TEXIO
Test and Measurement Solutions

PROGRAMMING MANUAL

ELECTRONIC LOAD

LSG SERIES

LSG-175 LSG-350 LSG-1050

B71-0428-11

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■ About Version of LSG Series

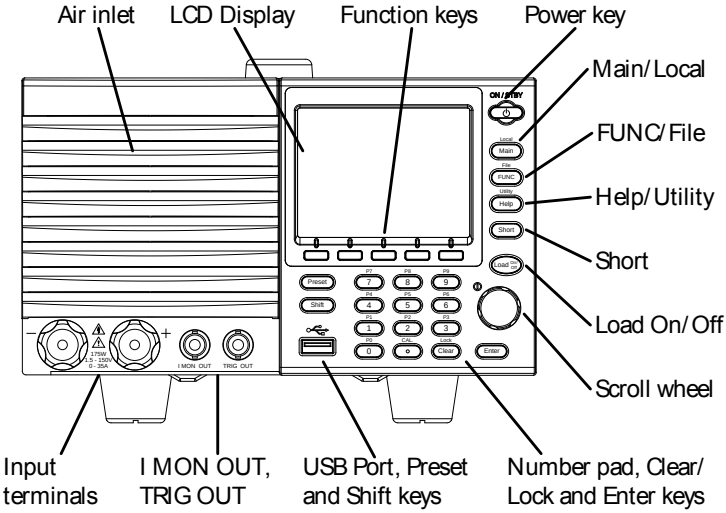
This manual will correspond to the Ver 1.02 the firmware of LSG series.
There is some difference from specifications of firmware Ver1.01.
Please refer to the change history of the appendix.

CONTENTS

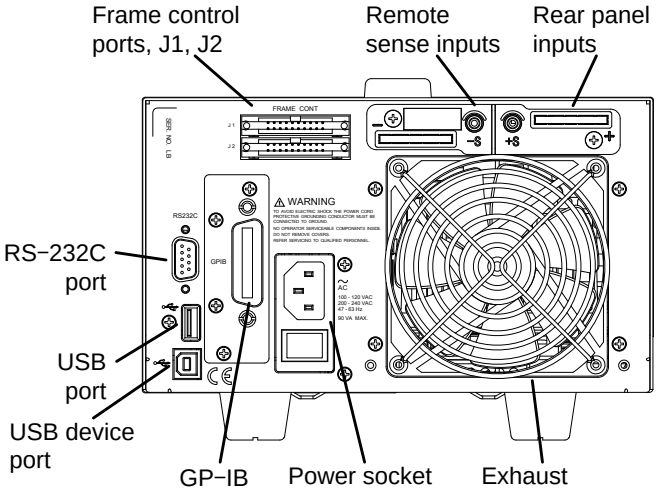
1.INTERFACE OVERVIEW

This manual describes how to use the LSG Series remote command functionality and lists the command details.

1-1.Front Panel Overview



1-2.Rear Panel Overview

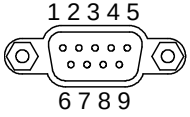


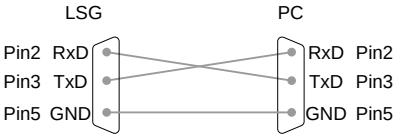
2.INTERFACE Configure

2-1.Configuring the USB Interface

USB	PC side connector	Type A, host
	LSG side connector	Rear panel Type B, device port
	Speed	2.0 (full speed)
	USB Class	USB CDC
Note	Before USB can be used for remote control, it is necessary to install the USB device driver, located on the accompanying User Manual CD.	
Operation	1. Connect the USB cable to the rear panel USB B port.	
	2. Press Shift + Utility Help > *Interfrace*[F3] and set the Interface setting to USB.	
	Please refer to the instruction manual for more information.	

2-2.Configuring the RS-232C Interface

RS-232C	Connector	DB-9, Male
	Baud Rate	2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400
	Stop Bit	1, 2
	Parity	None, Odd, Even
Operation	1. Connect an RS-232C cable from the PC to the rear panel RS-232C port.	
	2. Press Shift + Utility Help > *Interface[F3]* and set the *Interface* setting to *RS232*.	
	3. Set the *Baud Rate*, *Stop Bit* and *Parity* settings.	
Pin Assignment		2: RxD (Receive data) 3: TxD (Transmit data) 5: GND 4,6,7,8,9: No connection
PC Connection	Use a null modem connection as shown in the diagram below.	



2-3.Configuring the GP-IB Interface

To use GP-IB, the optional GP-IB port must be installed.

Operation

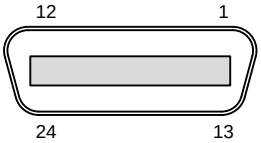
Ensure the LSG Series is off before proceeding.

1. Connect a GP-IB cable from a GP-IB controller to the GP-IB port on the LSG Series.
2. Turn the LSG Series on.
3. Press Shift + Utility Help > *Interface[F3]* and set the *Interface* setting to *GP-IB*.
4. Set the GP-IB address.
   GP-IB address 0~30

GP-IB constraints

- *Maximum 15 devices altogether, 20m cable length, 2m between each device*
- *Unique address assigned to each device*
- *At least 2/3 of the devices turned On*
- *No loop or parallel connection*

Pin Assignment



Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1~4	Data I/O 1~4	13~16	Data I/O 5~8
5	EOI	17	REN
6	DAV	18	Ground (DAV)
7	NRFD	19	Ground (NRFD)
8	NDAC	20	Ground (NDAC)
9	IFC	21	Ground (IFC)
10	SRQ	22	Ground (SRQ)
11	ATN	23	Ground (ATN)
12	SHIELD Ground	24	Single GND

2-4.RS-232C/USB Remote Control Function Check

Functionality check	Invoke a terminal application such as Realterm or Putty. For RS-232C, set the COM port, baud rate, stop bit, data bit and parity accordingly. To check the COM settings in Windows, see the Device Manager from ControlPanel.
Note	If you are not familiar with using a terminal application to send/receive remote commands from the serial port or via a USB connection.
	Run this query command via the terminal after the instrument has been configured for RS-232/USB remote control. *idn? This should return the Manufacturer, Model number, Serial number, and Firmware version in the following format. *TEXIO,LSG SERIES, XXXXXXXXXXXX, V.X.X.X.X* Manufacturer: TEXIO Model number : LSG SERIES Serial number : XXXXXXXXXXX Firmware version : V.X.X.X
Note	For further details, please see the programming manual, available on the TEXIO TECHNOLOGY web site www.texio.co.jp

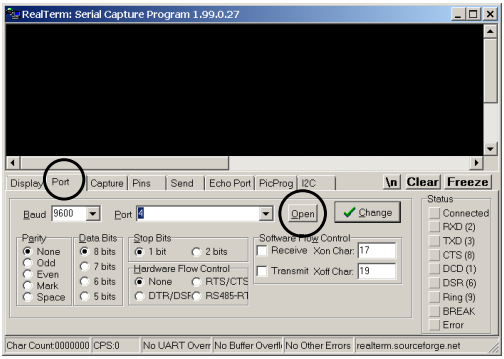
2-5.Using Realterm to Establish a Remote Connection

Background	Realterm is a terminal program that can be used to communicate with a device attached to the serial port of a PC or via an emulated serial port via USB. The following instructions apply to version 1.99.0.27. Even though Realterm is used as an example to establish a remote connection, any terminal program can be used that has similar functionality.
Note	Realterm can be downloaded on Sourceforge.net free of charge. For more information please see http://realterm.sourceforge.net/
Operation	1. Download Realterm and install according to the instructions on the Realterm website. 2. Connect the LSG Series via USB or via RS-232C 3. If using RS-232C, make note of the configured baud rate, stop bits and parity. 4. Go to the Windows device manager and find the COM port number for the connection. Double click the *Ports* icon to reveal the connected serial port devices and the COM port for the each connected device.

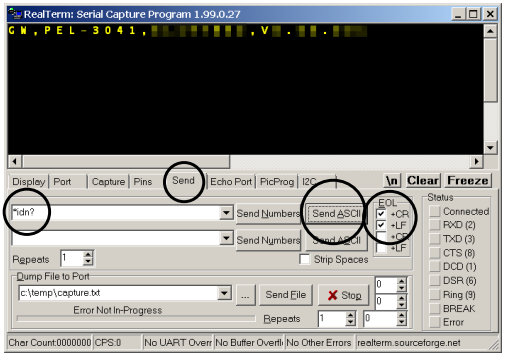
The baud rate, stop bit and parity settings can be viewed by right-clicking connected device and selecting the *Properties* option.

5. Start Realterm on the PC as an administrator.
   Click:
   Start menu>All Programs>RealTerm>realterm

   Tip: to run as an administrator, you can right click the Realterm icon in the Windows Start menu and select the *Run as Administrator* option.
6. After Realterm has started, click on the *Port* tab.
   Enter the *Baud*, *Parity*, *Data bits*, *Stop bits* and *Port* number configuration for the connection.
   The *Hardware Flow Control*, *Software Flow Control* options can be left at the default settings.
   Press *Open* to connect to the LSG Series.



7. Click on the *Send* tab.
   In the *EOL* configuration, check on the *+CR* and *+LF* check boxes.
   Enter the query:
   **idn?*
   Click on *Send ASCII*.

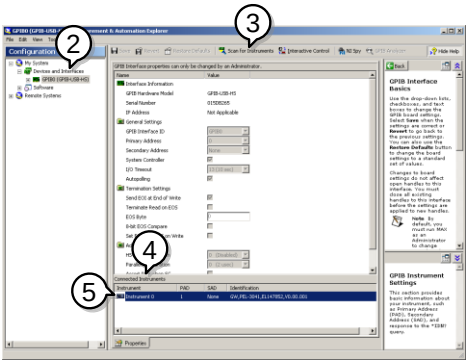


8. The terminal display will return the following:
   TEXIO, LSG-XXXX,EXXXXXXX,VX.XX.XXX
   (manufacturer, model, serial number, version)
9. If Realterm fails to connect to the LSG Series, please check all the cables and settings and try again.

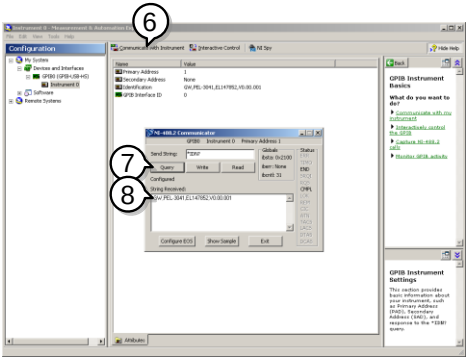
2-6.GP-IB Function Check

Functionality check	Please use the National Instruments Measurement & Automation Controller software to confirm GP-IB functionality. See the National Instrument website, http://www.ni.com for details.
Note	For further details, please see the programming manual, available on the TEXIO TECHNOLOGY web site www.texio.co.jp
Operation	1. Start the NI Measurement and Automation Explorer (MAX) program. Using Windows, press: *Start>All Programs>National Instruments>Measurement & Automation*

2. From the Configuration panel access;
   My System>Devices and Interfaces>GPIB0
3. Press the *Scan for Instruments* button.
4. In the *Connected Instruments* panel the LSG Series should be detected as *Instrument 0* with the address the same as that configured on the LSG Series.
5. Double click the *Instrument 0* icon.



6. Click on *Communicate with Instrument*.
7. In the *NI-488.2 Communicator* window, ensure **IND?* is written in the *Send String*: text box.
   Click on the *Query* button to send the **IDN?* query to the instrument.
8. The *String Received* text box will display the query return:
   TEXIO, LSG-XXXX,EXXXXXXX,VX.XX.XXX
   (manufacturer, model, serial number, version)

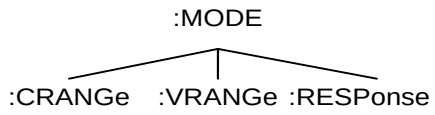


9. The function check is complete.

3.COMMAND OVERVIEW

The command syntax section shows you the basic syntax rules you have to apply when using commands.

3-1.Command Syntax

Compatible Standard	IEEE488.2	Partial compatibility
	SCPI, 1999	Partial compatibility
Command Structure	SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) commands follow a tree-like structure, organized into nodes. Each level of the command tree is a node. Each keyword in a SCPI command represents each node in the command tree. Each keyword (node) of a SCPI command is separated by a colon (:). For example, the diagram below shows an SCPI sub-structure and a command example. [:MODE]:CRANGe  	
Command types	There are a number of different instrument commands and queries. A command sends instructions or data to the unit and a query receives data or status information from the unit. Command types	
	Simple	A single command with/without a parameter
	Example	:CONFigure:RESPonse MAX
	Query	A query is a simple or compound command followed by a question mark (?). A parameter (data) is returned.
	Example	:CONFigure:RESPonse?
	Compound	Two or more commands on the same command line. Compound commands are separated with either a semi-colon (;) or a semi-colon and a colon (;:). A semi-colon is used to join two related commands, with the caveat

		that the last command must begin at the last node of the first command. A semi-colon and colon are used to combine two commands from different nodes.
	Example	CONFigure:VON MAX;:CONFigure:VDELay MIN

Command Forms

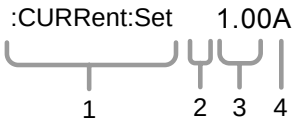
Commands and queries have two different forms, long and short. The command syntax is written with the short form of the command in capitals and the remainder (long form) in lower case.
The commands can be written in capitals or lower-case, just so long as the short or long forms are complete. An incomplete command will not be recognized.
Below are examples of correctly written commands.

Long form	Short form:
:CURRENT:LEVEL?	:CURR:LEV?
:current:level?	:curr:lev?

Square Brackets

Commands that contain square brackets indicate that the contents are optional. The function of the command is the same with or without the square bracketed items, as shown below
For example for the query:
"[:CONFigure]:GNG [:PASS]?"
Both ":CONFigure:GNG:PASS?" and ":GNG?" are both valid forms.

Command Format



1. Command header
2. Space
3. Parameter 1
4. Unit or suffix.

Common Input Parameters

Type	Description	Example
<Boolean>	boolean logic	0, 1
<NR1>	integers	0, 1, 2, 3
<NR2>	decimal numbers	0.1, 3.14, 8.5
<NR3>	floating point	4.5e-1, 8.25e+1
<NRf>	any of NR1, 2, 3	1, 1.5, 4.5e-1

	[MIN] (Optional parameter)	For commands, this will set the setting to the lowest value. This parameter can be used in place of any numerical parameter where indicated. For queries, it will return the lowest possible value allowed for the particular setting.	
	[MAX] (Optional parameter)	For commands, this will set the setting to the highest value. This parameter can be used in place of any numerical parameter where indicated. For queries, it will return the highest possible value allowed for the particular setting.	
	Unit Suffixes (Optional parameters)	Unit suffixes can be optionally used with most NRf type input parameters.	
	[A]	Amps	1.00A
	[%]	Percentage	10%
	[V]	Volts	5.00V
	[W]	Watts	3.00W
	[ms]	milliseconds	20ms
	[mV]	Millivolts	150mV
	[s]	Seconds	5s
	[ohm]	Ohm	50ohm
	[mS]	Reciprocal of 1k ohms	20mS
	[MHO]	Reciprocal of one ohm	0.02MHO
	[mA/uS]	Millamps/microsecond	100mA/uS
	[Hz]	Hertz	6.0e+1Hz
Message Terminator	LF	Line feed code (0x0A)	

4.COMMAND DETAILS

4-1.Common Commands

4-1-1. *CLS

Set →

Description	Clears all Event registers and queues.
Syntax	*CLS
Example	*CLS Clears all Event registers and queues.

4-1-2. *ESE

Set →

→ Query

Description	Queries or sets the Standard Event Status Enable register. The Standard Event Status Enable register determines which events can set the Event Summary bit (ESB) in the Status Byte Register. Any bits that are set to 1 enable the corresponding event. Each event is represented by a bit in the Standard Event Status Enable register. Refer to the Standard Event Status register group for more information on bit.	
Syntax	*ESE <NRf>	
Query Syntax	*ESE?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the Standard Event Status Enable register.
Return parameter	Return in "<NR1>" the set value of the Standard Event Status Enable register.	
Example	*ESE 8 Sets bit 3 of the ESE register.	
Query example	*ESE? >12 Bits 2 and 3 are set in the Standard Event Status Enable register.	

4-1-3. *ESR

→ Query

Description	Reads the Standard Event Status register. This command will also clear the Standard Event Status register. Refer to the Standard Event Status register group for more information on bit.

Query Syntax	*ESR?
Return parameter	Return in "<NR1>" the set value of the Standard Event Status register.
Query example	*ESR? >48 Bits 4 and 5 are set in the Standard Event register.

4-1-4. *IDN

→(Query)

Description	Queries the manufacturer, model number, serial number, and firmware version of the instrument.	
Query Syntax	*IDN?	
Return parameter	<string> <string> <NR1> <string>	Returns the manufacture name. Returns the model name. Returns the serial number. Returns the version of firmware.
Query example	* IDN? > TEXIO,LSG-175,12345678,V1.01.001 It is a response equipment manufacturer, model number, serial number, and firmware version.	

(Set)→

4-1-5. *OPC

→(Query)

Description	This command sets the OPC (Operation Command Bit) bit (bit 0) of the Standard Event Status Register after the instrument has completed all pending operations. The query will return the status of the OPC bit.	
Syntax	*OPC	
Query Syntax	*OPC?	
Return parameter	1	Operation complete.
Example	*OPC	
Query Example	*OPC? >1 Indicates that all pending operations are complete.	

4-1-6. *RCL

(Set)→

Description	The Recall Instrument State command restores the instrument settings from a previously saved memory setting.	
Syntax	*RCL <NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Memory number 1 to 256

Example	*RCL 20 Recall setting memory 20.
Same function command	:MEMory:RECall

4-1-7. *RST

Set →

Description	Resets the unit. This is command forces the :ABORt, and *CLS.
Syntax	*RST
Example	*RST Resets the unit.

4-1-8. *SAV

Set →

Description	The Save Instrument State command saves the instrument settings to one of the memory setting slots.	
Syntax	*SAV <NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Memory number 1 to 256
Example	*SAV 20 Saves the current setting to memory 20.	
Same function command	:MEMory:SAVe	

4-1-9. *SRE

Set →
→ Query

Description	Queries or sets the Service Request Enable register. The Service Request Enable register determines which events in the Status Byte register can set the Master Summary bit (MSB) in the Status Byte Register. Any bits that are set to 1 will cause the MSS bit to be set.	
	Refer to the Status register group for more information on bit.	
Syntax	*SRE <NRf>	
Query Syntax	*SRE?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the set value of the Service Request Enable register.
Return parameter	Return in "<NR1>" the set value of the Service Request Enable register.	
Example	*SRE 8 Sets bit 3 of the Service Request Enable register.	

Query example	*SRE? >12 Bits 2 and 3 are set in the Service Request Enable register.

4-1-10. *STB

→ Query

Description	Reads the Status Byte register. This command will not clear the Status Byte register. If the Master Summary Status bit (MSS) is set, it indicates that there is a reason for a service request. Refer to the Status register group for more information on bit.
Query Syntax	*STB?
Return parameter	Return in "<NR1>" the value of the Status Byte register.
Query example	*STB? >36 Bits 2 and 5 are set in the Status Byte register.

4-1-11. *TRG

Set →

Description	This command is issue the enforcement trigger.
Syntax	*TRG
Example	*TRG Issue the enforcement trigger.
Related Commands	:INITiate:CONTinuous, :INITiate[:IMMediate]

4-1-12. *TST

→ Query

Description	This command is a standard SCPI self-test command. The LSG series does not perform any self-tests so will always return 0 (pass) for this command.	
Query Syntax	*TST?	
Return parameter	0	Pass
Query example	*TST? >0	

4-2.Input Commands

4-2-1. :ABORt

Set →

Description	Turns the load off. (and the loads of all connected slave devices.)
Syntax	:ABORt
Example	:ABOR Turns the load off.

4-2-2. :INITiate:CONTinuous

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query or setting for state of the continuous waiting for the trigger. Note: Release of the trigger wait state requires activation of the trigger.	
Syntax	:INITiate:CONTinuous {<Boolean> | OFF | ON}	
Query Syntax	:INITiate:CONTinuous?	
Parameter	OFF or 0	Release the continuous waiting for the trigger.
	ON or 1	Sets to continuous waiting for the trigger.
Return parameter	Return in "<Boolean>" the set value of the continuous waiting for the trigger.	
Example	:INIT:CONT ON Sets to continuous waiting for the trigger.	
Query example	:INIT:CONT? >1 Setting in a continuous wait for trigger, and wait for the trigger.	
Related Commands	*TRG, :INPut[:STATe]:TRIGered, :CURRent[:VA]:TRIGgered, :RESistance[:VA]:TRIGgered	

4-2-3. :INITiate[:IMMediate]

Set →

Description	Transition to waiting for a trigger. Release the trigger wait when the trigger is activated.
Syntax	:INITiate[:IMMediate]
Example	:INIT Transition to waiting for a trigger.

Related Commands	*TRG, :INPut[:STATe]:TRIGered, :CURRent[:VA]:TRIGgered, :RESistance[:VA]:TRIGgered

Set →
→ Query

4-2-4. :INPut

Description	Query and setting for on and off load input.	
Syntax	:INPut {<Boolean> | OFF | ON}	
Query Syntax	:INPut?	
Parameter	OFF or 0	Sets the off the load input setting.
	ON or 1	Sets the on the load input setting.
Return parameter	Return in "<Boolean>" the set value of the load input.	
Example	:INP ON Sets the on the load input setting.	
Query example	:INP? > 1 Load input setting is on.	

Set →
→ Query

4-2-5. [:INPut]:SHORt

Description	Query and setting for on and off load short-circuit.	
Syntax	[:INPut]:SHORt {<Boolean> | OFF | ON}	
Query Syntax	[:INPut]:SHORt?	
Parameter	OFF or 0	Sets the off a short-circuit load.
	ON or 1	Sets the on a short-circuit load.
Return parameter	Return in "<Boolean>" the load short-circuit setting.	
Example	:SHOR ON Sets the on a short-circuit load.	
Query example	:SHOR? > 1 Load short setting is on.	

4-2-6. :INPut:MODE

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and setting for the operating mode of the load.	
Syntax	:INPut:MODE { LOAD | PROG | NSEQ | FSEQ }	
Query Syntax	:INPut:MODE	
Parameter	LOAD	Sets the normal operation mode.
	PROG	Sets the program operation mode.
	NSEQ	Sets the normal sequence operation mode.
	FSEQ	Sets the fast sequence operation mode.
Example	:INPut:MODE LOAD Sets to normal operation mode.	
Query example	:INP:MODE? >LOAD Mode of operation is the normal operation mode.	

4-2-7. :INPut[:STATe]:TRIGered

Set →

Description	Sets whether to turn on the load input when the trigger is activated.	
Syntax	:INPut[:STATe]:TRIGered {<Boolean> | OFF | ON}	
Parameter	OFF or 0	Not change the load input in when the trigger active.
	ON or 1	Turn on the load input in when the trigger active.
Example	:INP:TRIG ON Turn on the load input in when the trigger active.	
Related Commands	*TRG, :INITiate:CONTinuous, :INITiate[:IMMediate]	

4-3.Measurement Commands

4-3-1. :MEASure:CURRent → Query

Description	Query of current measurement.
Query Syntax	:MEASure:CURRent?
Return parameter	Return the current measurement (<NR2>). The unit is the [A].
Query example	:MEAS:CURR? >0.50000 Current measurement is 0.5A.

4-3-2. :MEASure:ETIMe → Query

Description	Query of the elapsed time of the load-on.
Query Syntax	:MEASure:ETIMe?
Return parameter	Return the elapsed time (<NR2>) of the load-on. The unit is the seconds.
Query example	:MEAS:ETIM? >10.0 The elapsed time of the load-on is 15 seconds.

4-3-3. :MEASure:POWer → Query

Description	Query of power measurement.
Query Syntax	:MEASure:POWer?
Return parameter	Return the current measurement (<NR2>). The unit is the [W].
Query example	:MEAS:POW? >15.00000 Power measurement is 15W.

4-3-4. :MEASure:VOLTage → Query

Description	Query of voltage measurement.
Query Syntax	:MEASure:VOLTage?
Return parameter	Return the current measurement (<NR2>). The unit is the [V].
Query example	:MEAS:VOLT? >5.00000 Voltage measurement is 5V.

4-4.Configure Subsystem Commands

4-4-1. [:CONFigure]:OCP

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the OCP trip settings. The OCP limit can be set to a specific value or the trip setting can be set to either limit the current or to turn the load off.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OCP {<NRf>[A] | MINimum| MAXimum| LIMit | LOFF}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OCP?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A]	Current limit value.
	MINimum	Minimum current limit value.
	MAXimum	Maximum current limit value.
	LIMit	Limit the load.
	LOFF	Turn the load off .
Return parameter	Return the over-current limit value and the mode of operation, by the "{Load off | LIMIT},<NR2>" string.	
Example1	:OCP LIM Sets the OCP setting to limit.	
Example2	:OCP 77.000 Sets the OCP value to 77A.	
Query example	:OCP? >LIMIT, 77.000 The OCP setting is LIMIT and the OCP value is 77A.	

4-4-2. [:CONFigure]:OPP

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the OPP trip settings. The OPP limit can be set to a specific value or the trip setting can be set to either limit the power or to turn the load off.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OPP {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum | LIMit | LOFF}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OPP?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W]	Power limit value.
	MINimum	Minimum power limit value.
	MAXimum	Maximum power limit value.
	LIMit	Limit the load
	LOFF	Turn the load off
Return parameter	Return the over-power limit value and the mode of operation, by the "{Load off | LIMIT},<NR2>" string.	

Example1	:OPP LIM Sets the OPP setting to limit.
Example2	:OPP 10.000 Sets the OPP value to 10W.
Query example	:OPP? >LIMIT, 10.000 The OPP setting is LIMIT and the OPP value is 10W.

Set →
→ Query

4-4-3. [:CONFigure]:UVP

Description	Query and setting for the UVP trip settings. The UVP can also be cleared with this command.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:UVP { <NRf>[V] | MINimum| MAXimum}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:UVP?	
Parameter	<NRf>[V]	Under voltage limit value.
	MINimum	Minimum value.
	MAXimum	Maximum value.
Return parameter	Return the set value of the UVP, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:UVP 10.00 Sets the UVP setting to 10V.	
Query example	:UVP? >10.0000 The UVP setting is 10V.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-4. [:CONFigure]:OVP

Description	Query and setting for the OVP trip settings. The OVP can also be cleared with this command.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OVP { <NRf>[V] | MINimum| MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:OVP?	
Parameter	<NRf>[V]	Over voltage limit value.
	MINimum	Minimum value.
	MAXimum	Maximum value. (OVP setting is OFF.)
Return parameter	Return the set value of the UVP, by the "{<NR2> | OFF}" string. "OFF" is a function off.	
Example	:OVP 10.00 Sets the OVP setting to 10V.	

Query example	:OVP? >10.0000 The OVP setting is 10V.

Set →
→ Query

4-4-5. [:CONFigure]:SSTart

Description	Query and setting for the Soft Start time setting.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:SSTart {<NRf>[S] | OFF | MINimum | MAXimum}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:SSTart?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	The soft start time in seconds.
	MINimum	Minimum time = 0 seconds
	MAXimum	Maximum time
	OFF	OFF = 0 seconds
Return parameter	Return the set value of the soft-start time, by the "{<NR2> | OFF}" string. "OFF" is a function off.	
Example	:SST OFF Turns the soft start function off.	
Query example	:SST? >OFF The soft start function is off.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-6. [:CONFigure]:VON

Description	Query and setting for the Von voltage settings.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:VON {<NRf>[V] | MINimum | MAXimum | LON | LOFF}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:VON?	
Parameter	<NRf>[V]	The Von voltage level.
	MINimum	Minimum Von voltage level.
	MAXimum	Maximum Von voltage level.
	LON	Latch on.
	LOFF	Latch off.
Return parameter	Return the Von value and the mode of operation, by the " Latch:{OFF | ON},<NR2>" string.	
Example	:VON 10.0V Sets the Von voltage to 10.0 volts.	
Query example	:VON? >Latch OFF, 0.000 The Von voltage level is 10V.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-7. [:CONFigure]:VDELay

Description	Query and setting for the Von Delay settings in seconds.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:VDELay {<NRf>[S] | OFF | MINimum| MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:VDELay?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	The delay time in seconds
	OFF	Disable the delay time
	MINimum	Minimum delay time
	MAXimum	Maximum delay time
Return parameter	Return the set value of the delay time, by the "{<NR2> | OFF}" string. "OFF" is a function off.	
Example1	:VDEL 1.5mS Sets the delay time to 1.5mS.	
Example2	:VDEL 0.0015S Sets the delay time to 1.5mS.	
Query example	:VDEL? >0.0015 The delay time is 1.5mS.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-8. :CONFigure:RESPonse

Description	Query and setting for the response speed of the CC and CR mode.	
Syntax	:CONFigure:RESPonse{<NR2>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum}	
Query Syntax	:CONFigure:RESPonse?	
Parameter	<NR2>	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0
	MINimum	Minimum response speed
	MAXimum	Maximum response speed
Return parameter	Return the set value of the response speed, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CONF:RESP MAX Sets the response to the maximum of the CC and CR mode.	
Query example	:CONF:RESP? >1.0 Response speed of the CC and CR mode is 1.0.	

Set →

4-4-9. [:CONFigure]:CNTime

→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the Count time timer function.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:CNTime {OFF | ON}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:CNTime?	
Parameter	OFF	Turns the Count Time timer off.
	ON	Turns the Count Time timer on
Example	:CNT ON Turns the Count Time timer on.	
Query example	:CNT? >ON Count Time is turned on.	

Set →

4-4-10. [:CONFigure]:COTime

→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the load cutoff time. A cutoff time of 0 seconds is the equivalent of disabling the cutoff time.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:COTime {<NRf>[S] | OFF | MINimum| MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:COTime?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	Cut off time in seconds (1~3599999)
	OFF	Turns the cutoff time off.
	MINimum	Sets the cutoff time to the maximum
	MAXimum	Sets the cutoff time to the minimum
Return parameter	Return the set value of the Cut-off time, by the "{<NR1> | OFF}" string. "OFF" is a function off.	
Example	:COT MAX Sets the cutoff time to the maximum.	
Query example	:COT? >500 The cutoff time is set to 500 seconds.	

Set →

4-4-11. [:CONFigure]:CRUnit

→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the CR mode setting units.
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:CRUnit {OHM | MHO}
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:CRUnit?

Parameter	OHM	Set the "Ω" to unit of the display.
	MHO	Set the "mS" to unit of the display. (Millisiemens)
Example	:CRU OHM Sets the CR mode units to ohms.	
Query example	:CRU? >OHM The CR mode units are ohms.	

Set → / → Query

4-4-12. :CONFigure:DYNamic

Description	Query and setting for the setting conditions for dynamic mode. Setting conditions can select the duty cycle or the timer, the percentage or the value. Please refer to the Instruction Manual for details.	
Syntax	:CONFigure:DYNamic { VALue | PERCent | TIME | FDUTy }	
Query Syntax	:CONFigure:DYNamic?	
Parameter	VALue	Set the units to Value.
	PERCent	Set the units to Percent.
	TIME	Use timers for timing.
	FDUTy	Use duty cycle for timing.
Return parameter	Return the unit and the timing mode, by the "{ Value | Percent},{T1/T2 | Fre./Duty }" string.	
Example	:CONF:DYN VAL Sets the dynamic mode units to value.	
Query example	:CONF:DYN? >Value,T1/T2 The dynamic mode becomes a value setup and a timer setup.	

Set → / → Query

4-4-13. :CONFigure:MEMory

Description	This command configures the how the files are reacalled *in local mode* (using the front panel interface). By default when you try to recall a file or setting from memory, a message will appear asking you to press the Enter key to confirm each time you wish to recall. This command enables (SAFEty) or disables this feature (DIRect).

Syntax	:CONFigure:MEMory {SAFety | DIRect}	
Query Syntax	:CONFigure:MEMory?	
Parameter	SAFety	Safety setting.
	DIRect	Directly recall the chosen file.
Return parameter	Return the presence or absence of confirmation of recall, by the "{ Safety | Direct }" string.	
Example	:CONF:MEM SAF Enables the safety setting.	
Query example	:CONF:MEM? >Safety The safety setting is enabled.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-14. :CONFigure:SHORt

Description	Query and setting for the short key behavior.	
Syntax	:CONFigure:SHORt { TOGGle | HOLD}	
Query Syntax	:CONFigure:SHORt?	
Parameter	HOLD	Sets the button configuration to hold
	TOGGle	Sets the button configuration to toggle
Return parameter	Return the Short Key Action, by the "{Toggle | Hold}" string.	
Example	:CONF:SHOR TOGG Sets the Short key configuration to toggle.	
Query example	:CONF:SHOR? >Toggle The Short key is configured to toggle.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-15. [:CONFigure]:GNG:SPECTest

Description	Query and setting for the Go-NoGo testing.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:SPECTest { OFF | ON }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:SPECTest?	
Parameter	OFF	SPEC test = OFF
	ON	SPEC test = ON
Example	:GNG:SPECT ON Turns Go-NoGo testing on.	
Query example	:GNG:SPECT? >OFF Indicates that Go-NoGo testing is off.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-16. [:CONFigure]:GNG:DTIMe

Description	Query and setting for the Go-NoGo delay time.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:DTime {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:DTIMe?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	Sets the Go-NoGo delay time in seconds (0.0~1.0) with 0.1 second resolution.
	MINimum	Minimum delay time
	MAXimum	Maximum delay time
Return parameter	Returns the delay time in seconds, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:GNG:DTIM 0.5 Sets the delay time to 0.5 seconds.	
Query example	:GNG:DTIM? >0.5 The delay time is 0.5 seconds.	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-17. [:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode

Description	Query and setting for the entry mode for the Go-NoGo settings. The entry mode determines whether the Go-NoGo limits are set as values or as a percentage value from a center reference value.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode {PERCent | VALue}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode?	
Parameter	PERCent	Sets the entry mode to %.
	VALue	Sets the entry mode to value
Return parameter	Returns the Setting value of Go-NoGo input mode, by the "{Percent | Value}" string.	
Example	:GNG:M PERC Sets the entry mode to %.	
Query example	:GNG:M? >Percent The entry mode is %.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:GNG:H [:CONFigure]:GNG:L	

4-4-18. [:CONFigure]:GNG[:PASS] → Query

Description	Queries the Go-NoGo test result(s). This command can be used for all test modes (CC, CV, CR, CP).	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG[:PASS]?	
Return parameter	NG	No Good (Fail)
	GO	Good (Pass)
Query example	:GNG? >GO Returns the Go-NoGo test result.	

4-4-19. [:CONFigure]:GNG:H Set → / → Query

Description	Query and setting for the high voltage/current limit value. If the entry mode is set to value, the high voltage/current limit value units are in volts/amps. If the entry mode is set to percent, the high voltage/current limit value units are in percent.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:H <NRf>	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:H?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the high voltage/current limit value in volts/amps or in percent.
Return parameter	Returns the voltage/current upper limit value, by the "{<NR2>}" string.	
Example	:GNG:H 100.0 Sets the high voltage limit value to 100%.	
Query example	:GNG:H? >100.0 Returns the high voltage limit value as 100%.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode [:CONFigure]:GNG:L	

4-4-20. [:CONFigure]:GNG:L Set → / → Query

Description	Query and setting for the low voltage/current limit value. If the entry mode is set to value, the low voltage/current limit value units are in volts/amps. If the entry mode is set to percent, the low voltage/current limit value units are in percent.

Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:L <NRf>	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:L?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the low voltage/current limit value in volts/amps or in percent.
Return parameter	Returns the voltage/current lower limit value, by the "{<NR2>}" string.	
Example	:GNG:L 10.0 Sets the low voltage limit value to 10%.	
Query example	:GNG:L? >10.0 Returns the low voltage limit value as 10%.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode [:CONFigure]:GNG:H	

Set →
→ Query

4-4-21. [:CONFigure]:GNG:C

Description	Query and setting for the center voltage/current limit value. The center voltage limit value is used as the center reference value when the entry mode is set to percent.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:C <NRf>	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:GNG:C?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the center voltage/current limit value in volts/amps.
Return parameter	Returns the Center value of voltage/current, by the "{<NR2>}" string.	
Example	:GNG:C 10.0 Sets the center voltage/current limit value to 10V or A.	
Query example	:GNG:C? >10.0 Returns the center voltage/current limit value of 10V or A.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:GNG:Mode	

4-5.Parallel Commands

4-5-1. [:CONFigure]:PARallel

Set → / → Query

Description	Configures the unit for parallel operation, or queries its state. This command configures the unit as a Master or Slave, and configures how many slave units are connected if the unit is configured as a master.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:PARallel { Master | Slave | OFF | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:PARAllel?	
Parameter	P2,P3,P4 or P5	Number of connected slaves
	B1,B2,B3 or B4	Number of connected Booster.
	OFF	Turn parallel mode off
	Master	Sets the unit to Master
	Slave	Sets the unit to Slave
Return parameter	Return the connections number and mode(master / slave). Response of master mode is the " Mode:Master,{Number:OFF | Parallel Number:{2|3|4|5} | Booster Number: {1|2|3|4} }". Response of Slave mode is the ""Mode:Slave".	
Example 1	:PAR M Sets the unit to Master.	
Example 2	:PAR B2 Configures the unit for use with 2 booster units.	
Query example	:PAR? >Mode:Master, Number:OFF The unit is set to Master and there are no connected slaves.	

4-6.Step Commands

4-6-1. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CC

→ Query

Description	Queries the step resolution for each CC Mode range.
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CC?
Return parameter	Returns the step resolution for each CC Mode range, by the "CCH:<NR2>, CCM:<NR2>, CCL:<NR2>" string.
Query example	:STEP:CC? >CCH:0.002, CCM:0.0002, CCL:0.00002 Returns the CC mode step resolution for each range.

Set →
→ Query

4-6-2. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CCH

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CC High Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCH { <NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCH?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CCH:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CCH 0.002A Sets the step resolution to 0.002A.	
Query example	:STEP:CCH? >CCH:0.002 Returns the step resolution (0.002A).	

Set →
→ Query

4-6-3. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CCM

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CC medium Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCM {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCM?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CCM:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CCM 0.0002A Sets the step resolution to 0.0002A.	
Query example	:STEP:CCM? >CCM:0.0002 Returns the step resolution (0.0002A).	

Set →

4-6-4. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CCL

→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CC low Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCL {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CCL?
Parameter	<NRf>[A] Step resolution. MINimum Minimum step resolution MAXimum Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CCL:<NR2>" string.
Example	:STEP:CCL 0.00002A Sets the step resolution to .00002A.
Query example	:STEP:CCL? > CCL:0.00002 Returns the step resolution (0.00002A).

4-6-5. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CR

→ Query

Description	Queries the step resolution for each CR Mode range.
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CR?
Return parameter	Returns the step resolution for each CR Mode range, by the " CRH:<NR2>, CRM:<NR2>, CRL:<NR2>" string.
Query example	:STEP:CR? >CRH:0.8, CRM:0.08, CRL:0.008 Returns the CR mode step resolution for each range.

Set →

4-6-6. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CRH

→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CR High Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRH {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRH?

Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CRH:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CRH 0.8 Sets the step resolution to 0.8Ʊ.	
Query example	:STEP:CRH? >CRH:0.8 Returns the step resolution (0.8Ʊ).	

Set →
→ Query

4-6-7. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CRM

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CR Medium Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRM {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRM?

Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CRM:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CRM 0.08 Sets the step resolution to 0.08Ʊ.	
Query example	:STEP:CRM? >CRM:0.08 Returns the step resolution (0.08Ʊ).	

Set →
→ Query

4-6-8. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CRL

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CR Low Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRL {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CRL?

Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CRL:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CRL 0.008 Sets the step resolution to 0.008Ʊ.	
Query example	:STEP:CRL? >CRL:0.008 Returns the step resolution (0.08Ʊ).	

4-6-9. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CV

→(Query)

Description	Queries the step resolution for each CV Mode range.
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CV?
Return parameter	Returns the step resolution for each CV Mode range, by the "CVH:<NR2>, CVL:<NR2>" string.
Query example	:STEP:CV? >CVH:0.01, CVL:0.001 Returns the CV mode step resolution for each range.

4-6-10. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CVH

(Set)→

→(Query)

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CV High Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CVH {<NRf>[V] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CVH?	
Parameter	<NRf>[V] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CVH:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CVH 0.01V Sets the step resolution to 0.01V.	
Query example	:STEP:CVH? > CVH:0.01 Returns the step resolution (0.01V).	

Set →

4-6-11. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CVL

→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CV Low Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CVL {<NRf>[V] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CVL?	
Parameter	<NRf>[V]	Step resolution.
	MINimum	Minimum step resolution
	MAXimum	Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CVL:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CVL 0.001V Sets the step resolution to 0.001V.	
Query example	:STEP:CVL? > CVL:0.001 Returns the step resolution (0.001V).	

4-6-12. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CP

→ Query

Description	Queries the step resolution for each CP Mode range.
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CP?
Return parameter	Returns the step resolution for each CP Mode range, by the "CPH:<NR2>, CPM:<NR2>, CPL:<NR2>" string.
Query example	:STEP:CP? > CPH:0.01, CPM:0.001, CPL:0.0001 Returns the CP mode step resolution for each range.

Set →
→ Query

4-6-13. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CPH

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CP High Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPH {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPH?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CPH:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CPH 0.01 Sets the step resolution to 0.01W.	
Query example	:STEP:CPH? >CPH:0.01 Returns the step resolution (0.01W).	

Set →
→ Query

4-6-14. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CPM

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CP Medium Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPM {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPM?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CPM:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CPM 0.001 Sets the step resolution to 0.001W.	
Query example	:STEP:CPM? >CPM:0.001 Returns the step resolution (0.001W).	

Set →
→ Query

4-6-15. [:CONFigure]:STEP:CPL

Description	Query and settings for the step resolution for CP Low Range. Note: The step resolution setting will be automatically rounded to the closest multiple of the base resolution.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPL {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:STEP:CPL?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	Step resolution. Minimum step resolution Maximum step resolution
Return parameter	Returns the range and the step resolution, by the "CPL:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:STEP:CPL 0.0001 Sets the step resolution to 0.0001W.	
Query example	:STEP:CPL? >CPM:0.0001 Returns the step resolution (0.0001W).	

4-7.External Control Commands

Set →
→ Query

4-7-1. [:CONFigure]:EXTernal[:CONTrol]

Description	Query and settings for mode of the external control.	
Syntax	[:CONFi gure]:EXTernal[:CONTrol] { OFF | VOLTage | RESistance | RINV }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFi gure]:EXTernal[:CONTrol] ?	
Parameter	OFF VOLTage RESistance RINV	Disables external control Sets the unit to external voltage control Sets the unit to external resistance control Sets the unit to external resistance (inverted) control
Return parameter	Returns mode of the external control, by the "Control:{OFF | Volt | Res | Rinverse}" string.	
Example	:EXT OFF Turns external control off.	

Query example	:EXT? >Control:OFF External control is setting is off.

Set →
→ Query

4-7-2. [:CONFigure]:EXTernal:LOAdonin

Description	Query and settings for the external switch. External switch(LoadOn IN) is whether or not turned on the load setting of at the time of the open(HIGH) or closed(LOW).	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:LOAdonin {OFF | High | Low}	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:LOAdonin?	
Parameter	OFF HIGH LOW	LoadOn IN = off LoadOn IN = open LoadOn IN = closed
Return Parameter	Returns the setting value of external switch, by the "LoadOn In:{OFF | High | Low}" string.	
Example	:EXT:LOA OFF Turns The LoadOn off.	
Query example	: EXT:LOA? >LoadOn In:OFF The LoadOn In setting is off.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:SYNC	

Set →
→ Query

4-7-3. [:CONFigure]:EXTernal:SYNC

Description	Query and settings for the synchronous mode of external trigger.	
Syntax	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:SYNC {OFF | ON }	
Query Syntax	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:SYNC?	
Parameter	OFF ON	Turns external sync off. Turns external sync on.
Example	:EXT:SYNC OFF Turns Sync-mode off.	
Query example	:EXT:SYNC? >OFF Sync-mode I is off.	
Related Commands	[:CONFigure]:EXTernal:LOAdonin	

4-8.Mode Subsystem Commands

4-8-1. :MODE

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the operating mode.	
Syntax	:MODE {CC | CR | CV | CP | CCCV | CRCV | CPCV}	
Query Syntax	:MODE?	
Parameter	CC	CC mode
	CR	CR mode
	CV	CV mode
	CP	CP mode
	CCCV	CC + CV mode
	CRCV	CR + CV mode
	CPCV	CP + CV mode
Example	:MODE CC Sets the mode to CC mode.	
Query example	:MODE? >CC Returns the operating mode (CC mode).	

4-8-2. [:MODE]:CRANge

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the current range of all the operating mode.	
Syntax	[:MODE]:CRANge {HIGH | MIDDle | LOW}	
Query Syntax	[:MODE]:CRANge?	
Parameter	HIGH	High range
	MIDDle	Middle range
	LOW	Low range
Return parameter	Returns the setting of Setting of the current range, by the "{High | Mid | Low}" string.	
Example	:CRAN LOW Sets the current range to Low.	
Query example	:CRAN? >Low The current range is set to Low.	

Set →
→ Query

4-8-3. [:MODE]:VRANge

Description	Query and settings for the voltage range of all the operating mode.	
Syntax	[:MODE]:VRANge { HIGH | LOW }	
Query Syntax	[:MODE]:VRANge?	
Parameter	HIGH	High range
	LOW	Low range
Return parameter	Returns the setting of Setting of the voltage range, by the "{High | Low}" string.	
Example	:VRAN LOW Sets the voltage range to Low.	
Query example	:VRAN? >Low The voltage range is set to Low.	

Set →
→ Query

4-8-4. [:MODE]:RESPonse

Description	Query and settings for The response speed of the CV mode. The default is fast response.	
Syntax	[:MODE]:RESPonse { FAST | SLOW }	
Query Syntax	[:MODE]:RESPonse?	
Parameter	FAST	Fast response
	SLOW	Slow response
Example	:RESP FAST Sets the CV response to fast.	
Query example	:RESP? >FAST The speed response of CV mode is set to fast.	

Set →
→ Query

4-8-5. [:MODE]:DYNamic

Description	Query and settings for the Switching mode.	
Syntax	[:MODE]:DYNamic { DYNamic | STATic }	
Query Syntax	[:MODE]:DYNamic?	
Parameter	DYNamic	Set to Dynamic mode
	STATic	Set to Static mode
Return parameter	Returns the Setting of Switching mode, by the "{Dynamic | Static}" string.	

Example	:DYN DYN Set the switching mode to dynamic
Query example	:DYN? >Dynamic The switching mode is set to dynamic mode.

4-9.Current Subsystem Commands

4-9-1. :CURRent[:VA]

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the “A Value” current of the CC mode. This command is applicable to static mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
	Note: The [:VA] node can only be omitted when in static mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent[:VA] {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent[:VA]?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A]	“A Value” current value
	MINimum	Minimum current level
	MAXimum	Maximum current level
Return parameter	Return the current value of "A Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR MIN Sets the current value to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR? >1.0 Current setting of "A Value" is set to 1A.	

4-9-2. :CURRent[:VA]:TRIGgered

Set →

Description	Set the current value when the trigger is activated.	
Syntax	:CURRent[:VA]:TRIGgered {<NR2>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Parameter	<NRf>[A]	“A Value” current value
	MINimum	Minimum current level
	MAXimum	Maximum current level
Example	:CURR:TRIG MIN Set the minimum current value when the trigger is activated.	

Related Commands	*TRG, :INITiate:CONTinuous, :INITiate[:IMMediate]

Set →
→ Query

4-9-3. :CURRent:VB

Description	Query and settings for the “B Value” current of the CC mode. This command is applicable to static mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CURRent:VB {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:VB?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A]	“B Value” current value
	MINimum	Minimum current level
	MAXimum	Maximum current level
Return parameter	Return the Current value of "B Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:VB MIN Sets the current value to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:VB? >1.0 Current setting of "B Value" is set to 1A.	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-4. :CURRent:SRATe

Description	Query and settings for the current slew rate of CC static mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:SRATe {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:SRATe?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the slew rate in mA/uS
	MINimum	Set to the lowest slew rate
	MAXimum	Set to the highest slew rate
Return parameter	Return the slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:SRAT MIN Sets the slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:SRAT? >5.0 The slew rate is set to 5.0mA/uS.	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-5. :CURRent:L1

Description	Query and settings for the “Level1” current of the CC mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CURRent:L1 {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:L1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A] MINimum MAXimum	“Level1” current value Minimum current level Maximum current level
Return parameter	Return the current value of "Level1", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:L1 MIN Sets the current value to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:L1? >1.0 Current setting of " Level1" is set to 1A.	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-6. :CURRent:L2

Description	Query and settings for the “Level2” current of the CC mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CURRent:L2 {<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:L2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A] MINimum MAXimum	“Level2” current value Minimum current level Maximum current level
Return parameter	Return the current value of "Level2", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:L2 MIN Sets the current value to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:L2? >1.0 Current setting of " Level2" is set to 1A.	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-7. :CURRent:SET

Description	Query and settings for the current when CC dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode only.	
Syntax	:CURRent:SET{<NRf>[A] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:SET?	
Parameter	<NRf>[A]	The current value at the time of "Level=100%"
	MINimum	Minimum current value
	MAXimum	Maximum current value
Return parameter	Return the current value of "Level = 100%", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:SET MIN Sets the minimum current value of "Level = 100%".	
Query example	:CURR:SET? >1.0 Current value of "Level = 100%" is set to 1A.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:LEVel	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-8. :CURRent:LEVel

Description	Query and settings for the % Level(Percentage of the set current value) when CC dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode only.	
Syntax	:CURRent:LEVel {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:LEVel?	
Parameter	<NRf>	% of "SET" current level (unit is %)
	MINimum	Minimum % of "SET" current level
	MAXimum	Maximum % of "SET" current level
Return parameter	Return the current of "% Level", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:LEV MIN Sets the % level current value to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:LEV? >50 Percentage of the set current value is set to 50%.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:SET	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-9. :CURRent:RISE

Description	Query and settings for the rise of the current slew rate of the CC dynamic mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:RISE {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:RISE?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Rising current slew rate (unit is mA/uS)
	MINimum	Minimum slew rate
	MAXimum	Maximum slew rate
Return parameter	Return the rise of the current slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:RISE MIN Sets the rising slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:RISE? >5000 Returns the rising slew rate as 5000mA/uS.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:FALL	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-10. :CURRent:FALL

Description	Query and settings for the falling of the current slew rate of the CC dynamic mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:FALL {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:FALL?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Falling current slew rate (unit is mA/uS)
	MINimum	Minimum slew rate
	MAXimum	Maximum slew rate
Return parameter	Return the falling of the current slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:FALL MIN Sets the falling slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:CURR:FALL? >5000 Returns the falling slew rate as 5000mA/uS.	
Related Commands	:CURRent: RISE	

4-9-11. :CURRent:T1

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the timer T1 of CC dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:T1 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:T1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T1 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T1, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:T1 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T1.	
Query example	:CURR:T1? >0.2 Return the setting of the timer T1.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:T2	

4-9-12. :CURRent:T2

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the timer T2 of CC dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:T2 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:T2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T2 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T2, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:T2 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T2.	
Query example	:CURR:T2? >0.2 Returns the setting of the timer T2.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:T1	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-13. :CURRent:FREQuency

Description	Query and settings for switching frequency value of the CC dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:FREQuency {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:FREQuency?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the switching frequency.(unit is Hz)
	MINimum	Minimum frequency
	MAXimum	Maximum frequency
Return parameter	Return the switching frequency, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:FREQ 60 Sets frequency to 60Hz.	
Query example	:CURR:FREQ? >60 Returns the switching frequency as 60Hz.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:Duty	

Set →
→ Query

4-9-14. :CURRent:DUTY

Description	Query and settings for the duty cycle positive for the switching frequency of the CC dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:CURRent:DUTY {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CURRent:DUTY?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the duty cycle as a percentage.
	MINimum	Minimum duty cycle
	MAXimum	Maximum duty cycle
Return parameter	Return the duty cycle of positive, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:CURR:DUTY 50 Sets the duty cycle 50%.	
Query example	:CURR:DUTY? >50 Returns the duty cycle as 50%.	
Related Commands	:CURRent:FREQuency	

4-10.Resistance Subsystem Commands

4-10-1. :RESistance[:VA]

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the “A Value” resistance of the CR mode. This command is applicable to static modes. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
	Note: The optional command node [:VA] can only be omitted when in static mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance[:VA] {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance[:VA]?	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm]	“A Value" resistance value
	MINimum	Minimum resistance level
	MAXimum	Maximum resistance level
Return parameter	Return the resistance value of "A Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:VA MIN Sets the resistance value to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:VA? >9.840 Return the resistance value of "A Value".	

4-10-2. :RESistance[:VA]:TRIGgered

Set →

Description	Set the resistance value when the trigger is activated.	
Syntax	:RESistance[:VA]:TRIGgered {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm]	“A Value" resistance value
	MINimum	Minimum resistance level
	MAXimum	Maximum resistance level
Example	:RES:TRIG MIN Set the minimum resistance value when the trigger is activated.	
Related Commands	*TRG, :INITiate:CONTinuous, :INITiate[:IMMediate]	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-3. :RESistance:VB

Description	Query and settings for the “B Value” resistance of the CR mode. This command is applicable to static modes. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:RESistance:VB {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:VB?	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm]	“B Value" resistance value
	MINimum	Minimum resistance level
	MAXimum	Maximum resistance level
Return parameter	Return the resistance value of "B Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:VB MIN Sets the resistance value to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:VB? >9.840 Return the resistance value of "B Value".	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-4. :RESistance:SRATe

Description	Query and settings for the conductance slew rate of CR static mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:SRATe {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:SRATe?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the conductance slew rate in mA/uS
	MINimum	Set to the lowest slew rate
	MAXimum	Set to the highest slew rate
Return parameter	Return the conductance slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:SRAT MIN Sets the slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:SRAT? >5.0000 Return the conductance slew rate.	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-5. :RESistance:L1

Description	Query and settings for the "Level1" resistance of the CR mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:RESistance:L1 {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:L1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm] MINimum MAXimum	"level1" resistance value Minimum resistance level Maximum resistance level
Return parameter	Return the resistance value of "Level1", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:L1 MIN Sets the resistance value to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:L1? >9.840 Return the resistance value of "Level1".	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-6. :RESistance:L2

Description	Query and settings for the "Level2" resistance of the CR mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:RESistance:L2 {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:L2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm] MINimum MAXimum	"level2" resistance value Minimum resistance level Maximum resistance level
Return parameter	Return the resistance value of "Level2", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:L2 MIN Sets the resistance value to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:L2? >9.840 Return the resistance value of "Level2".	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-7. :RESistance:SET

Description	Query and settings for the resistance when CC dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:SET {<NRf>[ohm] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:SET?	
Parameter	<NRf>[ohm]	“The resistance value at the time of "Level=100%"
	MINimum	Minimum resistance value
	MAXimum	Maximum resistance value
Return parameter	Return the resistance value of "Level = 100%", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:SET MIN Sets the minimum resistance value of "Level = 100%".	
Query example	:RES:SET? >9.840 Return the resistance value of "Level = 100%".	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-8. :RESistance:LEVel

Description	Sets or queries the CR mode % level (percentage of the Set conductance value) when the dynamic mode units are set to Percent. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:LEVel {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:LEVel?	
Parameter	<NRf>	% of "SET" Millisiemens level (unit is %)
	MINimum	Minimum % of "SET" conductance level
	MAXimum	Maximum % of "SET" conductance level
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens of "% Level", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:LEV MIN Sets the % level Millisiemens value to the minimum.	

Query example	:RES:LEV? >50 Return the Millisiemens of "% Level".
Related Commands	:RESistance:SET

Set →
→ Query

4-10-9. :RESistance:RISE

Description	Query and settings for the rise of the conductance slew rate of the CR dynamic mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:RISE {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:RISE?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Rising conductance slew rate (unit is mA/uS)
	MINimum	Minimum slew rate
	MAXimum	Maximum slew rate
Return parameter	Return the rise of the conductance slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:RISE MIN Sets the rising slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:RISE? >50.000 Return the rise of the conductance slew rate.	
Related Commands	:RESistance:FALL	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-10. :RESistance:FALL

Description	Query and settings for the falling of the conductance slew rate of the CR dynamic mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:FALL {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:FALL?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Falling conductance slew rate (unit is mA/uS)
	MINimum	Minimum slew rate
	MAXimum	Maximum slew rate
Return parameter	Return the falling of the conductance slew rate, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:FALL MIN Sets the falling slew rate to the minimum.	
Query example	:RES:FALL? >50.000 Return the falling of the conductance slew rate.	

Related Commands	:RESistance:RISE

Set →
→ Query

4-10-11. :RESistance:T1

Description	Query and settings for the timer T1 of CR dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:T1 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:T1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T1 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T1, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:T1 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T1.	
Query example	: RES:T1? >0.2 Return the setting of the timer T1.	
Related Commands	:RESistance:T2	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-12. :RESistance:T2

Description	Query and settings for the timer T2 of CR dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:T2 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:T2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T2 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T2, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:T2 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T2.	
Query example	:RES:T2? >0.2 Return the setting of the timer T2.	
Related Commands	:RESistance:T1	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-13. :RESistance:FREQuency

Description	Query and settings for switching frequency value of the CR dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:FREQuency {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:FREQuency?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the switching frequency. (unit is hertz)
	MINimum	Minimum frequency
	MAXimum	Maximum frequency
Return parameter	Return the switching frequency, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:FREQ 60 Sets frequency to 60Hz.	
Query example	:RES:FREQ? >60 Returns the switching frequency as 60Hz.	
Related Commands	:RESistance:DUTY	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-14. :RESistance:DUTY

Description	Query and settings for the duty cycle positive for the switching frequency of the CR dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:RESistance:DUTY {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance:DUTY?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the duty as a percentage.
	MINimum	Minimum duty
	MAXimum	Maximum duty
Return parameter	Return the duty cycle of positive, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:RES:DUTY 50 Sets the duty cycle 50%.	
Query example	:RES:DUTY? >50 Returns the duty cycle as 50%.	
Related Commands	:RESistance:FREQuency	

4-10-15. :CONDuctance[:VA]

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for the “A Value”CONDuctance of the CR mode. This command is applicable to static modes. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
	Note: The optional command node [:VA] can only be omitted when in static mode.	
Syntax	:CONDuctance [:VA] {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:RESistance[:VA]?	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho]	“A Value" Millisiemens value
	MINimum	Minimum conductance level
	MAXimum	Maximum conductance level
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens value of "A Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:COND:VA MIN Sets the Millisiemens value to the minimum.	
Query example	:COND:VA? >9.840 Return the Millisiemens value of "A Value".	

4-10-16. :CONDuctance [:VA]:TRIGgered

Set →

Description	Set the Conductance value when the trigger is activated.	
Syntax	:CONDuctance [:VA]:TRIGgered {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho]	“A Value" Millisiemens value
	MINimum	Minimum conductance level
	MAXimum	Maximum conductance level
Example	:COND:TRIG MIN Set the minimum millisiemens value when the trigger is activated.	
Related Commands	*TRG, :INITiate:CONTinuous, :INITiate[:IMMediate]	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-17. :CONDuctance:VB

Description	Query and settings for the “B Value” conductance of the CR mode. This command is applicable to static modes. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CONDuctance:VB {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CONDuctance:VB?	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	“B Value" Millisiemens value Minimum conductance level Maximum conductance level
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens value of "B Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:COND:VB MIN Sets the Millisiemens value to the minimum.	
Query example	:COND:VB? >9.840 Return the Millisiemens value of "B Value".	

Set →
→ Query

4-10-18. :CONDuctance:L1

Description	Query and settings for the "Level1" conductance of the CR mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CONDuctance:L1 {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CONDuctance:L1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	“level1” Millisiemens value Minimum conductance level Maximum conductance level
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens value of "Level1", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:COND:L1 MIN Sets the Millisiemens value to the minimum.	
Query example	:COND:L1? >9.840 Return the Millisiemens value of "Level1".	

Set → / → Query

4-10-19. :CONDuctance:L2

Description	Query and settings for the "Level2" conductance of the CR mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode. Note: A different value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:CONDuctance:L2 {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CONDuctance:L2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	"level2" Millisiemens value Minimum conductance level Maximum conductance level
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens value of "Level2", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:COND:L2 MIN Sets the Millisiemens value to the minimum.	
Query example	:COND:L2? >9.840 Return the Millisiemens value of "Level2".	

Set → / → Query

4-10-20. :CONDuctance:SET

Description	Query and settings for the conductance when CC dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode.	
Syntax	:CONDuctance:SET {<NRf>[mho] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:CONDuctance:SET?	
Parameter	<NRf>[mho] MINimum MAXimum	"The Millisiemens value at the time of "Level=100%" Minimum Millisiemens value Maximum Millisiemens value
Return parameter	Return the Millisiemens value of "Level = 100%", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:COND:SET MIN Sets the minimum Millisiemens value of "Level = 100%".	
Query example	:COND:SET? >9.840 Return the Millisiemens value of "Level = 100%".	

4-11.Voltage Subsystem Commands

4-11-1. :VOLTage[:VA]

Set →
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the CV mode “A Value” voltage or the +CV voltage value. Note: The same value applies for each current range (High/Mid/Low). Note: The optional command node [:VA] can only be omitted when in static mode.
Syntax	:VOLTage[:VA] {<NRf>[V] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	:VOLTage[:VA]?
Parameter	<NRf>[V] “A Value” voltage value MINimum Minimum voltage level MAXimum Maximum voltage level
Return parameter	Return the voltage value of "A Value", by the "<NR2>" string.
Example	:VOLT:VA MIN Sets the voltage value to the minimum.
Query example	:VOLT:VA? >1.00 Voltage setting of " A Value " is set to 1V.

4-11-2. :VOLTage:VB

Set →
→ Query

Description	Sets or queries the CV mode “B Value”. Note: The same value applies for each current range (High/Mid/Low).
Syntax	:VOLTage:VB {<NRf>[V] | MINimum | MAXimum }
Query Syntax	:VOLTage:VB?
Parameter	<NRf>[V] “B Value” voltage value MINimum Minimum voltage level MAXimum Maximum voltage level
Return parameter	Return the voltage value of "B Value", by the "<NR2>" string.
Example	:VOLT:VB MIN Sets the voltage value to the minimum.
Query example	:VOLT:VB? >1.00 Voltage setting of " B Value " is set to 1V.

4-12.Power Subsystem Commands

4-12-1. :POWer[:VA]

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the “A Value” power of the CP mode. This command is applicable to static mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low). Note: The [:VA] node can only be omitted when in static mode.	
Syntax	:POWer[:VA] {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer[:VA]?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	“A Value” power value Minimum power level Maximum power level
Return parameter	Return the power value of "A Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:VA MIN Sets the power value to the minimum.	
Query example	:POW:VA? >10 Power setting of "A Value" is set to 10W.	

4-12-2. :POWer:VB

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the “B Value” power of the CP mode. This command is applicable to static mode only. Note: A different current value can be set for each current range (High/Mid/Low).	
Syntax	:POWer:VB {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:VB?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	“B Value” power value Minimum power level Maximum power level
Return parameter	Return the power value of "B Value", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:VB MIN Sets the power value to the minimum.	
Query example	:POW:VB? >10 Power setting of "B Value" is set to 10W.	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-3. :POWer:L1

Description	Query and settings for the “Level1” power of the CP mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode only. Note: A different “Level1” value can be set for different current ranges.	
Syntax	:POWer:L1 {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:L1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	“Level1” power value Minimum power level Maximum power level
Return parameter	Return the power value of "Level1", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:L1 MIN Sets the power value to the minimum.	
Query example	:POW:L1? >10 Power setting of " Lewel1" is set to 10W.	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-4. :POWer:L2

Description	Query and settings for the “Level2” power of the CP mode. This command applies in dynamic value mode only. Note: A different “Level2” value can be set to different current ranges.	
Syntax	:POWer:L2 {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:L2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W] MINimum MAXimum	“Level2” power value Minimum power level Maximum power level
Return parameter	Return the power value of "Level2", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:L2 MIN Sets the power value to the minimum.	
Query example	:POW:L2? >10 Power setting of " Lewel2" is set to 10W.	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-5. :POWer:SET

Description	Query and settings for the power when CP dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode only.	
Syntax	:POWer:SET {<NRf>[W] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:SET?	
Parameter	<NRf>[W]	The power value at the time of "Level=100%"
	MINimum	Minimum power value
	MAXimum	Maximum power value
Return parameter	Return the power value of "Level = 100%", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:SET MIN Sets the minimum power value of "Level = 100%".	
Query example	:POW:SET? >10 power value of "Level = 100%" is set to 10W.	
Related Commands	:POWer:LEVel	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-6. :POWer:LEVel

Description	Query and settings for the % Level(Percentage of the set power value) when CP dynamic mode is set to %. This command applies in dynamic Percent mode only.	
Syntax	:POWer:LEVel {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:LEVel?	
Parameter	<NRf>	% of "SET" power level (unit is %)
	MINimum	Minimum % power level
	MAXimum	Maximum % power level
Return parameter	Return the power of "% Level", by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:LEVel MIN Sets the % level power value to the minimum.	
Query example	:POW:LEVel? >50 Percentage of the set power value is set to 50%.	
Related Commands	:POWer:Set	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-7. :POWer:T1

Description	Query and settings for the timer T1 of CP dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:POWer:T1 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:T1?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T1 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T2, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:T1 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T1.	
Query example	:POW:T1? >0.2 Return the setting of the timer T1.	
Related Commands	:POWer:T2	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-8. :POWer:T2

Description	Query and settings for the timer T2 of CP dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic timer mode.	
Syntax	:POWer:T2 {<NRf>[S] | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:T2?	
Parameter	<NRf>[S]	T2 timer setting. (unit is seconds)
	MINimum	Minimum time
	MAXimum	Maximum time
Return parameter	Return the setting of the timer T2, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:T2 0.2 Sets the setting of the timer T2.	
Query example	:POW:T2? >0.2 Returns the setting of the timer T2.	
Related Commands	:POWer:T1	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-9. :POWer:FREQuency

Description	Query and settings for switching frequency value of the CP dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:POWer:FREQuency {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer: FREQuency?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the switching frequency. (unit is hertz).
	MINimum	Minimum frequency
	MAXimum	Maximum frequency
Return parameter	Return the switching frequency, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW: FREQ 60 Sets the frequency to 60Hz.	
Query example	:POW: FREQ? >60 Returns the switching frequency as 60Hz.	
Related Commands	:POWer: DUTY	

Set →
→ Query

4-12-10. :POWer:DUTY

Description	Query and settings for the duty cycle positive for the switching frequency of the CP dynamic mode. This command applies in dynamic duty cycle mode.	
Syntax	:POWer:DUTY {<NRf> | MINimum | MAXimum }	
Query Syntax	:POWer:DUTY?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the duty cycle as a percentage.
	MINimum	Minimum duty
	MAXimum	Maximum duty
Return parameter	Return the duty cycle of positive, by the "<NR2>" string.	
Example	:POW:DUTY 50 Sets the duty cycle 50%.	
Query example	:POW:DUTY? >50 Returns the duty cycle as 50%.	
Related Commands	:POWer:FREQuency	

4-13.Program Commands

4-13-1. : PROGram

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and setting for all parameters to specified step of the program mode.	
Syntax	:PROGram (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8)	
Query Syntax	:PROGram?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	Program number
	(2) <NR1>	Step number
	(3) <NR1>	Internal memory number
	(4) <ASCII string>	Processing settings AUTO: Run processing MANUAL : Wait for the start-up process SKIP : Proceed to the next step
	(5) <NRf>	On-time (unit is seconds)
	(6) <NRf>	Off-time (unit is seconds)
	(7) <NRf>	Delay time of the P/F (unit is seconds)
	(8) <NRf>	Short time (unit is seconds)
Return parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Return the program mode.{ON|OFF}
	(2) <ASCII string>	Program number
	(3) <ASCII string>	Step number
	(4) <ASCII string>	Internal memory number
	(5) <ASCII string>	Processing is returned by Auto/Manual/Skip.
	(6) <ASCII string>	On-time (unit is seconds)
	(7) <ASCII string>	Off-time (unit is seconds)
	(8) <ASCII string>	Delay time of the P/F (unit is seconds)
	(9) <ASCII string>	Short time (unit is seconds)
Example	:PROG 2,3,1,AUTO,40.1,0,0,0 Set all the parameters to specified program step.	
Query example	:PROG？ >Program:OFF; Start:1, Step:1, Memory:1, Run:Skip, On-Time:0.1, Off-Time:0.0, P/F-Time:0.0, Short-Time:0.0 Return the parameters of the program step that is selected after the state of the program mode.	

Set →
→ Query

4-13-2. [:PROGram]:CHAin

Description	Query and settings for all chain of the program chain	
Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10),(11),(12),(13),(14),(15),(16)	
Query Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin?	
Parameter	(1)～(16) <NR1>	Is a program number to be chain. “OFF” sets off the chain.
Return parameter	<ASCII string>	Return the setting value of all program chain. "Off" is the end of the chain.
Example	:CHA OFF,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15 Program 1 sets off the chain. Program 2-16 sets chain configuration.	
Query example	:CHA? >P1->Off;P2->P1;P3->P2;P4->P3;P5->P4;P6->P5;P7->P6;P8->P7;P9->P8;P10->P9;P11->P10;P12->P11;P13->P12;P14->P13;P15->P14;P16->P15 Return the setting value of all program chain.	

Set →
→ Query

4-13-3. [:PROGram]:CHAin:P2P

Description	Query and setting for the chain of the specified program	
Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin:P2P (1),(2)	
Query Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin:P2P?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	The program number you want to change.
	(2) {<NR1> | OFF}	I s a program number to be chain. “OFF” sets off the chain.
Return parameter	<ASCII string>	Return the setting value of all program chain. "Off" is the end of the chain.
Example	:CHA:P2P 4,3 Program 4 will chain set in the program 3.	
Query example	:CHA:P2P? >P1->Off;P2->P1;P3->P2;P4->P3;P5->P4;P6->P5;P7->P6;P8->P7;P9->P8;P10->P9;P11->P10;P12->P11;P13->P12;P14->P13;P15->P14;P16->P15 Return the setting value of all program chain.	

4-13-4. [:PROGram]:CHAin[:RECall]:DEFault

Set →

Description	Sets off all the program chain
Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin[:RECall]:DEFault
Example	:CHA:DEF Sets off all the program chain.

4-13-5. [:PROGram]:CHAin:STARt

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the start program number of the program chain.
Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin:STARt <NR1>
Query Syntax	[:PROGram]:CHAin:STARt?
Parameter	<NR1> Start program number.
Return parameter	Return the start program number, by the "P<NR1>" string.
Example	:CHA:STAR 1 Sets to number 1 start program.
Query example	:CHA:STAR? >P1 Return the start program number.

4-13-6. :PROGram:MEMory

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for memory number of selected program steps.
Syntax	:PROGram:MEMory <NR1>
Query Syntax	:PROGram:MEMory?
Parameter	<NR1> Sets the memory number.
Return parameter	Return the memory number of selected, by the "Memory:M<NR1>" string.
Example	:PROG:MEM 1 Sets to 1 of memory number.
Query example	:PROG:MEM? >Memory:M 1 Return the memory number of selected.

Set →
→ Query

4-13-7. :PROGram:OFFTime

Description	Query and settings for Off time of selected program steps.	
Syntax	:PROGram:OFFTime {<NRf> | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:OFFTime?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Off time (unit is seconds) Setting of 0 is off Setting function.
	OFF	Setting off function
Return parameter	Return the Off time of selected program steps, by the "Off-Time:<NR2>" string. "Off-Time:0.0" is a function off.	
Example	:PROG:PFT 1 Sets to 1 second Off time.	
Query example	:PROG:OFFT? >Off-Time:1.0 Return the Off time.	
Related Commands	:PROGram:PFTime	

Set →
→ Query

4-13-8. :PROGram:ONTime

Description	Query and settings for On time of selected program steps.	
Syntax	:PROGram:ONTime <NRf>	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:ONTime?	
Parameter	<NRf>	On time (unit is seconds)
Return parameter	Return the On time of selected program steps, by the "On-Time:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:PROG:ONT 1 Sets to 1 second On time.	
Query example	:PROG:ONT? >On-Time:0.1 Return in seconds On time.	
Related Commands	:PROGram:PFTime :PROGram:STIMe	

Set →

4-13-9. :PROGram:PFTime

→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the judgment delay time and the pass / fail judgment (Go-NoGo Test) of the program selected step.	
Syntax	:PROGram:PFTime {<NRf> | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:PFTime?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Set in seconds the decision delay time. 0 setting is off a judgment function.
	OFF	Sets off Judgment function
Return parameter	Return the judgment delay time, by the "P/F-Time:<NR2>" string. "P/F-Time:0.0" is a function off.	
Example	:PROG:PFT 1 Delay time of the judgment sets 1 second.	
Query example	:PROG:PFT >P/F-Time:1.0 Return the judgment delay time.	
Related Commands	:PROGram:OFFTime :PROGram:ONTime	

4-13-10. :PROGram[:RECall]:DEFault

Set →

Description	Setting the initial value to all the steps of the program that is selected.
Syntax	:PROGram[:RECall]:DEFault
Example	:PROG:DEF Setting the initial value to all the steps of the program that is selected.

Set →

4-13-11. :PROGram:RUN

→ Query

Description	Query and settings for execution process of selected program steps.	
Syntax	:PROGram:RUN { AUTO | MANual | SKIP}	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:RUN?	
Parameter	AUTO	Sets to auto-run processing.
	MANual	Sets to wait run.
	SKIP	Sets to the next processing steps.

Return parameter	Return the execution process, by the "Run:{Auto | Manual | Skip}" string.
Example	:PROG:RUN AUTO Sets to auto-run processing.
Query example	:PROG:RUN? >Run:Auto Return the execution process.

4-13-12. :PROGram:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save program.
Syntax	:PROG:SAVE
Example	:PROG:SAVE Save program.

4-13-13. :PROGram:STARt

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for select program number.	
Syntax	:PROGram:STARt <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:STARt?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Program number to select.
Return parameter	Return the Program number in selected, by the "Start:<NR1>" string.	
Example	:ROG:STAR 1 Sets to 1 of program number.	
Query example	:PROG:STAR? >Start:1 Return The program number chosen.	

4-13-14. :PROGram:STATe

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the operation and selection of program mode.	
Syntax	:PROGram:STATe {OFF|ON|PAUSe|CONTinue|NEXT}	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:STATe?	
Parameter	OFF	Sets in the Off of the program mode.
	ON	Sets in the On of the program mode.
	PAUSe	Interruption of during program execution.
	CONTinue	Cancellation of the program pause.
	NEXT	Cancellation of the program manual stop.

Return parameter	Return the status of the program mode. Return the on status of program mode, by the "ON,{STOP | RUN | PAUSE }" string. ("STOP": stopped, "RUN": running, "PAUSE": Suspended) Return the off status of program mode, by the "OFF " string.
Example	:PROG:STAT ON Sets in the On of the program mode.
Query example	:PROG:STAT? >ON,STOP Return the status of the program mode.

Set →
→ Query

4-13-15. :PROGram:STEP

Description	Query and setting for the step number of the program to select.	
Syntax	:PROGram:STEP <NR1>	
Query Syntax	: PROGram:STEP?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Step number to select.
Return parameter	Return the step number of the program, by the "Step:<NR1>" string.	
Example	:PROG:STEP 1 Sets to 1 of step number.	
Query example	:PROG:STEP? >Step:1 Return the step number of the program.	

Set →
→ Query

4-13-16. :PROGram:STIMe

Description	Query and setting for time of load short of selected program step.	
Syntax	:PROGram:STIMe <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:PROGram:STIMe?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets in time seconds of load short. 0 setting is the off feature of load short.
	OFF	Sets the off feature of load short.
Return parameter	Return the setting time of load short feature, by the "Short-Time:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:PROG:STIM 1 Sets to 1 second of load short feature.	
Query example	:PROG:STIM? >Short-Time:0.0 Return the setting time of load short feature.	

Related Commands	:PROGram:ONTime

4-14.Normal sequence Commands

4-14-1. :NSEQuence

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and settings for all parameters to specified sequence number of the normal sequence. Note:Can not change the range and mode of the load when there is a step data.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9)	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	Sets the start sequence number.
	(2) <NR1>	Sets the sequence number.
	(3) <ASCII string>	Sets the note of up to 12 characters. Enclose the string in double coat.
	(4) <ASCII string>	Sets the load mode. {CC | CR | CV | CP}
	(5) <ASCII string>	Sets the load range. {IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
	(6) <ASCII string>	Sets the loop count of the sequence. <NR1> 0 is infinite times. 1~9999. INFinity
	(7) <ASCII string>	Sets the load condition setting after the end. {ON | OFF}
	(8) <NRf>	Sets the load value after the end. (Load condition is enabled by ON.)
	(9) <ASCII string>	Sets the chain of the next sequence. <NR1> Sequence number OFF No chain
Return parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Return whether it is in normal sequence mode. {ON|OFF}
	(2) <ASCII string>	Return the start sequence number setting.
	(3) <ASCII string>	Return the sequence number setting.
	(4) <ASCII string>	Return the contents of the memo.
	(5) <ASCII string>	Return the load mode setting. {CC | CR | CV | CP}

	(6) <ASCII string>	Return the load range setting.{IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
	(7) <ASCII string>	Return the loop count of the sequence.（Infinite times is the string "Infinity".）
	(8) <ASCII string>	Return the load condition mode after the end. {ON|OFF}
	(9) <ASCII string>	Return the load setting after the end.
	(10)<ASCII string>	Return the chain setting of the next sequence.（No-chain is a string "OFF".）
Example	:NSEQ 1,1,”ABC”,CC,ILVL,5,ON,1.5000,OFF Sets a parameter to a specified sequence number and the start number of sequence.	
Query example	:NSEQ? >NSeq:ON; Start:1, Seq No:1, Memo:ABC, Mode:CC, Range:ILVL, Loop:5, Last Load:ON, Last:1.5000, Chain:Off Return the parameters of the program step that is selected after the state of the normal sequence mode.	

4-14-2. :NSEQuence:CHAin

Set → ← Query

Description	Query and settings for the chain of normal sequence that is selected.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:CHAin {<NR1> | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:CHAin?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets normal sequence number chain. 0 is end the chain.
	OFF	chain is end.
Return parameter	Return the chain of Normal sequence number, by the "Chain:{<NR1>|Off}" string. "Off" is the end of the chain.	
Example	:NSEQ:CHA 1 Sets 1 to program chain.	
Query example	:NSEQ:CHA? >Chain:1 Return the setting value of the program chain.	

4-14-3. :NSEQuence[:DELet]:ALL

Set →

Description	Delete all the steps of the normal sequence that is selected.
Syntax	:NSEQuence[:DELet]:ALL
Example	:NSEQ:ALL Delete all the steps of the normal sequence that is selected.

4-14-4. :NSEQuence:EDIT

Set →

→ Query

Description	Query and settings for step data of normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:EDIT (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10),(11)	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:EDIT?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	Is the step number you want to edit.
	(2) <NR1>	The total number of steps.
	(3) <NRf>	Sets a load value of operation mode.
	(4) <NR1>	Sets hours.
	(5) <NR1>	Sets minute.
	(6) <NR1>	Sets seconds.
	(7) <NR1>	Sets milliseconds.
	(8) <ASCII string>	Output setting of the load. {ON | OFF}
	(9) <ASCII string>	Lamp operation setting. {ON | OFF}
	(10)<ASCII string>	Trigger Output setting. {ON | OFF}
	(11)<ASCII string>	Setting the pause. {ON | OFF}
Return parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Return the Edit step / step total.
	(2) <ASCII string>	Return the setting value of the load of the operating mode.
	(3) <ASCII string>	Return the set time.
	(4) <ASCII string>	Return the setting of the output load.
	(5) <ASCII string>	Return the setting of the lamp operation.
	(6) <ASCII string>	Return the setting of TRIG OUT.
	(7) <ASCII string>	Return the setting of pause.
Example	:NSEQ:EDIT 1,2,1,1,2,3,4,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF Sets the data of normal step sequence program.	

Query example	:NSEQ:EDIT? >Step:1/1, Value:0, Time:0H:0M:0S:1mS, LOAD:OFF, TRIG OUT:OFF, RAMP:OFF, PAUSE:OFF Return the data of normal step sequence program that is selected.

Set →
→ Query

4-14-5. :NSEQuence:LAST

Description	Query and settings for load value after the end of the normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:LAST <NRf>	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:LAST?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets load value after the end of step.
Return parameter	Return load value of after the step the end, by the "Last:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:LAST 1 Sets load value of after the step the end.	
Query example	:NSEQ:LAST? >Last:1.00 Return load value of after the step the end.	
Related Commands	:NSEQuence:LLOAD	

Set →
→ Query

4-14-6. :NSEQuence:LLOAD

Description	Query and settings for output setting after the end of the normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:LLOAD {ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:LLOAD?	
Parameter	ON	Turn on the output setting of the load after the end of step.
	OFF	Turn off the output setting of the load after the end of step.
Return parameter	Return the output setting of the load after the end of the step , by the "Last Load:{ON | OFF}" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:LLOAD ON Sets the output setting of the load after the end of the step.	
Query example	:NSEQ:LLOAD? >Last Load:OFF Return the output setting of the load after the end of the step.	

Related Commands	:NSEQuence:LAST

Set →
→ Query

4-14-7. :NSEQuence:LOOP

Description	Query and setting for number of loops of normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:LOOP {<NR1> | INFinity }	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:LOOP?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Loop count setting. (1~9999)
	INFinity	Infinite number of times.
Return parameter	Return the number of loops of normal sequence, by the "Loop:{<NR1> | Infinity}" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:LOOP 1 Sets 1 to loop count of normal sequence.	
Query example	:NSEQ:LOOP? >Loop:Infinity Return the loop number of normal sequence.	

Set →
→ Query

4-14-8. :NSEQuence:MEMO

Description	Query and setting for the memo of normal sequence that is selected.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:MEMO <ASCII string>	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:MEMO?	
Parameter	<ASCII string>	Set the characters up to 12 characters. Enclose the string in double coat.
Return parameter	Return the memo of normal sequence that is selected, by the "Memo:<ASCII string>" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:MEMO “ABCD” Sets the memo of step.	
Query example	:NSEQ:MEMO? >Memo:ABCD Return the memo of step.	

Set →
→ Query

4-14-9. :NSEQuence:MODE

Description	Query and setting for the operating mode of the normal sequence program that is selected.
Syntax	:NSEQuence:MODE {CC | CR | CV | CP}
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:MODE?

Parameter	CC	Sets to constant current mode.
	CR	Sets to constant resistance mode.
	CV	Sets to constant voltage mode.
	CP	Sets to constant power mode.
Return parameter	Return the operating mode of the normal sequence program that is selected, by the "Mode:{CC | CR | CV | CP}" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:MODE CC Sets the operating mode of the normal sequence.	
Query example	:NSEQ:MODE? >Mode:CC Return the operating mode of the normal sequence.	

Set →
→ Query

4-14-10. :NSEQuence:NUMBer

Description	Query and setting for the sequence number of the normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:NUMBer <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:NUMBer?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the sequence number.
Return parameter	Return the sequence number of the normal sequence by the "Seq No:<NR1>" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:NUMB 1 Sets to 1 of normal sequence number.	
Query example	:NSEQ:NUMB? >Seq No:1 Return a sequence number that is selected.	

Set →
→ Query

4-14-11. :NSEQuence:RANGe

Description	Query and setting for the operating range of the normal sequence that is selected.
Syntax	:NSEQuence:RANGe { IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:RANGe?

Parameter	IHVH	Sets High current range and High voltage range.
	IMVH	Sets Middle current range and High voltage range.
	ILVH	Sets Low current range and High voltage range.
	IHVL	Sets High current range and Low voltage range.
	IMVL	Sets Middle current range and Low voltage range.
	ILVL	Sets Low current range Low voltage range.
Return parameter	Return the operating range of the normal sequence that is selected, by the "Range:{IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:RANG IHVL Sets operating of High current range and Low voltage range.	
Query example	:NSEQ:RANG? > Range:IHVL Return the operating range of settings.	

4-14-12. :NSEQuence:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save program of normal sequence.
Syntax	:NSEQuence:SAVE
Example	:NSEQ:SAVE Save program of normal sequence.

4-14-13. :NSEQuence:STARt

Set →

→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the start sequence number of the normal sequence.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:STARt <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:STARt?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the start sequence number.
Return parameter	Return the start sequence number of the normal sequence, by the "Start:<NR1>" string.	
Example	:NSEQ:STAR 1 Sets the start sequence number of the normal sequence.	

Query example	:NSEQ:STAR? >Start:1 Return the start sequence number of normal sequence.

Set →
→ Query

4-14-14. :NSEQuence:STATe

Description	Query and settings for the operation and selection of the normal sequence mode.	
Syntax	:NSEQuence:STATe {OFF|ON|PAUSe|CONTinue|EXT}	
Query Syntax	:NSEQuence:STATe?	
Parameter	OFF	Sets in the Off of the normal sequence mode.
	ON	Sets in the On of the normal sequence mode.
	PAUSe	Interruption of during program execution.
	CONTinue	Cancellation of the normal sequence pause.
	NEXT	Cancellation of the normal sequence manual stop.
Return parameter	Return the status of the normal sequence mode. Return the on status of the normal sequence mode, by the "ON,{STOP | RUN | PAUSE }" string. ("STOP": stopped, "RUN": running, "PAUSE": Suspended) Return the off status of the normal sequence mode, by the "OFF " string.	
Example	:PROG:STAT ON Sets in the On of the normal sequence mode.	
Query example	:PROG:STAT? >ON,STOP Return the status of the normal sequence mode.	

4-15.Fast sequence Commands

Set →
→ Query

4-15-1. :PFSEQuence

Description	Query and settings for all parameters of the fast sequence.
Syntax	:FSEQuence (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7)
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence?

Parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Sets the note of up to 12 characters. Enclose the string in double coat.
	(2) <ASCII string>	Sets the load mode. {CC | CR}
	(3) <ASCII string>	Sets the load range. {IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
	(4) <ASCII string>	Sets the loop count of the sequence. <NR1> 0 is infinite times. 1~9999. INFinity
	(5) <NRf>	Sets the time base. (unit is seconds)
	(6) <ASCII string>	Sets the load condition setting after the end. {ON | OFF}
	(7) <NRf>	Sets the load value after the end. (Load condition is enabled by ON.)
	(8) <NR1>	Sets the step number setting of the loop last.
Return parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Return whether it is in fast sequence mode. {ON|OFF}
	(2) <ASCII string>	Return the contents of the memo.
	(3) <ASCII string>	Return the load mode setting. {CC | CR }
	(4) <ASCII string>	Return the load range setting.{IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
	(5) <ASCII string>	Return the loop count of the sequence.（Infinite times is the string "Infinity".）
	(6) <ASCII string>	Return the time base. (unit is miri seconds)
	(7) <ASCII string>	Return the load condition mode after the end. {ON|OFF}
	(8) <ASCII string>	Return the load setting after the end.
	(9) <ASCII string>	Return the step number of the last loop.
Example	:FSEQ “ABC”,CC,IHVL,1,0.025,OFF,1.0,1 Sets the parameters to the timing of the fast sequence mode.	

Query example	:FSEQ? > FSeq:OFF; Memo:ABC, Mode:CC, Range:IHVL, Loop:1, Time Base:25.000, Last Load:OFF, Last:1.00, RPTSTEP:1 Return the contents of the timing after the state of fast sequence mode.

4-15-2. :FSEQuence[:DELet]:ALL

Set →

Description	Delete all programs of the fast sequence.
Syntax	:FSEQuence[:DELet]:ALL
Example	:FSEQ:ALL Delete all programs of the fast sequence.

4-15-3. :FSEQuence:EDIT

Set →
→ Query

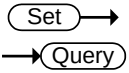
Description	Query and setting for data of fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:EDIT (1),(2),(3),(4)	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:EDIT?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	Editing step.
	(2) <NR1>	Step total number.
	(3) <NRf>	Sets the load value of the operation mode.
	(4) <ASCII string>	Sets the TRIG OUT. {ON | OFF}
Return parameter	(1) <ASCII string>	Return the total of an edit step and a step.
	(2) <ASCII string>	Return the load setting value of the operation mode.
	(3) <ASCII string>	Return the TRIG OUT.
Example	:FSEQ:EDIT 2,6,1,ON Sets the data of the fast sequence.	
Query example	:FSEQ:EDIT? > Step:0001/0003; Value:0.00, TRIG OUT:OFF Return the data of the fast sequence.	

4-15-4. :FSEQuence[:EDIT]:FILL

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for FILL of fast sequence.
Syntax	:FSEQuence[:EDIT]:FILL (1),(2),(3),(4)
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence[:EDIT]:FILL?

Parameter	(1) <NRf>	Sets the start load value of the operating mode.
	(2) <NRf>	Sets the end load value of the operating mode.
	(3) <NR1>	Sets the step number of start.
	(4) <NR1>	Sets the step number of end.
Return parameter	(1)<ASCII string>	Return the start load value of the operating mode.
	(2)<ASCII string>	Return the end load value of the operating mode.
	(3)<ASCII string>	Return the step number of start.
	(4)<ASCII string>	Return the step number of end.
Example	:FSEQ:FILL 0,5,1,6 Sets the terms of the FILL to Fast sequence program.	
Query example	:FSEQ:FILL? >Start Value:0.00, End Value:5.00, Start Step:1, End Step:6 Return the setting value of FILL of fast sequence.	



4-15-5. :FSEQuence:LAST

Description	Query and setting for the load value after the end of Fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:LAST <NRf>	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:LAST?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the load setting value of after the end of step. (It is enabled by load conditions ON.)
Return parameter	Return the load setting value of after the end of step, by the "Last:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:LAST1 Sets the load setting value of after the end of step.	
Query example	:FSEQ:LAST? >Last:0.070000 Return the load setting value of after the end of step.	
Related Commands	:FSEQuence:LLOAD	

Set →
→ Query

4-15-6. :FSEQuence:LLOAD

Description	Query and setting for enabled-disabled of load setting of after the end of Fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:LLOAD {ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:LLOAD?	
Parameter	ON	Enable the load setting of step after the end.
	OFF	Disable the load setting of step after the end.
Return parameter	Return enable-disable of load setting of step after the end , by the "Last Load:{ON | OFF}" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:LLOAD ON Enable the load setting of step after the end.	
Query example	:FSEQ:LLOAD? >Last Load:OFF Return enable-disable of load setting of step after the end.	
Related Commands	:FSEQuence:LAST	

Set →
→ Query

4-15-7. :FSEQuence:LOOP

Description	Query and setting for number of loops of fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:LOOP {<NR1> | INFinity }	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:LOOP?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Loop count setting. (1~9999)
	INFinity	Infinite number of times.
Return parameter	Return the number of loops of fast sequence, by the "Loop:{<NR1> | Infinity}" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:LOOP 1 Sets 1 to loop count of fast sequence.	
Query example	:FSEQ:LOOP? >Loop:Infinity Return the loop number of fast sequence.	

Set →
→ Query

4-15-8. :FSEQuence:MEMO

Description	Query and setting for the memo of fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:MEMO <ASCII string>	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:MEMO?	
Parameter	<ASCII string>	Set the characters up to 12 characters. Enclose the string in double coat.
Return parameter	Return the memo of fast sequence, by the "Memo:<ASCII string>" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:MEMO “ABC” Sets the memo of fast sequence.	
Query example	:FSEQ:MEMO? >Memo: ABCD Return the memo of fast sequence.	

Set →
→ Query

4-15-9. :FSEQuence:MODE

Description	Query and setting for the operating mode of fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:MODE {CC | CR}	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:MODE?	
Parameter	CC	Sets to constant current mode.
	CR	Sets to constant resistance mode.
Return parameter	Return the operating mode of fast sequence, by the "Mode:{CC | CR}" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:MODE CC Sets the operating mode of the fast sequence.	
Query example	:FSEQ:MODE? >Mode:CC Return the operating mode of the fast sequence.	

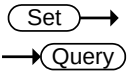
Set →
→ Query

4-15-10. :FSEQuence:RANGe

Description	Query and setting for the operating range of the fast sequence that is selected.
Syntax	:FSEQuence:RANGe { IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:RANGe?

Parameter	IHVH	Sets High current range and High voltage range.
	IMVH	Sets Middle current range and High voltage range.
	ILVH	Sets Low current range and High voltage range.
	IHVL	Sets High current range and Low voltage range.
	IMVL	Sets Middle current range and Low voltage range.
	ILVL	Sets Low current range Low voltage range.
Return parameter	Return the operating range of the fast sequence that is selected, by the "Range:{IHVH | IMVH | ILVH | IHVL | IMVL | ILVL}" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:RANG IHVL Sets operating of High current range and Low voltage range.	
Query example	:FSEQ:RANG? >Range:IHVH Return the operating range of settings.	

4-15-11. :FSEQuence:RPTStep



Description	Query and setting for step number of the loop end of the fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:RPTStep <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:RPTStep?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the step number of the last loop.
Return parameter	Return the step number of the loop end of the fast sequence, by the "RPTSTEP:<NR1>" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:RPTS 1 Sets the step number of the last loop.	
Query example	:FSEQ:RPTS? >RPTSTEP:1 Return the step number of the last loop.	

4-15-12. :FSEQuence:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save program of fast sequence.
Syntax	:FSEQuence:SAVE
Example	:FSEQ:SAVE Save program of fast sequence.

4-15-13. :FSEQuence:TBASe

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the time-based of fast sequence.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:TBASe <NRf>	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:TBASe?	
Parameter	<NRf>	Sets the time-base. (Unit is second.)
Return parameter	Return the time-based of fast sequence, by the "Time Base:<NR2>" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:TBAS 0.6 Sets the 0.6 seconds to the time-base of fast sequence.	
Query example	:FSEQ:TBAS? >Time Base:0.60000 Return the time-base.	

4-15-14. :FSEQuence:STATe

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and settings for the operation and selection of the fast sequence mode.	
Syntax	:FSEQuence:STATe {OFF|ON}	
Query Syntax	:FSEQuence:STATe?	
Parameter	OFF	Sets in the Off of the fast sequence mode.
	ON	Sets in the On of the fast sequence mode.
Return parameter	Return the on status of the fast sequence mode, by the "ON,{STOP | RUN }" string. ("STOP": stopped, "RUN": running) Return the off status of the normal sequence mode, by the "OFF" string.	
Example	:FSEQ:STAT ON Sets in the On of the fast sequence mode.	

Query example	:FSEQ:STAT? >ON,STOP Return the status of the fast sequence mode.

4-16.Utility Commands

4-16-1. :UTIlity:ALARm

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the speaker sound of the alarm the time.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:ALARm {< Boolean > | ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:ALARm?	
Parameter	ON or 1	Sets ON of the speaker sound of the alarm the time.
	OFF or 0	Sets OFF of the speaker sound of the alarm the time.
Return parameter	Return the speaker sound of the alarm the time, by the "{On | Off}" string.	
Example	:UTI:ALAR ON Sets the speaker sound of the alarm the time.	
Query example	:UTI:ALAR? >On Return the speaker sound of the alarm the time.	

4-16-2. :UTIlity:BRIghtness

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for brightness of the LCD display.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:BRIghtness <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:BRIghtness?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets brightness of the LCD display.
Example	:UTI:BRI 70 Sets the 70 at brightness of the LCD display.	
Query example	:UTI:BRI? >70 Return brightness of the LCD display.	

4-16-3. :UTIlity:CONTrast

Set →
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the contrast of the LCD display.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:CONTrast <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:CONTrast?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets contrast of the LCD display.

Example	:UTI:CONT 8 Sets the 8 at contrast of the LCD display.
Query example	:UTI:CONT? >8 Return contrast of the LCD display.

Set →
→ Query

4-16-4. :UTIlity:GNG

Description	Query and setting for the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:GNG {< Boolean > | ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:GNG?	
Parameter	ON or 1	Sets ON of the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time.
	OFF or 0	Sets OFF of the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time.
Return parameter	Return the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time, by the "{On | Off}" string.	
Example	:UTI:GNG ON Sets the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time.	
Query example	:UTI:GNG? >On Return the setting of the speaker sound of the "Go-NoGo" judgment time.	

Set →
→ Query

4-16-5. :UTIlity:KNOB

Description	Query and setting for operational setting of the knob.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:KNOB { UPDated | OLD }	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:KNOB?	
Parameter	UPDated	Sets real-time updates.
	OLD	Sets update at the settlement after Enter.
Return parameter	Return the operational settings of the knob, by the "{Updated | Old }" string.	
Example	:UTI:KNOB UPD Sets the operation of the knob.	
Query example	:UTI:KNOB? >Updated Return the operational settings of the knob.	

Set → / → Query

4-16-6. :UTIlity:LANGuage

Description	Query and setting for the language of the operation panel. Note:Language is English only.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:LANGuage ENGLish	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:LANGuage?	
Parameter	ENGlish	Sets to english language.
Return parameter	Return the language of the operation panel, by the "English" string.	
Example	:UTI:LANG ENGL Sets to english language.	
Query example	:UTI:LANG? >English Return the language.	

Set → / → Query

4-16-7. :UTIlity:LOAD

Description	Query and setting for the load operating mode or load operation at power on.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:LOAD {ON | OFF | LOAD | PROG | NSEQ | FSEQ}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:LOAD?	
Parameter	ON	Sets on the load operating.
	OFF	Sets off the load operating.
	LOAD	Sets to normal operation mode.
	PROG	Sets to program operation mode.
	NSEQ	Sets to normal sequence mode.
	FSEQ	Sets to fast sequence mode mode.
Return parameter	<ASCII string>	Return the load operation. {On | Off} Return the load operating mode or load operation at power on, by the ”Load:{On | Off}, Load On:{Load | Prog | NSeq | FSeq}” string.
Example 1	:UTI:LOAD ON Sets on the load operating at power on.	
Example 2	:UTI:LOAD PROG Sets to program operation mode at power on.	
Query example	:UTI:LOAD? >Load:Off, Load On:Prog Return the load operating mode and load operation at power on.	

Set →
→ Query

4-16-8. :UTIlity:SPEAker

Description	Query and setting for the speakers sound during scrolling and key input.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:SPEAker {< Boolean > | ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity: SPEAker?	
Parameter	ON or 1	Sets on the speakers sound during scrolling and key input.
	OFF or 0	Sets off the speakers sound during scrolling and key input.
Return parameter	Return the setting value of speaker sound during scrolling and key input, by the "{On | Off}" string.	
Example	:UTI:SPEA ON Sets on the speakers sound during scrolling and key input.	
Query example	:UTI:SPEA? >On Return the setting value of speaker sound during scrolling and key input.	

→ Query

4-16-9. :UTIlity:SYStem

Description	Query for model number, serial number, and firmware version.	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:SYStem?	
Return parameter	<ASCII string>	Return the model name.
	<NR1>	Return the serial number.
	<ASCII string>	Return the firmware version.
Query example	:UTI:SYS? >LSG-175,12345678,V1.01.001 Return the model number, serial number, and firmware version.	

Set →
→ Query

4-16-10. :UTIlity:TIMe

Description	Query and setting for the date and time.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:TIMe (1),(2),(3),(4),(5)	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:TIMe?	
Parameter	(1) <NR1>	Sets the month.
	(2) <NR1>	Sets the day.
	(3) <NR1>	Sets the year.
	(4) <NR1>	Sets the hour.
	(5) <NR1>	Sets the minutes.
Return parameter	(1) <NR1>	Return the month.
	(2) <NR1>	Return the day.
	(3) <NR1>	Return the year.
	(4) <NR1>	Return the hour.
	(5) <NR1>	Return the minutes.
Example	:UTI:TIM 9,1,2013,10,11 Sets the date and time.	
Query example	:UTI:TIM? >Month:9, Day:1, Year:2013, Hour:10, Minute:11 Return the date and time.	

Set →
→ Query

4-16-11. :UTIlity:UNReg

Description	Query and setting for the speaker sound of Anne-regulation.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:UNReg {< Boolean > | ON | OFF}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:UNReg?	
Parameter	ON or 1	Sets on the speaker sound of Anne-regulation.
	OFF or 0	Sets off the speaker sound of Anne-regulation.
Return parameter	Return the setting value of speaker sound of Anne-regulation, by the "{On | Off}" string.	
Example	:UTI:UNR ON Sets on the speaker sound of Anne-regulation.	
Query example	:UTI:UNR? >On Return the setting value of speaker sound of Anne-regulation.	

Set →
4-17-1. :UTIlity:BRATe
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the baud rate of RS-232C. Note: Command is only valid for interface setting of RS-232C	
Syntax	:UTIlity:BRATe {2400 | 4800 | 9600 | 19200 | 38400}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:BRATe?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the baud rate.
Return parameter	<NR1>	Return the baud rate.
Example	:UTI:BRAT 38400 Sets the baud rate.	
Query example	:UTI:BRAT? >38400 Return the baud rate.	

Set →
4-17-2. :UTIlity:INTerface
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the interface. Note：Command is only valid for RS-232Control and USB.	
Syntax	:UTIlity:INTerface {USB | RS232}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:INTerface?	
Parameter	Sets after the transmission, but require power cycle to enable the feature.	
	USB	Sets the USB interface.
	RS232	Sets the RS-232C interface.
Example	:UTI:INT RS232 Sets the RS-232C interface.	
Query example	:UTI:INT? >RS232 Return the interface setting value.	

Set →
4-17-3. :UTIlity:PARity
→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the parity bit of RS-232C interface. Note: Command is only valid for interface setting of RS-232C
Syntax	:UTIlity:PARity { NONE | ODD | EVEN}
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:PARity?

Parameter	NONE	Sets no parity.
	ODD	Sets the odd parity.
	EVEN	Sets the even parity.
Return parameter	Return the parity bit of RS-232C interface, by the "{None | Odd | Even}" string.	
Example	:UTI:PAR NONE Sets no parity.	
Query example	:UTI:PAR? >None Return the setting of parity.	

4-17-4. :UTIlity:SBIT

Set → / → Query

Description	Query and setting for the stop bit of the RS-232C interface. Note: Command is only valid for interface setting of RS232C	
Syntax	:UTIlity:SBIT {1 | 2}	
Query Syntax	:UTIlity:SBIT?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the stop bit.
Example	:UTI:SBIT 1 Sets the stop bit.	
Query example	:UTI:SBIT? >1 Return the stop bit.	

4-18.File Commands

4-18-1. :FACTory[:RECall]

Set →

Description	Sets factory defaults. Note) Interface will switch to as follows. Interface:RS-232C, Baud rate:38400, Stop bit:1, parity :None
Syntax	:FACTory[:RECall]
Example	:FACT Sets factory defaults.

4-18-2. :MEMory:RECall

Set →

Description	Recall settings from the internal memory.	
Syntax	:MEMory:RECall <NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the internal memory number. (1 to 256)

Example	:MEM:REC 20 Recall setting internal memory 20.	
Same function command	*RCL	

4-18-3. :MEMory:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save in the internal memory of the specified.	
Syntax	:MEMory:SAVE < NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the internal memory number. (1 to 256)
Example	:MEM:SAVE 20 Saves the current setting to internal memory 20.	
Same function command	*SAV	

4-18-4. :PREset:RECall

Set →

Description	Recall settings from the preset memory.	
Syntax	:PREset:RECall <NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the preset memory number. (0 to 9)
Example	:PRE:REC 1 Recall setting preset memory 1.	

4-18-5. :PREset:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save to the preset memory of the specified.	
Syntax	:PREset:SAVE < NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the preset memory number. (0 to 9)
Example	:PRE:SAVE 1 Saves the setting value to preset memory 1.	

4-18-6. :SETup:RECall

Set →

Description	Recall settings from the setup data.	
Syntax	:SETup:RECall <NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the setup data number. (1 to 100)
Example	:SET:REC 1 Recall setting setup data 1.	

4-18-7. :SETup:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save to the setup data of the specified.	
Syntax	:SETup:SAVE < NR1>	
Parameter	<NR1>	Specify the setup data number. (1 to 100)
Example	:SET:SAVE 1 Saves the setting value to setup data 1.	

4-18-8. :USER[:DEFault]:RECall

Set →

Description	Recall the default settings for the user.
Syntax	:USER[:DEFault]:RECall
Example	:USER:REC Recall the default settings for the user.

4-18-9. :USER[:DEFault]:SAVE

Set →

Description	Save to the default settings for the user.
Syntax	:USER[:DEFault]:SAVE
Example	:USER:SAVE Save as user default settings the current settings value.

4-19.SCPI Status Commands

4-19-1. :SYSTem:ERRor

→ Query

Description	Queries the error queue. The last error message is return. A maximum of 32 errors are stored in the error queue.
Query Syntax	:SYSTem:ERRor?
Return parameter	Returns the error queue, by the "<NR1>,<string>" string.
Query example	:SYST:ERR? >-113, "Undefined header"

4-19-2. :STATus:PRESet

Set →

Description	Is the setting of the initial value for the Csummary status and the Questionable status and the Operation status. PTR (positive transition) filter is set, enable register and (negative transition) NTR filter is reset.

Initial value of Register / Filter	Setting
Csummary status enable	0x0000
Csummary status PTR (positive transition)	0x7FFF
Csummary status NTR (negative transition)	0x0000
Operation status enable	0x0000
Operation status PTR (positive transition)	0x7FFF
Operation status NTR (negative transition)	0x0000
Questionable status enable	0x0000
Questionable status PTR (positive transition)	0x7FFF
Questionable status NTR (negative transition)	0x0000

Syntax	:STATus:PRESet
Example	:STAT:PRES It set the initial value for the Csummary status and the Questionable status and the Operation status.

4-20.Csummary Status Commands

4-20-1. :STATus:CSUMmary:CONDition

→ Query

Description	Query the Condition register of Csummary.
Query Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:CONDition?
Return parameter	Return the Condition register of Csummary, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT:CSUM:COND? >1 Return the Condition register of Csummary.

4-20-2. :STATus:CSUMmary:ENABle

Set →

→ Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event Enable register of Csummary.
Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:ENABle <NR1>
Query Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:ENABle?

Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the Event Enable register of Csummary.
Example	:STAT:CSUM:ENAB 1 Sets the Event Enable register of Csummary.	
Query example	:STAT:CSUM:ENAB? >1 Return the Event Enable register of Csummary.	

4-20-3. :STATus:CSUMmary[:EVENt]

Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event register of Csummary.
Query Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary[:EVENt]?
Return parameter	Return the Event register of Csummary, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT:CSUM? >1 Return the Event register of Csummary.

Set

4-20-4. :STATus:CSUMmary:NTRansition

Query

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Csummary status of changes of from positive to negative.	
Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:NTRansition <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:NTRansition?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from positive to negative.
Example	:STAT:CSUM:NTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from positive to negative.	
Query example	:STAT:CSUM:NTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from positive to negative.	

Set

4-20-5. :STATus:CSUMmary:PTRansition

Query

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Csummary status of changes of from negative to positive.
Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:PTRansition <NR1>
Query Syntax	:STATus:CSUMmary:PTRansition?

Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from negative to positive.
Example	:STAT:CSUM:PTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from negative to positive.	
Query example	:STAT:CSUM:PTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Csummary status of changes from negative to positive.	

4-21.Operation Status Commands

4-21-1. :STATus:OPERation:CONDition → Query

Description	Query the Condition register of Operation.
Query Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:CONDition?
Return parameter	Return the Condition register of Operation, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT:OPER:COND? >1 Return the Condition register of Operation.

4-21-2. :STATus:OPERation:ENABle → Set / Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event Enable register of Operation.	
Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:ENABle?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the Event Enable register of Operation.
Example	:STAT:OPER:ENAB 1 Sets the Event Enable register of Operation.	
Query example	:STAT:OPER:ENAB? >1 Return the Event Enable register of Operation.	

4-21-3. :STATus:OPERation [:EVENt] → Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event register of Operation.
Query Syntax	:STATus:OPERation[:EVENt]?

Return parameter	Return the Event register of Operation, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT:OPER? >1 Return the Event register of Operation.

Set →
→ Query

4-21-4. :STATus:OPERation:NTRansition

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Operation status of changes of from positive to negative.	
Syntax	:STATus OPERation:NTRansition <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:NTRansition?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Operation status of changes from positive to negative.
Example	:STAT:OPER:NTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Operation status of changes from positive to negative.	
Query example	:STAT:OPER:NTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Operation status of changes from positive to negative.	

Set →
→ Query

4-21-5. :STATus:OPERation:PTRansition

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Operation status of changes of from negative to positive.	
Syntax	:STATus:OPERation:PTRansition <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus OPERation:PTRansition?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Operation status of changes from negative to positive.
Example	:STAT:OPER:PTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Operation status of changes from negative to positive.	
Query example	:STAT:OPER:PTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Operation status of changes from negative to positive.	

4-22.Questionable Status Commands

4-22-1. :STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition → Query

Description	Query the Condition register of Questionable.
Query Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?
Return parameter	Return the Condition register of Questionable, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT: QUES:COND? >1 Return the Condition register of Questionable.

4-22-2. :STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle → Set / → Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event Enable register of Questionable.	
Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the Event Enable register of Questionable.
Example	:STAT:QUES:ENAB 1 Sets the Event Enable register of Questionable.	
Query example	:STAT:QUES:ENAB? >1 Return the Event Enable register of Questionable.	

4-22-3. :STATus:QUEStionable [:EVENt] → Query

Description	Query and setting for the Event register of Questionable.
Query Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable[:EVENt]?
Return parameter	Return the Event register of Questionable, by the "<NR1>" string.
Query example	:STAT:QUES? >1 Return the Event register of Questionable.

Set →
→ Query

4-22-4. :STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Questionable status of changes of from positive to negative.	
Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:NTRansition?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from positive to negative.
Example	:STAT:QUES:NTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from positive to negative.	
Query example	:STAT:QUES:NTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from positive to negative.	

Set →
→ Query

4-22-5. :STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition

Description	Query and setting for detection bit of Questionable status of changes of from negative to positive.	
Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition <NR1>	
Query Syntax	:STATus:QUEStionable:PTRansition?	
Parameter	<NR1>	Sets the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from negative to positive.
Example	:STAT:QUES:PTR 1 Sets the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from negative to positive.	
Query example	:STAT:QUES:PTR? >1 Return the detection bit of Questionable status of changes from negative to positive.	

5.Status Register Overview

This chapter explains in detail how the Status registers are used and how to configure them.
It will also be able to create an effective program by understand the Status register.

5-1.Introduction to the Status Registers

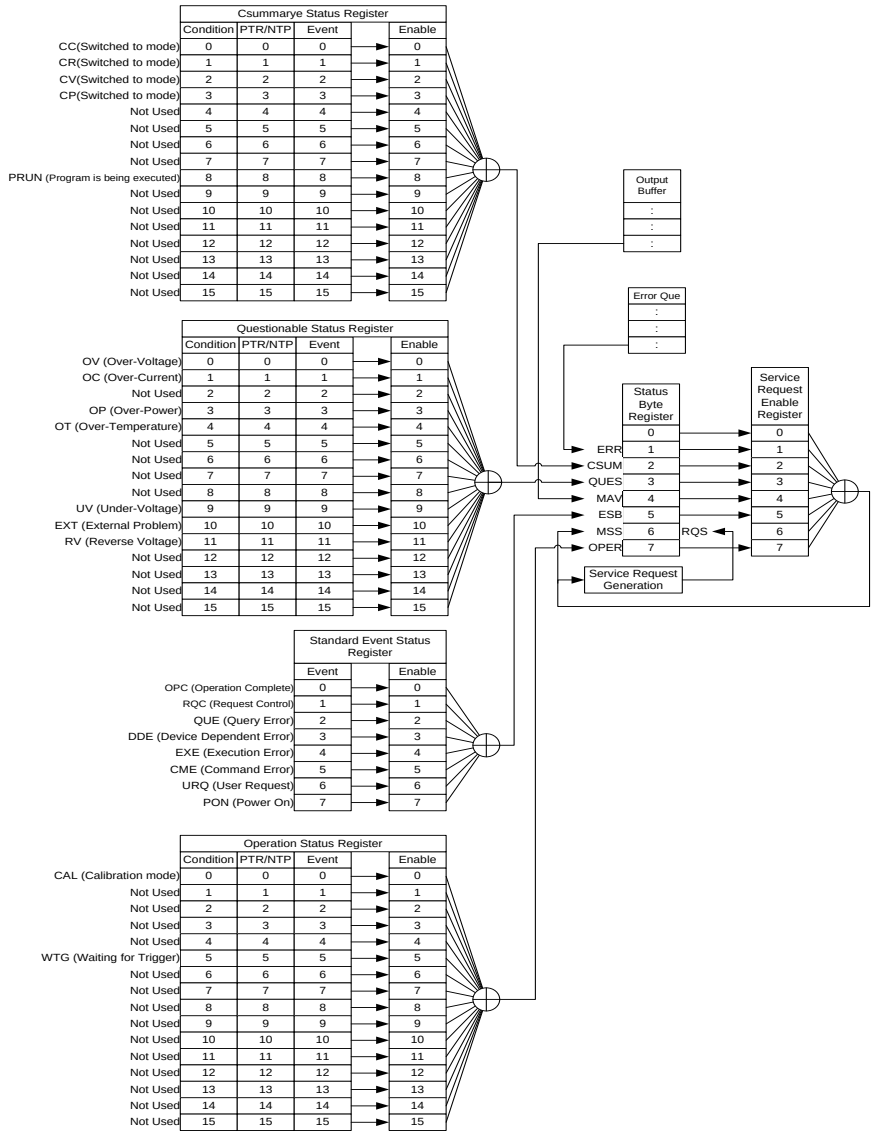
Overview

The status registers are used to know the status of this unit. It is maintain the status of the protection conditions, operation conditions and unit errors.

The LSG Series have a number of register groups.

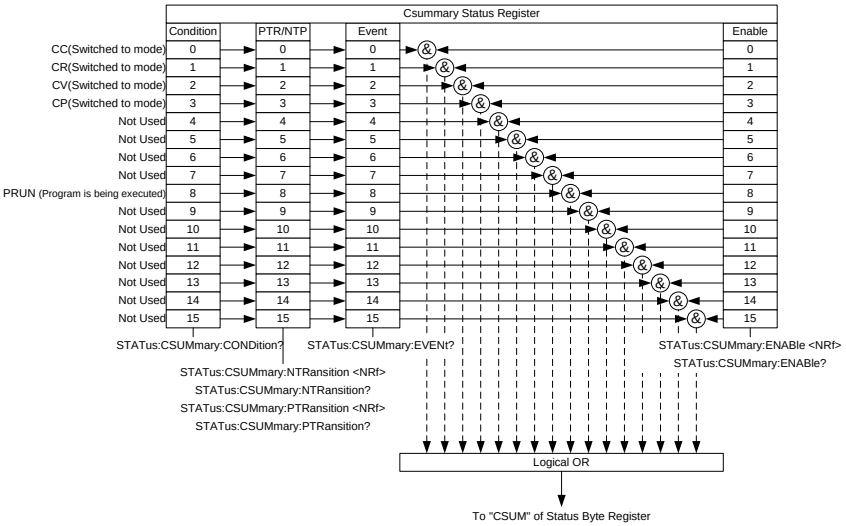
- Csummary Status Register Group
- Operation Status Register Group
- Questionable Status Register Group
- Standard Event Status Register Group
- Status Register Group

5-2.Configuration in the Status register



5-3.Csummary Status Register Group

Overview Csummary Status register group, you can check the operating status of the load mode and sequence or program mode.



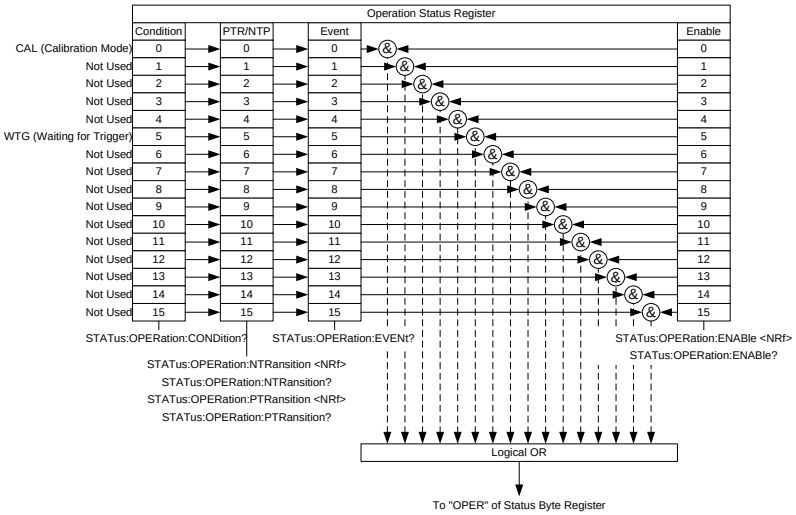
Bit Summary	Bit name	Event	Bit #	Bit Weight
	CC	Indicate the Constant Current mode setting.	0	1
	CR	Indicate the Constant Resistance mode setting.	1	2
	CV	Indicate the Constant Voltage mode setting.	2	4
	CP	Indicate the Constant Power mode setting.	3	8
	PRUN	Indicate the operation mode of Sequence or Program.	8	256

Condition Register Csummary Status Condition register can be read the current state of the load mode and program mode or sequence operation mode.

PTR/NTR Filter	The PTR/NTR (Positive/Negative transition) register determines the type of transition conditions that will set the corresponding bit in the Event Registers. Use the Positive transition filter to view events that change from false to positive, and use the negative transition filter to view events that change from positive to negative. Positive Transition 0→1 Negative Transition 1→0
Event Register	The PTR/NTR Register will dictate the type of transition conditions will set the corresponding bits in the Event Register. If the Event Register is read, it will be cleared to 0.
Enable Register	The Enable register determines which Events in the Event Register will be used to set the CSUM bit in the Status Byte Register.

5-4.Operation Status Register Group

Overview Operation Status register group, you can check the operating status of the Trigger wait or the Calibration mode.

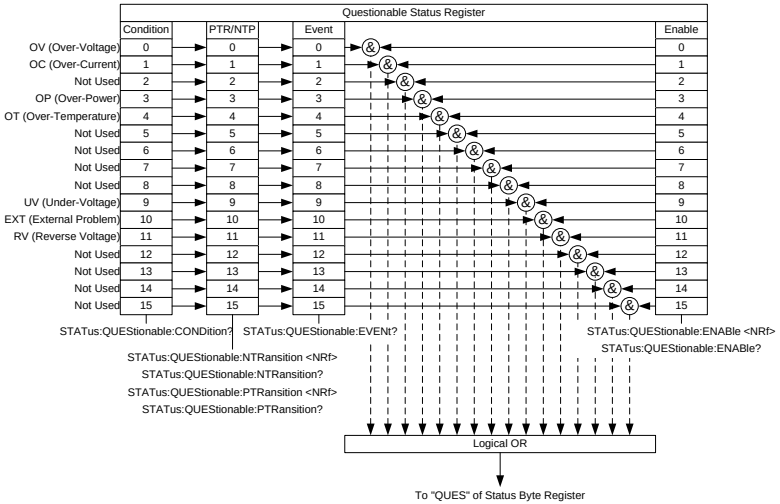


Bit Summary	Bit name	Event	Bit #	Bit Weight
	CAL	Indicate the Calibration mode.	0	1
	WTG	Indicate the Trigger wait.	5	32
Condition Register	Operation Status Condition register can be read by the current state of the Trigger waiting and Calibration mode.			

PTR/NTR Filter	The PTR/NTR (Positive/Negative transition) register determines the type of transition conditions that will set the corresponding bit in the Event Registers. Use the Positive transition filter to view events that change from false to positive, and use the negative transition filter to view events that change from positive to negative.
	Positive Transition 0→1
	Negative Transition 1→0
Event Register	The PTR/NTR Register will dictate the type of transition conditions will set the corresponding bits in the Event Register. If the Event Register is read, it will be cleared to 0.
Enable Register	The Enable register determines which Events in the Event Register will be used to set the OPER bit in the Status Byte Register.

5-5.Questionable Status Register Group

Overview Questionable Status register group, you can check the operating status of the protection function.



Bit Summary	Bit name	Event	Bit #	Bit Weight
	OV	Indicate the Over-Voltage condition.	0	1
	OC	Indicate the Over-Current condition.	1	2
	OP	Indicate the Over-Power condition.	3	8
	OT	Indicate the Over-Temperature condition.	4	16

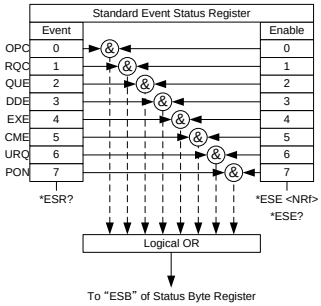
	UV	Indicate the Under-Voltage condition.	9	512
	EXT	Indicate the abnormality state of the external control.	10	1024
	RV	Indicate the reverse connection state.	11	2048

Condition Register	Questionable Status Condition register can be read the current state of the protection function.
PTR/NTR Filter	The PTR/NTR (Positive/Negative transition) register determines the type of transition conditions that will set the corresponding bit in the Event Registers. Use the Positive transition filter to view events that change from false to positive, and use the negative transition filter to view events that change from positive to negative. Positive Transition 0→1 Negative Transition 1→0
Event Register	The PTR/NTR Register will dictate the type of transition conditions will set the corresponding bits in the Event Register. If the Event Register is read, it will be cleared to 0.
Enable Register	The Enable register determines which Events in the Event Register will be used to set the QUES bit in the Status Byte Register.

5-6.Standard Event Status Register Group

Overview

Standard Event Status register group indicates whether an error occurred. Bit in the event register is set by the error event queue.

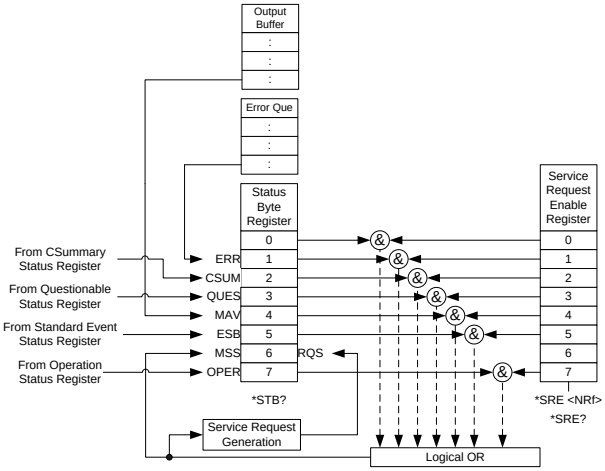


Bit Summary	Bit name	Event	Bit #	Bit Weight
	OPC	Operation complete The OCP bit is set when all selected pending operations are complete. This bit is set in response to the *OPC command.	0	1
	RQC	Request control	1	2
	QUE	Query Error The Query Error bit is set in response to an error reading the Output Queue. This can be caused by trying to read the Output Queue when there is no data present.	2	4
	DDE	Device Dependent Error Device specific error.	3	8
	EXE	Execution Error The EXE bit indicates an execution error due to one of the following: illegal command parameter, parameter out of range, invalid parameter, the command didn't execute due to an overriding operation condition.	4	16
	CME	Command Error The CME bit is set when a syntax error has occurred. The CME bit can also be set when a <GET> command is received within a program message.	5	32
	URQ	User Request	6	64
	PON	Power On Indicates the power is turned on.	7	128

Event Register	Any bits set in the event register indicate that an error has occurred. Reading the Event register will reset the register to 0.
Enable Register	The Enable register determines which Events in the Event Register will be used to set the ESB bit in the Status Byte Register.

5-7.Status Register Group

Overview The Status Byte register groups, you can check the status of the event in the status register of all. You can read the status byte register in "* STB?" Query command.



Bit Summary	Bit name	Event	Bit #	Bit Weight
	ERR	Error Event/Queue If data is present in the Error queue, the ERR bit will be set.	1	2
	CSUM	Csummary Status Register The summary bit for the Csummary Status Register group.	2	4
	QUES	Questionable Status Register The summary bit for the Questionable Status Register group.	3	8
	MAV	Message Available This is set when there is data in the Output Queue waiting to be read.	4	16
	ESB	Event Summary Bit. The ESB is the summary bit for the Standard Event Status Register group.	5	32
	MSS /RQS	The MSS Bit is the summary of the Status Byte Register and Service Request register (bits 1-5, 7). This will be set to 1.	6	64

	OPER	Operation Status Register OPER bit is the summary bit for the Operation Status Register Group.	7	128

Status Byte Register	Any bits set in the Status byte register acts as a summary register for all the four other status registers and indicates if there is a service request, an error in the Error Queue or data in the Output Queue. Reading the Status Byte register will reset the register to 0.
Service Request Enable Register	Service Request Enable register specifies the bits in the Status Byte register for setting the MSS / RQS bit in the Status Byte register. Also, MSS bit, can see in the "*STB?" Query command. RQS bit is used to RQS bit of the GP-IB interface managed by the service request generator a bit of MSS. RQS bit is initialized after reading.

6.Appendix

6-1.ERROR MESSAGE

The following error messages may be encountered when reading the error queue.

Error Code and string	Description
Command Errors	
0 NoError	No error
-100 Command Error	This is the generic syntax error for devices that cannot detect more specific errors.
-101 Invalid character	A syntactic element contains a character which is invalid for that type.
-102 Syntax error	An unrecognized command or data type was encountered.
-103 Invalid separator	The parser was expecting a separator and encountered an illegal character.
-104 Data type error	The parser recognized a data element different than the one allowed.
-105 GET not allowed	A Group Execute Trigger was received within a program message.
-108 Parameter not allowed	More parameters were received than expected for the header.
-109 Missing parameter	Fewer parameters were received than required for the header.
-110 Command header error	An error was detected in the header.
-111 Header separator error	A character which is not a legal header separator was encountered while parsing the header.
-112 Program mnemonic too long	The header contains more than twelve characters.
-113 Undefined header	The header is syntactically correct, but it is undefined for this specific device.
-114 Header suffix out of range	The value of a numeric suffix attached to a program mnemonic.
-115 Unexpected number of parameters	The number of parameters received does not correspond to the number of parameters expected.
-120 Numeric data error	This error is generated when parsing a data element which appears to be numeric, including the nondecimal numeric types.
-121 Invalid character in number	An invalid character for the data type being parsed was encountered.
-123 Exponent too large	The magnitude of the exponent was larger than 32000.
-124 Too many digits	The mantissa of a decimal numeric data element contained more than 255 digits excluding leading zeros.
-128 Numeric data not allowed	A legal numeric data element was received, but the device does not accept one in this position for the header
-130 Suffix error	This error, as well as errors -131 through -139, are generated when parsing a suffix.
-131 Invalid suffix	The suffix does not follow the syntax described in IEEE 488.2 or the suffix is inappropriate for this device.
-134 Suffix too long	The suffix contained more than 12 characters.
-138 Suffix not allowed	A suffix was encountered after a numeric element which does not allow suffixes.

-140 Character data error	This error is generated when parsing a character data element.
-141 Invalid character data	Either the character data element contains an invalid character or the particular element received is not valid for the header.
-144 Character data too long	The character data element contains more than twelve characters
-148 Character data not allowed	A legal character data element was encountered where prohibited by the device.
-150 String data error	This error is generated when parsing a string data element.
-151 Invalid string data	A string data element was expected, but was invalid for some reason.
-158 String data not allowed	A string data element was encountered but was not allowed by the device at this point in parsing.
-160 Block data error	This error is generated when parsing a block data element.
-161 Invalid block data	A block data element was expected, but was invalid for some reason.
-168 Block data not allowed	A legal block data element was encountered but was not allowed by the device at this point in parsing.
-170 Expression error	This error is generated when parsing an expression data element.
-171 Invalid expression	The expression data element was invalid.
-178 Expression data not allowed	A legal expression data was encountered but was not allowed by the device at this point in parsing.
-180 Macro error	This error is generated when defining a macro or executing a macro.
-181 Invalid outside macro definition	Indicates that a macro parameter placeholder ($<number) was encountered outside of a macro definition.
-183 Invalid inside macro definition	Indicates that the program message unit sequence, sent with a *DDT or *DMC command, is syntactically invalid.
-184 Macro parameter error	Indicates that a command inside the macro definition had the wrong number or type of parameters.
Execution Errors	
-200 Execution error	This is the generic syntax error for devices that cannot detect more specific errors. This code indicates only that an Execution Error as defined in IEEE 488.2 has occurred.
-201 Invalid while in local	Indicates that a command is not executable while the device is in local due to a hard local control
-202 Settings lost due to rtl	Indicates that a setting associated with a hard local control was lost when the device changed to LOCS from REMS or to LWLS from RWLS.
-203 Command protected	Indicates that a legal password-protected program command or query could not be executed because the command was disabled.
-210 Trigger error	
-211 Trigger ignored	Indicates that a GET, *TRG, or triggering signal was received and recognized by the device but was ignored because of device timing considerations.
-212 Arm ignored	Indicates that an arming signal was received and recognized by the device but was ignored.

-213 Init ignored	Indicates that a request for a measurement initiation was ignored as another measurement was already in progress.
-214 Trigger deadlock	Indicates that the trigger source for the initiation of a measurement is set to GET and subsequent measurement query is received. The measurement cannot be started until a GET is received, but the GET would cause an INTERRUPTED error.
-215 Arm deadlock	Indicates that the arm source for the initiation of a measurement is set to GET and subsequent measurement query is received. The measurement cannot be started until a GET is received, but the GET would cause an INTERRUPTED error.
-220 Parameter error	Indicates that a program data element related error occurred.
-221 Settings conflict	Indicates that a legal program data element was parsed but could not be executed due to the current device state.
-222 Data out of range	Indicates that a legal program data element was parsed but could not be executed because the interpreted value was outside the legal range as defined by the device.
-223 Too much data	Indicates that a legal program data element of block, expression, or string type was received that contained more data than the device could handle due to memory or related device-specific requirements.
-224 Illegal parameter value	Used where an exact value, from a list of possibilities, was expected.
-225 Out of memory.	The device has insufficient memory to perform the requested operation.
-226 Lists not same length.	Attempted to use LIST structure having individual LIST's of unequal lengths.
-230 Data corrupt or stale	Possibly invalid data; new reading started but not completed since last access.
-231 Data questionable	Indicates that measurement accuracy is suspect.
-232 Invalid format	Indicates that a legal program data element was parsed but could not be executed because the data format or structure is inappropriate.
-233 Invalid version	Indicates that a legal program data element was parsed but could not be executed because the version of the data is incorrect to the device.
-240 Hardware error	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because of a hardware problem in the device.
-241 Hardware missing	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because of missing device hardware.
-250 Mass storage error	Indicates that a mass storage error occurred.
-251 Missing mass storage	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because of missing mass storage.
-252 Missing media	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because of a missing media.
-253 Corrupt media	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because of corrupt media.
-254 Media full	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because the media was full.
-255 Directory full	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because the media directory was full.

-256 File name not found	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because the file name on the device media was not found.
-257 File name error	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because the file name on the device media was in error.
-258 Media protected	Indicates that a legal program command or query could not be executed because the media was protected.
-260 Expression error	Indicates that a expression program data element related error occurred.
-261 Math error in expression	Indicates that a syntactically legal expression program data element could not be executed due to a math error.
-270 Macro error	Indicates that a macro-related execution error occurred.
-271 Macro syntax error	Indicates that that a syntactically legal macro program data sequence, according to IEEE 488.2 could not be executed due to a syntax error within the macro definition.
-272 Macro execution error	Indicates that a syntactically legal macro program data sequence could not be executed due to some error in the macro definition.
-273 Illegal macro label	Indicates that the macro label defined in the *DMC command was a legal string syntax, but could not be accepted by the device.
-274 Macro parameter error	Indicates that the macro definition improperly used a macro parameter placeholder.
-275 Macro definition too long	Indicates that a syntactically legal macro program data sequence could not be executed because the string or block contents were too long for the device to handle.
-276 Macro recursion error	Indicates that a syntactically legal macro program data sequence could not be executed because the device found it to be recursive.
-277 Macro redefinition not allowed	Indicates that a syntactically legal macro label in the *DMC command could not be executed because the macro label was already defined.
-278 Macro header not found	Indicates that a syntactically legal macro label in the *GMC? query could not be executed because the header was not previously defined.
-280 Program error	Indicates that a downloaded program-related execution error occurred.
-281 Cannot create program	Indicates that an attempt to create a program was unsuccessful. A reason for the failure might include not enough memory.
-282 Illegal program name	The name used to reference a program was invalid.
-283 Illegal variable name	An attempt was made to reference a nonexistent variable in a program.
-284 Program currently running	Certain operations dealing with programs may be illegal while the program is running.
-285 Program syntax error	Indicates that a syntax error appears in a downloaded program.
-286 Program runtime error	
-290 Memory use error	Indicates that a user request has directly or indirectly caused an error related to memory or <data_handle>s, this is not the same as “bad” memory.
-291 Out of memory	

-292 Referenced name does not exist	
-293 Referenced name already exists	
-294 Incompatible type	Indicates that the type or structure of a memory item is inadequate.
Device Specific Errors	
-300 Device-specific error	This is the generic device-dependent error for devices that cannot detect more specific errors.
-310 System error	Indicates that some error, termed “system error” by the device, has occurred.
-311 Memory error	Indicates some physical fault in the device’s memory, such as parity error.
-312 PUD memory lost	Indicates that the protected user data saved by the *PUD command has been lost.
-313 Calibration memory lost	Indicates that nonvolatile calibration data used by the *CAL? command has been lost.
-314 Save/recall memory lost	Indicates that the nonvolatile data saved by the *SAV? command has been lost.
-315 Configuration memory lost	Indicates that nonvolatile configuration data saved by the device has been lost.
-320 Storage fault	[Indicates that the firmware detected a fault when using data storage. This error is not an indication of physical damage or failure of any mass storage element.
-321 Out of memory	An internal operation needed more memory than was available.
-330 Self-test failed	fail of Self Test.
-340 Calibration failed	Faile of Calibration.
-350 Queue overflow	A specific code entered into the queue in lieu of the code that caused the error. This code indicates that there is no room in the queue and an error occurred but was not recorded.
-360 Communication error	This is the generic communication error.
-361 Parity error in program message	Parity bit not correct when data received.
-362 Framing error in program message	A stop bit was not detected when data was received.
-363 Input buffer overrun	Software or hardware input buffer on serial port overflows with data caused by improper or nonexistent pacing.
-365 Time out error	This is a generic device-dependent error.
Query Errors	
-400 Query error	This is the generic query error.
-410 Query INTERRUPTED	Indicates that a condition causing an INTERRUPTED Query error occurred.
-420 Query UNTERMINATED	Indicates that a condition causing an UNTERMINATED Query error occurred.
-430 Query DEADLOCKED	Indicates that a condition causing an DEADLOCKED Query error occurred.
-440 Query UNTERMINATED after indefinite response	Indicates that a query was received in the same program message after a query requesting an indefinite response was executed
Power On Event Commands	
-500 Power on	The instrument has detected an off to on transition in its power supply.
User Request Event	

-600 User request	The instrument has detected the activation of a user request local control.
Request Control Event	
-700 Request control	The instrument requested to become the active IEEE 488.1 controller-in-charge.
Operation Complete Event	
-800 Operation complete	The instrument has completed all selected pending operations in accordance with the IEEE 488.2 synchronization protocol.

6-2.Change History

B71-0428-01(Ver1.01) to B71-0428-11(Ver1.02)

Change of parameters(Conductance[mho] to Resistance[ohm])

:RESistance[:VA]
:RESistance[:VA]:TRIGgered
:RESistance:VB
:RESistance:L1
:RESistance:L2
:RESistance:SET

Add Commands

:CONDuctance[:VA]
:CONDuctance[:VA]:TRIGgered
:CONDuctance:VB
:CONDuctance:L1
:CONDuctance:L2
:CONDuctance:SET

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