Queries all settings related to the specified X-Y waveform.

Syntax :XY:WAVeform<x1>?

:XY:WAVeform<x1>:DISplay

Function Sets or queries whether the specified X-Y waveform is displayed.

Syntax :XY:WAVeform<x1>:DISplay {<Boolean>}
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:DISplay?
<x1> = 1 to 8

Example :XY:WAVEFORM1:DISPLAY ON
:XY:WAVEFORM1:DISPLAY?
-> :XY:WAVEFORM1:DISPLAY 1

:XY:WAVeform<x1>:XTRace

Function Sets or queries the channel that is assigned to the specified X-Y waveform's X axis.

Syntax :XY:WAVeform<x1>:
XTRace {<NRF>[,<NRF>]|MATH<x2>}
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:XTRace?
<x1> = 1 to 8
<NRF> = 1 to 16
[,<NRF>] = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :XY:WAVEFORM1:XTRACE 1
:XY:WAVEFORM1:XTRACE?
-> :XY:WAVEFORM1:XTRACE 1

Description You cannot select the channel of a logic module.

:XY:WAVeform<x1>:YTRace

Function Sets or queries the channel that is assigned to the specified X-Y waveform's Y axis.

Syntax :XY:WAVeform<x1>:
YTRace {<NRF>[,<NRF>]|MATH<x2>}
:XY:WAVeform<x1>:YTRace?
<x1> = 1 to 8
<NRF> = 1 to 16
[,<NRF>] = 1 to 60 (sub channel)
<x2> = 1 to 8

Example :XY:WAVEFORM1:YTRACE 2
:XY:WAVEFORM1:YTRACE?
-> :XY:WAVEFORM1:YTRACE 2

Description You cannot select the channel of a logic module.

5.36 XY Group

:XY:WINDow<x>?

Function Queries all settings related to the specified X-Y window.

Syntax :XY:WINDow<x>?

:XY:WINDow<x>:MODE

Function Sets or queries whether the specified X-Y window is displayed.

Syntax :XY:WINDow<x>:MODE {<Boolean>}

:XY:WINDow<x>:MODE?

<x> = 1, 2

Example :XY:WINDOW1:MODE ON

:XY:WINDOW1:MODE?

-> :XY:WINDOW1:MODE 1

:XY:WINDow<x>:TRANge

Function Sets or queries the T-Y waveform range to display in the X-Y window.

Syntax :XY:WINDow<x>:TRANge {<NRf>, <NRf>}

:XY:WINDow<x>:TRANge?

<NRf> = -5.00 to 5.00 div

Resolution: 10/record length

Example :XY:WINDOW1:TRANGE -5, 5

:XY:WINDOW1:TRANGE?

-> :XY:WINDOW1:

TRANGE -5.000000000000, 5.000000000000

5.37 ZOOM Group

The commands in this group deal with the zoomed display. You can make the same settings and queries that you can by using the ZOOM key on the front panel.

If the selectable range of the time axis is "<NRf> = -5 to 5div," the selectable range varies depending on settings such as the record length. For details, see "Selectable Range of Cursor Positions" under "Notes about Cursor Measurement" in chapter 9 of IM DL850E-01EN.

: ZOOM?

Function Queries all zoom settings.
Syntax : ZOOM?

: ZOOM: ANALYSIS<x1>: FORMAT<x2>

Function Sets or queries the display format (the number of divisions in the vertical direction) of zoomed waveforms of display group P and H.
Syntax : ZOOM:ANALYSIS<x1>:FORMAT<x2> {MAIN|<NRf>}
: ZOOM:ANALYSIS<x>:FORMAT?
<NRf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16
<x1> = 1, 2
1: display group P, 2: display group H
<x2> = 1, 2
1: Z1, 2: Z2

Example : ZOOM:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT1 1
: ZOOM:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT1?
-> CAPTURE:ANALYSIS1:FORMAT1 4

Description This command is valid on models with the /G5 option.

: ZOOM: ASCROLL?

Function Queries all auto scroll settings.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL?

: ZOOM: ASCROLL: JUMP

Function Moves the center position of the zoom box to the left or right edge of the main window.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL:JUMP {LEFT|RIGHT}
Example : ZOOM:ASCROLL:JUMP RIGHT

: ZOOM: ASCROLL: SPEEd

Function Sets or queries the auto scroll speed of the zoom box.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL:SPEEd {<NRf>}
: ZOOM:ASCROLL:SPEEd?
<NRf> = 1 to 10
Example : ZOOM:ASCROLL:SPEED 5
: ZOOM:ASCROLL:SPEED?
-> : ZOOM:ASCROLL:SPEED 5

: ZOOM: ASCROLL: START

Function Starts auto scrolling.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL:START {LEFT|RIGHT}
Example : ZOOM:ASCROLL:STAR LEFT

: ZOOM: ASCROLL: STOP

Function Stops auto scrolling.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL:STOP
Example : ZOOM:ASCROLL:STOP

: ZOOM: ASCROLL: TARGET

Function Sets or queries the zoom window that will be auto scrolled.
Syntax : ZOOM:ASCROLL:TARGET {Z1|Z2}
: ZOOM:ASCROLL:TARGET?
Example : ZOOM:ASCROLL:TARGET Z1
: ZOOM:ASCROLL:TARGET?
-> : ZOOM:ASCROLL:TARGET Z1

: ZOOM: FITMeasure

Function Moves the range on which automated measurement of waveform parameters is performed to the zoom waveform display frame.
Syntax : ZOOM:FITMeasure {Z1|Z2}
Example : ZOOM:FITMEASURE Z1

: ZOOM: FORMat<x>

Function Sets or queries the display format of the specified zoom waveform.
Syntax : ZOOM:FORMat<x> {MAIN|<NRf>}
: ZOOM:FORMat<x>?
<NRf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16
<x> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
Example : ZOOM:FORMAT1 1
: ZOOM:FORMAT1? -> : ZOOM:FORMAT1 1

: ZOOM: GROUp<x1>?

Function Queries all settings related to the specified group display of zoom waveforms.
Syntax : ZOOM:GROUp<x1>?

: ZOOM: GROUp<x1>: FORMat<x2>

Function Sets or queries the zoom waveform display format of the specified display group.
Syntax ZOOM:GROUp<x1>:
FORMat<x2> {MAIN|<NRf>}
ZOOM:GROUp<x1>:FORMat<x2>?
<NRf> = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16
<x1> = 1 to 4
<x2> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
Example : ZOOM:GROUP1:FORMAT1 1
: ZOOM:GROUP1:FORMAT1?
-> : ZOOM:GROUP1:FORMAT1 1

5.37 ZOOM Group

: ZOOM: GROUp<x1>: TRACe<x2>

Function Sets or queries whether the specified source waveform of the specified group display of zoom waveforms is displayed.

Syntax :ZOOM:GROUp<x1>:
TRACe<x2> {<Boolean>}
:ZOOM:GROUp<x1>:TRACe<x2>?
<x1> = 1 to 4 (sets the group display)
<x2> = 1 to 64 (sets the source waveform)

Example :ZOOM:GROUp1:TRACe1 1
:ZOOM:GROUp1:TRACe1?
-> :ZOOM:GROUp1:TRACe1 1

Description ZOOM1 and ZOOM2 both reference the same setting. Any changes made to the dual capture setting do not affect this setting, nor do any changes made to this setting affect the dual capture setting.

: ZOOM: MAG<x>

Function Sets or queries the horizontal magnification of the specified zoom waveform.

Syntax :ZOOM:MAG<x> {<NRF>}
:ZOOM:MAG<x>?
<x> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
<NRF> = 1 to 200000000

Example :ZOOM:MAG1 100
:ZOOM:MAG1? -> :ZOOM:MAG1 100.0

Description Use this command when the DL850E/DL850EV is using an external clock. When the DL850E/DL850EV is using the internal clock, use the :ZOOM:TDIV<x> command to set the magnification.
The magnification is set as a percentage.

: ZOOM: MAIN

Function Sets or queries the proportion of the main waveform display area that is used when zooming waveforms.

Syntax :ZOOM:MAIN {20|50|OFF}
:ZOOM:MAIN?

Example :ZOOM:MAIN 20
:ZOOM:MAIN? -> :ZOOM:MAIN 20

: ZOOM: MODE<x>

Function Sets or queries whether the specified zoom waveform is displayed.

Syntax :ZOOM:MODE<x> {<Boolean>}
:ZOOM:MODE<x>?

Example :ZOOM:MODE1 ON
:ZOOM:MODE1? -> :ZOOM:MODE1 1

: ZOOM: MOVE

Function Sets or queries whether the movement of the zoom position to the latest position is enabled or disabled.

Syntax :ZOOM:MOVE<x> {<Boolean>}
:ZOOM:MOVE<x>?

Example :ZOOM:MOVE1 ON
:ZOOM:MODE1? -> :ZOOM:MODE1 1

: ZOOM: POSition<x>

Function Sets or queries the zoom position of the specified zoom waveform.

Syntax :ZOOM:POSition<x> {<NRF>}
:ZOOM:POSition<x>?
<x> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
<NRF> = -5 to 5 div

Example :ZOOM:POS1 2
:ZOOM:POS1?
-> :ZOOM:POS1 2.000000000000

: ZOOM: TDIV<x>

Function Sets or queries the T/div value of the specified zoom waveform.

Syntax :ZOOM:TDIV<x> {<Time>|HOuR1|HOuR2|
HOuR3|HOuR4|HOuR5|HOuR6|HOuR7|HOuR8|
HOuR9|HOuR10|HOuR12|DAY1|DAY2|DAY3}
:ZOOM:TDIV<x>?

<x> = 1, 2 (sets the target zoom box)
<Time> = the same as the T/div setting

Example :ZOOM:TDIV1 100us
:ZOOM:TDIV1? -> :ZOOM:TDIV1 100.0E-06

Description Use this command when the DL850E/DL850EV is using the internal clock. When the DL850E/DL850EV is using an external clock, use the :ZOOM:MAG<x> command to set the magnification.

: ZOOM: WLAYout (Window Layout)

Function Sets or queries the window layout that is used when waveforms are zoomed.

Syntax :ZOOM:WLAYout {VERTical|SIDE}
:ZOOM:WLAYout?

Example :ZOOM:WLAY SIDE
:ZOOM:WLAY? -> :ZOOM:WLAY SIDE

: ZOOM: Z2Target

Function Sets or queries the source window of Z2 when both Z1 and Z2 are displayed.

Syntax :ZOOM:Z2Target {MAIN|Z1}
:ZOOM:Z2Target?

Example :ZOOM:Z2TARGET MAIN
:ZOOM:Z2TARGET?
-> :ZOOM:Z2TARGET MAIN

5.38 Common Command Group

The commands in this group are defined in IEEE 488.2-1987 and are independent from the instrument's individual functions. There are no front panel keys that correspond to the commands in this group.

*CAL?

Function Executes calibration and queries the result.
Syntax *CAL?
Example *CAL? -> 0
Description This command returns 0 if calibration is completed successfully and 1 otherwise.

*CLS

Function Clears the standard event register, extended event register, and error queue.
Syntax *CLS
Example *CLS
Description • If the *CLS command is located immediately after the program message terminator, the output queue is also cleared.
• For information about each register and queue, see chapter 6.

*ESE

Function Sets or queries the standard event enable register.
Syntax *ESE {<NRf>}
*ESE?
<NRf> = 0 to 255
Example *ESE 251
*ESE? -> 251
Description • Specify the value as a sum of the values of each bit in decimal format.
• For example, specifying *ESE 251 will cause the standard enable register to be set to 11111011. In this case, bit 2 of the standard event register is disabled. This means that bit 5 (ESB) of the status byte register is not set to 1, even if a query error occurs.
• The default value is *ESE 0 (all bits disabled).
• A query using *ESE? will not clear the contents of the standard event enable register.
• For information about the standard event enable register, see page 6-3.

*ESR?

Function Queries and clears the standard event register.
Syntax *ESR?
Example *ESR? -> 32
Description • This command returns a sum of the values of each bit in decimal format.
• When an SRQ is sent, you can check what types of events have occurred.
• For example, if a value of 32 is returned, this indicates that the standard event register is set to 00100000. This means that the SRQ occurred due to a command syntax error.
• A query using *ESR? will clear the contents of the standard event register.
• For information about the standard event register, see page 6-3.

*IDN?

Function Queries the DL850E/DL850EV model.
Syntax *IDN?
Example *IDN? -> YOKOGAWA,DL850E,0,F0.10
Description This command returns a string in the following format: <Manufacturer>, <Model>, <Serial no.>, <Firmware version>.

*OPC

Function Sets bit 0 (the OPC bit) of the standard event register to 1 upon the completion of the specified overlap command.
Syntax *OPC
Example *OPC
Description • For details on how to use the *OPC command to synchronize the DL850E/DL850EV, see page 4-8.
• The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to specify the overlap command.
• If *OPC is not the last command of the message, its operation is not guaranteed.

*OPC?

Function Returns ASCII code 1 when the specified overlap command is completed.
Syntax *OPC?
Example *OPC? -> 1
Description • For details on how to use the *OPC? command to synchronize the DL850E/DL850EV, see page 4-8.
• The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to specify the overlap command.
• If *OPC? is not the last command of the message, its operation is not guaranteed.

5.38 Common Command Group

*OPT?

Function Queries the installed options.

Syntax *OPT?

Example *OPT? -> 250MW,HD,PROBEPOWER

Description This command returns the <size of waveform memory> and whether the <printer>, <hard disk (interface)>, <GPIB>, <IRIG>, <user-defined computation>, <real time math>, <probe power supply output>, <power math> and <GPS> options are installed.

- Size of waveform memory: The total size of waveform data memory.
“250MW” when the total size is 250 Mpoint.
“1GW” when the total size is 1 Gpoint.
“2GW” when the total size is 2 Gpoint.
- Printer: “PRINTER”
- Hard disk (interface): “HD” or “EHD”
- GPIB: “GPIB”
- IRIG: “IRIG”
- User-defined computations: “USERDEFINE”
- Real time math: “DSP”
- Probe power supply output: “PROBEPOWER”
- Power math: “RTANALYSIS”
- GPS interface: “GPS”

An error occurs if there is a query after this command.

*RST

Function Initializes settings.

Syntax *RST

Example *RST

Description This command also clears the *OPC and *OPC? commands that have been sent.

*SRE

Function Sets or queries the service request enable register value.

Syntax *SRE <NRf>

*SRE?

<NRf> = 0 to 255

Example *SRE 239

*SRE? -> 175

*STB?

Function Queries the status byte register value.

Syntax *STB?

Example *STB? -> 4

Description

- This command returns a sum of the values of each bit in decimal format.
- Because the register is read without executing serial polling, bit 6 is an MSS bit, not an RQS bit.
- For example, if a value of 4 is returned, this indicates that the status byte register is set to 00000100. This means that the error queue is not empty (in other words, an error occurred).
- A query using *STB? will not clear the contents of the status byte register.
- For information about the status byte register, see page 6-2.

*TST?

Function Performs a self-test and queries the result. The self-test consists of tests of each kind of internal memory.

Syntax *TST?

Example *TST? -> 0

Description This command returns 0 if the self-test is successful and 1 otherwise.

*WAI

Function Holds the execution of the subsequent command until the specified overlap command is completed.

Syntax *WAI

Example *WAI

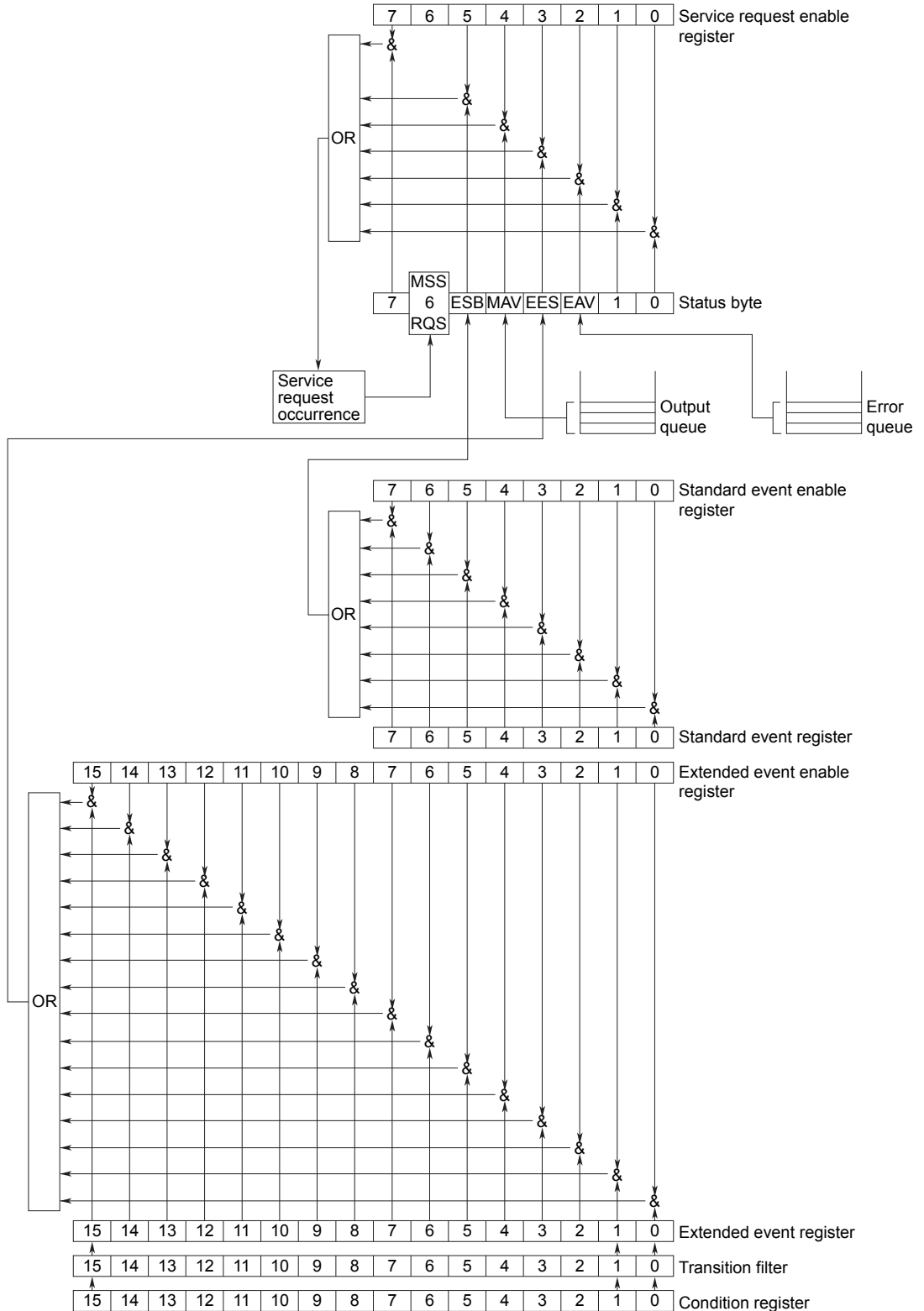
Description

- For details on how to use the *WAI command to synchronize the DL850E/DL850EV, see page 4-8.
- The COMMunicate:OPSE command is used to specify the overlap command.

6.1 About Status Reports

Status Reports

The figure below shows the format of status reports that are read by serial polling. This status report format is an extended version of the status report format defined in IEEE 488.2-1992.



Overview of Registers and Queues

Name	Function	Write	Read
Status byte	-	-	Serial polling (RQS), *STB? (MSS)
Service request enable register	Status byte mask	*SRE	*SRE?
Standard event register	Indicates device status changes	-	*ESR?
Standard event enable register	Standard event register mask	*ESE	*ESE?
Extended event register	Indicates device status changes	-	STATUS:EESR?
Extended event enable register	Extended event register mask	STATUS:EESE	STATUS:EESE?
Condition register	Current device status	-	STATUS:CONDition?
Transition filter	Conditions that change the extended event register	STATUS:FILTer<x>	STATUS:FILTer<x>?
Output queue	Stores response messages for queries	Query commands	
Error Queue	Stores error numbers and messages	-	STATUS:ERRor?

Registers and Queues That Affect the Status Byte

The following registers affect the status byte bits.

Standard event register	Sets bit 5 (ESB) of the status byte to 1 or 0.
Output queue	Sets bit 4 (MAV) of the status byte to 1 or 0.
Extended event register	Sets bit 3 (EES) of the status byte to 1 or 0.
Error queue	Sets bit 2 (EAV) of the status byte to 1 or 0.

Enable Registers

The following registers are used to mask a bit so that the bit will not affect the status byte even when it is set to 1.

Service request enable register	Masks bits of the status byte.
Standard event register	Masks bits in the standard event register.
Extended event register	Masks bits in the extended event register.

Reading and Writing to Registers

For example, you can use the *ESE command to set the standard event enable register bits to ones and zeros. You can use the *ESE? command to query whether the standard event enable register bits are ones or zeros. For details on commands, see chapter 5.

6.2 Status Byte

Status Byte



- **Bits 0 and 7**
Not used (always zero)
- **Bit 1**
Reserved
- **Bit 2 EAV (Error Available)**
This bit is 1 when the error queue is not empty. In other words, this bit is set to 1 when an error occurs. For details, see page 6-6.
- **Bit 3 EES (Extend Event Summary Bit)**
This bit is 1 when the logical AND of the extended event register and its corresponding event register is 1. In other words, this bit is set to 1 when a certain event takes place inside the instrument. For details, see page 6-5.
- **Bit 4 MAV (Message Available)**
This bit is 1 when the output queue is not empty. In other words, this bit is set to 1 when there is data to be transmitted in response to a query. For details, see page 6-6.
- **Bit 5 ESB (Event Summary Bit)**
This bit is 1 when the logical AND of the standard event register and its corresponding event register is 1. In other words, this bit is set to 1 when a certain event takes place inside the instrument. For details, see page 6-4.
- **Bit 6 RQS (Request Service)/MSS (Master Status Summary)**
This bit is 1 when the logical AND of the status byte excluding bit 6 and the service request enable register is 1. In other words, this bit is set to 1 when the instrument requests service from the controller. RQS is set to 1 when the MSS bit changes from 0 to 1 and is cleared when serial polling is carried out or when the MSS bit changes to 0.

Bit Masking

To mask a bit in the status byte so that it does not trigger an SRQ, set the corresponding bit of the service request enable register to zero.

For example, to mask bit 2 (EAV) so that service is not requested when an error occurs, set bit 2 of the service request enable register to 0. Do this using the *SRE command. To query whether each bit of the service request enable register is 1 or 0, use *SRE?. For details on the *SRE command, see chapter 5.

Status Byte Operation

A service request is issued when bit 6 in the status byte becomes 1. Bit 6 is set to 1 when any other bit becomes 1 (when the corresponding bit of the service request enable register is also set to 1). For example, if an event occurs and the logical AND of a standard event register bit and its corresponding enable register bit is 1, then bit 5 (ESB) is set to 1. At this point, if bit 5 of the service request enable register is 1, bit 6 (MSS) is set to 1, and the DL850E/DL850EV requests service from the controller.

You can check what type of event occurred by reading the contents of the status byte.

Reading the Status Byte

There are two ways to read the contents of the status byte.

- ***STB? Query**
Bit 6 functions as MSS when a query is made using *STB?. This causes the MSS to be read. This query does not cause any of the status byte bits to be cleared after the status byte is read.
- **Serial Polling**
Serial polling causes bit 6 to function as an RQS bit. This causes the RQS to be read. After the status byte is read, only the RQS bit is cleared. You cannot read the MSS bit when serial polling is used.

Clearing the Status Byte

There is no way to clear all of the bits in the status byte. The bits that are cleared vary for each operation as follows:

- ***STB? Query**
None of the bits are cleared.
- **Serial Polling**
Only the RQS bit is cleared.
- **A *CLS command is received.**
When a *CLS command is received, the status byte itself is not cleared, but the contents of the standard event register, which affect the bits in the status byte, are cleared. As a result, the corresponding status byte bits are cleared. Because the output queue is not cleared with a *CLS command, bit 4 (MAV) in the status byte is not affected. However, the output queue will be cleared if the *CLS command is received just after a program message terminator.

6.3 Standard Event Register

Standard Event Register

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PON	URQ	CME	EXE	DDE	QYE	RQC	OPC

- **Bit 7 PON (Power ON)**
This bit is set to 1 when the DL850E/DL850EV is turned on.
- **Bit 6 URQ (User Request)**
Not used (always zero)
- **Bit 5 CME (Command Error)**
This bit is set to 1 when there is a command syntax error.
Example Incorrectly spelled command name; 9 used in octal data.
- **Bit 4 EXE (Execution Error)**
This bit is set to 1 when the command syntax is correct, but the command cannot be executed in the current state.
Example The DL850E/DL850EV receives a command whose parameter is outside the selectable range. An attempt is made to print a hard copy while the DL850E/DL850EV is running.
- **Bit 3 DDE (Device Error)**
This bit is set to 1 when a command cannot be executed for internal reasons other than a command syntax error or command execution error.
- **Bit 2 QYE (Query Error)**
This bit is set to 1 when a query command is received, but the output queue is empty or the data is lost.
Example There is no response data. Data is lost due to an overflow in the output queue.
- **Bit 1 RQC (Request Control)**
Not used (always zero)
- **Bit 0 OPC (Operation Complete)**
This bit is set to 1 upon the completion of the operation designated by the *OPC command (see chapter 5).

Bit Masking

To mask a certain bit of the standard event register so that it does not cause bit 5 (ESB) in the status byte to change, set the corresponding bit of the standard event enable register to zero.

For example, to mask bit 2 (QYE) so that ESB will not be set to 1 even if a query error occurs, set bit 2 of the standard event enable register to zero. Do this using the *ESE command. To query whether each bit of the standard event enable register is 1 or 0, use *ESE?. For details on the *ESE command, see chapter 5.

Standard Event Register Operation

The standard event register indicates eight types of events that occur inside the DL850E/DL850EV. When one of the bits in this register becomes 1 (and the corresponding bit of the standard event enable register is also 1), bit 5 (ESB) in the status byte is set to 1.

Example

1. A query error occurs.
2. Bit 2 (QYE) is set to 1.
3. If bit 2 of the standard event enable register is 1, bit 5 (ESB) in the status byte is set to 1.

You can also check what type of event occurred in the DL850E/DL850EV by reading the contents of the standard event register.

Reading the Standard Event Register

You can use the *ESR? command to read the contents of the standard event register. The register is cleared after it is read.

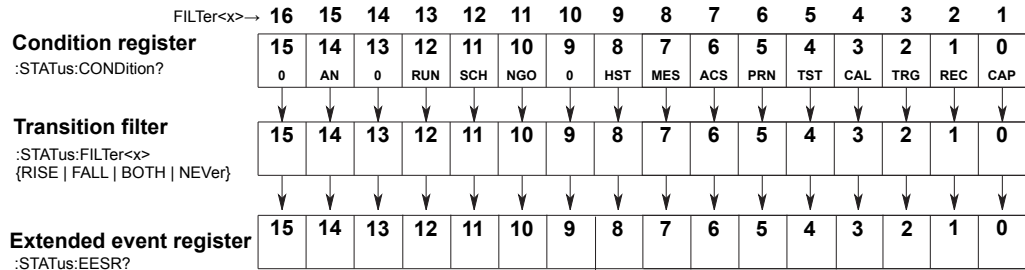
Clearing the Standard Event Register

The standard event register is cleared when:

- The contents of the standard event register are read using the *ESR? command.
- A *CLS command is received.
- The DL850E/DL850EV is turned off and then back on.

6.4 Extended Event Register

The extended event register receives information about changes in the condition register, which indicates the DL850E/DL850EV's internal condition. The information is the result of edge detection performed by the transition filter.



The condition register bits are described below.

Bit 0	CAP (Capture)	This bit is 1 when waveform acquisition is in progress.
Bit 1	REC (Record)	This bit is 1 when recording is in progress.
Bit 2	TRG (Awaiting Trigger)	This bit is 1 when the DL850E/DL850EV is waiting for a trigger.
Bit 3	CAL (Calibration)	This bit is 1 when calibration is in progress.
Bit 4	TST (Testing)	This bit is 1 when a self-test is in progress.
Bit 5	PRN (Printing)	This bit is 1 when the internal printer is operating or when data is being transmitted to a network printer.
Bit 6	ACS (Accessing)	This bit is 1 when a drive is being accessed.
Bit 7	MES (Measuring)	This bit is 1 when automated measurement of waveform parameters is in progress.
Bit 8	HST (History Search)	This bit is 1 when a history search is in progress.
Bit 10	NGO (Go/No-Go)	This bit is 1 when a GO/NO-GO search is in progress.
Bit 11	SCH (Search)	This bit is 1 when a search is in progress.
Bit 12	RUN (Running)	This bit is 1 when a measurement is in progress.
Bit 14	AN (Analysis)	This bit is 1 when an analysis is in progress.

The transition filter parameters detect changes in the specified condition register bits (numeric suffixes 1 to 16) and overwrite the extended event register in the following ways.

RISE	The specified extended event register bit is set to 1 when the corresponding condition register bit changes from 0 to 1.
FALL	The specified extended event register bit is set to 1 when the corresponding condition register bit changes from 1 to 0.
BOTH	The specified extended event register bit is set to 1 when the corresponding condition register bit changes from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0.
NEVer	Always zero.

6.5 Output and Error Queues

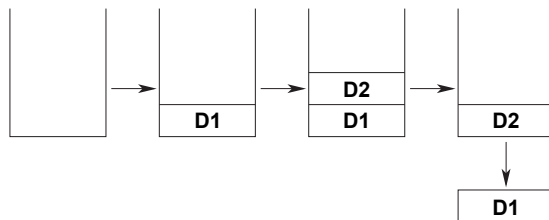
Output Queue

The output queue stores query response messages. For example, if you send a `:WAVeform:SEND?` command, which requests for the transmission of acquired data, the data is stored in the output queue until it is read.

As shown below, data is stored in order and read from the oldest message first. The output queue is cleared when:

- A new message is received from the controller.
- A deadlock occurs (see page 4-2).
- A device clear command (DCL or SDC) is received.
- The DL850E/DL850EV is turned off and then back on.

The `*CLS` command does not clear the output queue. You can determine whether the output queue is empty by checking bit 4 in the status byte (MAV).



Error Queue

When an error occurs, the error queue stores the error number and message. For example, if the DL850E/DL850EV receives an incorrect program message from the controller, the error number (113) and the error message (“Undefined header”) are stored in the error queue when the DL850E/DL850EV displays the error message.

You can use the `:STATus:ERRor?` query to read the contents of the error queue. Like the output queue, the messages in the error queue are read from the oldest one first.

If the error queue overflows, the last message is replaced with the following message: 350, “Queue overflow.”

The error queue is cleared when:

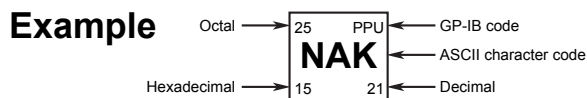
- A `*CLS` command is received.
- The DL850E/DL850EV is turned off and then back on.

You can determine whether the error queue is empty by checking bit 2 in the status byte (EAV).

Appendix 1 ASCII Character Codes

The following table contains ASCII character codes.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0 NUL	20 DEL	40 SP	60 0	80 @	100 P	120 '	140 p
1	1 SOH	21 DC1	41 !	61 1	81 A	101 Q	121 a	141 q
2	2 STX	22 DC2	42 "	62 2	82 B	102 R	122 b	142 r
3	3 ETX	23 DC3	43 #	63 3	83 C	103 S	123 c	143 s
4	4 EOT	24 DC4	44 \$	64 4	84 D	104 T	124 d	144 t
5	5 ENQ	25 NAK	45 %	65 5	85 E	105 U	125 e	145 u
6	6 ACK	26 SYN	46 &	66 6	86 F	106 V	126 f	146 v
7	7 BEL	27 ETB	47 ,	67 7	87 G	107 W	127 g	147 w
8	8 BS	28 CAN	48 (68 8	88 H	108 X	128 h	148 x
9	9 HT	29 EM	49)	69 9	89 I	109 Y	129 i	149 y
A	10 LF	30 SUB	50 *	70 :	90 J	110 Z	130 j	150 z
B	11 VT	31 ESC	51 +	71 ;	91 K	111 [131 k	151 {
C	12 FF	32 FS	52 ,	72 <	92 L	112 \	132 l	152
D	13 CR	33 GS	53 -	73 =	93 M	113]	133 m	153 }
E	14 SO	34 RS	54 .	74 >	94 N	114 ^	134 n	154 ~
F	15 SI	35 US	55 /	75 ?	95 O	115 _	135 o	155 DEL (RUBOUT)
	Address command	Universal command	Listener address		Talker address		Secondary command	



Appendix 2 Error Messages

This section explains communication error messages.

- Messages can be displayed in English or Japanese on the DL850E/DL850EV. However, when they are read from a PC or other similar device, messages are displayed in English.
 - If servicing is necessary to solve the problem indicated by a message, contact your nearest YOKOGAWA dealer.
 - Only communication error messages are listed here. For details on other error messages, see the user's manual, IM DL850E-02EN.
 - Communication syntax errors 100 to 199
 - Communication execution errors 200 to 299
 - Communication query errors 400 to 499
 - System errors (communication) 300 and 399
 - Other error 350
- } Listed below

Communication Syntax Errors (100 to 199)

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
102	Syntax error.	A syntax error not covered by error codes 100 to 199.	Chapters 4 and 5
103	Invalid separator.	Separate data values with a comma.	4-1
104	Data type error.	See page 4-6 and 4-7 and use the correct data type for each parameter.	4-6 and 4-7
105	GET not allowed.	GET is not supported as a response to an interface message.	3-8
108	Parameter not allowed.	Check the number of data values.	4-6 and chapter 5
109	Missing parameter.	Be sure to include all necessary data values.	4-6 and chapter 5
111	Header separator error.	Use a comma to separate each header from its data.	4-1
112	Program mnemonic too long.	Check the command length.	Chapter 5
113	Undefined header.	Check the header.	Chapter 5
114	Header suffix out of range.	Check the header.	Chapter 5
120	Numeric data error.	A value must be specified where the syntax contains <NRf>.	4-6
123	Exponent too large.	Where the syntax contains <NR3>, make the exponent that follows E smaller.	4-6 and chapter 5
124	Too many digits.	Limit numeric values to 255 digits or less.	4-6 and chapter 5
128	Numeric data not allowed.	Use a data type other than <NRf>.	4-6 and chapter 5
131	Invalid suffix.	Check the units where the syntax contains <Voltage>, <Time>, or <Frequency>.	4-6
134	Suffix too long.	Check the units where the syntax contains <Voltage>, <Time>, or <Frequency>.	4-6
138	Suffix not allowed.	Units of measurement can only be used where the syntax contains <Voltage>, <Time>, or <Frequency>.	4-6
141	Invalid character data.	Be sure to select one of the listed choices when the syntax contains {...}.	Chapters 4 and 5
144	Character data too long.	Check the spelling of the strings when the syntax contains {...}.	Chapter 5
148	Character data not allowed.	Use a data type other than <String>.	Chapter 5
150	String data error.	Enclose parameters with single or double quotation marks where the syntax contains <String>.	4-7
151	Invalid string data.	The parameter is either too long, or it contains an unusable character.	Chapter 5
158	String data not allowed.	Use a data type other than <String>.	Chapter 5
161	Invalid block data.	<Block data> cannot be used.	4-7 and chapter 5
168	Block data not allowed.	<Block data> cannot be used.	4-7 and chapter 5

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
171	Missing Right	Mathematical operations cannot be used.	—
172	Invalid expression.	Mathematical operations cannot be used.	Chapter 5
178	Expression data not allowed.	Mathematical operations cannot be used.	Chapter 5
181	Invalid outside macro definition.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—

Communication Execution Errors (200 to 299)

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
221	Setting conflict.	Check settings that are related to each other.	Chapter 5
222	Data out of range.	Check the ranges of the settings.	Chapter 5
223	Too much data.	Check data byte lengths.	Chapter 5
224	Illegal parameter value.	Check the ranges of the settings.	Chapter 5
225	OverFlow.	Keep program messages to 1024 bytes or less in length, including <PMT>.	4-2
226	Out Of Memory.	Keep program messages to 1024 bytes or less in length, including <PMT>.	4-2
241	Hardware missing.	Check that the specified options are all installed.	—
260	Expression error.	Mathematical operations cannot be used.	—
270	Macro error.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
272	Macro execution error.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
273	Illegal macro label.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
275	Macro definition too long.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
276	Macro recursion error.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
277	Macro redefinition not allowed.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—
278	Macro header not found.	The DL850E/DL850EV does not support the IEEE 488.2 macro specifications.	—

Communication Query Errors (400 to 499)

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
410	Query INTERRUPTED.	Check the transmission and reception order.	4-2
420	Query UNTERMINATED.	Check the transmission and reception order.	4-2
430	Query DEADLOCKED.	Keep program messages to 1024 bytes or less in length, including <PMT>.	4-2
440	Query UNTERMINATED after indefinite response. Do not write a query after *IDN? or *OPT?.		—

System Communication Errors (300 and 399)

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
300	Communication device-specific error.	Servicing required.	—
399	Fatal error in the communication driver.	Servicing required.	—

Other Error (350)

Code	Message	Corrective Action	Page
350	Queue overflow.	Read the error queue.	6-6

Note

Code 350 occurs when the error queue overflows. This error is only returned in response to a :STATUS:ERROR? query; it is never displayed on the screen.

Appendix 3 About the IEEE 488.2-1992 Standard

The DL850E/DL850EV's GP-IB interface conforms to the IEEE 488.2-1992 standard. This standard specifies that the following 23 items be stated in the document. This section describes these items.

- (1) **Of the IEEE 488.1 interface functions, the subsets that are supported**
See section 3.4, "GP-IB Interface Specifications."
- (2) **The operation of the device when it is assigned an address outside the 0 to 30 range**
The address of this instrument cannot be set to an address outside the 0 to 30 range.
- (3) **Reaction of the device when the user changes the address**
The address change is detected when the user presses UTILITY and then the Remote Ctrl soft key, and changes the address. The new address is valid until the next time it is changed.
- (4) **Device settings at power-on. The commands that can be used at power-on.**
As a basic rule, the previous settings (the settings that were in use when the DL850E/DL850EV was turned off) are used.
There are no limitations on the commands that can be used at power-on.
- (5) **Message exchange options**
 - (a) **Input buffer size**
4096 bytes.
 - (b) **Queries that return multiple response messages**
See the example of the commands given in chapter 5.
 - (c) **Queries that create response data when the command syntax is being analyzed**
All queries create response data when the command syntax is analyzed.
 - (d) **Queries that create response data during reception**
There are no queries of which the response data are created upon receiving a send request from the controller.
 - (e) **Commands that have parameters that restrict one another**
There are commands such as :CHANnel<x>:FREQ:INOut:PROBe and CHANnel<x>:FREQ:VDIV that have parameters that place restrictions unilaterally, but there are no commands that have parameters that restrict one another.
- (6) **Items that are included in the functional or composite header elements constituting a command**
See chapters 4 and 5.
- (7) **Buffer sizes that affect block data transmission**
When block data is being transmitted, the output queue is expanded to match the size of the data that is being transmitted.
- (8) **A list of program data elements that can be used in equations and their nesting limitations**
Equations cannot be used.
- (9) **Syntax of the responses to queries**
See the example of the commands given in chapter 5.
- (10) **Communication between devices that do not follow the response syntax is not supported by the DL850E/DL850EV.**
- (11) **Size of the response data block**
1 to 2004000 bytes
- (12) **A list of supported common commands**
See section 5.38, "Common Command Group."
- (13) **Device condition after a successful calibration**
The device will be performing measurements.
- (14) **The maximum length of block data that can be used for the *DDT trigger macro definition**
Not supported.
- (15) **The maximum length of the macro label for defining macros, the maximum length of block data that can be used for the macro definition, and the process when recursion is used in macro definitions**
Macro functions are not supported.
- (16) **Reply to the *IDN? query**
See section 5.38, "Common Command Group."
- (17) **Size of storage area for protected user data for PUD and *PUD?**
*PUD and *PUD? are not supported.
- (18) **The length of the *RDT and *RDT? resource names**
*RDT and *RDT? are not supported.

(19) The change in the status due to *RST, *LRN?, *RCL, and *SAV

***RST and *LRN?**

See section 5.38, "Common Command Group."

***RCL and *SAV**

These common commands are not supported.

(20) The extent of the self-test using the *TST? command

Performs the same internal memory test that is executed when the user presses UTILITY and then the Self Test soft key, and executes the MEMORY test.

(21) The structure of the extended return status

See chapter 6.

(22) Whether each command is processed in an overlapped manner or sequentially

See section 4.5, "Synchronization with the Controller" and chapter 5.

(23) The description of the execution of each command

See the explanations of each command's function in chapter 5; the features guide, IM DL850E-01EN; and the user's manual, IM DL850E-02EN.

Index

A	Page
abbreviated form.....	4-5
analysis source points, number (FFT).....	5-96
analysis-source start point (FFT).....	5-96
angle cursor (T-Y).....	5-82
ASCII character codes.....	App-1
attenuation constant (FFT).....	5-96
attenuation constant (MATH).....	5-117
auto naming (capture).....	5-34
auto naming (file).....	5-101
auto naming (hard disk recording).....	5-31
auto scrolling.....	5-171
average count (FFT).....	5-96
average count (MATH).....	5-117
average, number of times (frequency).....	5-49
averaging domain (FFT).....	5-96
averaging domain (MATH).....	5-117

B	Page
background.....	5-114
backlight, automatic off.....	5-149
balancing (strain).....	5-62
bandwidth limit (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-70
bandwidth limit (acceleration).....	5-46
bandwidth limit (temperature).....	5-65
beep (capture).....	5-34
beep (GO/NO-GO).....	5-104
beep (trigger).....	5-152
bit length (CAN).....	5-42
bit length (LIN).....	5-52
bit number (CAN).....	5-44
bit number (LIN).....	5-53
bitrate (CAN).....	5-40
bitrate (LIN).....	5-51
block data.....	4-7
Boolean.....	4-7
bridge voltage (strain).....	5-63
burnout (temperature).....	5-65, 5-66
byte count (CAN).....	5-42
byte size.....	5-38

C	Page
calibration.....	5-33, 5-173
capture window.....	5-35
center frequency (frequency).....	5-48
character data.....	4-7
character notations.....	v
chattering elimination (acceleration).....	5-46
chattering elimination (logic).....	5-54
checksum.....	5-51
clear trace.....	5-77
click sound.....	5-146
commands.....	4-3
comment (file).....	5-103
comment (hard disk recording).....	5-31
comment (screen capture).....	5-114
comment (screen printing).....	5-109
common command header.....	4-3
computation range.....	5-120
computation window (FFT).....	5-99
condition register.....	5-143
current.....	4-6

cutoff frequency.....	5-119
cycle averaging.....	5-117
cycle trace (measure).....	5-131
cyclic statistical processing (measure).....	5-131

D	Page
damping rate (FFT).....	5-98
damping rate (MATH).....	5-119
data.....	4-6
data frame.....	5-38
data length.....	5-51
data loading.....	5-101
data saving.....	5-101
data saving (capture).....	5-34
data saving (screen capture).....	5-114
data transfer rate (Ethernet).....	1-2
data transfer rate (GP-IB).....	3-5
data transfer rate (USB).....	2-2
data type (CAN).....	5-45
data type (LIN).....	5-54
date.....	5-146
DCL (Device Clear).....	3-7
deadlock.....	4-2
deceleration prediction (frequency).....	5-48
delay (trigger).....	5-156
determination level (search).....	5-137
determination logic.....	5-106
determination mode.....	5-106
determination range (GO/NO-GO).....	5-107
determination range (history).....	5-112
determinations, number of.....	5-106
distal.....	5-129
distance per pulse (frequency).....	5-48
dual capture.....	5-34
dual capture length.....	5-36

E	Page
edge polarity (search).....	5-137
e-mail transmission (capture).....	5-34
e-mail transmission (GO/NO-GO).....	5-105
endian (CAN).....	5-42
endian (LIN).....	5-52
error messages.....	App-2
error queue.....	5-143, 6-6
Ethernet interface.....	1-2
exponential averaging, attenuation constant.....	5-30
extended event register.....	6-5

F	Page
Fast Channel Multiplexing.....	5-56
Fast CH FC.....	5-61
FFT cursor (marker cursor).....	5-80
FFT cursor (peak cursor).....	5-81
FFT points (MATH).....	5-119
file copying.....	5-100
file deletion.....	5-100
filename.....	4-7
file name (hard disk recording).....	5-31
file saving.....	5-101
filter band.....	5-119
filter (frequency).....	5-48
filter (MATH).....	5-119

Index

filter (strain).....	5-62
filter type.....	5-120
font size.....	5-150
format (capture).....	5-35
format (monitor).....	5-133
format (system).....	5-150
format (waveform).....	5-165
format (zoom).....	5-171
frame ID.....	5-52
frequency.....	4-6
front panel.....	1-1, 2-1, 3-1

G Page

gain (acceleration).....	5-37
gain (monitor).....	5-133
gauge factor (strain).....	5-63
GP-IB board.....	3-2
GP-IB interface.....	3-4, 3-5
groups.....	4-3
GTL (Go To Local).....	3-7

H Page

hard disk recording.....	5-30, 5-31
H cursor (T-Y).....	5-84
H cursor (X-Y).....	5-88
hold-off time.....	5-157
horizontal magnification (zoom).....	5-172
horizontal position (capture).....	5-36
H & V cursors (T-Y).....	5-85
H & V cursors (X-Y).....	5-89
hysteresis (frequency).....	5-46

I Page

IFC (Interface Clear).....	3-7
initialization.....	5-115
input coupling (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-70
input coupling (acceleration/voltage).....	5-37
input coupling (analog voltage).....	5-68
input coupling (frequency).....	5-46
input coupling (temperature).....	5-65, 5-66
intensity.....	5-94
IRIG format.....	5-148
IRIG modulation.....	5-148

K Page

key lock.....	5-148
---------------	-------

L Page

LCD brightness.....	5-149
linear scaling (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-72
linear scaling (analog voltage).....	5-68
linear scaling (frequency).....	5-47
linear scaling (strain).....	5-63
Listen Only.....	5-41
LLO (Local Lockout).....	3-7
local lockout.....	5-78
logic condition (history).....	5-113
logic (history).....	5-112
log, starting.....	5-116

M Page

manual trigger.....	5-135
marker cursor (T-Y).....	5-85
marker cursor (X-Y).....	5-90
measurement pulse (frequency).....	5-50

medium, free space.....	5-101
menu language.....	5-150
mesial.....	5-129
message format.....	5-39, 5-43
message ID.....	5-39, 5-43
message language.....	5-149
messages.....	4-1
moving average order (frequency).....	5-49

N Page

no-go count.....	5-106
------------------	-------

O Page

offset (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-72, 5-74
offset (analog voltage).....	5-68, 5-70
offset (frequency).....	5-48
offset (monitor).....	5-134
one cycle mode.....	5-132
one-shot output.....	5-38
output queue.....	6-6
overlap commands.....	4-8
over-limit reset (frequency).....	5-50

P Page

P1X P2X (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-73
P1X P2X (analog voltage).....	5-69
P1X P2X (frequency).....	5-47
P1X P2X (strain).....	5-64
pen marker.....	5-169
phase shift (external clock).....	5-118
phase shift (internal clock).....	5-121
preset (frequency).....	5-46
probe (analog voltage).....	5-70
probe attenuation (frequency).....	5-46
probe attenuation (SENT).....	5-58
program message.....	4-1
proximal.....	5-129
pull-up (frequency).....	5-46
pulse averaging (frequency).....	5-49
pulse count reset (frequency).....	5-50
pulse (frequency).....	5-50
pulse/rotate.....	5-30
pulses per rotation (frequency).....	5-50

Q Page

query.....	4-1
------------	-----

R Page

range.....	5-134
record length.....	5-30
reference condition (history).....	5-111
reference condition (parameter).....	5-106
reference condition (waveform zone).....	5-107
register.....	4-7
remote and local modes, switching.....	1-2, 2-2, 3-4
remote or local.....	5-78
remote terminal.....	5-150
REN (Remote Enable).....	3-7
response.....	4-5
response message.....	4-1
responses without headers.....	4-5
resynchronization jump.....	5-41
RJC (temperature).....	5-65, 5-66

S	Page		
sample points	5-40	trigger	
sample rate	5-151	A->B(n).....	5-152
save file name	5-103	A Delay B	5-153
scaling coefficient (16-CH voltage, 4-CH)	5-72	AND	5-153
scaling coefficient (analog voltage)	5-68	B Between	5-155
scaling coefficient (frequency)	5-47	B<Time	5-155
scaling coefficient (SENT)	5-60	B>Time	5-155
scaling coefficient (strain)	5-63	B TimeOut	5-155
scaling constant (CAN).....	5-43, 5-44	EdgeOnA.....	5-156
scaling factor (LIN)	5-52	enhanced	5-160
scaling (MATH)	5-120	logic.....	5-160
screen, base color	5-92	OR.....	5-158
screen capture printing (GO/NO-GO).....	5-104	simple.....	5-159
screen capture printing (trigger)	5-152	T1<T<T2	5-161
screen capture saving (GO/NO-GO)	5-105	time	5-161
screen capture saving (trigger).....	5-152	T<T1,T2<T	5-162
SDC (Selected Device Clear).....	3-7	T<Time	5-161
search end position	5-137	T>Time	5-161
search (history).....	5-111	wave window	5-161
search start position	5-139	trigger date (history)	5-111
self-test.....	5-174	trigger position	5-159
sensitivity (acceleration)	5-38		
shunt calibration (strain)	5-64	U	Page
side panel	1-1, 2-1, 3-1	unit (16-CH voltage, 4-CH)	5-73
single start	5-141	unit (acceleration)	5-38
slope (frequency).....	5-47	unit (analog voltage).....	5-69
smoothing (frequency).....	5-49	unit (CAN).....	5-45
snapshot.....	5-140	unit (frequency).....	5-48, 5-50
SNTP	5-147	unit (LIN).....	5-54
SPD (Serial Poll Disable).....	3-7	unit (MATH)	5-121
SPE (Serial Poll Enable).....	3-7	unit (strain).....	5-64
standard event register.....	6-4	unit (temperature).....	5-67
START/STOP key	5-149	update period.....	5-65
status byte	6-3	upper-level query	4-4
status reports	6-1	USB cable.....	2-3
stop prediction (frequency).....	5-50	USB hub	2-3
string data.....	4-7	USB interface	2-2
		USB keyboard	5-150
		user verification	1-3
T	Page	V	Page
TCP/IP	1-5	Value/Div (frequency)	5-51
T/div	5-172	V cursor (T-Y)	5-86
T/div (capture)	5-36	V cursor (X-Y).....	5-91
T/div (time base).....	5-151	V/div (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-75
terminator	5-41	V/div (analog voltage).....	5-75
thermocouple (temperature).....	5-67	vertical position (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-74
threshold level (frequency)	5-47	vertical position (acceleration)	5-37
threshold level (MATH)	5-118	vertical position (analog voltage).....	5-70
time.....	5-147, 4-6	vertical position (CAN).....	5-44
time base	5-30	vertical position (frequency).....	5-48
time base (TIME/DIV).....	5-151	vertical position (LIN).....	5-53
timeout (cursor)	5-88	vertical position (logic).....	5-55
timeout (duty).....	5-50	vertical scale (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-74
timeout (GO/NO-GO).....	5-107	vertical scale (analog voltage).....	5-75
timeout (measure)	5-132	vertical scale, center value	5-98
timeout (SENT).....	5-62	vertical scale sensitivity (FFT)	5-98
timeout (single start).....	5-141	vertical zoom factor (16-CH voltage, 4-CH).....	5-75
time reference point (history).....	5-113	vertical zoom factor (acceleration).....	5-38
time search, time of	5-139	vertical zoom factor (analog voltage).....	5-76
time synchronization.....	5-150	vertical zoom factor (CAN)	5-45
time unit (frequency).....	5-50	vertical zoom factor (frequency)	5-51
time window.....	5-119	vertical zoom factor (LIN)	5-54
TMCTL.....	iii	vertical zoom factor (logic).....	5-55
trace-clear-on-start	5-169	vertical zoom factor (SENT)	5-62
transition filter	6-5	voltage	4-6
		voltage range (frequency).....	5-47

Index

W	Page
waveform accumulation, number of.....	5-92
waveform acquisition.....	5-30
waveform acquisitions, number of.....	5-30
waveform interpolation.....	5-94
waveform label (frequency).....	5-51
waveform label (MATH).....	5-120
waveform saving (GO/NO-GO).....	5-105
Window1 and Window2, combined display.....	5-169
window layout.....	5-172

Z	Page
zoom factor (capture).....	5-36
zoom position.....	5-172